

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ**

**Государственное образовательное учреждение  
высшего профессионального образования  
“Оренбургский государственный университет”**

**Кафедра иностранных языков гуманитарных  
и социально-экономических специальностей**

**М.А.КОНОВА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ  
ДЛЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ “ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ДЕЛО”**

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Рецензент  
кандидат филологических наук, доцент Л.Ф. Мачнева

К 64                    **Конова М.А.**  
**Английский язык[Текст]: методические указания по**  
**специальности «Таможенное дело»/М.А.Конова - Оренбург:**  
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Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов специальности «Таможенное дело» финансово-экономического факультета.

Цель методических указаний состоит в том, чтобы познакомить студентов с основной лексикой по данной специальности. Разнообразные упражнения к текстам способствуют развитию навыков делового общения и чтения специальных текстов.

923

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## Введение

Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов финансово-экономического факультета, специализирующихся в области таможенного дела. Основная цель методических указаний – познакомить студентов с терминологией по данной специальности и развить у них умение и навыки делового общения и чтения текстов по специальности.

Методические указания состоят из двенадцати частей:

- на таможне;
- таможенная декларация. Правила и нормы заполнения. Таможенная очистка;
- органы таможенного управления в России;
- таможенные реформы в России и за рубежом;
- таможенный контроль;
- транспортная документация. Формы и сроки оплаты;
- борьба с терроризмом. Роль таможенных органов;
- таможенные процедуры и правила. Их развитие;
- нарушения таможенных правил: контрабанда, провоз наркотических веществ;
- история таможенного дела в России и в США;
- стоит ли заботиться об этике? Проблема коррупции на таможне;
- таможенные тарифы и международные торговые отношения.

К методическим указаниям прилагается словарь терминов по специальности.

Лексические упражнения и практические задания к текстам направлены на усвоение терминологии по данной специальности и развитие навыков изучающего и просмотрового чтения. Цель речевых упражнений стимулировать развитие навыков говорения по изучаемой специальности.

# 1 Unit 1 At the Customs

## 1.1 Pre-Text Assignments

1.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

cross    duty-free    license    border    quota    luggage    official    receipt  
porter    personal    journey    declare    article    permission    regulation    item

1.1.2 Give the initial forms of the following words and state what parts of speech they belong to:

smuggler            restriction            particular            traveller            declaration  
liable                writing                importation            different            different  
carefully

1.1.3 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

to smuggle            to include            to take out            to cross  
to stipulate            to declare            to name            to exceed

1.1.4 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize the vocabulary:



particulars	необходимые сведения, подробности
effects	движимое имущество
personal effects	личные вещи
to go through one's luggage	досматривать багаж
to smuggle	заниматься контрабандой
to pass through	пройти таможенный досмотр
the customs (inspection)	
as the case might be	в зависимости от обстоятельств

## 1.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

### Text A At the Customs House

The moment a traveller crosses the border their luggage is taken to the customs-house by porters. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free.

Sometimes an article which falls under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed in duty-free if the traveller does not exceed a certain fixed quota. These are listed in a duty-free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it. An official paper (from the proper authorities) giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restrictions, in or out of a country is known as an import or export license.

If the traveller has any item which comes under customs restrictions he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a special form. The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty the traveller is given a receipt. As a rule personal effects are duty-free.

It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling. The formalities at the customs-house usually take some time. Only after passing through the customs does one realize that their journey is drawing to an end (or beginning, as the case might be).

(1200 symbols)

### 1.2.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) What are the duties of a customs inspector?
- 2) What is the meaning of the question "Have you anything to declare" one hears at the customs-house so often?
- 3) What is the phrase "I have nothing to declare" mean?
- 4) Do customs restrictions vary in different countries?

- 5) Have you ever gone through a customs inspection? If so relate your experience.
- 6) What is a duty-free item?
- 7) What do we mean by saying that something is an item liable to duty?
- 8) Why is smuggling punishable by law?
- 9) What does the Customs Inspected stamp stand for?
- 10) Can you name some of the ‘personal effects’ one usually takes along on a journey?

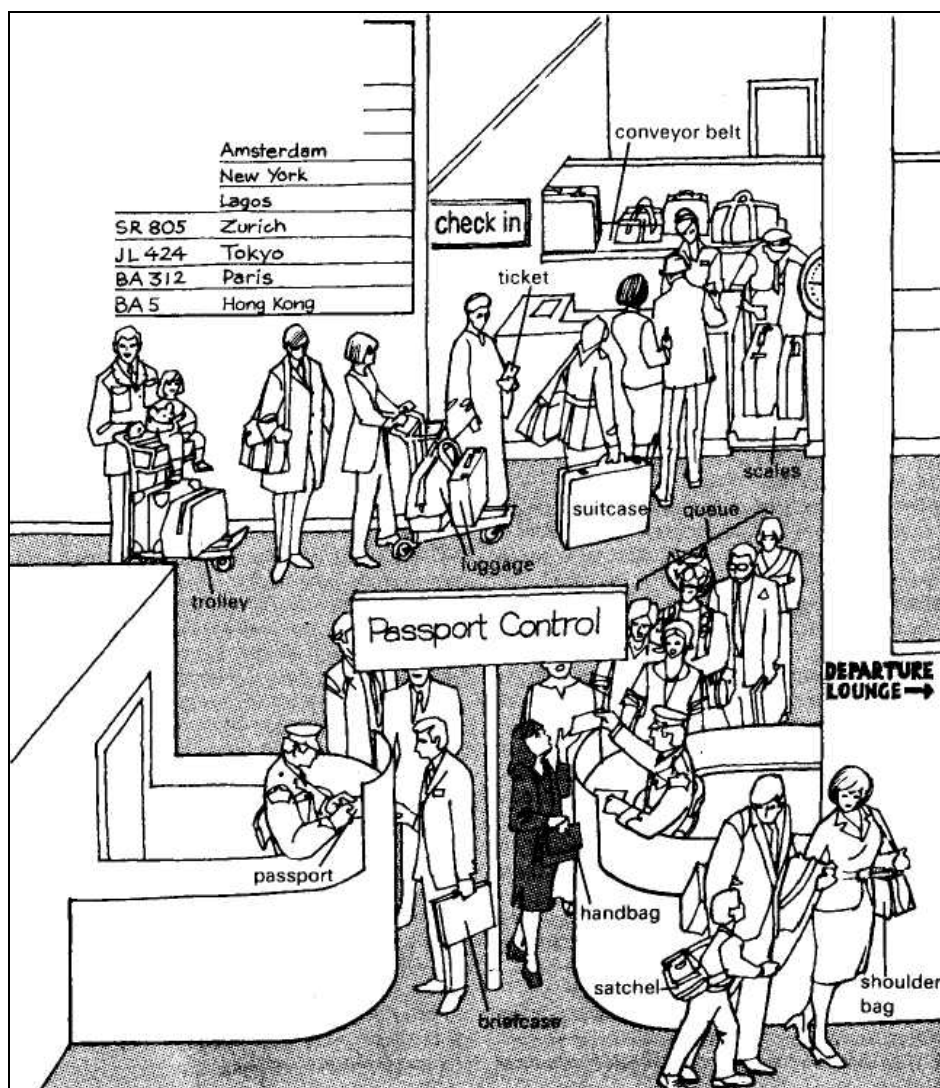
### 1.2.2 Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

попадать под ограничения, осматривать (багаж), заниматься контрабандой, таможенный сбор, таможенная декларация, таможенное управление, личные вещи, пройти таможенный досмотр, таможенные правила, таможенные ограничения.

### 1.2.3 Match the words and their explanation:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| a. duty-free goods | 1 to make known publicly or officially, according to rules, custom, etc.; to make a full statement of property |
| b. to declare      | 2 responsible , esp. in law for paying for something   |
| c. effects(pl.)    | 3 the cases, bags ,boxes, etc. of a traveller  |
| d. to smuggle      | 4 the dividing line between two countries  |
| e. restrictions    | 5 things you can buy at airports or on ships without paying the full price because there is no tax on them     |
| f. tariff          | 6 belongings, personal property  |
| g. liable          | 7 to take (esp. goods) from one country to another illegally   |
| h. border          | 8 a tax collected by a government, usually on goods coming into a country                                      |
| i. luggage         | 9 the worth of something in money or as compared with other goods  |
| j. value           | 10 rules or laws that strictly control what you are allowed to do  |

1.3 Study the following pictures. Read the text and try to guess the meaning of the words printed in bold



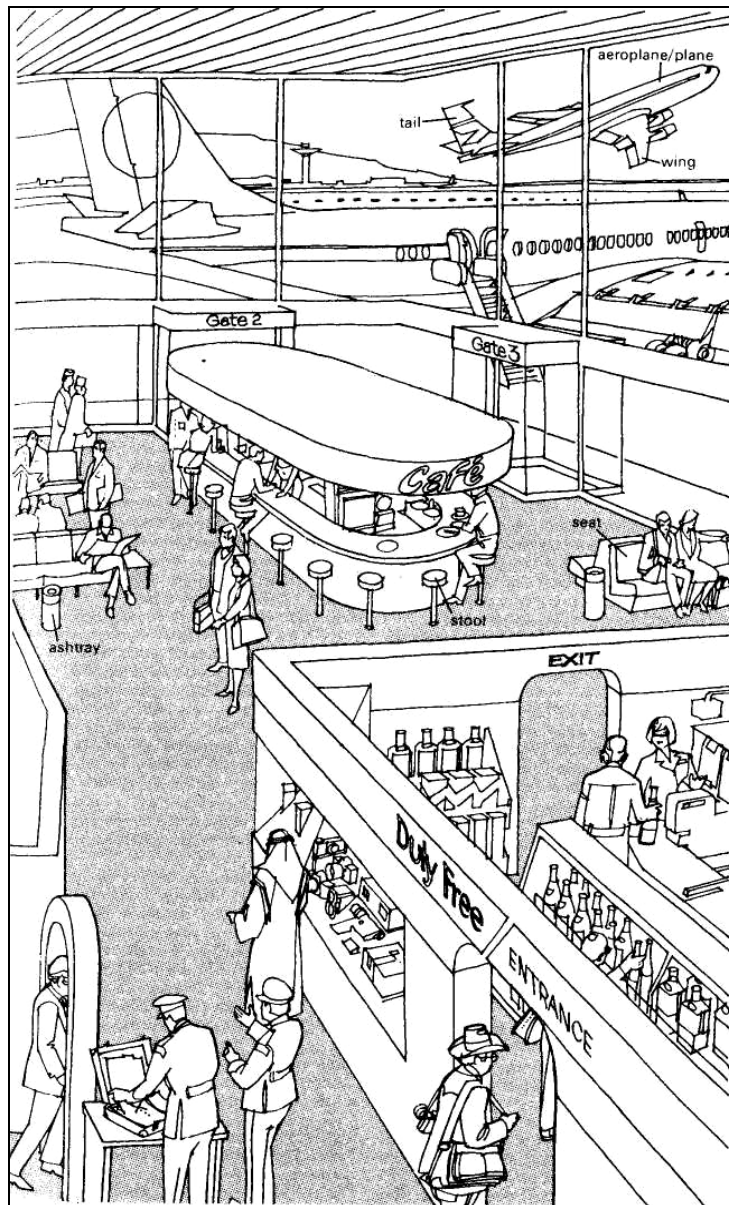
Text B

Pat arrived at the **airport** two hours ago to **catch** her **plane** to Tokyo. At the **check-in-counter**, a ticket agent looked at **her ticket and** her **passport** and **her baggage** was **checked in** (weighed on the scales). Pat's **suitcases** were very heavy, so she had to pay an **excess baggage charge** (amount of money for additional weight).

Next she was given a **boarding pass** (a ticket that allows her to get on the plane). The boarding pass has a seat number written on it, and Pat was given a window seat in the **non-smoking section**. Her suitcases were labeled and sent off to be **loaded** into the **hold** of the **airplane**.

While waiting for the **flight** to be **called**, Pat goes to the **newsstand** to buy a newspaper. Then she goes through the **security check**, where her **carry-on luggage** (the bags she is keeping with her on the plane) is searched. Then Pat goes into the

**duty-free shop** where she has a chance to buy some things cheaply. The goods she buys here are cheap because they are not taxed.



In the **departure lounge** Pat joins the other passengers who are sitting and waiting until it is time for their flight to depart. After a few minutes Pat hears the **announcement**: Flight 156 to Tokyo now **boarding** at **Gate Three**, and she goes to **board** (get on) her plane.

1.3.1 Answer the questions to the text:

- 1) When you arrive at the airport you first go to the ... counter.
- 2) You have to have a ... pass so that you can get on the plane.
- 3) After the security check, you wait in the ... lounge.



- 4) You can buy many things cheaply at the ... shop.  
 5) When you hear the announcement, you go to the ... to board your plane.

1.3.2 Find out English and Russian equivalents for the words presented below:

----	check-in-counter
билет	----
багаж	----
излишек, превышение (багажа)	----
----	load (v)
тележка	----
----	hold (n)
посадочный талон	----
----	departure lounge
магазин беспошлинной торговли	----
----	gate
----	conveyor belt
весы	----
----	satchel
----	to check in
объявление	----
----	security check
----	carry-on luggage

#### 1.4 Read the text and try to translate it without the dictionary

##### Text C Airport Tests Passenger Eye Ids

Heathrow Airport is testing a new hi-tech identity system which examines a passenger's eye, rather than their passport as they go through immigration control. Heathrow is the first UK airport to carry out a large-scale trial of the iris recognition technology, which was unveiled at the airport last Friday.

The aim is to speed up the movement of passengers through the terminal and detect illegal immigrants.

A total of 2,000 passengers who frequently fly from North America to Heathrow on Virgin and British Airways flights are taking part in the five-month trial.

Each passenger will have an image of one of their eye's iris stored on computer. Instead of showing their passport on arrival they will go into a kiosk

where in seconds a camera will check that the pattern of their iris matches computer records. If so a barrier will automatically open.

The trial will test the technology and gauge passenger reaction.

(800 symbols)

1.4.1 Guess the meaning of the following words by their explanation:

identity (n)	sameness, who or what a particular person or thing is;
iris (n)	the round, coloured part of the eye;
gauge (v)	to judge the worth, meaning , etc., of something or somebody's actions;
large-scale (adj)	long, sophisticated;
trial (n)	experiment;
pattern (n)	model , sample;
to match (v)	to be like or suitable for use;
image (n)	a picture, a copy, (esp. in mind);
record (n)	a written statement of facts, amounts, events, etc.;
to detect (v)	to find out, to notice

1.4.2 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1) A new hi-tech identity system examines a passenger's ear rather than their passport as they go through immigration control.
- 2) Heathrow is the first USA airport to carry out such an experiment.
- 3) The aim of the system is to speed up the movement of passengers through the terminal.
- 4) Passengers who frequently fly from North America to Heathrow are taking part in a six-month trial.
- 5) Each passenger will have an image of their eyes' iris stored on computer.

## 1.5 Grammar Assignments

1.5.1 Supply prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

- 1) It is the porters who always carry the passenger's luggage ..... the hold of a ship or ..... the luggage-van of a train ..... the customs-house ..... an inspection.
- 2) This is duty-free according ..... our customs regulations.
- 3) Do you know whether there are any restrictions ..... imported cameras in this country?
- 4) Personal effects are usually duty-free if one does not exceed ..... a certain quota.

- 5) In a number of countries furs do not fall ..... customs restrictions.
- 6) Customs duties are taxed both ..... imported as well as exported goods.

1.5.2 The following statements are grammatically incorrect. Find the errors and correct them:

- 1) On the customs-house a passenger's luggage are carefully gone into customs inspectors. (3 errors)
- 2) Sometimes customs inspector carefully search under the passenger's belongings to prevent smuggling. (2 errors)
- 3) There are 150 % duty about this article. (2 errors)
- 4) As soon as one's luggage cleared the customs special stamps are pasted onto it. (2 errors)
- 5) It took me about two hour to go through all the formalities on the customs-house. (2 errors)

1.5.3 Make up sentences with the Passive and Active Voice using the following word combinations:

not liable to duty, to be subject to customs restrictions, to inspect one's luggage, to be released by the customs, to go through the customs, to have a greater amount of something.

## 2 Unit 2 Customs Declaration. Customs Clearing

### 2.1 Pre-Text Assignments

2.1.1 Read the following word and phrase list. Try to memorize all the words and word-groups:

customs tariffs	таможенные тарифы
customs inspector	таможенный инспектор
customs inspection	таможенная инспекция
goods (items) liable to duty	предметы, подлежащие оплате таможенными пошлинами
to have something to declare	располагать предметами,
Have you got anything to declare?	подлежащими декларированию
to fill in a customs declaration	заполнять таможенную декларацию
to smuggle something in/out	ввозить/вывозить из страны что-либо нелегально
to exceed the quota	превысить норму
to leave something in the care of the customs house	оставить что-либо на таможне
there is a duty of ... per cent on...over	на этот предмет следует уплатить пошлину в размере ...
make somebody pay duty on something	заставить кого-либо уплатить пошлину
particulars of the amount, weight and value	подробности, касающиеся кол-ва, веса и ценности предметов
customs clearing	таможенная очистка
to check something against the invoice(contents list)	сверять по накладной, списку
to license the exports(imports)	выдать лицензию на ввоз/вывоз

2.1.2 Complete the following sentences using the words and expressions from the word and phrase list. Try to think of as many variants as possible:

- 1) Customs wars are waged between different countries so as to ...
- 2) Customs tariffs serve to ...
- 3) It is only natural that in war- time customs inspections are more...
- 4) Customs houses are set up to ...
- 5) To declare an item is to ...
- 6) The opposite of reducing customs tariffs is to ...
- 7) If one exceeds the quota...
- 8) At the border the personal luggage is taken to ... for ...
- 9) If an article falls under restriction we say that ...

- 10) The standard question a customs inspector would use before going through your luggage is ...
- 11) When questioned by the customs inspector you are to give particulars of ...
- 12) Duty-free articles are allowed to ...

2.1.3 Translate the following from Russian into English:

- 1) Я не знаю, что разрешается провозить беспошлинно.
- 2) Вы не превысили норму. Оплате пошлиной эти вещи не подлежат.
- 3) Я ничего не имею предъявить вам.
- 4) Я не знал, что на эти предметы распространяются таможенные ограничения.
- 5) Эти предметы подлежат таможенному обложению в размере 100 процентов их стоимости.
- 6) При переезде через границу вы обязаны сообщить об имеющейся у вас на руках иностранной валюте.
- 7) Я вас прошу, как можно скорее осмотреть мой багаж. Мой самолет вылетает через час.
- 8) Вот лицензия Министерства Торговли на вывоз этого аппарата.

2.1.4 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

citizenship	purpose	submit	separately	monetary	false	flight
valuables	currency	icons	precious	antiques	middle	bonds

2.1.5 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

keep	render	arrive	submit	list
provide	require	require	purchase	sign

2.1.6 Give the initial forms of the following words and state what parts of speech they belong to:

commercial	duration	renewable	appliances
currency	payment	printed	valuables
processed	properly	recording	including

## 2.2 Translate the following text in the written form using the dictionary

### Text A Tips for Travelers

Once your travel plans are confirmed, check the expiration date of your passport. It's also a good idea to make photocopies of the data page; leave one copy with someone at home and keep another with you, separated from your passport.

If you lose your passport, promptly call the nearest embassy or consulate and the local police; having a copy of the data page can speed replacement. You need only a valid passport to enter Great Britain for stays of up to 90 days.

When shopping, keep receipts for all of your purchases. Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you've bought. If you feel a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. If you object to the way your clearance was handled, get the inspector's badge number.

In either case, first ask to see a supervisor, then write to the port director at the address listed on your receipt. Send a copy of the receipt and other appropriate documentation. If you still don't get satisfaction you can take your case to customs headquarters.

(900 symbols)

### 2.2.1 Put the words in the right order to make sentences:

- 1) a/ must/ not/ ticket/ travel/ without/ you.
- 2) a/ need/ the/ to USA/ visa/ visit/ you.
- 3) at/ check/ check-in-desk/ in/ luggage/ must/ the/ you/ your.
- 4) at/ check-in-desk/ don't/ have/ passport/ show/ the/ to/ you/  
your.

**2.3 Look through the following samples of customs declarations. Think of the way you can fill them in. Write your information in block capital letters**

Keep for the duration of your stay in Russia or abroad.

Not renewable in case of loss.

Persons giving false information in the Customs Declaration or to Customs officer shall render themselves liable under laws of Russia.

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship \_\_\_\_\_

Arriving from \_\_\_\_\_

Country of destination \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of visit (business,tourism,private,etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

**My luggage (including hand luggage) submitted for Customs Inspection**

consists of .... pieces.

With me and in my luggage I have:

- 1. Weapons of all descriptions and ammunition.....
- 2. Narcotics and appliances for the use thereof  
.....
- 3. Antiques and objects of art (painting, drawings, icons, etc.).....
- 4. Russian currency, Russian State Loan bonds, etc.  
.....

- 5. Currency other than Russian rubles (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment vouchers (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currencies, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), jewellery and other articles made of precious metals and precious stones, and scrap thereof, as well as properly papers:

Description	Amount/Quantity	For official use
	In figures/in words	

Russian rubles, other currency, payment vouchers, valuables and any objects belonging to other persons.....

I am aware that, in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration, I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, sound recordings, postage stamps, graphics, etc. plants, fruit, seeds, live animals and birds, as well as raw foodstuffs of animal origin and slaughtered fowl.

I also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of ... pieces.

Date .... Owner of luggage (signed) ....

**Customs Declaration**

customs use only

Department of the Treasury United States

Customs Service

Each arriving traveller or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

- 1. Family Name .....
- 2. First (Given) Name.....
- 3. Middle Initial(s).....
- 4. Birth Date (day/mo/yr).....
- 5. Airline/Flight No. Or Vessel Name or Vehicle License No .....
- 6. Number of Family Members travelling with You.....
  - 6. (a) Country or Citizenship.....
  - 7. (b) Country of Residence.....
  - 8. (a) U.S. Address (Street Number /Hotel/Mailing Address in U.S.).....
  - 9. (b) U. S. Address (City) .....
  - 10.(c) U.S. Address (State) .....
  - 11. Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival.....
  - 12. The purpose of my (our) trip is or was Business.....Personal.....
- (Check one or both boxes, if applicable)
- 13. I am (We are) bringing fruits, plants, metals, food, soil, birds, snails, other live animals, wildlife products Yes No  
farm products; or, have been on a farm or ranch  
outside the U.S.
- 14. I am (We are) carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$ 10.000 U.S., or foreign Yes No  
equivalent
- 15. I have (We have) commercial merchandise U.S. or foreign (Check one box only) Yes No
- 16. The total value of all goods, including commercial merchandise, I/we purchased or acquired abroad .....  
and am/are bringing to the U.S. is: (U.S. Dollars)

**SIGN BELOW AFTER YOU READ NOTICE ON REVERSE**

I have read the notice on the reverse and have made a truthful declaration.

.....

Signature

.....

Date (day/month/year)

2.3.1 Translate the following sentences, words and phrases into English:



## Part A

- 1) В случае утери восстановлению не подлежит.
- 2) Мой багаж (включая ручную кладь), предоставленный для проверки состоит из пяти предметов.
- 3) Рубли, валюта, ценности и прочие предметы, принадлежащие другим людям, подлежат таможенному декларированию.

## Part B

- 1) страна назначения; 2) цель посещения; 3) антиквариат;
- 4) драгоценные металлы; 5) необработанные драгоценные камни;
- 4) ценности; 7) печатные материалы; 8) полуфабрикаты животного происхождения; 9) название судна; 10) номер рейса; 11) битая птица.

### 2.4 Roleplay the following dialogue

Customs officer: Good morning! Come this way, please.  
Passenger: Yes, thank you.  
Customs officer: Are these your suitcases, sir?  
Passenger: Yes, that's right.  
Customs officer: Do you have goods to declare?  
Passenger: I don't think I have.  
Customs officer: Okay, put your bags on the counter, please.  
Your customs form, please. Thank you. How long are you planning to stay in the country?  
Passenger: Two months, I think.  
Customs officer: What's the purpose of your visit?  
Passenger: I'm here on business.  
Customs officer: I see. And you have nothing to declare?  
Passenger: Pardon?  
Customs officer: I mean alcohol, cigarettes, medicine ...  
Passenger: Oh, no.  
Customs officer: What's inside this bag?  
Passenger: Presents for some of my colleagues.  
Customs officer: Uh-huh. Spirits?  
Passenger: A bottle of French red wine.  
Customs officer: Any meat?  
Passenger: What?  
Customs officer: Food, fresh fruit ...  
Passenger: Uh, no.  
Customs officer: No plants?  
Passenger: No. But I have 200 French cigarettes for my friends.  
Customs officer: You don't need to declare this. That's under the limit.  
Passenger: Good.  
Customs officer: Okay, that's okay. Here's your form.  
Passenger: Thank you.  
Customs officer: Welcome to the USA!

## 2.5 Grammar Assignments

2.5.1 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:

- Anna: Did you remember (pack) the beach towels?  
Pete: Sorry, I forgot (do) that. Look, they're here in the bath.  
Anna: O.K., my bag 's pretty full but I'll try (put) them all.  
Pete: Oh, I really dislike (pack). It's so boring!  
Anna: Never mind it. It's all worth it. Do you remember (go) to India last year?  
Pete: Of course. I'll certainly never forget (have) all those injections. And I'm glad I tried (eat) all that spicy Indian food - it was delicious.  
Anna: In fact you didn't stop (eat) all the time we were there!  
Pete: We had some strangest experiences, didn't we? Do you remember when you stopped (give) money to a blind man and within thirty seconds we were surrounded by beggars?

2.5.2 Choose the correct verb form to fill gaps in these sentences:

- 1) I know it's not easy, but try ..... your best in the exam. (doing /to do)
- 2) This job is exhausting. I'm going to stop ..... a rest. (having/to have )
- 3) When I was a child I remember ..... horses in the street. (seeing/to see)
- 4) My secretary isn't very reliable. She often forgets ..... the files in the correct order. (to put/ putting)
- 5) That athlete is attempting ..... the world record. (to break/ breaking)

## 3 Unit 3 Customs Bodies of Russia. Customs Management

### 3.1 Pre-Text Assignments

3.1.1 Study the following vocabulary list and memorize the words:

body	орган, организация
supreme	верховный, главный
directorate	управление
institution	организация, институт
statute	статут, законодательный акт
enterprise	предприятие
enforcement	введение, соблюдение
legislation	законодательство
implementation	исполнение, проведение
treaty	соглашение
shipment	партия (груза), перевозка, транспортировка
item	пункт, предмет
customs clearance	таможенная очистка
consumer	клиент, заказчик

3.1.2 Guess the meaning of the following verbs according to their explanation:

execute	to do, to perform
constitute	to form, to make
consist	to be made / formed from something
conduct	to organize , to perform
implement	to put a plan or system into operation
comprise	to have as parts or members
interfere (with)	to involve yourself in matters, to influence
ship	to transport
run	to lead, to be in charge of
adopt	to accept

3.1.3 Read the following words and guess their meaning:

council	regional	economical	committee	institution	accelerate
direct	general	liquidation	cooperate	protection	statute

### 3.2 Read the following text and translate it

#### Text A

#### Article 8. Customs Bodies of the Russian Federation

General Management of customs matters in Russia is executed by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation, the President of Russia and the Government of the Russian Federation. The State Customs Committee of Russia is responsible for the direct management of customs matters.

Customs bodies of Russia constitute the system of executive organs for managing customs matters, that consists of the State Customs Committee, regional customs directorates, customs houses and other customs institutions.

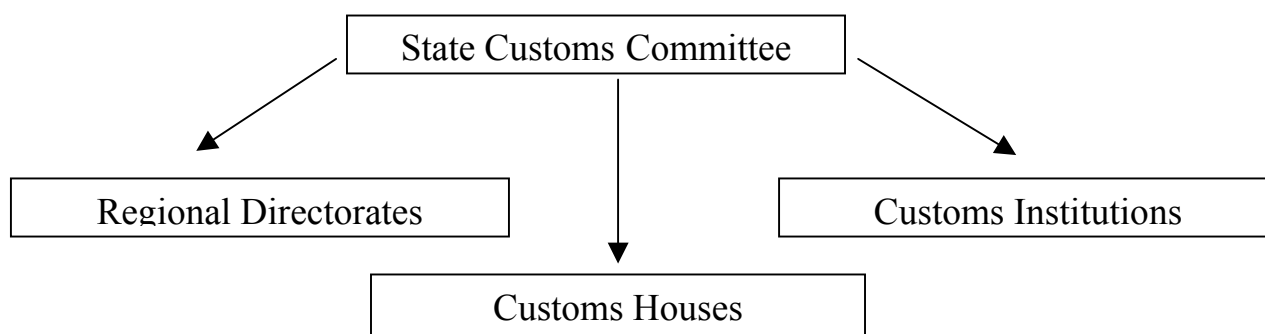
The foundation, reorganization and liquidation of the regional directorates is conducted by the State Customs Committee of Russia.

The Statute of the State Customs Committee is adopted by the President of Russia. Customs bodies cooperate with other state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations and private persons.

State bodies, institutions and organizations have no right to interfere with service activities of customs bodies of Russia.

(800 symbols)

3.2.1 Speak on the system of customs bodies in Russia according to the scheme given below:



3.2.2 Find an adequate translation for the following:

- 1) Таможенные органы РФ непосредственно осуществляют руководство таможенным делом в России.
- 2) В таможенную систему России входят Государственный Таможенный Комитет РФ, региональные таможенные управления РФ, таможни РФ и прочие таможенные органы.

- 3) Создание, организация и реорганизация региональных таможенных управлений осуществляются ГТК.
- 4) Таможенные органы РФ защищают интересы страны.
- 5) Таможенные органы взимают таможенные пошлины, налоги и прочие таможенные платежи.
- 6) Осуществление таможенного контроля и таможенное оформление создают условия, способствующие ускорению товарооборота через таможенные границы РФ.
- 7) Таможенные органы ведут таможенную статистику внешней торговли, а также осуществляют валютный контроль в пределах своей компетенции.

### **3.3 Read the following text and make up the list of the most important tasks for customs bodies in Russia**

#### Text B

#### Competence of Customs Bodies of Russia

Direct performance of customs affairs is entrusted to customs bodies of Russia. The State Customs Committee of Russia, regional nets of customs–houses and other institutions of Russia comprise the administration bodies system on customs affairs. When implementing customs policy, customs bodies of Russia fulfill the following main tasks:

- a) protecting the economic interests of Russia;
- b) supervising observance of legislation of Russia on customs affairs;
- c) ensuring execution of obligations of international accords signed by Russia on customs affairs;
- d) making use of customs tariff and non-tariff regulation means, transferring across the customs border of Russia commodities and other items;
- e) improving of commodities customs control and other items transferred across the customs border of Russia;
- f) joint control with the National Bank of Russia on currency operations;
- g) taking measures to protect the commodities consumers interests;
- h) creating favorable conditions to stimulate commodity circulation and passenger flow across the customs border of the country;
- i) fighting smuggling and customs rules violation;
- j) cooperation with customs and other foreign countries agencies as well as with international organizations on customs affairs;
- k) keeping on customs statistics.

(1100 symbols)

3.3.1 Note the difference between *economic* and *economical*:

*Economic* – 1) connected with trade, industry, and the management of money;

2) an economic process, activity, etc. produces enough profit to continue, profitable.

*Economical* - 1) using money, time, goods etc. carefully and without wasting any: e.g. an economical method of heating; 2) cheap, prudent.

3.3.2 Put the words *economical* and *economic* into the following sentences:

- 1) She is very ... saving money seems to come natural to her.
- 2) It makes no ... sense at all!
- 3) It is no longer ... for us to run the service.
- 4) We had to close our office in London: with the rent so high it just wasn't ...
- 5) There is an increasing demand for cars that are more ... on fuel.

3.3.3 Put in the following verbs given in the box in appropriate tense-form:

- 1) She \_\_\_\_\_ her business very successfully.
- 2) The UK \_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 3) Seven days \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- 4) We \_\_\_\_\_ a new method of making wine.
- 5) He asked his brother \_\_\_\_\_ his will.
- 6) I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ old busybodies.
- 7) His parents \_\_\_\_\_ a small hotel.
- 8) The committee's suggestions will be \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

consist
conduct
run
interfere
adopt
execute
implement
constitute

### 3.4 Translate the text using the dictionary in the written form

#### Text C

#### Russian Customs

Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years. Moreover, for almost all of that history, it has been much more than a force for keeping out contraband. In fact, it has been a powerful, highly politicized administrative organ, serving mainly protectionist leaders.

The Russian Federation is in a transition period now and the role of Customs is to be a guide for the market reforms. The main task of Russian Customs is the protection of the economic interests of the country, national treasures and cultural and historical properties. Customs policy has a far greater share and importance in Russia's regulation of economic activities than in industrial countries with developed market economics.

The creation of Russian Customs was complicated by the fact that, after the disintegration of the USSR, the best-equipped and best-staffed Customs Services were outside Russia, which has acquired as a result 13,500 km of new

borders with former Soviet Republics. Moreover, the State Customs Committee has seen a five-fold staff increase over the past five years. This has been matched by growing organizational complexity. The ideological imperative has been replaced.

Today the Russian Federation has a modern, multi-functioning Customs Service which is able to take a deserving place in market economy regulation and is competent to help in rapprochement between the Russian and world economies. Everyone treats the Russian Customs Service as an equal and this means that the Russian Federation is becoming a full and equal member of the world community.

(1300 symbols)

### 3.5 Grammar Assignments

3.5.1 Look at the headlines for the newspaper articles given below and guess what they have in common:

#### **SMILING IN YOUR PASSPORT PHOTO WILL BE BANNED**

TWO MAJOR TERRORIST SUSPECTS CAPTURED IN LONDON

#### **SECOND MAJOR COCAINE CARGO SEIZED IN KENT**

3.5.2 Match each article given below to the corresponding headline.  
Complete

the articles by adding necessary auxiliaries and prepositions.

A. Special security measures ..... introduced..... the UK Passport Service to help facial recognition scanners to function properly. Tinted glasses, head coverings and even dummies in babies' mouths.....banned. The new passport..... fitted .....a microchip containing all information about its holders. But only a neutral expression .....detected the scanning machines. Existing passport pictures which do not meet the rules..... accepted until the document expires.

B. A second major seizure of cocaine ..... made by Custom officers in a week from a ship at Dover cargo port. Three plastics bags containing 3kg of the Class A drug worth around £1.6m ..... found in the hold of a ship loaded .....bananas. Officers seized the Liberian-registered Horncliff when it arrived in Kent from Colombia on Wednesday. No arrest ..... yet..... made. The find follows the discovery of 120kg of cocaine worth £7.2m on Monday.

C. Two of the world's most important terror suspects ..... seized ..... Scotland Yard. One.....said to be a senior al Qaeda operative while the other.....accused of being a major

fundraiser for terrorism around the world. Ali Abu Abec.... arrested in Willesden yesterday: he ..... believed ..... US intelligence to be trusted aides of Osama bin Laden and to have plotted to blow up Jewish target and financial institutions. The other man, Mohammed Ali Khan, 30, lived in Chelsea: he..... accused of using websites and emails to supply money and property for acts of terrorism. He .....said.....New York Times to be a relative of Osama bin Laden.



## 4 Unit 4 Customs Reforms in Russia and Abroad

### 4.1 Pre-Text Assignments

4.1.1 Read the following verbs and guess their meaning:

submit	dedicate	conduct	interpret	implement
upgrade				
allow	reject	ease	require	facilitate
confront				

4.1.2 Read the following words and give their initial forms:

straightforward	official	non- dutiable	pressure	authority
paperwork	relatively	clearance	review	upgrade
competency	declaration	shipment	simplify	investment

4.1.3 Match the words and their definitions (one item has been done for you):

- |               |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1) reject     | → | a) very important and needing to be dealt with quickly or first |
| 2) clearance  |   | b) to accept as being lawful or real                            |
| 3) competency |   | c) possessing knowledge or skillful                             |
| 4) recognize  |   | d) to make longer or greater                                    |
| 5) urgent     |   | e) the act or result of clearing                                |
| 6) extend     |   | f) to refuse to accept  |

4.1.4 Study the following vocabulary:

- 1) to facilitate –облегчить
- 2) trade - торговля
- 3) to review- пересмотреть, проанализировать
- 4) (non)-dutiiable- (не)облагаемый таможенной пошлиной
- 5) to register- включить, упомянуть
- 6) bottom – низкий
- 7) prevalence- преобладание
- 8) to rate- оценить, дать оценку
- 9) without a doubt – без сомнения
- 10) to submit – подать, заполнить декларацию
- 11) revenue – доход, сбор
- 12) to lower – снизить

- 13) to reduce - уменьшить
- 14) multinationals –международные корпорации
- 15) to confront with –столкнуться с чем-либо/кем-либо
- 16) emergency-срочность
- 17) lack – нехватка
- 18) sample- образец
- 19) spare parts-детали, комплектующие
- 20) consignment-товар
- 21) shipment-партия товара, груз
- 22) border post- таможенный пост
- 23) lengthy – длинный, долгий
- 24) to treat – рассматривать
- 25) extra – дополнительный

**4.2 Read the following analytical article taken from “Transition” bulletin written by Peter Davics, translate it using the dictionary and answer the questions below**

Text A

### **Customs Reforms is Urgent in Russia**

With the recent changes in Central and Eastern Europe one can't but agree that there is a special need in a reform of customs laws across those countries to make it easier for major investors to trade effectively with (and invest in) the region. Without a doubt, one country where reform is most urgently needed is Russia.

When we asked major multinationals which countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS the most straightforward customs procedures, Russia didn't even register. In fact, Russian import procedures were given bottom marks, when it came to the volume of paper work needed, the speed of processing, and the prevalence of corruption, although competency of Russian officials was rated relatively high.

What are the roots of the customs problem in Russia? It cannot be easy for the State Customs Service to use customs to facilitate trade and foreign investment, while it is also under pressure from the federal government to increase annual customs receipts of more than \$10 billion. Lowering import tariffs would raise customs revenue (by increasing imports) and reduce corruption. But in the current economic climate Western investors have been confronted with an extra 3% emergency import duty.

There is a real lack of understanding about business needs, and a reluctance to meet major foreign investors halfway when it comes to import rules and regulations. Once declarations are submitted, customs officers often reject them in order to dictate a different tariff that allows them to maximize revenue. Every declaration must be processed through a lengthy procedure of checks and physical

inspections. The way rules are interpreted can vary between different border posts, and even between different customs inspectors.

What is the solution? The situation cannot be changed overnight. The Russian authorities have appeared willing to review the customs code. First of all, the should be officially recognized the concept of “air express”: by their very nature, express shipments of such items as bank documents, computer disks with information, medical samples, or spare parts required for the urgent repair of machinery should be treated differently from, say, a freight shipment of several hundred cars. Consequently, four simplified customs categories should be introduced for express shipments: documents, low-value non-dutiable consignments, low-value dutiable consignments, high-value consignments. The first three categories should be given “fast track” clearance on the day of arrival. The high-value category would obviously need extra documentation, but also could be cleared quickly if all VAT and customs duties have been guaranteed.

There is a need to upgrade the resources available to the customs authorities, to extend the use of electronic clearance systems and exchange of information. A liberalization of the customs regime will be an important step in the right direction.

(2500 symbols)

#### 4.2.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why were Russian import procedures given bottom marks by western financial analysts?
- 2) What are the roots of the customs problem in Russia?
- 3) What is “air express”? Has Russian Customs Service officially recognized this concept yet?
- 4) How are rules and procedures interpreted among different customs officials in Russia?
- 5) What do we understand under “fast track” clearance?
- 6) Please list all the recommendations made by western analysts for the Russian Customs code review.
- 7) What four simplified customs categories should be introduced for express shipments?

#### **4.3 Translate the following newspaper article in the written form**

##### Text B

##### *Customs Urges CBR to Liberalize Currency Cash Flow Through Border*

Russia’s State Customs Committee urged the Central Bank of Russia (CBR) to allow the liberalization of foreign currency cash flow through the customs border. The committee planned to allow up to USD 10,000 in cash to be brought in and taken out of the country without declaration, as is the case in many other countries.

The new procedures are expected to simplify customs regulations and reduce violations of the law to minimum.

Russian citizens are now only allowed to take USD 1,500 in cash out of the country without declaring it, while special permission is needed for larger amounts. Meanwhile, foreigners can take out of Russia only the amount of foreign currency in cash they declared when entering the country.

The new Customs Code is expected to significantly simplify customs procedures in Russia.

(750 symbols)

#### **4.4 Dialogue “Will you please open your suitcase, sir?” Roleplay this conversation**

Passenger: Are you going to examine my things?

Customs Officer: In a moment, sir. Meanwhile, can I ask you to look through these lists, please.

Passenger: What lists?

Customs Officer: The Prohibited Articles list and, the Duty-Free Quota list. Here they are.

Passenger: Thank you.

Customs Officer: Do you have anything to declare, sir?

Passenger: Nothing from the first list.

Customs Officer: Do you have any items above the fixed quota?

Passenger: Well, I haven't got through the second list, you know. They are both rather long.

Customs Officer: Will you please open your suitcases, sir?

Passenger: Yes, of course, here you are.

Customs Officer: What are these things?

Passenger: They are for my personal use.

Customs Officer: You have suits above the fixed quota, sir.

Passenger: But they are not new.

Customs Officer: All the same. You will have to pay duty on this extra one.

Passenger: Well, all right.

Customs Officer: Now, I see you have books.

Passenger: Are they prohibited?

Customs Officer: They'll have to be looked through, sir. Can you put them aside, please.

Passenger: What? Are you going to read them all?

Customs Officer: No, our interpreter will just skip through them. That's all. Now, what are these things?

Passenger: Oh, just a few things for my family. Are they liable to duty too? Am I liable to pay duty on them too?

Customs Officer: No, they are not. Well, the examination is over, sir. You may pay the duty for the suit over there.

Passenger: Yes, thank you.

Customs Officer: When you bring the receipt, I'll stamp your documents, sir.

#### 4.5 Match English and Russian equivalents

1 industrial action	1 пунктуально выполнять все условия трудового
2 danger bonus	соглашения в качестве способа снижения
	эффективности работы
3 enhanced pension	2 исполнять обязанности
conditions	3 повышенные пенсионные льготы
4 to satisfy the	4 удовлетворить требования
demands	
5 toll-booth	5 выдвигать требования
6 to promote	6 пункт сбора пошлин
the demands	
7 to be brought	7 забастовочное движение
into line with	
8 to carry out duties	8 премия за риск
9 work to rule	9 сопоставить с чем-либо

#### 4.6 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

##### Text C

##### Customs Officers Take Industrial Action

During March-April 2002, uniformed customs officers in France took various forms of industrial action to support demands for an increase in their danger bonus and enhanced pension conditions. Proposals tabled by the Minister of the Economy and Finance satisfied the demands of the officers' inter-union committee, and striking workers returned to work in most regions, with the notable exception of Orly airport.

In recent months, uniformed customs officers - 9,000 out of a total of 19,500 customs officers - have been demanding an increase in their 'danger bonus' and enhanced pension conditions. From March 2002, they stepped up industrial action in an attempt to promote their demands. Their tactics included blocking ferries and access to airports and border crossings, and closing down motorway toll-booths.

Their actions took various forms, including refusing to wear uniforms, blockading trains, shutting down motorway toll booths and working to rule, as well as more spectacular tactics, such as an incident in Dunkirk on 22 March, where officers walled up the customs department with concrete blocks.

Customs officers consider their jobs to be just as dangerous, if not more so, as those of police officers. They are therefore demanding that their danger bonus – currently standing at 9% of pay - be brought into line with the 23% paid to police officers. Customs officers are also demanding an increase in pension funding of

one year's contributions for every five years of service as 'compensation for hardship' experienced in carrying out their duties.

The majority of regional customs departments went back to work following the 22 April meeting. Customs officers at Orly airport voted to continue action until at least 30 April, but to carry out their duties and bear their side arms.

(1500 symbols)

4.6.1 Decide whether these statements true or false:

- 1) Customs officers in France took various forms of industrial action to support demands for an decrease in their danger bonus.
- 2) Proposals of the Minister of the Economy and Finance satisfied the demands of the officers' inter-union committee.
- 3) Striking workers returned to work in most regions, with the notable exception of Orly seaport.
- 4) Customs officers consider their jobs to be more dangerous than those of police officers.
- 5) Their actions took various forms, including refusing to wear uniforms, blockading planes, shutting down motorway toll-booths and working to rule.

#### **4.7 Grammar Assignments**

4.7.1 Put in the verbs given in brackets in the correct form:

- 1) If the officer assigned to the job is ill or on vacation, severe backlogs and delays \_\_\_\_\_ (can/ not/avoid).
- 2) If the certificate is not sent in time, the business community \_\_\_\_\_ (penalize).
- 3) If he hadn't climbed the ladder, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ break) his leg.
- 4) If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ be) cold, they wouldn't have lit the fire.
- 5) I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) John your message if I should see him today.
- 6) Those plants \_\_\_\_\_ (not grow) if you don't water them.
- 7) I would buy that bag if it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cheaper.
- 8) If she \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the letter, she would have been surprised.

4.7.2 Put in the modal verbs in the correct forms:

- 1) At UK ports and airports, all travelers \_\_\_\_\_ pass through either a red or green customs channel.
- 2) You \_\_\_\_\_ pass through the green channel only if you do not have any goods to declare.

- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ be sure that your goods are strictly within the Customs allowances and that you are bringing into the UK is not banned or restricted goods.
- 4) You \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the red channel or “red point” if you have goods that you \_\_\_\_\_ to declare at Customs.
- 5) If you are a traveler arriving in the UK from another EU country and have nothing to declare you \_\_\_\_\_ use the blue channel.
- 6) Whichever channel you are passing through, you \_\_\_\_\_ be stopped by a Customs officer.

## 5 Unit 5 Customs Control

### 5.1 Pre-Text Assignments

5.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

frequent	establish	reason	smuggler	verify	legitimate	check
confident	provoked	define	contents	container	separate	minimize

5.1.2 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize vocabulary:

ascertain	выяснять, обнаруживать
verify	подтверждать
legitimate	законный, легальный, легитимный
suspicious	подозрительный
customs allowance	таможенная норма
make sure	удостовериться
concealment	утаивание; маскировка
X-ray	рентген
in the public eye	на виду общественности
to be drawn into arguments	вовлекать в спор
hesitate	колебаться
seek assistance	обратиться за помощью
hint	совет
worthy	подходящий, подобающий
tools	орудие, средство, способ
comprehensive	общепринятый
at someone's disposal	в чем-либо распоряжении

## 5.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

### Text A Effective Passenger and Baggage Control

In dealing with any passenger, the single most important point to establish is "Why has this passenger travelled?" You should:

- 1) Establish reasons for travel.
- 2) Examine passport to ascertain previous and current journeys from drug production or suspect areas. If the passenger is a frequent traveler - establish reasons for frequency of travel.
- 3) Examine ticket to ascertain method of payment and whether ticket matches the passenger's journey. (Remember: Late booked or cash tickets are often used by smugglers.)

All the above should be carried out for all passengers stopped to satisfy you as to their reasons for traveling. Your basic questions:

- 1) Is this all your baggage? Did you pack it yourself?
- 2) Do you know what the baggage contains?
- 3) Are you carrying any items for anyone else? Are you traveling alone?
- 4) Do you know what the Customs allowances are? (Check that the passenger

has correct baggage reclaim tags.)

### Practical examination

Passenger traveling on business:

- 1) Examine any documents in order to verify whether the passenger is engaged in legitimate business.
- 2) Make sure that documents relate to up-to-date transactions.

Visitors or residents returning from holidays:

- 1) Look for gifts, clothing, souvenirs and the usual items you would normally expect to find with this type of passenger. These will link passengers to the baggage and reasons for travel.
- 2) Be suspicious of passengers arriving with only light baggage containing few, if any, articles of personal nature.

All passengers:

- 1) always check baggage for concealments;
- 2) regularly examine articles within the baggage by X-ray and/or opening them (e.g. tinned goods, toiletries, cigarette cartons, etc.). Don't overlook the commonplace.

### Search of person

Carry out a search of person where suspicion still exists. Points to remember prior to baggage examination:

- 1) Adopt a positive approach. You must believe that if there are goods concealed, you will find them.



- 2) You are a representative of this department and in the public eye. At all times, act with courtesy and diplomacy. Be firm, but fair and confident.
- 3) Do not be drawn into arguments. Remain calm however provoked.
- 4) Do not hesitate to seek assistance or advice from colleagues.
- 5) Experience has proved that goods, and in particular drugs, can be concealed

within baggage and its contents in many different ways. Remember the basic concept that wherever there is a space there can be a concealment.

#### Helpful hints

The examination of baggage can be separated into two clearly defined areas; the contents and container.

#### Contents

Remove the contents carefully and systematically. Examine individual items as necessary during this process. Separate any items worthy of closer attention and place out of the passenger's reach. To facilitate the examination of certain articles, each baggage station should have a comprehensive selection of tools and other equipment including an X-ray machine. You should make full use of the equipment at your disposal. When using tools to examine contents, exercise care to minimize damage. If it is necessary to damage an article, try to establish its value prior to examination.

- 5.2.1 Scan the text and write down what a Customs officer should do/be and should not:

<b>SHOULD DO(BE)</b>	<b>SHOULD NOT</b>

- 5.2.2 Read the text again and make a short review (10-12 sentences) on how to make passenger and baggage control effective.

- 5.2.3 Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the most important point in dealing with a passenger?
- 2) What questions are supposed to be asked by a Customs officer?
- 3) Why is it important to verify whether a passenger is engaged in legitimate business?
- 4) Why should a Customs officer be suspicious if a passenger returning from holidays has only light baggage?
- 5) What points are of major importance prior to baggage examination?
- 6) What can make the examination of baggage more successful?
- 7) What technical equipment is necessary for a better examination?
- 8) What precautions should be taken when using tools to examine contents?

5.2.4 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

importer	exporter	shipment	declaration	documentation	legalization
accuracy	expertise	specification	provision	primary	employ

5.2.5 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize the vocabulary:

require	требовать
responsibility	ответственность
law	закон
pattern	образец
freight forwarder	экспедитор, отвечающий за груз (товар)
share	разделять
to levy a fine	налагать штраф
shipper	грузоотправитель
offence	ущерб

### 5.3 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

#### Text B Customs Legalization

Customs legalization in any country requires that the importer or exporter has the primary responsibility for the provision of customs declarations and documents, to the specification which the law demands at the time of shipment. This pattern is followed by most customs authorities around the world. However, Customs also recognize that many importers and exporters do not have the knowledge or expertise to undertake the declarations themselves, and therefore it uses the services of a freight forwarder to make the declaration for them. Under these conditions, Customs takes the view that the importer or exporter has employed the services of an "expert". Therefore, the forwarder shares some responsibility for the accuracy and correctness of declarations and documentation.

It is not uncommon for Customs to levy a fine on both shipper and forwarder when an error occurs based on the above. The level of any fine imposed will vary depending on the degree of the offence involved.

(900 symbols)

5.3.1 Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

налагать штраф, признавать право, правильность заполнения декларации, уровень причиненного ущерба.

5.3.2 Find out English and Russian equivalents for the words presented below:

- A. legalize, responsibility, demand, shipment, recognize, undertake, freight, forwarder, shipper
- B. ответственность, признавать, экспедитор, предпринимать, требование (требовать), узаконить, стоимость перевозки, погрузка, грузоотправитель

#### **5.4 Scan through the following text about the unjustified searches being made by the customs inspectors in the USA**

##### Text C

##### Customs Officers Must Not Be Given Free Reign

Customs officers have the important responsibility to search people arriving in the United States to prevent illegal substances and weapons from being carried across our borders. To perform their duty, they have extraordinary power to perform searches, but these cannot be unlimited. To protect the innocent, our system of laws has always included checks and balances against government excesses. Unfortunately, the Trade Act of 2002, a bill that was recently passed by Congress and signed by the President, contains troubling provisions that essentially cancel any protection against unconstitutional searches by Customs officials.

This act expanded immunity in ways that would make it nearly impossible for a person to seek redress for an unconstitutional search and allow them to open outbound international mail without a warrant.

A federal report in 2000 found that while black female U.S. citizens were nine times more likely than their white counterparts to be subject to searches by the Customs Service, they were less than half as likely to be found carrying contraband. In the aftermath of this report, the Customs Service started to take steps to address the problem of racial profiling, but it has not done enough. The expansion of immunity is unnecessary.

Customs officials already have protections from unwarranted claims against them. There is no justification to give them essentially unchecked authority to perform searches.

(1250 symbols)

5.4.1 Do you agree with the point of view of the author? Divide into two groups.

*Group A.* Discuss three main disadvantages of introducing such extreme measures in Russia from the point of view of tourists.

*Group B.* Discuss three main advantages of introducing this system in Russia from the point of view of customs officials.

5.4.2 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1) The act of expanded immunity for customs officers in the USA was approved by the majority of the population.
- 2) The bill essentially cancels any protection against unconstitutional searches by Customs officials.
- 3) Black female U.S. citizens were nine times more likely than their white counterparts to be subject to searches by the Customs Service.
- 4) They were also less than half as likely to be found carrying contraband.
- 5) The U.S. Customs Service started to take steps to address the problem of racial profiling and has done enough on this matter.

**5.5 Read the text and try to translate it in written form. Dictionaries are allowed (800 symbols – 40 minutes)**

#### Text D

#### Customs Entry and Customs Procedure Codes

All imports and exports are declared via the single administrative document or SAD. These may often be made on the official printed form, or via a plain paper version, either of which may be produced on a computer system, with Customs' prior approval. The SAD is potentially an eight-part document, but for almost all purposes only parts of the document are used. Increasing use of computers has meant that most forwarders use a direct link to the Customs' computer known as CHIEF (Customs Handling Import Export Freight). This means that often goods can be cleared with the actual papers being handed in later to Customs. Of course, if special documents are required, or customs inspection is necessary, the computer holds clearance until the relative steps have been taken.

“Paperless” declarations are currently being considered, and may arrive in the future.

(800 symbols)

#### **5.6 Grammar Assignments**

5.6.1 The following statements in Passive are grammatically incorrect. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1) You go to the check-in counter where your ticket is look at, and your things are weighed and label, a claim-check for each piece of your luggage are inserted in the ticket and you gave a boarding pass.
- 2) The form have to be fill in in block letters.
- 3) In most countries there is also a security-check when your carry-on luggage are inspected.
- 4) Some of the formalities are repeated when you are arrive at your destination.

5) The customs declaration and the immigration form is often filled on board the plane.

5.6.2 Put in the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate tense-forms:

When shopping, \_\_\_\_\_ receipts for all of your purchases. (keep) Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you \_\_\_\_\_. (buy) If you \_\_\_\_\_ a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. (feel) If you object to the way your clearance \_\_\_\_\_ handled, get the inspector's badge number. (be) In either case, first ask to see a supervisor, then write to the port director at the address \_\_\_\_\_ on your receipt. (list) Send a copy of the receipt and other documentation. If you still \_\_\_\_\_ satisfaction you can take your case to customs headquarters in Washington. (not get)

## 6 Unit 6 Transportation Documentation. Forms and Terms of Payment

### 6.1 Pre-Text Assignments

6.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

method	transporting	shipping	volume
distance	copy	distribute	container

6.1.2 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

tend direct produce haul lose consist claim show prove issue clear

6.1.3 Read the following words and their translation. Memorize them:

haulage (trucking)	перевозка грузовиком, фурой
freight company	компания, занимающаяся перевозкой грузов
consignment	груз, партия товара
consignor	грузоотправитель
consignee	грузополучатель
fragile	хрупкий
cargo	груз
size	размер
terminal	конечная станция
perishable goods	скоропортящийся товар, груз

volume	объем
weight	вес
customs clearance and handling charges	таможенная очистка и расходы
to inspect goods	досматривать груз
ancillary	подчиненный, служебный, вспомогательный

## 6.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

### Text A Transportation

The three main methods of transporting goods, besides shipping are road, rail, and air. Road transport tends to be comparatively cheaper and more direct than rail. Rail transport is faster than road, which is necessary especially when transporting perishable goods, i.e. fish, fruit, meat, etc., and can haul bulk commodities (oil, grain, coal) in greater volume than road transporters. Some goods lose value over time, e.g. newspapers, or deteriorate, e.g. flowers; therefore air transport is used for speed, particularly over long distances.

#### Documentation

The main document used in air transportation is the Air Waybill (AWB), which consists of 12 copies distributed to the airline, exporter, importer, and customs.

In the economic Community, and European Free Trade Area (EFTA) movement certificates are used, especially for container shipments, if the consignment is taken through different customs posts to member countries. Correspondence in transport is generally between the sellers and freight firms.

On claiming his goods the customer has to show a customs clearance form, which allows the goods to be taxed, copies of the certificate of origin, if necessary, commercial invoices, import license, and health certificate for food or animal imports. The bill of lading or waybill also has to be produced to prove ownership of the goods, and the customs issues an out of charge note once the goods have been cleared by them.

(1200 symbols)

6.2.1 Match the words and their explanation (one item has been done for you):

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| a. issue(v)       | 1) to ask in payment  |
| b. charge(n)      | 2) great size, shape, mass or quantity  |
| c. invoice(n)     | 3) money paid for the carrying of goods by some means of transport                                |
| d. freight(n)     | 4) to become worse  |
| e. deteriorate(v) | 5) the charge for the business of carrying goods by road  |
| f. haulage(n)     | 6) an article of trade  |
| g. commodity(n)   | 7) a bill for goods received  |
| h. bulk(n)        | 8) to bring out for the notice of public, to supply or provide officially                         |
| i. license(n)     | 9) ask for, demand  |
| j. claim(v)       | 10) starting point  |
| k. origin (n)     | 11) an official paper showing that permission has been given to do something, usually for payment |

### 6.3 Get acquainted with the following forms and their descriptions

6.3.1 Scan through the following description. Try to memorize all the basic details of a typical commercial invoice:

#### Commercial Invoice Description

1. EXPORTER - The name and address of the principal party responsible for effecting export from the country.
2. CONSIGNEE - The name and address of the person/company to whom the goods are shipped for the designated end use, or the party so designated on the Export License.
3. INTERMEDIATE CONSIGNEE - The name and address of the party who effects delivery of the merchandise to the ultimate consignee, or the party so named on the Export License.
4. FORWARDING AGENT - The name and address of the duly authorized forwarder acting as agent for the exporter.
5. COMMERCIAL INVOICE NO. - Commercial Invoice number assigned by the exporter.
6. CUSTOMER PURCHASE ORDER NO. - Overseas customer's reference of order number.
7. B/L, AWB NO. - Bill of Lading, or Air Waybill number, if known.
8. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN - Country of origin of shipment.
9. DATE OF EXPORT - Actual date of export of merchandise.

10. TERMS OF PAYMENT - Describe the terms, conditions, and currency of settlement as agreed upon by the vendor and purchaser per the Pro Forma Invoice, customer Purchase Order, and/or Letter of Credit.
11. EXPORT REFERENCES - May be used to record other useful information, e.g. - other reference numbers, special handling requirements, routing requirements, etc.
12. AIR/OCEAN PORT OF EMBARKATION - Ocean port/pier, or airport to be used for embarkation of merchandise.
13. EXPORTING CARRIER/ROUTE - Record airline carrier/flight number or vessel name/shipping line to be used for the shipment of merchandise.
14. PACKAGES - Record number of packages, cartons, or containers per description line.
15. QUANTITY - Record total number of units per description line.
16. NET WEIGHT/GROSS WEIGHT - Record total net weight and total gross weight (includes weight of container) in kilograms per description line.
17. DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE - Provide a full description of items shipped, the type of container (carton, box, pack, etc.), the gross weight per container, and the quantity and unit of measure of the merchandise.
18. UNIT PRICE/TOTAL VALUE - Record the unit price of the merchandise per the unit of measure, compute the extended total value of the line.



Copyright © 1987 UNZ & CO. **COMMERCIAL INVOICE**

<b>SHIPPER/EXPORTER</b> 1				<b>COMMERCIAL INVOICE NO.</b> 5		<b>DATE</b> 7	
<b>CONSIGNEE</b> 2				<b>CUSTOMER PURC. ORDER NO.</b> 6		<b>B/L AWB NO.</b>	
<b>NOTIFY: INTERMEDIATE CONSIGNEE</b> 3				<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b> 8		<b>DATE OF EXPORT</b> 9	
<b>FORWARDING AGENT</b> 4				<b>TERMS OF PAYMENT</b> 10			
<b>EXPORT REFERENCES</b> 11							
<b>AIR/OCEAN PORT OF EMBARKATION</b>						12	
<b>EXPORTING CARRIER ROUTE</b> 13							
<small>Terms of Sale and Terms of Payment under this offer are governed by Incoterms # 322, "Uniform Rules For The Collection Of Commercial Paper" and # 400 "Uniform Customs And Practice For Documentary Credits".</small>							

PKGS.	QUANTITY	NET WT. (Kilg)	GROSS WT. (Kilg)	DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
14	15	16		17		18
<b>PACKAGE MARKS:</b> 19				<b>MISC. CHARGES (Packing, Insurance, etc.)</b> 20		
					<b>INVOICE TOTAL</b>	
<b>CERTIFICATIONS</b> 21						
						<b>AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE</b>

Form 13-320 Printed and Sold by UNZ/MP 130 Bathurst Ave., Jersey City, NJ 07310 • (201) 631-3200

Figure 1 - Sample Commercial Invoice

19. **PACKAGE MARKS** - Record in this Field, as well as on each package, the package number (e.g. - 1 of 7, 3 of 7, etc.), shippers company name, country of origin (e.g. - made in USA), destination port of entry, package weight in kilograms, package size (length x width x height), and shipper's control number (e.g. - C/I number; optional).

20. **MISC. CHARGES** - Record any miscellaneous charges to be paid for by the customer - export transportation, insurance, export packaging, inland freight to pier, etc.

21. **CERTIFICATIONS** - any certifications or declarations required of the shipper regarding any information recorded on the commercial invoice.

**6.4 Read the following information about the forwarding agents and translate it in written form using the dictionary (650 symbols – 30 minutes)**

Text C  
Forwarding Agents

Forwarding agents are used by exporters to arrange both import and export shipments. In the case of the former, their services include collecting the consignment, arranging shipment, and if required, packing and handling all documentation, including making out the bill of lading, obtaining insurance, sending commercial invoices and paying the shipping company for their clients. They also inform the importer's forwarding agent that the shipment is on its way, by sending an advice note, and he, in turn, will inform his client and send the goods on to him, or arrange for them to be stored until collected. Many forwarding agents in importing countries also act as *clearing agents*, insuring that the goods are cleared through the customs and are sent to the importer.

**6.5 Try to fill in the following customs clearance form. Take all the information from the letter given below**

Figure 2 - Customs Clearance Form

Have you ever imported before?	
Company Name:	
Name:	
Address:	
Tel-Fax No:	
E-Mail: Enter valid address Form to work	
Description of Goods: <b>list multiple boxes/dimensions and weights if possible</b>	
Method of transport:	
Type of customs entry required: <b>(informal for shipments valued under \$2000 usd.)</b>	formal/informal
Import service required:	
Origin of Goods:	
Destination address of Goods:	

## The Letter

### UNIVERSAL STEEL Ltd.

Furnace House, Granville Road, Sheffield S2 2RL

Reg. No: 6244536  
760271

VAT No: 31 6758900  
UNESTG

Telephone: 0742

Telex: 813297

Fax: 0742 610318

International Containers Ltd.  
Buxton House  
Mableton Place  
London WC1H 9BH

Dear Sirs,

We are a large steel company and wish to export a consignment of steel tubing, approximate weight 16 tonnes, and lengths varying from 2 to 5 metres.

The consignment is destined for Dortner Industries, Hamburg. Could you pick up the load, transport it to London from Sheffield, and then deliver it to its destination in Germany by the April 28<sup>th</sup>?

Please let us have details of your sailings and freight charges, and we can promise you regular shipments if you quote a competitive rate.

Yours, faithfully,  
*Thomas Pike*

Export Department

### 6.6 Read the text and try to translate it using the dictionary

#### Text B Air Waybill

The air waybill is a document of carriage which is issued by airlines to shippers of cargo. The air waybill, as distinct from the bill of lading, is not a document of title. The document often travels forward with the goods allowing immediate release of the goods into the consignee's charge for subsequent customs clearance and delivery. The air waybill has several purposes:

- 1) It is evidence of a contract of carriage.
- 2) It proves receipt of goods for shipment.
- 3) It is a freight bill.

The Warsaw Convention requires that the air waybill is completed in at least three parts:

- 1) for the carrier (signed by the consignor);
- 2) for the consignee (signed by the consignor and carrier);
- 3) for the consignor (signed by the carrier).

The basic information to be shown on the air waybill is as follows:

- 1) shipper's name and address;
- 2) consignee's name and address;
- 3) customs reference/status;
- 4) airport of departure and destination;
- 5) first carrier;
- 6) value of goods and currency;
- 7) description of goods, dimensions, commodity code, rate class, chargeable weight and freight rate;
- 8) freight charges (prepaid or payable at destination);
- 9) ancillary charges payable.

(950 symbols)

6.6.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the difference between the air waybill and the bill of lading?
- 2) How many parts does the air waybill consist of? Name them all.
- 3) What basic information should be shown on the air waybill?

## 6.7 Grammar Assignment

6.7.1 Put in the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate form:

### French Passport

An elder American absent mindedly ..... (arrive) at French customs at Paris airport and fumbled for his passport. "You have been in France before, Sir?", the customs officer ..... (ask) sarcastically.

The ancient Yank admitted that he ..... (be) to France before.

"Then you should know enough to have your passport ready for inspection", ..... (snap) the irate officer.

The American said that the last time he came to France he ..... (not have) to show his passport.

"Impossible, old man. You Americans always have to show your passports when ..... (arrive) in France."

The old American gave the Frenchman a long hard look.

"I assure you, young man, that when I came ashore on Omaha Beach in Normandy on D-Day in 1944, there was no Frenchman on the beach ..... (ask) to see my passport!"

**D-Day** - день высадки союзных войск на Атлантическое побережье Европы (6 июня 1944г.)

## 7 Unit 7 Fight against Terrorism

### 7.1 Pre-Text Assignments

7.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

terrorism	violence	kidnapping	bombing	manifest	effect
civilian	population	support	domestic	security	mission

7.1.2 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

intimidate   manifest   influence   dimension   deny   suspect   involve   cooperate

7.1.3 Read the following words and their translation. Memorize them:

sustained – длительный, долговременный	slip – проскользнуть
hijacking – угон транспортного средства с захватом заложников	prevention – предосторожность
clandestine – тайный, скрытый, нелегальный	enforcement agencies – силовые структуры
guerilla wars – партизанские войны	deliberate – намеренный
quest – поиск, искомый предмет	generic – общий
intimidate – пугать, устрашать, запугивать	civilians – мирные граждане
	hostages - заложники
	dimension – распространяться
	spectacular – зрелищный

### 7.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

#### Text A What Is Terrorism?

Terrorism is the sustained, clandestine use of violence, including murder, kidnapping, hijacking, and bombings, to achieve a political purpose. In popular usage, however, as influenced by politicians and the media, “terrorism” is now increasingly used as a generic term for all kinds of political violence, especially as manifested in revolutionary and guerilla wars.

The deliberate killing of civilians to intimidate the civilian population or government is one of the worst features of modern terrorism. One important characteristic of modern terrorism is its quest for spectacular horror effects in order to attract media. Terrorism of today is internationally dimensioned. Terrorists can slip across national frontiers and are given support by a few countries. Prevention of domestic terrorism is in general the problem of local law enforcement agencies or security forces.

Such countries as the USA, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Canada, France, and Japan promised to deny terrorist suspects entry into their countries to bring about close cooperation between the police and security forces in their countries, to place severe restrictions on diplomatic missions suspected of being involved in terrorism, and to cooperate in a number of other ways.

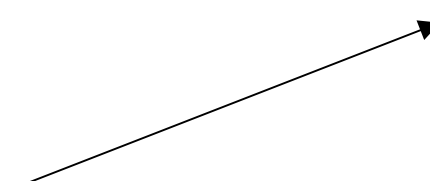
(1100 symbols)

7.2.1 Answer the following questions:

1. Why do terrorists take hostages?
2. Why do some governments always refuse to agree to terrorist demands?
3. Why is terrorism of today internationally dimensioned?

7.2.2 Match the words and their explanation (one item has been done for you):

hijacking (n)	1	anything fired at, especially a round board with circles on it, used in shooting practice
target (n)	2	the prisoners of terrorists
release(v)	3	a member of an unofficial fighting group which attacks the enemy in small groups unexpectedly
secure (v)	4	to take control of a bus, train, ship or plane; the people on the board then become prisoners
guerilla (n)	5	taking someone away unlawfully and often by force in order to demand money or something else for his/her safe return
hostage (n)	6	to make safe
kidnapping (n)	7	to permit someone to go free



**7.3 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary**

Text B

Customs Launches Anti-Terrorism Initiative

U.S. Customs Service Commissioner Robert C. Bonner announced a new anti-terrorism initiative designed to speed the free flow of traffic across the U.S. – Canadian border.

About 7,000 commercial trucks cross the Ambassador Bridge, which links  
 5 Detroit to Windsor, Canada, daily and delays following the Sept. 11 terror

attacks on New York and Washington caused backups that forced numerous plants to shut down because they depend on so-called “just-in-time” deliveries of parts.

The program requires importers to take steps to assess, develop and  
10 communicate new practices to ensure tighter security of cargo. In return,  
goods produced by those companies will get expedited treatment.

“ If a business takes steps to secure its cargo against terrorism, we will give it the “fast lane” through the border, Bonner said.

This program is very important because it strengthens the security of borders  
15 while speeding up the flow of legitimate goods. It also includes a Customs  
account manager for each company, reduced inspections and an account-based  
process for payments. Companies have to apply to participate in the program  
and will be required to conduct a supply chain security questionnaire to  
Customs, develop and implement a program to enhance security and  
20 communicate guidelines to other companies dealing with them.

(1200 symbols)

7.3.1 Match a word in the text to the following definitions:

Line 2 – a smooth steady movement

Line 6 – a delay

Line 10 – the goods carried by a ship, plane or a vehicle

Line 11 – a faster examination of the cargo

Line 15 – legal, according to law

Line 18 – a piece of paper, usually given to several people, showing a set of questions to be answered in order to provide information

7.3.2 Here are the answers to some questions from the text B. What are the questions?

- 1) 7,000. (Line 4)
- 2) The Ambassador Bridge. (Line 4)
- 3) It strengthens the security of borders while speeding up the flow of legitimate goods. (Line 14)
- 4) To take steps to assess, develop and communicate new practices to ensure tighter security of cargo. (Line 9)
- 5) U.S. Customs Service Commissioner Robert C. Bonner. (Line 1)
- 6) It links Detroit to Windsor, Canada. (Line 4)
- 7) Because they depend on so-called “just-in-time” deliveries of parts. (Line 7)

**7.4 Jigsaw Reading. You will read the text about Customs Service in Canada. The phrases below go in the article. Where exactly do they go in the article? The first one has been done for you**

Text C  
*Putting Our Security At Risk*

Imagine it's the summer and about 50 per cent of your local police force is made up of young students who, at best, have completed two weeks of basic training.

The students wear the uniform and the badge like a police officer. And to the general public, this is exactly what they appear to be — full-fledged and trained police officers. 1. (D)

While customs officers' duties vary greatly from police officers', their role in protecting Canada from security threats is just as important. Customs officers exercise control over the movement of goods, vehicles and people entering Canada. They intercept drugs and firearms, and identify and examine people who may present a high risk to security. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Yet, despite this intensive training process, each summer the Customs and Revenue Agency hires university and college students, gives them two to three weeks of training and then sends them - during the year's peak travel period - to perform 95 per cent of the duties of a full-time customs officer. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

It's highly unlikely that they have all of the information they need to make the right call every time they deal with individuals or goods coming into the country. This is not the vote of confidence Canadians are looking for, especially in the post-Sept. 11 world where the vulnerability of our borders is of grave concern.

Canada Customs defends the hiring of students by stating that after their training, students continue to get on-the-job instruction, and they work under the supervision of experienced, full-time customs officers.

But how much supervision can a student really be expected to rely on when working alone in an inspection booth? 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Colette Gentes-Hawn, a spokesperson for Canada Customs and Revenue, is not concerned with the employment of students as customs officers. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

This is probably true. But, it avoids the more important issue of whether or not students with very little training can be expected to effectively safeguard Canada against possible risks to the country's security.

Student customs officers need to be replaced by more full-time, fully trained personnel, immediately and regardless of cost. 6. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The security of Canadians is too important to be put at risk.
- B. It doesn't seem likely that a superintendent by telephone would be much help to a student.
- C. Full-time customs officers go through a rigorous eight-week program at Rigaud College in Quebec. This is followed by weeks of on-the-job training.



- D. Obviously, this is not the case in police organizations across Canada. Regrettably, this is exactly what is happening across the country at Canada
- E. With such a limited amount of training, how can these students possibly be expected to perform all the duties expected of them?
- F. “Our students are a very, very important part of our workforce,” she says. “We have nothing but praise for the work they’ve done for us.”

### **7.5 Reading and Speaking. Work in groups**

- a) *Group A.* Discuss the advantages of employing university and college students with as full-time customs-officers.
- b) *Group B.* Discuss the disadvantages of employing university and college students with no experience at all as full-time customs-officers.

### **7.6 Translation. Render the following text into English**

По причине попытки теракта, когда злоумышленник (criminal) пронес пластиковую взрывчатку (explosive) на борт самолета в кроссовках и пытался ее привести в действие, в аэропортах Европы и Америки отныне производится выборочная (selective) проверка обуви при личном досмотре (personal examination). Она также будет просвечена рентгеном (to x-ray) и обнюхана (to sniff) собаками.

## 8 Unit 8 Customs Procedures and Regulations Development

### 8.1 Pre-Text Assignments

8.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

responsible	identify	guideline	intergovernmental
circulation	amendment	traffic	seize
adoption	application	ensure	attain
uniformity	antiquity	competence	draft

8.1.2 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

prepare propose secure establish recommend Interpret address emphasize

8.1.3 Read the following words and their translation:

secure – обеспечить  
attain – достигать  
draft – черновик, проект  
amendment – поправка  
interpretation – толкование  
application – практическое применение  
intergovernmental – межправительственный  
as regards – что касается  
fraud – мошенничество  
theft – кража  
illicit – незаконный  
mutual – двусторонний, обоюдный  
combat – бороться

### 8.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

#### Text A World Customs Organization

Customs officers are responsible for ensuring that imported and exported goods are properly identified, and seized if stolen or smuggled. The functions and legal powers of customs agencies vary from country to country. In 1950 the Customs Cooperation Council (now the World Customs Organization, or WCO) was established to secure "the highest degree of harmony and uniformity in customs systems."

The functions of the WCO include:

- 1) proposing practical means of attaining this goal; preparing draft conventions and amendments to conventions and recommending their adoption by interested governments;
- 2) making recommendations to ensure the uniform interpretation and application of conventions;
- 3) ensuring the circulation of information regarding customs regulations and procedures;
- 4) providing information or advice on customs matters to interested governments;
- 5) cooperating with other intergovernmental organizations as regards matters within its competence.

The illicit traffic in cultural objects was one of the issues addressed by the Nairobi Convention of 1977 on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation, and Repression of Customs Offences. The growth in cases of smuggling, fraud and theft involving works of art and antiquities invited members of the organization "to develop mutual administrative assistance in combating smuggling and other fraud involving works of art and antiquities," and emphasized the importance of "cooperation with the International Criminal Police organization (INTERPOL) and with the other authorities and organizations concerned."

The State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation also welcomed the initiative, and saw it as important for preventing the illegal import and export of cultural objects. The development of international guidelines, which will deal with the protection of cultural heritage of each nation, will improve the quality of cooperation among Customs Administrations in the field of combating illegal cross-border trade with these cultural objects.

(1700 symbols)

#### 8.2.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) What are customs officers responsible for?
- 2) What is the World Customs Organization?
- 3) When was it founded?
- 4) What are its main functions?
- 5) Is the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation the member of the WCO? If it is so, then prove it by the facts from the text.
- 6) Why are the illicit traffic of cultural objects are so important for the members of the WCO?

#### 8.2.2 Give English equivalents of the following collocations:

культурное наследие, незаконная торговля, приветствовать инициативу, предотвратить нелегальный ввоз, важность сотрудничества, достижение цели

8.2.3 Match the words and their explanation (one item has been done for you):

illicit(adj)	a. an act of deceitful behavior for the purpose of gain, which may be punishable by law
heritage (n)	b. the main points about something which is to be dealt with
draft (n)	c. the act of stealing
guideline (n)	d. something which is passed down over many years within a family or nation
fraud(n)	e. against a law or a rule
theft(n)	f. a rough plan
mutual(adj)	g. equally shared by each one

### 8.3 Scan through the text and try to translate it using the dictionary

#### Text B

#### **Australia And Lebanon Strengthen Ability To Fight Money Laundering And Terrorist Financing**

Australia and Lebanon have agreed to exchange financial intelligence to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, further expanding the international financial intelligence network, the Minister for Justice and Customs, announced today.

“Signing this memorandum of understanding is another important step in the establishment of an international network to uncover the financing of crime and terrorism, money laundering and other serious crimes, and complements the strong relationship already in place between the two countries' enforcement agencies,” one of the officials said.

This is the 21st such agreement signed by Australia and the 10th established this year. Australia already has agreements with Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Guernsey, Korea, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the USA, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

The agreements will have a significant impact on the identification and investigation of criminal activity.

The Minister for Justice and Customs noted that Australia had also recently enacted regulations under the Extradition Act 1988 which declare Lebanon to be

an extradition country. The regulations were made on a non-treaty basis and allow Australia to receive and consider extradition requests from Lebanon.

(1200 symbols)

8.3.1 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1) Australia and Latvia have agreed to exchange financial intelligence to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.
- 2) This is the 21st such agreement signed by Australia and the 11th established this year.
- 3) Australia already has agreements with Belgium, Canada, Denmark.
- 4) The purpose of this memorandum is to establish an international network to uncover the financing of crime and terrorism and money laundering
- 5) The agreements has already had a significant impact on the identification and investigation of criminal activity.

## 8.4 Grammar Assignments

8.4.1 Fill in the verbs given in brackets in the suitable forms:

- 1) If you \_\_\_\_\_ to begin with going through the customs, you'd better fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. (be supposed)
- 2) If your luggage \_\_\_\_\_ more than 30 kg, you have to pay extra. (weigh)
- 3) The VAT is not raised when the goods \_\_\_\_\_ and when the goods are designed directly for re-export. (be imported)
- 4) If the payment of services is made by compensatory goods, then those goods imported for processing \_\_\_\_\_ by VAT. (be levied)

**VAT** – value added tax (НДС)

8.4.2 Punctuate the following text:

### Anti-Drug Alliance

Rostov Airport staff have joined the fight against drug smuggling sealing an alliance with Customs the airport authorities joined the battle against drugs when they signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Customs formally recognizing the need for close co-operation between the two organizations Rostov Airport is the third airport in Russia to enter into the anti-drug alliance with Customs after Moscow and St. Petersburg more flights and a greater number of passengers require increased vigilance by all parties and greater awareness of the potential for drug smuggling to prevent additional expense and delays to the airport and its customers the Memorandum will enable improved targeting of high-risk traffic missing delay and inconveniences to legitimate trade and transport airport staff as well as staff from other agencies and organizations working with aircraft and

cargo operations will have increased awareness of drug smuggling and may help increase detection rates the airport will also be advised by Customs on how it can prevent its facilities being used by drug smugglers security and control procedures will be regularly reviewed to minimize unauthorized access to airport premises equipment and cargo shipment.

8.4.3 Find the synonyms for the verbs from the box given below:

improve, involve, secure, propose, attain, ensure
---

1) intend , mean , be about; 2) ameliorate , amend , better , make better; 3) envelop , enfold; 4) guard, protect; 5) reach; 6) assure , guarantee

### 8.5 Written Translation

Divide into 2 groups:

*Group I.* Translate the text C in written form. (500symbols)

*Group II.* Translate the text D in written form. (500symbols)

Time limit – 30 minutes

#### Text C

#### Customs Role In The International Trade

Planning for any international movement must take into account, at the very earliest moment, the arrangements for dealing with customs activities, whether in this country, or overseas.

The Customs' role embodies that of statistician, policeman and tax collector all in the one function, and therefore plans must be made in advance to ensure that the correct information is available on the documents, the correct laws are complied with, and, finally, that funds are available to pay any taxes due.

#### Text D

#### Customs Procedure Codes Are Bound To Be Changed

Traditionally, goods being imported or exported have been cleared at the port of departure or arrival. This seems bound to change as Customs are already actively encouraging shippers to arrange clearance inland at their own premises.

Plans announced also include the greater use of customs warehousing to delay the payment of duty and VAT until the very last moment, thereby improving cashflow and business planning. Customs procedure codes and the rules which govern them also seem certain to be relaxed, and made more flexible.

## 9 Unit 9 Customs Rules Violation

### 9.1 Pre-Text Assignments

9.1.1 Read the following words and their translation. Memorize them:

smuggling - контрабанда	transparency - прозрачность
make use of - использовать	interception - перехват
priority – приоритетный, важный	guise - обертка
freight - груз	unlawful - незаконный
tolling – дорожный сбор	detour - обходной
obligation - обязательство	violation – нарушение

9.1.2 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

determine guard resort readdress penetrate combat reload evade

NB! Verbs with prefix re- sometimes have a meaning of “doing it again”.

### 9.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

#### Text A

Under conditions of development of the market economy and rapid growth of foreign economic relations of the state, matters of an uncompromising fight against smuggling had already come beyond limits of criminal and administrative categories being one of the priority tasks for guarding economic interests of Russia.

This fight is waged by the Customs Service in cooperation with the colleagues from other law-enforcement agencies.

We may state the fact that criminals specializing in illegal foreign economic operations have lately been changing methods of their activity. First of all, they try to make use of opportunities of illegal transit transportations, execute unlawful operations with customer-supplied raw materials (so-called “tolling”) and evade taxes. Criminals are widely practicing reloading, readdressing and simply physical interception of freights. As a result, a part of excisable goods that are transported by transit is “sunk” at Russian territory and doesn’t reach customs houses of destination. The use of such a way of tax evasion as import of goods in the guise of a property liable to an obligation of returning it back (exhibitions, completing articles, etc.) is becoming wider.

To prevent smuggling modern methods and techniques have been developed that help customs officers examine the inside of the luggage and cargo. TV-cameras and monitors are installed everywhere at the customs house. They are able

to detect everything, even if it has been concealed in the very secret corner. Customs men know from experience the exact places of concealment of goods. It may be a double bottom or cover of a suitcase, a hollowed book, an inside pocket, a tooth-paste tube, a stick: even toys and dolls can be used for that.

Fight against smuggling of stolen or illegally acquired cars, counteraction to smuggling of cultural values, illegal traffic of narcotics and “sinking” of goods – these are the main issues for Customs Service activity.

(1600 symbols)

9.2.1 Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

широко практикуется, изменять виды деятельности, культурные ценности, нелегальный провоз наркотических средств, достичь таможенного пункта, жить в условиях прозрачности границ, прибегать (к чему-либо), средства борьбы.

### 9.3 Newspaper Stories

9.3.1 When you read a newspaper you never want to read all the articles and stories. Usually you check the headlines and just choose to read those articles which look interesting. Look at these three newspaper headlines:

***SARS Measures At Customs***  
**Customs Bust Smuggling Soviet Coins and Medals**  
**Customs Foils Smuggling of 80,000 Cigarettes Packs**

Which headlines do you think will have stories of interest to you?

9.3.2 Look at the following list of words. They all come from the stories that go with the headlines. Which words do you think go with which headline? Why?

cultural value    passenger (n)    arrival (n)    require(v)    detain(v)  
inscription (n)    confiscate (v)    brand (n)    order(n)    seize (v)  
SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrom)

9.3.3 Choose one headline only and read the story for the headline you've chosen:

#### Text 1

Primorye customs officers detained a Chinese man on Tuesday who tried to smuggle out Soviet coins and medals with cultural value, the customs authorities said. The 24-year-old Yan Khan Si, returning from a business trip, carried three medals with the inscription "Veteran of Labor," one dedicated to the 70th



anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR, a World War Two order and nine Soviet coins dating back to 1922 and 1957. He said that he intended them for his collection in his Harbin homers.

#### Text 2

The Federal Government is planning to introduce new customs measures for all passengers entering Australia to help identify people who may have been exposed to the SARS virus. As part of the immigration process, plane or sea arrivals already fill out an incoming passenger card (IPC), which requires personal information and details on food, plant or animal matter being brought into Australia. The Government now intends to introduce an additional card, which will contain questions to determine the extent to which a person may have been exposed to SARS, the deadly pneumonia which has already killed more than 500 people worldwide.

#### Text 3

AMMAN — The Customs Department seized an estimated 80,000 packs of cigarettes at dawn Sunday and foiled an attempt to smuggle 40 kilogrammes of silver into the country two days ago, a senior department official said on Sunday. “The cigarettes, which included both US Marlboro and French Gauloises brands, were confiscated in Karamah near the eastern border with Iraq,” Department Director General Mahmoud Qteishat said. Even though Marlboro and Gauloises are being locally manufactured, attempts to smuggle the brands into the country are on the increase.

9.3.4 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1) The Customs agency is planning to introduce new measures only for female passengers entering Australia.
- 2) The Customs Department in Amman seized 40 kilos of silver.
- 3) Smuggler of Soviet orders told he had intended them for his relatives.
- 4) Marlboro and Gauloises are not manufactured in Amman.
- 5) The smuggler from Harbin tried to smuggle out nine coins three orders and two medals from Russia.
- 6) Attempts to smuggle cigarettes into Amman are decreasing.

9.3.5 Match a line in A with a line in B (one item has been done for you):

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. if you seize something, you usually | 1 marking a surface with something written ( esp. some name)                   |
| b. an order is                         | 2 take hold of eagerly and forcefully.   |
| c. to smuggle                          | 3 to take goods from one country to another illegally                          |
| d. inscription means                   | 4 a serious disease of the lungs with inflammation and difficulty in breathing |
| e. pneumonia                           | 5 a system for calculating amount size, weight, etc.                           |
| f. to expose to                        | 6 to uncover, to leave unprotected   |
| g. measure                             | 7 a special honor award given for service, bravery, etc.                       |

**9.4 Comprehension Check. Read the article about an anti-drug raid in Hawaii, the USA. The events of the story are given not in chronological order. Read five jumbled paragraphs and restore the article**

9.4.1 Find the following words and collocations in your dictionary. They will help you while reading this text:

law enforcement	significant (adj)	dismantle (v)
“dirty money”	suspect (v)	distribute (v)
resident(n)	ten-fold increase	squeeze(v)
raid (n)	wrap (v)	black tar cocaine
investigation (n)		location (n)

9.4.2

#### Text B

For Mexican drug ring in Hawaii, aloha means goodbye . . .

a. Operation Pipeline took off on Thanksgiving weekend 2000, and law enforcement officials had already arrested 18 suspects - residents and Mexican nationals in the country illegally - and deported a number of them before the final raid on December 20, 2001.

b. In a dawn raid a few days before Christmas, Customs special agents in Hawaii hit 10 different locations, arresting 16 individuals suspected of smuggling and distributing black tar cocaine, and seizing significant amounts of "dirty money," guns, and illegal narcotics - 20 pounds of black- tar heroin wrapped in

electrical tape, and squeezed in among yard plants in ordinary, everyday containers.

c. Operation Pipeline was over. It had been a 13-month investigation, a campaign that involved Customs, the FBI, the National Guard, the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. attorney, and all four county police departments. "We have totally dismantled the organization," an official from the Hawaii Police Department said. And that appears to have been no small feat.

d. About 20 pounds of heroin and the \$160,000 seized during the raid represent only part of the \$2 million worth of heroin the drug ring distributed during its four years of operation in Hawaii.

e. From 1997 to 2000, police statistics reported a ten-fold increase in the number of people arrested for heroin possession. Law enforcement officials across the Hawaii Islands say that heroin and crystal methamphetamine have clearly overtaken cocaine and marijuana as the new "drugs of choice," and that some users combine heroin and "ice" to counter the harsh reentry.

9.4.3 What do the following numbers mentioned in the text refer to?

20      \$2mln      13      \$160, 000      18      10

## 9.5 Grammar Assignments

9.5.1 Fill in each space in the following sentences with a verb given in brackets in a suitable form:

- 1) If you (follow) the customs instructions and if you do not break any law, you (enjoy) your trip abroad.
- 2) If you (carry) goods for commercial purpose, go to the channel indicated by the red symbol.
- 3) If you (catch) with goods that are prohibited or restricted, or goods in excess of your Customs allowances, you (risk) heavy fines and possibly a prison sentence.
- 4) You could pass through the green channel only if you (not have) any goods to declare to Customs.
- 5) If you (carry) any commercial goods, or goods belonging to your employer, such as laptop computers, you must declare them in the Red Channel.

9.5.2 Fill each space in the following text with one suitable verb from the box:

working	loaded	seized	discovered	was arrested	alerted to	appeared
weighting						

U.S. Customs Service inspectors ... at the Otay Mesa port of entry on Friday evening ... over three tons of marijuana from a tractor-trailer truck ... with a cargo of furniture. The seizure was made at around 6p.m. on July 19, after inspectors noticed that the driver ... extremely nervous. During a secondary examination, a Customs narcotics detector dog ... to the trailer and its load of sofas. Inspectors ... a false front wall behind which were 2.125 wrapped packages of marijuana... 7,513 pounds and valued at \$3,4 million. The 25-year-old driver ... by U.S. Customs special agents and subsequently transported to the Metropolitan Correctional Centre.

## 9.6 Read the following story. Try to memorize the dialogue

### Text C The Smuggler

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. He used to work in a small border town. The road was usually very quiet and there were not many travelers. It was not a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life. About once a week he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said: "I am a smuggler". Last year Sam retired. He spent his savings on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day he was sitting by the pool and saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him.

Sam: Hello, there!

Draper: Hi!

Sam: Remember me?

Draper: Yes... Of course I do. You're a customs officer.

Sam: I used to be, but I'm not anymore. I retired last month. I often used to search your truck...

Draper: ...but you never found anything!

Sam: No, I didn't. Can I ask you something?

Draper: Of course you can.

Sam: Were you a smuggler?

Draper: Sure I was.

Sam: But ... the truck was always empty. What were you smuggling?

Draper: Trucks.

## 10 Unit 10 The History of Customs in Russia and in the USA

### 10.1 Pre-text Assignments

10.1.1 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

predate	originate	collect	purchase	allow
verify	defend	create	trade	approve

10.1.2 Learn the following vocabulary:

1 seal	клеймо, печать
2 enforcement	обеспечение соблюдения законодательства
3 yoke	иго
4 merchant	купец
5 principedom	княжество
6 to hand down	записать
7 on pain of confiscation	под угрозой конфискации
8 significant	значительный
9 to put into power	привести в действие
10 life-and-death mission	миссия жизни и смерти
11 on the brink of bankruptcy	на грани банкротства
12 miscellaneous	различный, разнообразный
13 fiscal prop	фискальный сбор
14 maxim	аксиома, изречение, сентенция
15 amendment	поправка
16 income tax	подходный налог
17 major source of revenue	основной источник дохода
18 proliferation	распространение, быстрое увеличение

### 10.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

#### Text A

#### The History of Russian Customs

The current Russian word for Customs, *tamozhnya*, originated in the times of the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The word *tamga*, in Tatar, meant “ a Customs tax, the official who collected it, and the stamped seal or statement verifying that it had been paid”.

Each market had its *tamozhnya*, and the right to collect duties could be purchased from the State. This right was often acquired by powerful merchants.

The Russian Customs Service, however, predates even the Mongol Yoke. Some three centuries before, in Kievan Rus, taxes were collected for the transportation of goods through the frontiers of its individual princedoms.

Thus, Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years. The first Russian Customs statute was handed down in 1667. It was strict towards foreigners, who were allowed to trade only in frontier towns on pain of confiscation. Every tsar, from Peter the Great to Nicolas II, approved laws limiting the import of foreign goods and defending Russian producers.

During the Soviet period foreign trade was strictly monopolized in the USSR and Customs neither had any significant function in the economy or played any important role.

Much was done to create Customs legislation in Russia in the period 1991- 94. Two important laws were adopted: "The Customs Code of the Russian Federation" and "On Customs Tariff". All provisions and regulations in these documents are of the world standard.

Russia has the world's longest border to police, much of it newly created and has a modern, multi-functioning Customs Service. It carries out the same functions as the Customs of other developed countries: fiscal functions, regulation of foreign trade by means of tariff and non-tariff methods, law enforcement, collection and keeping of customs statistics concerning foreign trade, etc.

(1500 symbols)

10.2.1 Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

fiscal function	customs legislation	non-tariff method
law enforcement	tariff method	foreign trade regulation

10.2.2 Find in the text the words which follow the verbs below:

to collect	to keep out	to approve	to limit
to defend	to bring	to create	to carry out

10.2.3 Find the words/phrases in the text which have the following meanings:

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) to give, to pass     | 5) function of public revenue    |
| 2) to show the truth of | 6) benefit, profit               |
| 3) borders              | 7) to adopt (a law)              |
| 4) at the risk of       | 8) renewal of friendly relations |

10.2.4 What words in the text mean:

- a) to buy, to get
- b) to keep safe, to guard
- c) rule made by authority

### 10.2.5 Match left and right.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) The Russian Customs Service has been much more than ...          | a) the protection of the economic interests of the country. |
| 2) Foreigners were allowed to trade only in frontier towns...       | b) the internal economy and world market.                   |
| 3) Every tsar approved laws defending...                            | c) a force for keeping out contraband.                      |
| 4) Now the role of Customs is to be a guide for...                  | d) the world community.                                     |
| 5) The main task of the Russian Customs is ...                      | e) market economy regulation.                               |
| 6) The Customs tariff, in practice, is not an economic and trade... | f) Russian producers.                                       |

### **10.3 Be ready to talk about the main periods of the Russian Customs development using the information given below**

10 <sup>th</sup> century	Customs Service in Kievan Rus
1137	First Customs House in Novgorod
16 <sup>th</sup> century	the appearance of the Customs Charter
1653	introduction of the Trade Statute
1755	First Customs Code
December 14, 1924	Customs Statute of the USSR
December 19, 1928	first Customs Code of the USSR
October 25, 1991	Decree "On the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation"
August 4, 1985	Decree by the President of the Russian Federation setting October 25 as Russian Customs Officer's Day

## 10.4 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

### Text B

#### History of the U.S. Customs Service

The U.S. Customs Service has a long history. With ratification by the necessary number of states, the Constitution of the United States went into effect on March 4, 1789. A bit more than four months later, on July 31 of that year, the U.S. Customs Service started operating, among the very first of the federal agencies to come to life. It was given a life-and-death mission.

The young nation was then on the brink of bankruptcy. The first Congress and President Washington agreed that the collection of duties on imported goods was essential if the United States were to survive.

Only a few days after Customs drew its first breath, on August 5, 1789, the power of the service went from theory to reality when Captain James Weeks sailed his brigatine, *Persis*, into New York harbor with a miscellaneous cargo from Leghorn, Italy. The duty on the cargo - the first such payment ever made to the United States Treasury - was \$774.41.

While the payment was modest, it was the initial fiscal prop for a very young and shaky government. More was to come. In its first year of operation, the service collected over \$2 million in duties. And for the next 124 years -- until that moment in 1913 when the amendment authorizing the income tax was approved -- customs remained a major source of revenue for the federal government. Thus the Customs Service, especially in the early years of the nation, proved the truth of that profound maxim: "the revenue of the state is the state."

As described in the strategic plan of the U.S. Customs, the agency faces five distinct strategic challenges. They are: the continued threat of narcotics smuggling, terrorists, the growth of world trade, the proliferation of trade agreements and general public resistance to increasing the budget of the federal government.

(1500 symbols)

10.4.1 What do these numbers and dates mentioned in the text refer to:

124      \$2 million      1913              March 4      \$774.41      1789

10.4.2 Match these statements as true or false:

- 1) The Constitution of the USA went into effect on July 31, 1789.
- 2) The agency faces four strategic challenges.
- 3) In its first year of operation the service collected over \$2 million in duties.
- 4) Customs remained a major source of revenue for the federal government until the income tax was approved.



5) The U.S. Customs Service was among the very first of the federal agencies to come to life.

### **10.5 Do you know that on a typical day, U.S. Customs and Border Protection...**

Protects more than:  
5,000 miles of border with Canada  
1,900 miles of border with Mexico  
95,000 miles of shoreline

Manages:  
317 ports of entry  
20 sectors with 33 border checkpoints  
between the ports of entry

Processes more than:  
1.1 million passengers and pedestrians, including 724,192 aliens, 64,432 truck, rail, and sea containers, 2,639 aircraft, 365,079 vehicles, 75,734 merchandise entries, and collected \$74 million in revenue

Executes more than:  
135 arrests at ports of entry  
3,179 arrests between ports of entry

Refuses entry of:  
1,237 non-citizens at our ports of entry  
54 criminal aliens attempting to enter  
the United States

Seizes an average of:  
2,313 pounds of narcotics in 131 narcotic seizures at our ports of entry  
3,634 pounds of narcotics in 24 seizures between our ports of entry  
\$205,576 in currency; 193 firearms; 49 vehicles between our ports of entry  
4,224 prohibited plant materials or animal products, including 189 significant  
agriculture pest interceptions at our ports of entry

Rescues more than:  
4 illegal crossers in dangerous  
conditions between our ports of entry

Intercepts more than:  
210 fraudulent documents  
1 traveler for terrorism/national  
security concerns; 1 stowaway

### **10.6 Grammar Assignments**

10.6.1 Read the following text and fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box given below:

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection Mission Statement

We are the ..... of our Nation's borders. We are America's frontline.

We ..... the American homeland at and ..... our borders.

We ..... the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror.

We steadfastly enforce the laws of the United States while ..... our Nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

We serve the American public with ..... , integrity and professionalism.

safeguard	guardians	beyond	protect	fostering	vigilance
-----------	-----------	--------	---------	-----------	-----------

10.6.2 Use the verbs given in brackets in Past Simple to complete the text:

### History of Russian Passports and Citizenship

In the 16th— 17th centuries it 1) ..... (be) necessary to obtain a special document from the tsar which 2) ..... (give) permission to go abroad, since departure from the country was strictly limited. During the reign of Peter the Great hundreds of young Russians 3) ..... (go) to Western Europe to study. But by the end of the epoch of Catherine the Great, the State put a lot of obstacles to foreign travel because of the fear

of revolutionary ideas that 4) ..... (can) come from Europe.

Nicholas I 5) ..... (forbid) the education of children abroad and, consequently, created lots of work for foreign teachers in Russia. It was only Alexander II who 6) ..... (allow) youths to study abroad after reaching age 17. Other restrictions were cancelled in 1881. Young people under age 20 were allowed to leave Russia only if they 7) ..... (have) serious reasons to go, such as education, medical treatment or trade.

The Russian Empire had no domestic passports. They 8) ..... (be) made only for travel abroad and were valid for 5 years. Every 6 years anyone, who was absent from Russia, had to pay a tax, equal to 15 roubles.

10.6.3 Put the verbs in brackets using ing-forms or Participle II:

### Soviet period

After 1917 the practice of 1) ..... (issue) passports for travel abroad remained the same. They were valid for 6 months and then could be 2) ..... (prolong) for another half a year or even a longer period but only by special solicitation. The control over all those who crowded the border was very strict. 3) ..... (accord) to the Rules 4) ..... (adopt) in 1922, one could go abroad only by permission of a special governmental department.

At the same time, 5) ..... (gain) the Russian citizenship in 1918 was very simple: a man needed only to apply to the Department of Foreign Affairs. It was only in 1921 that the government took away the citizenship of all those people who had left the country before the revolution and who had been living abroad for five years.

The USSR was created in 1922 and in 1924 Soviet citizenship was introduced. Passports were 6) ..... (give) only to those who went abroad. In 1925 three types of documents appeared: diplomatic passports (green), official ones (for those who

went abroad for business, they were blue) and passports for other citizens (red). This system was 7) ..... (maintain) almost till the end of the 20th century.

The situation 8) ..... (concern) domestic passports is also worthy of our attention. After 1917 everybody's identity could be 9) ..... (establish) by any document with a photo and a stamp. Until 1923 issuing such documents was a very simple process: every governmental organization had the right to prepare them.

Nevertheless, by the end of the 1920s this anarchy could not be supported anymore and a special commission was 10) ..... (create). The government aimed at resolving three problems at the same time. First of all, to not allow people 11) ..... (live) in the countryside to leave their homes, secondly, to do the same with people in cities and, finally, to control and persecute "enemies" of the Soviet regime.

But passports were not given to everyone: only to inhabitants of cities, workers, and those who lived in a sovkhos: People in the countryside had no passport and were 12) ..... (prohibit) to leave their village for more than five days.

Citizens who were living abroad would not take their interior passports with them. If somebody planned to leave forever, he had to give his documents to a special department.

## 11 Unit 11 Why worry about Ethics?

### 11.1 Pre-text Assignments

11.1.1 Read the following verbs and guess their meaning:

diminish obstruct obey solve commit hinder accomplish maintain

11.1.2 Read the words and collocations. Try to memorize them:

<b>illicit</b>	незаконный
<b>trafficking</b>	провоз
<b>confidence</b>	доверие
<b>deal</b>	иметь дело
<b>determine</b>	определять
<b>ultimate</b>	абсолютный
<b>stick to the rules</b>	придерживаться правил
<b>code of conduct</b>	кодекс поведения
<b>framework</b>	рамки
<b>appropriate</b>	допустимый
<b>diligence</b>	прилежание, старание, усердие
<b>impartiality</b>	беспристрастность, объективность
<b>unbiased</b>	объективный
<b>comply with</b>	соответствовать
<b>breach</b>	нарушение закона
<b>gravely</b>	серьезно, здраво
<b>prohibited</b>	запрещенный
<b>accept bribes</b>	брать взятки
<b>penalty</b>	наказание, взыскание, штраф
<b>habitually</b>	обычно, привычно
<b>fairness</b>	справедливость
<b>accountability</b>	ответственность

**integrity**

прямота, честность

**exemplary**

примерный

## 11.2 Read the text about ethics in customs matters

### Text A

#### Why Worry About Ethics?

Corruption can destroy the efficient functioning of any society and diminish the ability of the Customs Service to accomplish its mission. A corrupt Customs Service will not deliver the revenue that is properly due to the state; it will not be efficient in the fight against illicit trafficking and will obstruct the growth of legitimate international trade and hinder economic development.

Customs has important public responsibilities and must demonstrate high ethical standards to inspire public confidence in the integrity of the service. The community has a right to expect that the behaviour of Customs staff will be in line with their expectations - that is courteous, efficient and above all, ethical.

*Ethics* deals with the fundamental issues of practical decision-making, and its major concerns include the nature of ultimate value and the standards by which human actions can be judged right or wrong. Ethics is a set of principles which determines standards of personal and professional behaviour. It is not just obeying the law, or sticking to rules and regulations; ethics goes beyond the law to include the way of making and justifying decisions when it is not completely clear what is the right or wrong thing to do.

While there is no set of rules capable of providing answers to all ethical questions which arise, *a code of conduct* may serve as a guide to solving issues for those working in Customs, and those who have dealings with officers of Customs. In many countries it provides the framework for appropriate conduct in a variety of contexts and establishes standards of behaviour expected of Customs officers. "The Code of Ethics and Conduct Booklet" developed by the Australian Customs Service emphasizes the following issues:

*"...Personal Behaviour.* Customs officers are to:  
perform official duties with skills, care, diligence and impartiality, using authority in a fair and unbiased way;  
observe acts, regulations, instructions and lawful directions;  
provide the public with service in a professional manner;  
not take improper advantage of any official information acquired in the course of official duties..."

*"Criminal offences.* All officers of Customs must comply with the law. Breaches of criminal law will lead to prosecution and / or disciplinary action..."

Offences relating to legislation which Customs administers are regarded most gravely when committed by Customs officers. Customs officers who commit offences involving prohibited drugs, fraud, accepting bribes, or illegal importation or exportation of goods will be subject to disciplinary action, in addition to any penalty applied as a result of criminal proceedings..."

*"Gifts or Benefits.* The offering of gifts and / or benefits may be seen as an attempt to influence a decision which an officer is required to take. ..."

The Customs Service has no right to public recognition or trust if its staff break the law habitually. Maintaining an environment that encourages ethical behaviour among all Customs staff must be a high priority for each officer. Customs authorities need to promote a culture which includes such values as honesty, fairness, accountability, professionalism and integrity.

The CCC's Arusha Declaration defines integrity as a science concerning discipline, professional ethics, courtesy, personal integrity and strictness.

It is important that Customs officials establish a code of conduct involving rewards and punishments which should lead to self-discipline and that all staff demonstrate an exemplary level of personal ethics to project an image of Customs that is above reproach.(3000 symbols)

11.2.1 Are the following words positive (+) or negative (-)?

to accomplish	illicit	breaches
to obstruct	courteous	diligence
to hinder	unbiased	impartiality
to obey	corrupt	bribes
to comply with	fair	accountability
to justify	improper	reproach

11.2.2 Choose the verbs from the box that collocate with the following nouns.

deliver, win, adopt, settle, face, betray, generate, pay, solve, obey, tackle, impose, enforce, shake, produce, inspire, rescind, violate, collect, to be subject to
--

1) \_\_\_\_\_ revenue    2) \_\_\_\_\_ law    3) \_\_\_\_\_ issue

4) \_\_\_\_\_ confidence    5) \_\_\_\_\_ penalty

11.2.3 Make up sentences matching up the two halves:

1 Corruption

a. who commit offences involving prohibited drugs, fraud, accepting bribes, or illegal importation or exportation of goods will be subject to disciplinary action.

2 Ethics

- 3 Customs officers
- 4 The Arusha Declaration
- 5 The community...
- 6 A code of conduct...
- 7 Offences ...
- 8 A corrupt Customs Service...
- b. has the right to expect that the behaviour of Customs staff will be in line with their expectations.
- c. are regarded most gravely when committed by Customs officers.
- d. can destroy the efficient functioning of any society.
- e. will not be efficient in the fight against illicit trafficking.
- f. defines integrity as a science concerning discipline, professional ethics, courtesy, personal integrity and strictness.
- g. is a set of principles which determines standards of personal and professional behaviour.
- h. provides the framework for appropriate conduct in a variety of contexts and establishes standards of behaviour expected of Customs officers.

11.2.4 Group the following words and phrases into 3 families:

revenue	fraud	regulations
behaviour	penalty	prohibited drugs
breaches	to judge	to justify
courteous	a set of principles	disciplinary action
offences	to obey	trafficking
framework	to comply with	punishment

A code of conduct	Customs Responsibilities	Law

**11.3 Read the text about corruption in the U.S. Customs Service. Suggest your considerations about combating with corruption in the Customs Service**

Text B

From the very beginning of the U.S. Customs Service existence there have been a lot of problems, corruption being the major one. No one likes to pay taxes and a good number of citizens try to take the law into their own hands, bending the system in the pursuit of increased profits. The reality is that with a small number of inspectors, thousands of miles of hard-to-protect borders, and unscrupulous entrepreneurs willing to fill almost any demand, the Customs Service has always been something of an underdog.

Two years after the War of 1812 had begun, for example, the Governor General of Canada wrote the British foreign office in London that "two thirds of the army in Canada are at this moment eating beef provided by American contractors, drawn principally from the states of New York and Vermont."

Although Customs seized some of the contraband, its task was obviously impossible. "Like herds of buffaloes they [the smugglers] pressed through the forest, making paths for themselves," a general wrote the American Secretary of War. "Were it not for the supplies, the British force in Canada soon would be suffering from famine, or their government would be subjected to enormous expenses for their maintenance."

These inherent conflicts, and the vast profits to be realized from contraband, have meant that the Customs Service has been required to wage an almost continuous battle against corruption. A report from the solicitor of the Treasury Department in the middle of the Civil War concluded that Customs Service clerks in New York with annual salaries of \$1,000 began an eight-year tour of duty with nothing and left government with what at the time was "a fortune of \$30,000" or more.

While the adoption of the income tax in World War One would lessen some of these pressures, the national ban on the sale of liquor during most of the 1920s *Prohibition* created an economic dynamic in which businessmen and gangsters serving a thirsty nation were all too willing to set aside some of their vast profits to assure that those guarding the borders looked the other way.

When the nation's war on drugs picked up steam during the Nixon, Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations, drug organizations from every corner of the world presented a new challenge to the integrity of enforcement officials at all levels of government. The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy estimates that federal agents in 1998 seized 120 metric tons of cocaine and 1,580 kilograms of heroin. But this is known to be only a small fraction of these two drugs that were smuggled in the country that year. While corruption is only one of many factors explaining the continuing success of the smugglers, historical record is clear: bribery is a continuing concern.



In 1998, for example, Congress became sufficiently worried about such problems in the Customs Service that it ordered the Treasury Department's Office of Professional Responsibility to undertake a special study of corruption within the service and the efficacy of service's internal affairs system to combat it. In February 1999, in a little noticed report, the office concluded that while organized networks of corruption had not been uncovered within the Customs Service, that the massive flow of drugs into the U.S. places "Customs and its employees at great risk to corruption." OPR also found serious weaknesses in how the Office of Internal Affairs "sought to detect and combat corruption."

(2900 symbols)

11.3.1 Give the initial forms of the following words and state what parts of speech they belong to:

continuing	weakness	maintenance	unscrupulous
existence	smugglers	undertake	uncovered

11.3.2 Give English equivalents of the following words and collocations:

платить налоги, неудачник, генерал –губернатор, проложить тропу, огромные прибыли, эффективность, запрет, обойти систему, голод (истощение), взяточничество, малая часть.

11.3.3 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1) Corruption has been the major problem for the U.S. Service.
- 2) Everybody likes to pay taxes.
- 3) The reality is that the Customs Service has always been something of an undercat.
- 4) If it had been not for the supplies, the American force in Canada would have suffered from famine.
- 5) The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy estimates that federal agents in 1998 seized 120 metric tons of cocaine and 1,580 kilograms of heroin.

## 12 Unit 12 Customs Tariffs and International Trade

### 12.1 Pre-text Assignments

12.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

tariff	barter	record	exchange	preferentially	procedure	area
general	duty	result	transit	licence	quota	domestic

12.1.2 Give the initial forms of the following words and state what parts of speech they belong to:

permissible	equipment	completely	valuation	account
protection	arrangement	comparative	differentiate	restrictive

12.1.3 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize the vocabulary:

trace back	проследить
interfere with	вмешиваться
costly	дорогой
permissible	допустимый
restrain	сдерживать; обуздывать; удерживать
consequence	следствие
impel	побуждать, принуждать, подталкивать
mercantilist	расчетливый
dictum	афоризм, изречение, максима, сентенция
discourage	не одобрять; мешать осуществлению, препятствовать, отговаривать
encourage	ободрять; поощрять, поддерживать
revenue tariff	фискальный тариф,
yield	фискальные пошлины приносить урожай, давать плоды; давать такой-то результат, приводить к чему-л.
en route	по пути, по дороге; в пути
quantitative	количественный
commodity	товар
windfall	

ad valorem tariffs

неожиданная удача,  
неожиданный доход  
тарифы, взимаемые  
соответственно стоимости

trade preferences

товара  
предпочтения ( особые  
торговые преимущества,  
предоставляемые торговым  
партнерам из дружественных  
стран в целях развития  
экспорта )

## 12.2 Read the text about major types and forms of customs tariffs

### Text A

#### Tariffs

International trade includes all economic transactions that are made between countries. Accounts of barter of goods or of services among different people can be traced back almost as far as the record of human history. International trade, however, is specifically an exchange between members of different nations. Accounts and explanations of such trade begins only with the rise of the modern nation-state at the close of the European Middle Ages.

All nations interfere with international transactions to at least some degree. *Tariffs* may be imposed on imports — in some instances making them so costly as to bar completely the entry of the goods involved. *Quotas* may limit the permissible volume of imports. State subsidies may be offered to encourage exports. Money-capital exports may be restricted or prohibited. Investments by foreigners in domestic plants and equipment may be similarly restrained. These interferences may be simply the result of special-interest pleading, because particular groups suffer as a consequence of import competition. Or a government may impose restrictions because it feels impelled to take account of factors that comparative advantage sets aside.

The general pattern of interference follows the old mercantilist dictum of discouraging imports and encouraging exports.

Such interference or trade barriers may include state trading organizations and government procurement practice that may be used preferentially. Customs classification and valuation procedures, health regulations and marking requirements may also have a restrictive effect on trade. Excise taxes may act as a barrier to trade if they are levied at higher rates on imports than on domestic goods.

Different government regulations and practices also act as barriers to trade. For example, a tariff, or duty, which is a tax levied on a commodity when it crosses the boundary of the Customs area. The boundary may be that of a nation or group of nations that have agreed to impose a common tax on goods entering their territory. *Protective tariffs* are designed to shield domestic

production from foreign competition by raising the price of the imported commodity. *Revenue tariffs* are designed to obtain revenue rather than to restrict imports. Still, protective tariffs, unless they are so high as to keep out imports, yield revenue, and revenue tariffs give some protection to any domestic producer of the duty-bearing goods. A transit duty, or transit tax, is a tax levied on commodities passing through a Customs area en route to another country. Similarly, an export duty, or export tax, is a tax imposed on commodities leaving a Customs area.

Other practices may also act as barriers to trade. Quotas of quantitative restrictions may prohibit the importation of certain commodities or limit the amounts imported. Such quotas are usually administered by requiring importers to have licences to bring in particular commodities. Quotas raise prices just as tariffs do, but, being set in physical terms, their impact on imports is direct, with an absolute ceiling set on supply. Increased prices will not bring more goods in. There is also a difference between tariffs and quotas in their effect on revenues. With tariffs, the government receives the revenue; under quotas, the import licence holders obtain a windfall in the form of the difference between the high domestic price and the low international price of the import.

Tariffs on imports may be applied in several ways. If they are imposed according to the physical quantity of an import, they are called specific tariffs. If they are levied according to the value of the import, they are known as *ad valorem tariffs*.

Tariffs may differentiate among the countries from which the imports are obtained. They may, for instance, be lower between countries that have previously entered into special arrangements, such as the trade preferences accorded to each other by members of the Commonwealth.

(3200 symbols)

#### 12.2.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is a tariff or duty?
- 2) What are protective tariffs designed to do?
- 3) What are revenue tariffs aimed at?
- 4) On what is a transit tariff or transit duty levied?
- 5) On what is an export duty or export tax imposed?
- 6) What are quotas usually introduced for?
- 7) In what way do quotas differ from tariffs?
- 8) What are the two ways in which tariffs or imports may be applied?
- 9) What trade preferences do members of the Commonwealth have?
- 10) How can tariffs encourage domestic production?
- 11) Why are tariffs favoured by industries?
- 12) What tendencies may tariffs encourage as far as a market structure is concerned?
- 13) What can force the price of the import down?

- 14) What are the negative results of imposing higher duty rates?  
 15) Why is the amount of revenue obtainable through tariffs always limited?

12.2.2 Look through text A again and underline the words essential for its general understanding.

### 12.3 Read the following words and their translation

to prevent smuggling	предотвращать (пресекать) провоз контрабанды
preferential trade agreements	преференциальные торговые соглашения
public health and safety legislation	законодательство по вопросам здравоохранения и общественной безопасности
counterfeiting and piracy legislation	законодательство по вопросам фальсификаций и нарушений авторских прав
external trade statistics	статистика внешней торговли
procedure manual	справочник таможенных процедур
circumvention of Customs law	нарушение таможенных правил путем обмана
fraud	обман, мошенничество
evasion of duties	уклонение от налогов
trade transaction	торговая сделка
to facilitate international trade	содействовать развитию международной торговли
revenue collection	сбор доходов

12.3.1 Scan the text B and make a statement of 5-8 sentences summarizing

the contents of the text:

#### Text B

##### The Problems Facing the Customs Administrations of Today

We live in a rapidly changing world. Things which we regard as commonplace today, world-wide telecommunications via satellite, space travel, the micro-processor, were scarcely conceivable just a few decades ago.

In recent times the world has also changed from the Customs' perspective. The traditional Customs responsibilities of collecting duties and taxes and preventing smuggling still remain with us but Customs cannot afford to ignore the changing world conditions which have a major impact on their work.

Some Customs authorities are responsible for such diverse tasks as immigration control and the enforcement of commercial policy through the implementation of preferential trade agreements, the operation of quotas and the application of restrictions, the application of public health and safety legislation, quarantine controls, currency controls, counterfeiting and piracy legislation and the collection of external trade statistics. These are just a few of the non-traditional areas in which Customs are now becoming increasingly involved. Trade demands for additional services such as deferred payment of duty have also had their effect on Customs.

The application of all these added responsibilities has led inevitably to an increase in the complexity of Customs regulations. Tariff books and procedure manuals are becoming significantly more detailed. Officials, who in the past applied a fairly simplified tariff schedule specifying Customs duties on a limited range of goods, are now faced with the increased complexities of tariffs based on the Harmonized System. It is becoming increasingly difficult in some countries for Customs officers to be aware of all existing regulations affecting importations. This has led to a lack of uniformity in the application of the law. It provides increased opportunities for the circumvention of Customs law and produces an ideal environment for the spread of practices such as irregular payments. Customs can expect an increased workload from increasing international trade and traffic. The problems of smuggling, therefore that the manner in which Customs Services conduct their business has a substantial impact on trade efficiency.

Governments throughout the world recognize the value of Customs Services in their national economies and realize that the service being provided by Customs is one they cannot easily dispense with. However, they are also beginning to see the dangers of inefficient Customs Services. As a result, Customs Services around the world are re-examining the way they operate and deal with their customers. The challenge is to facilitate the international trade process at a minimum cost to economy, and without compromising the collection of revenue or the protection of the community from illegal cross-border movements of goods.

(3000 symbols)

12.3.2 Look through the text again and write out all word combinations with the word "Customs" used attributively and translate them into Russian:

- |                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 Customs administrations | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____                   | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____                   | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____                   | 9 _____ |

12.3.4 Match the words from the text with their corresponding definitions on the right (a - h).

VERBS

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 enforce       | a) keep from happening, hinder                 |
| 2 facilitate    | b) to put off to a future time, postpone       |
| 3 prevent       | c) give force to, make effective               |
| 4 afford        | d) grow, become greater in size, amount, etc.  |
| 5 defer         | e) do without                                  |
| 6 increase      | f) help, assist; make easy                     |
| 7 dispense with | g) make an imitation, copy in order to deceive |
| 8 counterfeit   | h) give, supply                                |

NOUNS

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 manual        | a) getting round a law, rule                        |
| 2 fraud         | b) giving force to                                  |
| 3 revenue       | c) a handy book for use as a guide, reference, etc. |
| 4 regulations   | d) amount of work                                   |
| 5 circumvention | e) criminal deception, cheating                     |
| 6 enforcement   | f) strong influence                                 |
| 7 workload      | g) rule, order, law                                 |
| 8 impact        | h) income   |

**12.4 Speaking. Present your views on the following**

- 1 What government practices can act as barriers to trade?
- 2 In what way may tariffs affect the economy of the country? What is the situation in Russia?
- 3 "Protection and patriotism are reciprocal". (J. Calhoun)
- 4 "Dispatch is the sole of business." (P. D. Stanhope)

## 13 English-Russian Glossary

### Антиквариат/Antiques

ancient	старинный	object of art	предмет
century	век		искусства
picture	картина	manuscript	манускрипт
painting	живопись	papyrus	папирус
drawing	рисунок	memoirs	мемуары
icon	икона	vase	ваза
sculpture	скульптура	medal	медаль
statuette	статуэтка	receipt/bill	чек
exit permit issued by...	разрешение на вывоз, выданное...	a copy of the receipt	копия чека

### Luggage/Багаж

accompanied	сопровождаемый	to put(check) the	поверить багаж
unaccompanied	несопровождаемый	luggage through	на рентген-
personal	личный	the X-ray	аппарате
checked	зарегистрирован-	suitcase	чемодан
	ный	attaché-case	“дипломат”
unchecked	незарегистрирован-	traveling bag	дорожная сумка
	ный	beauty bag	косметичка
piece of luggage	место багажа	purse	кошелек
luggage receipt	багажная	hand-luggage/	ручная
	квитанция	personal luggage/	кладь
luggage claim	зал получения	small luggage	
hall	багажа	case	ящик
luggage counter	багажная стойка	sack	мешок
luggage label	багажная наклейка	barrel	бочка
excess luggage	излишек багажа	can	консервная банка
left luggage	бюро находок	bottle	бутылка
office		balc	тюк
to weigh the	взвешивать багаж	parsel	сверток
luggage		brief-case	портфель
to pay for one's	оплатить багаж	gift	подарок
luggage		package	пакет
to carry one's	нести багаж	documents folder	пакет документов
luggage		envelop	конверт
to receive one's	получить багаж	parsel post	бандероль
luggage		to pack the luggage	упаковать багаж
to pay for excess	оплатить лишний	to unpack	распаковать
luggage	вес багажа	the luggage	багаж
to show(present) the luggage	предъявить багаж		



## Currency / Валюта

currency	валюта	to cash a check	получать деньги
hard currency	свободно		по чеку
	конвертируемая	to pay a check	оплачивать чек
	валюта	to keep money	хранить деньги в
soft currency	неконвертируемая	with a bank	банке
	валюта	letter of credit	аккредитив
domestic currency	местная валюта	share	акция
foreign currency	иностранная	bank note	ассигнация
	валюта	soft money/bills	бумажные деньги
currency exchange	обмен валюты	credit card	кредитная
rate of exchange	обменный курс		карточка
	валюты	coin	монета
bank record about	отметка банка об	cash	наличные деньги
the exchange of	обмене валюты	bond	облигация
the currency		amount	сумма
bank certificate	справка банка на	traveller's cheque	дорожный чек
for taking currency	вывоз валюты	personal cheque	личный чек
abroad		to seize currency	задержать валюту
confiscation of	конфискация	to register currency	регистрировать
currency by	валюты таможен-		валюту
Customs authority	ными властями	to leave currency	сдать валюту
exchange permit	разрешение на	with the Customs	на хранение
	провоз валюты		в таможенную
to transfer foreign	перевести валюту		
currency			

## Cargo/Груз

cargo	груз	Certificate of Origin	сертификат
deck cargo	палубный груз		происхождения
commercial goods	коммерческий	Quality Certificate	сертификат
	груз		качества
noncommercial	некоммерческий	quality inspector	инспектор по
goods	груз		качеству
shipper/consignor	грузоотправитель	warehouse	склад
consignee	грузополучатель	waybill	накладная
packing	упаковка	seal	пломба
stevedore	стивидор, порто-	to break seals	нарушить пломбу
	вый грузчик	to place seals	наложить пломбу
cargo list	список грузов	perishable goods	скоропортящийся
delivery	доставка груза		товар
shipping documents	отгрузочные	package	тара
	документы	packing list(sheet)	упаковочный лист

## Declaration/Декларация

declaration	декларация	in block letters	печатными
entry declaration	въездная		буквами
	декларация	in figures	цифрами
exit declaration	выездная	crosses and dashes	исправления и
cargo declaration	декларация на		прочерки
	груз	full name	полное имя
to declare	декларировать	surname	фамилия
to show a	предъявить	christian/first name	имя
declaration	декларацию	initial	инициалы
to fill in a	заполнить	country of residence	страна
declaration	декларацию		проживания
to sign a declaration	подписать	country of	страна прибытия
	декларацию	destination	
to keep a declaration	сохранить	purpose of a visit	цель прибытия
	декларацию	business trip	деловая поездка
in full words	словами	on invitation	по приглашению
	(без пропусков)		

## Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery/ Драгоценные металлы, камни и ювелирные изделия

precious metals	драгоценные металлы	ruby	рубин
		amber	янтарь
precious stones	драгоценные камни	pearl	жемчуг
jewellery	ювелирные изделия	earring	серьга
semi-precious	полудрагоценный	brooch	брошь
gold	золото, золотой	chain	цепочка
gold-plated	позолоченный	pendant	кулон
silver	серебро	cuff-links	запонки
silver-plated	посеребренный	watch	часы
platinum	платина	bracelet	браслет
crude	необработанный	gemstone bracelet	браслет из
processed	обработанный		драгоценных
polished	ограненный		камней
real	натуральный	hair pin	заколка для
artificial	искусственный		волос
false	поддельный	ring	кольцо
filigree	филигранный	engraving ring	кольцо с
scrap	лом	wedding	монограммой
carat	карат	ring	обручальное
diamond	бриллиант	coral necklace	коралловое
emerald	изумруд		ожерелье

sapphire	сапфир	signet ring	перстень
		cigarette case	портсигар

### **Beverages/Напитки**

water	вода	lemonade	лимонад
mineral water	минеральная вода	milk	молоко
soda	содовая	juice	сок
cocoa	какао	tonic	тоник
coffee	кофе	tea	чай

### **Alcohol / Алкогольные напитки**

brandy	бренди	cognac	коньяк
vermouth	вермут	liqueur	ликер
wine	вино	beer	пиво
sparkling wine	игристое вино	port	портвейн
whisky	виски	rum	ром
vodka	водка	cherry	херес
gin	джин	champagne	шампанское

### **Weapons, Drugs/ Оружие, наркотики**

weapons/arms	оружие	bullet	патрон, пуля
fire-arms	огнестрельное оружие	calibre	калибр
	оружие	knife	нож
cold steel	холодное оружие	explosive	взрывчатка
	оружие	drugs	наркотики
personal weapon	личное оружие	drug addict	наркоман
keeping weapon	хранение оружия	syringe	шприц
ammunition	боеприпасы	heroin	героин
rifle	ружьё	opium	опиум
hunting rifle	охотничье ружьё	marijuana	марихуана
revolver	револьвер	cannabis/ hashish	гашиш
pistol	пистолет	LSD	ЛСД
gas pistol	газовый пистолет	morphine	морфий
toy pistol	игрушечный пистолет		

### **Sanitary Control/ Санитарный контроль**

sanitary control	санитарный контроль	international certificate of	международное свидетельство о
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veterinary control	ветеринарный контроль	vaccination	вакцинации
veterinary certificate	ветеринарный сертификат	rabies	бешенство
to inoculate/ to vaccinate	сделать прививку	cholera	холера
		small pox	оспа
		plant quarantine	карантин растений

### Seal/Штамп

illegible stamp	неразборчивый штамп	to certify a signature with a stamp	заверить подпись штампом
to sign a document	подписать документ	mission	представительство
stamped document	документ со штампом	embassy	посольство
identity document	удостоверение	to place a stamp consulate	ставить штамп консульство

### Customs Examination/Таможенный контроль

Customs /Customs house	таможня	customs tariff	таможенный тариф
customs regulations	таможенные правила	customs tax	таможенный налог
customs examination/ check	таможенный контроль/ досмотр	customs clearance	таможенная очистка
customs officer/ inspector	таможенный инспектор	customs facilities	таможенные льготы
senior officer	старший инспектор	chief of the customs	начальник таможни
baggage inspection	инспектор таможенный	customs warehouse	таможенный склад
to go through the Customs	досмотр багажа проходить таможенный	to be stored at the customs office	храниться в таможне
customs declaration form	досмотр таможенная	in accordance with the customs law	в соответствии с таможенным законодательством
customs duties	декларация таможенные	customs offence	нарушение таможенного
duty-free	пошлины беспошлинный	border point	законодательства пограничный
smuggled goods	контрабандные товары	check point	пункт контрольный пункт

## Passport Control/ Паспортный контроль

Visa	виза	tourist visa	туристическая виза
to issue a visa / a passport	выдавать визу, паспорт	import visa	виза на ввоз товара
temporary visa	временная виза	export visa	виза на вывоз товара
entry visa	въездная виза	to submit an application for a visa	обратиться за получением визы
exit visa	выездная виза	to expire	истекать (о сроке визы)
single visa	однократная виза	to prolong a visa	продлить визу
multiple visa	многократная виза	to confirm a visa	подтвердить визу
transit visa	транзитная виза	to refuse a visa	отказать в выдаче визы
foreign passport	заграничный паспорт	to retain a passport	задержать паспорт
regular passport	обычный паспорт	to revoke a passport	прекратить срок действия паспорта
service passport	служебный паспорт	to renew a passport	возобновить паспорт
passport control	проверка паспортов		
to show the passport	предъявить паспорт		
to get the passport ready	приготовить паспорт		
passport number... issued...	паспорт номер..., выданный...		

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