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***Моя специальность – таможенное дело  
(My Speciality is Customs)***

*Учебное пособие по английскому языку*



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Цель учебного пособия – развитие навыков ознакомительного и просмотрового чтения и устной речи на основе переработки информации оригинальных английских текстов и коммуникативно-ориентированных упражнений.

Предназначено для студентов Экономического факультета по специальностям специальности «Таможенное дело». Составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранным языкам для вузов неязыковых специальностей.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

В пособие вошли тексты и упражнения, предназначенные для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Таможенное дело». Согласно структуре пособия усвоение материала происходит поэтапно, с постепенным накапливанием лексической базы. Все тексты снабжены словарем, что значительно облегчает работу студентов. Тематика текстов пособия – узкоспециализированная. Ряд текстов носит страноведческий характер, позволяя студентам познакомиться с работой таможенных органов США, Великобритании и Австралии. К концу работы над пособием студенты должны приобрести навыки устной и письменной речи на английском языке в пределах пройденной тематики. Все тексты аутентичны и происходят из оригинальных источников. Тексты даны без адаптации с некоторыми авторскими сокращениями. В пособии также представлены образцы диалогов и упражнения, направленные на развития диалогической речи в условиях профессионального общения. Это обеспечивает коммуникативную и профессиональную направленность обучения.

Разработка учебного материала была проведена в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранным языкам для вузов неязыковых специальностей. Авторы выражают надежду, что работа с данным пособием будет интересной и эффективной как для студентов, так и для преподавателей.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для учащихся вторых курсов неязыковых вузов и рассчитано на 80-100 часов аудиторной и примерно такое же количество часов самостоятельной работы студентов.

# UNIT 1. *World Customs Organization*



WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES



The WCO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium

*1. Study the words, find the sentences with these words in the text and translate them*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. World Customs Organization (WCO)                             | – Всемирная таможенная организация (ВТАО)                              |
| 2. Customs Cooperation Council                                  | – Совет таможенного сотрудничества                                     |
| 3. Harmonized Commodity description and Coding System           | – гармонизированная система описания и кодирования товаров             |
| 4. Michel Danet   | – Мишель Данэ  |
| 5. World Trade Organization                                     | – Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО)                                 |
| 6. Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade | – рамочные стандарты безопасности и облегчения мировой торговли (SAFE) |
| 7. standard   | – стандарт, критерий, правило  |
| 8. to promote   | – содействовать; стимулировать; активизировать                         |
| 9. Kunio Mikuriya   | – Кунио Микурия  |
| 10. Harmonized System Committee                                 | – Комитет по гармонизированной системе                                 |
| 11. Technical Committee   | – Технический комитет  |
| 12. Technical Committee on Customs Valuation                    | – Технический комитет по таможенной оценке                             |
| 13. Technical Committee on Rules of Origin                      | – Технический комитет по правилам происхождения товаров                |
| 14. capacity building   | – укрепление потенциала  |

## ***2. Match the English expression and its Russian equivalents***

1. intergovernmental organization; 2. customs issues; 3. international standard classification of commodities; 4. developing instruments and best practices on customs competencies; 5. take an office; 6. top priorities; 7. enhanced communication 8. the Policy Commission and the Finance Committee; 9. fall under the jurisdiction; 10. Trade facilitation; 11. anti-corruption; 12. bring together

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a) собирать, объединять; b) занимать должность; c) совершенствовать инструменты и передовой опыт в сфере таможенного дела; d) межправительственная организация; e) общепринятая международная классификация товаров; f) первоочередные задачи; g) улучшение связи; h) вопросы таможенного дела; j) политическая комиссия и финансовый комитет; k) попадать под юрисдикцию; l) борьба с коррупцией; m) содействие развитию торговли

## ***3. Read and translate the text***

### ***ABOUT THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION***

The World Customs Organization (WCO) is an intergovernmental organization that helps its Members (Governments usually represented by Customs administrations from 173 countries) communicate and cooperate on customs issues. It was established in 1952 as the Customs Cooperation Council; it adopted its current name in 1994.

Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, it develops agreed rules on customs procedures and provides advice and assistance to customs services. It has established an international standard classification of commodities called the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, which is used to classify goods for tariff purposes and application of tariffs. The WCO has 174 members. The former Secretary General was Michel Danet (1999-2008) from France. The WCO does not deal with tariff and trade disputes; these issues fall under the jurisdiction of the World Trade Organization.

In June 2005, the WCO adopted the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade ("SAFE"), an international instrument containing 17

standards that promotes security, trade facilitation, anti-corruption, and revenue collection.

The WCO Secretariat is headed by a Secretary General, who is elected by the WCO membership to a five year term. The current WCO Secretary General is Kunio Mikuriya from Japan, who took office on 1 January 2009. Secretary General Mikuriya has made enhanced communication, capacity building, and research his top priorities. The WCO is governed by the Council, which brings together all Members of the Organization once a year, in a meeting chaired by an elected Chairperson. Additional strategic and management guidance is provided by the Policy Commission and the Finance Committee. Several WCO committees, such as the Harmonized System Committee, the Permanent Technical Committee, the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation, Technical Committee on Rules of Origin, the Capacity Building Committee, and the SAFE Working Group, provide a platform for developing instruments and best practices on customs competencies.

***4. Answer the questions given below***

1. What is the WCO and what help does it provide for its members?
2. How many members of the World Customs Organization are there?
3. When was the WCO established, how was it named then and when did it adopted its current name?
4. Where is the WCO Headquarters?
5. What are the WCO functions?
6. What classification has it established?
7. Whose jurisdiction are tariff and trade disputes in? Does the WCO deal with them?
8. Who is the WCO Secretariat headed by?
9. Who was the former head of the WCO Secretariat and who is its current head?
10. What are the top priorities in the work of the current head of the WCO Secretariat?
11. What is the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade?

12. What term is a Secretary General elected for?
13. What is the WCO governed by? What does this body do?
14. What is additional strategic and management guidance provided by?
15. What do the WCO committees provide?

**5. Read the beginning of the dialogue and finish it using the texts and questions to the texts as well as the expressions below**

**Commentator:** Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This is Bill Smith with the programme “World Today”. Today we are going to speak about Customs and their work coordinator, the World Customs Organization or WCO. Our guest Mr. Black, a World Customs Organization executive, is going to answer all my questions about the work of this organization.

**Mr. Black:** Good morning, all the listeners. Hello, Bill, and thank you for inviting me to tell you a few words about the work of the organization I represent...

**Expressions to be used in the dialogue**

Видите ли...	Well...
Дело в том, что...	Well, the thing is...
Откровенно говоря...	Frankly speaking...
Желаю Вам всего хорошего	My best wishes /All the best
Всего доброго/всего наилучшего/ счастья/успехов/удачи	(I wish you) good luck/I wish you every success!
Не могли бы Вы сказать...	Could you tell me (us)...
Можно обратиться /спросить?	May I (we) ask?
Скажи(те), пожалуйста...	Tell me, please...
Что Вы об этом думаете?	What do you think about it?
А как это понимать?	And what does it mean?
Теперь понятно?	Is it clear now?
А потом?	And after that? /And then?
Да, а почему?	Yes, but why?
Ну, и...?	Well, and...?
Объясни, пожалуйста.	Please, explain it.

Простите, не понял(а).	Sorry, I didn't quite catch it.
Что ты имеешь в виду?	What do you mean?
Понятно.	It's clear.
Я тебя (Вас) хорошо понимаю, продолжай(те).	I follow you, go on.
Да, с удовольствием!	Yes, with pleasure.
Да, а почему бы и нет?	Yes, why not?
Разумеется!	Sure!
Конечно!	Certainly!
Вероятно.	Probably.
Возможно.	Possibly.
Вполне возможно.	Quite possible.
Я сейчас не готов(а) говорить на эту тему.	I'm not ready to speak on this subject just now.
Дайте подумать.	Let me see.
Теперь ясно.	Now I see.
Я все понял.	I understand everything./I get it.
Я не могу Вас понять.	I can't understand/get you.
Говорите, пожалуйста, медленнее.	Could you speak slower, please?
К сожалению, не могу сказать.	Sorry, I can't tell you anything.
Мне надо подумать.	I must think it over.

**6. Complete the sentences correctly providing the short information about the WCO, use the terms given below.**

The WCO is an \_\_\_\_\_ Organization representing the interests of \_\_\_\_\_. Its principal mission is to \_\_\_\_\_ and improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of customs administrations. Decisions are taken by means of \_\_\_\_\_ and each \_\_\_\_\_ has one vote.

- |              |                      |                                |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Member    | 2) modernize         | 3) 176 Customs administrations |
| 4) consensus | 5) intergovernmental | 6) efficiency                  |



## UNIT 2. *From the History of the British, American and Russian Customs*



*Somerset House - one of several HMRC offices in London.*

### **1. Study the words, find the sentences with these words in the text, translate them**

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. regal                   | – королевский, царский              |
| 2. excise tax; excise duty | – акцизный сбор                     |
| 3. board of customs        | – таможенное управление             |
| 4. centralize              | – централизовать                    |
| 5. trace to / back to      | – проследиваться; восходить к       |
| 6. raise money             | – добывать деньги                   |
| 7. in return               | – в ответ; взамен                   |
| 8. money lender            | – ростовщик                         |
| 9. assessed tax            | – имущественный налог               |
| 10. stamp duty             | – налог на продажу имущества        |
| 11. ordinance              | – указ, декрет, закон; предписание; |
| 12. entrust - (entrust to) | – вверить; поручать (кому-л.)       |
| 13. break down             | – ломаться, выходить из строя,      |
| 14. smuggling              | – контрабанда                       |
| 15. royal warrant          | – королевское разрешение            |
| 16. ordinance              | – указ, декрет, закон; предписание  |
| 17. entrust (entrust to)   | – вверить; поручать (кому-л.)       |
| 18. go ahead               | – продолжаться                      |

## ***2. Match the English expressions and its Russian equivalents***

1. commissioner; 2. implement; 3. compliance; 4. prosecution; 5. royal assent; 6. letters patent; 7. commodity; 8. Chancellor of the Exchequer; 9. in effect; 10. levy; 11. Board of Inland Revenue; 12. lessee; 13. financial strain; 14. statute; 15. consolidate; 16. merger; 17. assize; 18. remit.

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а) согласие; б) осуществлять; в) королевская санкция; г) судебное преследование; е) законодательный акт парламента; ф) налоговое управление; г) арендатор; h) судебное разбирательство; и) министр финансов; j) в действительности; к) взимать (налог); л) напряженное финансовое положение; м) жалованная грамота; н) объединять; о) товар; р) слияние; q) уполномоченный; г) отменять.

## ***3. Read and translate the text***

### ***HM Revenue & Customs***

The Board of Customs has a very long history. Originally, the term customs meant any customary payments or dues of any kind (regal, episcopal or ecclesiastical), but later became restricted to duties payable to the King upon export or import of certain articles of commerce. Excise duties were inland duties levied on alcoholic drinks, salt, paper and glass. The origin of a nation-wide customs system in England can be traced back to the Winchester Assize of 1203-4 when it was directed that the customary dues at the ports, should be accounted directly to the State Exchequer, and payable to King John (1199-1216).

Legislation concerning customs can be traced to King Edward the First (1272-1307). Because of frequent military campaigns, Edward I put a great financial strain on the nation. There were several ways through which the king could raise money for the war, including customs duties. In 1275 Edward I negotiated an agreement with the domestic merchant community that secured a permanent duty on wool. In 1303 a similar agreement was reached with foreign merchants, in return for certain rights and privileges. The revenues from the customs duty were handled by the group of bankers from Italy. This was in return for their service as money lenders to the crown, which helped to finance the Welsh Wars.

In 1298 Collectors of Customs were appointed in certain ports to take direct charge of the collection of customs for the crown. In 1643 a Board of Excise was established by the Parliament, to organize the collection of duties in London and the provinces. They covered a wide range of commodities. Excise duty was settled by statute despite widespread protest in 1660.

A permanent Board of Excise for England and Wales was established in 1683, with separate Boards for Ireland in 1682, and Scotland in 1707. Excise duties spread to other commodities such as salt, paper, soap, candles and home produced spirits. An Assessed Tax became Excise Duty in 1869, and Hackney Carriage Duty became a Stamp Duty in 1831.

By ordinance in 1643, the regulation of the collection of customs was entrusted to a parliamentary committee whose members were appointed commissioners and collectors of customs, forming in effect a Board of Customs.

This succeeding committee functioned until 1662, when those who had been serving as commissioners became lessees of a new form of customs. This continued until 1671, when negotiations for a new form broke down, and a permanent Board of Customs covering England and Wales was created by Letter Patent.

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries increased duties in wines and spirits resulted in widespread smuggling which contributed to more effective policing by both Customs and Excise. In 1817, a Commission on Customs and Excise was appointed by royal warrant to inquire into existing regulations for the conduct of business in every department of the Board of Customs, and in the export and import departments of the Board of Excise.

In 1823 an act of Parliament replaced the separate boards of excise for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland with a single Board of Excise covering the entire United Kingdom. And In 1849, the Board of Excise combined with the Board of Stamps and Taxes to become the Board of Inland Revenue.

The combined Board of Customs and Excise was formed in 1909 by the transfer of responsibility for Excise from the Board of Inland Revenue.

The 1979 Customs and Excise Management Act consolidated the collection and management of revenue of customs and excise. The primary function of HM Customs and Excise was the management of revenue of customs and excise including the collection of duties on certain commodities. HMCE was not responsible for collecting direct taxes: that was the job of the Inland Revenue.

The merger of the Inland Revenue and HM Customs & Excise was announced by then Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown in 2004. The Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Bill was introduced into the House of Commons and received Royal Assent as the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act in 2005.

**4. Answer the questions given below**

1. What did the term customs mean originally?
2. What were excise duties levied on?
3. What is the short story of the origin and legislation of the customs system in England?
4. When were collectors of customs appointed in?
5. Who was a Board of Excise established by?
6. What functions did the Board of Excise have?
7. When was a permanent Board of Excise for England and Wales established in?
8. What commodities did Excise duties spread to?
9. What committee regulated the collection of customs in 1643?
10. What is the story of the creation of the permanent Board of Customs covering England and Wales?
11. What was an incitement to Parliament to replace the separate boards of excise?
12. When was the combined Board of Customs and Excise formed in?
13. What was the primary function of HM Customs and Excise?
14. Why did Gordon Brown announce the merger of the Inland Revenue and HM Customs & Excise?
15. What is the new Board name?

**5. Match the term and its definition**

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1) effects | a) the institution and conduct of legal proceedings against a person                    |
| 2) levy    | b) the formal signing of an act of Parliament by the sovereign, by which it becomes law |

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 3) board of customs | c) an official document granting a right   |
| 4) assessed tax     | d) a tax on goods, such as spirits, produced for the home market                             |
| 5) excise duty      | e) determined amount of a tax on a property  |
| 6) letters patent   | f) the government department responsible for the collection of duties on imports or exports. |
| 7) Royal assent     | g) the act of imposing and collecting a tax, tariff, etc                                     |
| 8) Prosecution      | h) personal property or belongings   |

**6. Arrange the sentences below in the way they appear in the text. Use them in your summary of the text.**

1. The merger of the Inland Revenue and HM Customs & Excise was announced by then Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown on the 17<sup>th</sup> of March in 2004.
2. In 1823 an act of Parliament replaced the separate boards of excise with a single Board of Excise covering the entire United Kingdom.
3. In 1298 Collectors of Customs were appointed in certain ports to take direct charge of the collection of customs for the crown.
4. Originally, the term customs meant any customary payments or dues of any kind.
5. In 1275 Edward I negotiated an agreement with the domestic merchant community that secured a permanent duty on wool.
6. The combined Board of Customs and Excise was formed in 1909 by the transfer of responsibility for Excise from the Board of Inland Revenue.
7. The Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Bill was introduced into the House of Commons and received Royal Assent as the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act.
8. The Board of Excise was combined with the Board of Stamps and Taxes and became the Board of Inland Revenue.

**7. Make the plan of the retelling and retell text.**

**8. Translate the following words into Russian and learn their pronunciation:**

Safeguarding, hazardous items, apprehend, impede, customary, ordinance, entrust, revenue, merger, exchequer, implement, effectively, effects, legislation, regulations, enforce, warrants, entry,

**9. Insert the missing words from the box and translate the text**

an authority, customs duties, goods, forbidden, monitors, documentation, warrants, deemed, government, collection of revenue, effects, items, agency.
---

Customs is ... in a country responsible for collecting and safeguarding ... and for controlling the flow of ... including animals, personal ... and hazardous ... in and out of a country.

Depending on local legislation and regulations, the import or export of some goods may be ..., and the customs agency enforces these rules.

The customs ... may be different from the immigration authority, which ... persons who leave or enter the country, checking for appropriate..., apprehending people wanted by international arrest ..., and impeding the entry of others .... dangerous to the country.

Customs is an important part of the ... involved in one of the three basic functions of a government, namely, administration, maintenance of law, order and justice and ....

**10. Translate this short annotation to the text into English.**

В этом тексте описывается краткая история создания Управления таможенных пошлин и акцизных сборов в Великобритании. Дается хронология всех этапов его становления, начиная с 12 века. Раскрывается сущность понятия «таможня» и его первоначальное значение. Сообщается о функциональных обязанностях служащих этого государственного органа, а также приводятся примеры товаров, предметов потребления подлежащих когда-либо налогообложению.

### ***Three customs channels***

***1. Study the words, find the sentences with these words in the text, translate them***

1. go through customs	– проходить таможенный досмотр
2. to arrive in a country	– прибывать, приезжать в страну
3. customs channels	– таможенные коридоры
4. declaring goods	– декларирование товаров
5. separate	– отделять, разделять
6. banned	– запрещённый
7. restricted	– ограниченный
8. unlimited	– неограниченный
9. amount	– величина, количество
10. excise goods	– облагаемые акцизом товары
11. seize	– конфисковать, налагать арест
12. commercial use	– коммерческое использование
13. duty free	– беспошлинный
14. in cash	– наличными
15. carry out	– выполнять, осуществлять
16. unsure (unsure about )	– неуверенный
17. excise duty	– акцизный сбор
18. VAT or value-added tax	– налог на добавленную стоимость
19. customs duty	– таможенная пошлина

***2. Translate the following words into Russian and learn their pronunciation:***

receipt, merchandise, exceed, allowance, penalty, reimbursement, seizure, procedure, passengers, the European Union, alcohol, tobacco, the UK Border Agency, satisfy, fail, immediately.

***3. Read and translate the text.***

### ***Three customs channels***

Passengers, arriving in the UK, will have to go through customs. Most UK ports and airports have three customs channels, while some have only one exit, with a red-point phone for declaring goods. There are countries, such as Canada and the United States that do not operate a red and green channel system. Customs procedures for arriving passengers at many international airports, and some road crossings, are separated into Red and Green Channels. Airports within the EU also have a Blue Channel.

### **When to use THE BLUE CHANNEL**

Passengers use the blue channel if they are travelling from a country within the European Union (EU) and they have no banned or restricted goods. Travellers can bring in an unlimited amount of most goods.

For excise goods such as alcohol and tobacco, there are no restrictions. However travellers must meet the conditions below:

- Transport the goods themselves.
- The goods are for their own use or as a gift. If the person they give the goods to, pays them in any way, then it's not a gift and the goods may be seized.

If a customs official from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) thinks travellers may be bringing in excise goods such as alcohol and tobacco from the EU for commercial use - perhaps to sell to other people or simply for reimbursement - they may ask them questions and make checks. Travellers may be asked about:

- the type and quantity of goods you've bought
- why you bought them
- how you paid for them
- how often you travel
- how much you normally smoke or drink

If the customs official is satisfied that the goods are for a commercial purpose, he may seize them.

### **When to use THE GREEN CHANNEL**

Passengers use the green channel if they are travelling from outside the EU and have with them:

- no more than their duty free allowances
- no banned or restricted goods
- less than 10,000 euros (or equivalent) in cash

Customs officials from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) carry out checks on travellers in the green channel and there are penalties for failing to declare goods. This can include seizure of the goods.

### **When to use THE RED CHANNEL OR RED-POINT PHONE**

Passengers should use the red channel or the red-point phone if they have:



- goods that exceed their duty free allowances
- any commercial merchandise in their baggage
- 10,000 euros or more (or equivalent) in cash
- any banned or restricted goods

Travellers should also go through the red channel if they are unsure about what they need to declare.

Travellers will be able to speak to a UKBA officer either in person or by using the red-point phone. Travellers should tell them everything that they are bringing into the country. The UKBA officer may ask to look inside their luggage.

If travellers exceed their duty free allowances and have Customs Duty, Excise Duty or Import VAT to pay, the customs official in the red channel will tell how much to pay and travellers will have to pay it immediately. The customs official will give a receipt which travellers should keep as proof of payment.

If passengers are using the red-point phone, they will be given instructions on how to make their payment.

***3. Answer the questions given below, retell the text using these questions as a plan.***

1. How many customs channels are there in the UK ports and airports?
2. Are there countries that do not operate a channel system?
3. What channel should passengers use if they are travelling from a country within the EU?
4. What is the procedure of going through the blue channel?
5. What conditions have travellers to meet?
6. What channel should passengers use if they are travelling from outside the EU?
7. What is the procedure of going through the green channel?
8. Are there any conditions when the goods can be seized?
9. When should passengers use the red channel?
10. What is the procedure of going through the red channel?

## *The U.S. Customs Service*



*Customs and Border Protection Headquarters, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.*

**1. Study the words and find the sentences with these words in the text, translate them.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. to launch  | – начинать что-либо   |
| 2. overriding concern   | – важнейшая проблема  |
| 3. to roll in   | – приходить в большом количестве                              |
| 4. solvent  | – платежеспособный  |
| 5. to impose a duty on  | – обложить пошлиной   |
| 6. Secretary of the Treasury  | – министр финансов США  |
| 7. Treasury Department  | – Министерство финансов (в США)                               |
| 8. Department of Homeland Security, U.S.  | – Министерство национальной безопасности США                  |
| 9. Federal Protective Service   | – Федеральная служба охраны безопасности                      |
| 10. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) = United States Customs Service | – Таможенная служба США                                       |
| 11. Acting Commissioner   | – действующий Комиссар (амер. руководитель федерального бюро) |
| 12. state treasury  | – государственная казна                                       |

**2. Read and translate the text**

The U.S. Customs Service sometimes referred to as a customs bureau or a bureau of customs, a customs agency is a government entity that is charged with the responsibility of overseeing and enforcing governmental laws relating to imported

goods and services. Most countries around the world have a customs agency, often under the direction of the department that is responsible for managing national matters of finance.

The history of the United States Customs Service goes back as far as that of the nation itself. In 1789, when Congress first assembled in New York City to launch this country on its proper course, it had one overriding concern money: where to find it, how to collect it, how to keep it rolling in. Fighting a revolution (American Revolutionary War or American War of Independence 1775 – 1783) had left the state treasury bare, but was proposed a remedy that would eventually make the nation solvent: Impose a duty on imports and create a well-regulated agency to ensure its due collection.

The Fifth Act of the First Congress, signed by President Washington on July 31, 1789, created the first agency of the federal government: a field organization of Collectors "to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States". There were 59 collection districts established, which were also ports of entry, and 116 ports of delivery. The legislation provided for Presidential appointment of 59 Collectors, 10 Naval Officers and 33 Surveyors. This organization was under the direct authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For over 100 years after its birth, the U.S. Customs Service was the primary source of funds for the entire government, and paid for the nation's early growth and infrastructure.

In the 20th century, as international trade and travel increased dramatically, the Customs Service transitioned from an administrative bureau to a federal law enforcement agency. Inspectors still inspected goods and took customs declarations from travelers at ports of entry, but customs agents used modern police methods often in concert with allied agencies to investigate cases often far from international airports, bridges and land crossings. The U.S. Customs Service passed from under jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to the Department of Homeland Security.

On March 1, 2003, parts of the U.S. Customs Service formed U.S. Customs and Border Protection. CBP became an official agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security. CBP is currently headed by Acting Commissioner Alan Bersin who was appointed by President Barack Obama on March 27, 2010. CBP secures America's borders 24 hours a day, seven days a week while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. It does so by integrating modern technology, deploying highly trained law enforcement personnel, and developing industry partnerships that advance its overall mission.

**3. Answer the following questions:**

1. What was the remedy that could restore the US state treasury after the American War of Independence?
2. What were the Collectors duties according to Act of Congress?
3. When was the first agency of the federal government created?
4. Was the Customs Service the primary source of funds for the entire U.S. government?
5. What happened with the Customs Service in the 20th century?
6. How was U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) formed?
7. What are the main functions of CBP?
8. Who is currently headed CBP by?
9. What advances CBP overall mission?

**4. Choose corresponding Russian terms for:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. propose a remedy                     | a. предоставление власти в соответствии с законом |
| 2. well-regulated agency                | b. в настоящее время возглавляется                |
| 3. Presidential appointment             | c. отрегулированный орган                         |
| 4. granted power under the Constitution | d. всеобщая задача                                |
| 5. currently headed by                  | e. назначение на должность президентом            |
| 6. overall mission                      | f. предложить средство                            |

**5. Give English equivalents to the following Russian words:**

Правительственная организация, под руководством, пустая казна, хорошо контролируемый, первоисточник, федеральное агентство по обеспечению правопорядка, способствовать, всеобщая задача.

**6. Translate into Russian the follow English collocations:**

Government entity; proper course; keep money rolling in; impose a duty; wares and merchandises; primary source; in concert with; from under; integrate modern technology; law enforcement.

**7. Make the plan for retelling the text.**

***A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE***



***Russian Federal Customs Service Headquarters***

**1. Study the words and find the sentences with these words in the text, translate them.**

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. to connect               | – связывать                      |
| 2. to collect revenue       | – собирать доходы                |
| 3. collection               | – сбор                           |
| 4. trading and transit duty | – торговая и транзитная пошлина  |
| 5. supersede                | – сменять, заменять              |
| 6. ever since               | – с тех пор, с того времени      |
| 7. come to be known as      | – стать известным как            |
| 8. to entrust               | – доверять, передавать, поручать |
| 9. to inherit               | – наследовать                    |
| 10. aid                     | – помощник                       |
| 11. to swear an oath        | – приносить присягу              |
| 12. to smuggle              | – заниматься контрабандой        |

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 13. to pioneer  | – | положить начало  |
| 14. Domestic and imported commodity transactions          | – | Продажа отечественных и импортных товаров                |
| 15. to be levied  | – | облагаться   |
| 16. the Collegium of Commerce                             | – | Коммерц-коллегия   |
| 17. the Minister of Commerce                              | – | министр торговли   |
| 18. Decree on the Government Regulation of Foreign Trade. | – | Декрет о государственном регулировании внешней торговли  |
| 19. the Main Customs Administration                       | – | Главное таможенное управление                            |
| 20. the Main Administration of State Customs Control      | – | Главное управление государственного таможенного контроля |
| 21. the State Customs Committee                           | – | Государственный таможенный комитет                       |
| 22. the Federal Customs Service.                          | – | Федеральная таможенная служба                            |

## 2. Read and translate the text



Russia's Customs Service is connected with the history of the Russian State.

In the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries when the customs history began revenue was collected by the so-called *myt* (duty) collectors responsible for the trading and transit of *myt* duties collection.

At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century *myt* was superseded by *tamga* collectors sent by the Mongolian Khans of the Golden Horde who collected the so-called *tamga* duty. The *tamgha* duty proved to be one of the most profitable revenue collected and was calculated according to a commodity's value. Ever since that revenue has come to be known as a customs duty and its place of collection became a customs office.

Later on revenue collection was entrusted to the Russian principalities and by the 14<sup>th</sup> century the right to collect the duties and be customs officials could be inherited. From the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century the duties were collected by the elected customs officers and their aids, who had to swear an oath to the Tsar and kiss the cross on taking up office.

Peter the Great pioneered the modernization of the Russian Customs Service, especially, its personnel organization. In 1699 the post of *Burmistr* (The Head of the Customs Service) was established.

The Customs system was increasingly developing its infrastructure. The reforms adopted in 1753 – 1757 greatly contributed to the core reconstruction of the Russian Customs Service. In accordance with the Manifesto, which the Russian Empress Elizabeth signed on the 20th of December 1753, 17 internal trade and transit duties were abolished. Domestic and imported commodity transactions were levied with an additional 13 per cent duty in Russian currency.

In November 1796 the Collegium of Commerce (the Foreign Trade Ministry) was given the absolute power to control the Customs Service. Since 1880 the Minister of Commerce became the head of all the customs houses in Russia.

Since 1811, the Customs Division in the Foreign Trade Department of the Finance Ministry was responsible for the management of all customs houses. In 1864 the Customs Division was renamed the Customs Revenue Collection Department of the Finance Ministry.

In April 1918 the organization of the Customs was mainly carried out under the Decree on the Government Regulation of Foreign Trade. The main focus was on the government control of foreign trade and prevention of smuggling. The USSR Customs Regulations of 1924, the first codified Customs statute, finally formalized the Customs control system. The Customs major task at that time was import and export transaction control in the context of the state monopoly of foreign trade.

From 1946 to 1986 the Customs was under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR. Later the Main Customs Administration was transformed into the Main Administration of State Customs Control under the auspices of the USSR Council of Ministers.

1991 when the State Customs Committee was founded was a new landmark in the Russia's Customs. In 2004 the State Customs Committee was succeeded by the Federal Customs Service. The customs service development and its efficiency improvement was directly connected with the adoption in 1993 of the Russian Federation Law on Customs Tariffs and the Customs Code of the Russian

Federation. The legal environment for the new customs service and its policy was created. These new statutory instruments secured the priority of fiscal and economic, supervisory, law-enforcement and protective functions of customs bodies. They got the status of law-enforcement bodies and authorization to perform currency control. Since the first steps in its activity Russia's Customs Service has been an active participant of the international cooperation in the field of trade and tariff policy and customs procedures. Since 1991 Russia has been a member of the Customs Cooperation Council now the World Customs Organization. It has been elected a member of Policy and Finance Committees of this organization.

### **3. Answer the following questions**

1. When did the customs history begin? How was the duty called at that time?  
What were the duty collectors responsible for at that time?
2. Who collected the duty in the 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries?
3. How was the *tamga* duty calculated?
4. Who collected the duty in the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries?
5. How did Peter the Great change the Russian Customs Service?
6. What changes were introduced by the Manifesto of the Russian Empress Elizabeth signed on the 20th of December 1753?
7. What ministry was in charge of the Customs in Russia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
8. What document was organization of the Customs in Russia based on in 1918?
9. What activities was the main focus of Customs work in Soviet Russia?
10. What governmental bodies controlled the Customs work in the USSR?
11. When was the Federal Customs Service of Russia formed?
12. What was the customs service development and its efficiency improvement connected with?
13. What legal environment for the new customs service and its policy was created by the new statutory instruments?
14. How does Russia's Customs Service participate in the international cooperation in the field of trade and tariff policy and customs procedures?



## UNIT 3. *Customs Activities*



### **CUSTOMS TARIFFS**

**1. Study the words and find the sentences with these words in the text, translate them.**

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. to impose a duty on goods | – обложить товары пошлиной  |
| 2. to restrain trade         | – ограничивать торговлю   |
| 3. shipments of goods        | – партии товаров  |
| 4. border crossing           | – пересечение границы   |
| 5. tariff formula            | – формула исчисления пошлины (тарифа)   |
| 6. to evade tariffs          | – уклоняться от уплаты пошлин   |
| 7. smuggler                  | – контрабандист   |
| 8. ad valorem tariff         | – пошлины "ад валорэм"; пошлина, пропорциональная стоимости товара; стоимостный тариф |
| 9. vulnerable to competition | – уязвимый в условиях конкуренции   |
| 10. vulnerable to changes    | – чувствительный к изменениям   |
| 11. specific tariff          | – специальный тариф   |
| 12. revenue tariff           | – фискальный тариф  |
| 13. prohibitive tariff       | – запретительный тариф (пошлина)  |
| 14. protective tariff        | – протекционный тариф; заградительный тариф   |
| 15. host nations             | – принимающие страны  |
| 16. environmental tariff     | – природоохранный тариф   |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 17. substandard environmental pollution controls | – ненадлежащий контроль загрязнения окружающей среды |
| 18. terms of reference                           | – на основании сведений                              |
| 19. suo motu (on its own motion)                 | – по собственной инициативе                          |

## ***2. Read and translate the text***

A tariff (from Arabic "fee to be paid") is a duty imposed on goods when they are moved across a political boundary.

They are usually associated with protectionism, the economic policy of restraining trade between nations. For political reasons, tariffs are usually imposed on imported goods, although they may also be imposed on exported goods.

In the past, tariffs formed a much larger part of government revenue than they do today.

When shipments of goods arrive at a border crossing or port, customs officers inspect the contents and charge a tax according to the tariff formula. Since the goods cannot continue on their way until the duty is paid, it is the easiest duty to collect, and the cost of collection is small. Traders seeking to evade tariffs are known as smugglers.

There are various types of tariffs:

- An ad valorem tariff is a set percentage of the value of the good that is being imported. Sometimes these are problematic, as when the international price of a good falls, so does the tariff, and domestic industries become more vulnerable to competition. Conversely, when the price of a good rises on the international market so does the tariff, but a country is often less interested in protection when the price is high.

They also face the problem of inappropriate transfer pricing where a company declares a value for goods being traded which differs from the market price, aimed at reducing overall taxes due.

- A specific tariff, is a tariff of a specific amount of money that does not vary with the price of the good. These tariffs are vulnerable to changes in the market or inflation unless updated periodically.

- A revenue tariff is a set of rates designed primarily to raise money for the government. A tariff on coffee imports imposed by countries where coffee cannot be grown, for example raises a steady flow of revenue.
  - A prohibitive tariff is one so high that nearly no one imports any of that item.
  - A protective tariff is intended to artificially inflate prices of imports and protect domestic industries from foreign competition especially from competitors whose host nations allow them to operate under conditions that are illegal in the protected nation, or who subsidize their exports.
  - An environmental tariff, similar to a 'protective' tariff, is also known as a 'green' tariff or 'eco-tariff', and is placed on products being imported from, and also being sent to countries with substandard environmental pollution controls.
- Tariffs, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, are set by a Tariff Commission based on terms of reference obtained from the government or local authority and suo motu studies of industry structure.

Tax, tariff and trade rules in modern times are usually set together because of their common impact on industrial policy, investment policy, and agricultural policy.

***3. Answer the questions to the text and, using them as a plan, retell it***

1. What does a tariff mean?
2. Why are tariffs usually associated with protectionism?
3. What do customs officers usually do when shipments of goods arrive at a border crossing or port?
4. What types of tariffs are there?
5. What is an ad valorem tariff?
6. What happens with ad valorem tariff when the price of goods on the international market rises?
7. What is the name of a tariff, which does not vary with the price of the goods?
8. What are revenue tariffs designed for?
9. Why are the protective tariffs usually introduced?
10. What goods is an environmental tariff placed on?
11. What organization are tariffs set by and how?

#### ***4. Translate the text in writing***

### ***Import***

The term "import" is derived from the conceptual meaning as to bring in the goods and services into the port of a country. The buyer of such goods and services is referred to an "importer" who is based in the country of import whereas the overseas based seller is referred to as an "exporter". Thus an import is any goods or services brought in from one country to another country in a legitimate fashion, typically for use in trade. Import goods or services are provided to domestic consumers by foreign producers. An import in the receiving country is an export to the sending country.

Imports, along with exports, form the basis of international trade. Import of goods normally requires involvement of the customs authorities in both the country of import and the country of export and are often subject to import quotas, tariffs and trade agreements.

#### ***Notes:***

conceptual meaning – понятие

to be referred to – именоваться

### ***Duty Free Shops***

#### ***1. Study the words, find and translate them in the text.***

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. duty free        | – беспошлинный                         |
| 2. to impose        | – облагать (налогом)                   |
| 3. to lead to (led) | – приводить к; быть причиной (чего-л.) |
| 4. duration         | – период, срок пребывания              |
| 5. to cover         | – покрывать, компенсировать            |
| 6. high end         | – наилучший, дорогостоящий             |
| 7. luxury item      | – предмет роскоши                      |
| 8. bargain price    | – льготная (сниженная) цена            |
| 9. superfluous      | – ненужный                             |
| 10. to designate    | – назначать, обозначать                |
| 11. to tend (to)    | – стремиться                           |

12. folks – люди  
 13. to acquire – приобретать  
 14. to clear customs – проходить таможенную очистку

**2. Read and translate the text.**



A duty is a type of tax imposed by a state or local agency in association with the purchase, importation or exportation of retail goods. Customs officers may impose duties on people exporting or importing goods, and the term has led to the concept of duty free shops. Many argue that visitors to a country should not have to pay local, state, or country sales taxes on items purchased, especially if their stay is of very short duration. Further it is contended that retailers who import items meant for use by travelers shouldn't have to pay import taxes on these items. What this means for retailers is that they save money on the purchase of imported goods, which *might* result in lower prices for the consumer.

The first duty free shop opened at the Shannon Airport, Ireland, in 1946. Since then, many duty free shops have opened inside international airports, where visitors can shop without paying local taxes, or without having to file claims to receive money back from the country they're visiting, to cover the money they did pay in taxes. Such shops usually offer high end or luxury items, which are sometimes offered at bargain prices. Shoppers may still be limited by customs officials in their own country as to how much they can legally purchase and bring home without paying import taxes. Allowance rate for purchases without paying duties varies from country to country.

In some countries or states, duty free shops are superfluous. If a state doesn't charge sales tax, there's no need to designate special stores where people shop duty free. In other countries, few duty free shops are available in airports or at borders because the tax rate remains the same. The European Union (EU) has

few duty free shops because the tax rate in countries belonging to the union is constant and applied to all, and travel within most of Europe is not considered as traveling between nations. Taxes on imports between EU nations generally don't apply either; and are analogous to shipping items between states in the US. A US citizen at the grocery store doesn't pay duties on produce or foods that is shipped from other states.

What many people consider advantageous about duty free shops is that they may offer lower prices on certain items. For instance, taxes on most alcohol in the US are lower than those in Canada. So technically you can buy alcohol less expensively in the US, and people may cross the border to make alcohol purchases. From a legal standpoint, such folks are only allowed one bottle of alcohol, and may still need to pay import duties on the purchase of more than one bottle when they recross the border into Canada.

The hope for most consumers is that absence of import/export tax will allow them to purchase things less expensively than they would at non duty free shops. This is not always the case. Shop locales at international airports, or near ports for cruise ships are often high rent locations. This means prices, even without duties, may be higher on many items. If you've ever shopped at an airport, local or international, you'll note these higher prices on most items. Still, occasionally you can find a better deal than you would in a locale's local shopping district.

There are some duty free shops located outside of major airports, or away from border crossings. Some countries allow people to use their passports to acquire items at any shop without paying duties. These customers may still need to pay taxes on items when they have to return home and clear customs if they've exceeded the set spending limit for their country. Failure to claim purchases made in another country, especially when they exceed the limit is actually smuggling. So it's important to be certain you make a full statement of all purchases to customs officials when you return home.

**3. Choose corresponding Russian terms for the English phrases below:**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a legal standpoint      | a. пересечение границы |
| 2. not to charge sales tax | b. превысить предел    |

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. border crossing  | с. допускаемый уровень         |
| 4. exceed the limit | d. таможенный инспектор        |
| 5. allowance rate   | e. с точки зрения закона       |
| 6. customs official | f. не требовать налог с продаж |

**4. Decide whether the following are true or false**

1. Many duty free shops have opened outside international airports, where visitors can shop without paying local taxes.
2. Shoppers can legally purchase and bring home any items without paying import taxes.
3. The European Union (EU) has many duty free shops.
4. Most consumers dream to be allowed to purchase things less expensively than they would at non duty free shops.
5. There are some duty free shops located outside of major airports, or away from border crossings.

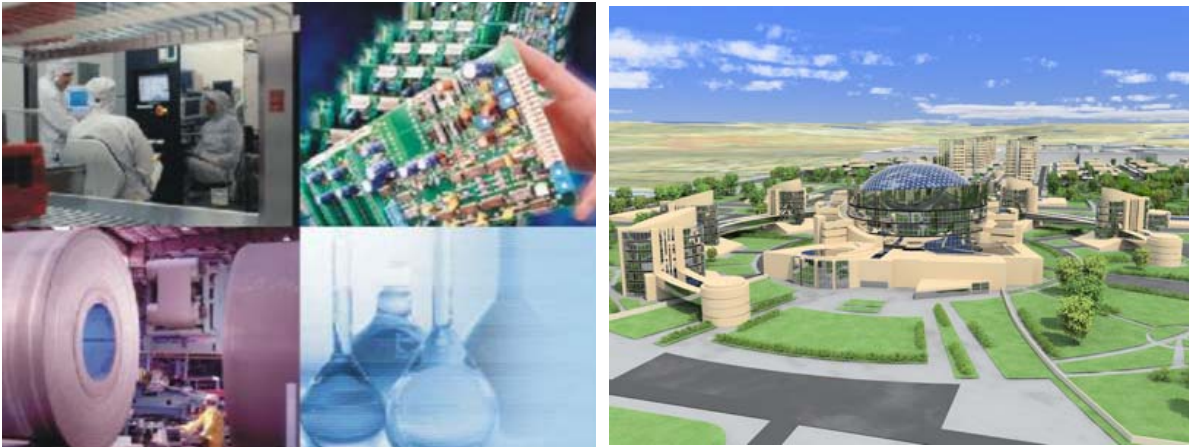
**5. Answers the questions and use your answers to make retelling of the text**

1. What was the reason of duty free shops appearance?
2. Where was the first duty free shop opened?
3. Why do people visit them?
4. What is the allowance rate for purchases without paying duties?
5. Why does the EU have only few duty free shops?
6. What do people consider about duty free shops?
7. What do most consumers hope for?
8. Do all duty free shops locate inside international airports?
9. What is important for people when they return home?

**6. Complete the sentences.**

1. Since 1946 many duty free shops have opened where....
2. If a state doesn't charge sales tax, there's no need....
3. The EU has only few duty free shops....
4. The hope for most consumers is that absence of import/export tax will....
5. Some countries allow people to use their passports to....

## *Special Economic Zone*



**1. Study the words and find the sentences with these words in the text, translate them.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Special Economic Zone (SEZ)               | – особая экономическая зона  |
| 2. Free Trade Zones (FTZ)                    | – зона свободной торговли  |
| 3. Export Processing Zones (EPZ)             | – особая экспортная зона   |
| 4. Industrial Estates (IE)                   | – промышленная зона; технопарк   |
| 5. Urban Enterprise Zones                    | – городские зоны свободного предпринимательства                        |
| 6. foreign direct investment                 | – прямые иностранные инвестиции  |
| 7. foreign investors                         | – иностранные инвесторы  |
| 8. multinational corporation (MNC)           | – многонациональные корпорации   |
| 9. to conduct business                       | – вести бизнес   |
| 10. tax incentives                           | – налоговые льготы   |
| 11. government operator                      | – гос. владелец предприятия  |
| 12. government developer                     | – гос. разработчик   |
| 13. government regulator                     | – гос. орган регулирования и надзора                                   |
| 14. a public-private partnership arrangement | – организация государственных предприятий с участием частного капитала |
| 15. provision of off-site infrastructure     | – предоставление инфраструктуры за пределами территории                |
| 16. equity investment                        | – вложения в акционерный капитал; покупка акций                        |



- 17. soft loans – льготный кредит
- 18. bond issues – выпуск облигаций
- 19. OJSC (Open Joint Stock Company) – ОАО (Открытое акционерное общество)

## ***2. Read and translate the text***

A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a geographical region that has economic laws that are more liberal than a country's typical economic laws. The category 'SEZ' covers a broad range of more specific zone types, including Free Trade Zones (FTZ), Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Free Zones (FZ), Industrial Estates (IE), Free Ports, Urban Enterprise Zones and others. Usually the goal of a structure is to increase foreign direct investment by foreign investors, typically an international business or a multinational corporation (MNC). Conducting business in a Special Economic Zone usually means that a company will receive tax incentives and the opportunity to pay lower tariffs.

A single SEZ can contain multiple 'specific' zones within its boundaries. According to World Bank estimates of 2007 there are more than 3,000 projects taking place in SEZs in 120 countries worldwide.

SEZs use a variety of institutional structures across the world ranging from fully public (government operator, government developer, government regulator) to 'fully' private (private operator, private developer, public regulator). SEZs are often developed under a public-private partnership arrangement, in which the public sector provides some level of support (provision of off-site infrastructure, equity investment, soft loans, bond issues, etc.) to enable a private sector developer to obtain a reasonable rate of return on the project (typically 10-20% depending on risk levels).

Russia currently has 16 federal economic zones and several regional projects.

As of March 2010 Russia's federal special economic zones host 207 investors from 18 countries. Russia's 15 existing and to-be federal special economic zones are managed by OJSC "Special Economic Zones". OJSC "SEZ" was founded in 2006 to accumulate and implement world's best practices in developing and managing SEZ and promote foreign direct investment in the Russian economy.

It is fully owned and funded by the Russian state.

Federal economic zones in Russia are regulated by the federal law issued on July 22, 2005 and subdivided into technical or innovational zones (Dubna, Zelenograd, etc), industrial or developmental zones (Alabuga in Tatarstan (special economic zone), Lipetsk), tourist zones (in Krasnodar Krai and Stavropol Krai, Kaliningrad Oblast, Altai Krai, Altai Republic, etc).

### **3. Match the word and its definition**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. foreign investors                                  | a) во всём мире                               |
| 2. an international business                          | b) организационные структуры                  |
| 3. worldwide  | c) получить разумную норму прибыли            |
| 4. institutional structures                           | d) привлекать инвесторов                      |
| 5. to obtain a reasonable rate of return              | e) технико-внедренческие зоны                 |
| 6. to host investors                                  | f) международное предприятие                  |
| 7. technical or innovational zones                    | g) иностранные инвесторы                      |
| 8. industrial or developmental zones                  | h) стимулировать инвестиции                   |
| 9. to accumulate and implement world's best practices | i) накапливать и внедрять лучший мировой опыт |
| 10. to promote investments                            | j) промышленно-производственные зоны          |

### **4. Answer the questions below**

1. What is a Special Economic Zone (SEZ)?
2. What zone types does the category 'SEZ' cover?
3. What is the goal of a Special Economic Zone?
4. What does conducting business in a Special Economic Zone usually mean?
5. Can a single SEZ contain multiple 'specific' zones within its boundaries?
6. How does a variety of institutional structures across the SEZs range?
7. Why are SEZs often developed under a public-private partnership arrangement, in which the public sector provides some level of support?
8. How many federal economic zones does Russia currently have?
9. Who manages Russia's existing and to-be federal special economic zones?
10. When was OJSC "SEZ" founded and why? What do the letters OJSC stand for?
11. How are federal economic zones in Russia regulated and subdivided?

**5. Translate the text below in writing**

***The SEZ “Alabuga”***

The SEZ “Alabuga” is a government established economic industrial zone aimed at development of manufacturing and processing industries. It provides investors with well developed industrial infrastructure and preferential business conditions. The SEZ “Alabuga” is one of the highest priority projects currently conducted in Russia.

The location of the SEZ “Alabuga” is very well-founded. The Republic of Tatarstan is one of the most economically developed regions of Russian Federation. In terms of favorable investment climate it is ranked among the top five Russian regions. The economic structure of the Republic of Tatarstan is based on the oil and petrochemical industry, mechanical engineering, automotive industry, electrical engineering, aircraft industry.

The SEZ “Alabuga” was established in 2006 and since that more than \$ 320 mln. have been invested in the infrastructure both by Federal and Regional Governments. During this period impressive results were achieved in developing the business infrastructure and obtaining the first residents, such as Rockwool, Air Liquide, FIAT, Isuzu, and Sollers.

The advantages which make the SEZ one of the best industrial sites in the Russian Federation, are:

- Attractive tax and customs preferences
- Developed industrial, business and social infrastructure
- Strategic location (direct connection to a federal highway and federal railway system, proximity to international airport and river port)
- Strong governmental support, both at the regional and federal levels

## UNIT 4. *Customs Procedures*

*1. Before reading the text answer the question: What regulations exist in your country concerning export of currency and goods? Read and translate the text*

### **CUSTOMS REGULATIONS**



Before boarding the plane, you are requested to present a valid passport together with a customs declaration ensuring that you are not violating any of your country's laws. Thus it is important to know the existing regulations concerning the export of

currency and goods (merchandise). Upon arrival in a foreign country, you will have your passport inspected by the immigration service. Occasionally you may have your luggage checked by a customs officer. This is done to prevent importation of goods which for various reasons (economic, health, security, etc.) appear undesirable to the country's administration.

That is why it is equally important to be aware of restrictions imposed on travelers entering a foreign country.

The US Customs Service supplies all people coming to the United States with details of currently existing regulations. They are to be found at the back of the customs declaration form:

#### **WARNING**

The smuggling or unlawful importation of controlled substances\* regardless of amount is a violation of U.S. law.

Accuracy of your declaration may be verified through questioning and physical search.

#### ***Agricultural Products***

To prevent the entry of dangerous agricultural pests the following are restricted: fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products, soil, meats, meat products, birds, snails,

and other live animals or animal products. Failure to declare all such items to a Customs/Agriculture Officer can result in fines or other penalties.

### ***Currency and Monetary Instruments***

The transportation of currency or monetary instruments, regardless of amount, is legal; however, if you take out of or bring into (or are about to take out of or bring into) the United States more than \$10,000 (U.S. or foreign equivalent, or a combination of the two) in coin, currency, travelers checks or bearer instruments such as money orders, checks, stocks or bonds, you are required by law to file a report with the U.S. Customs Service. If you have the currency or instruments carried for you by someone else, you must also file the report. Failure to file the required report or false statements on the report may lead to seizure of the currency or instruments and to civil penalties and/or criminal prosecution.

### ***Merchandise***

U.S. residents must declare the total value of all articles acquired abroad (whether new or used, whether dutiable\* or not, and whether obtained by purchase, as a gift, or otherwise), including those purchases made in duty free stores in the U.S. or abroad, which are in their or their family's possession at the time of arrival. Visitors must declare the total value of all gifts and commercial items, including samples they are bringing with them.

The amount of duty to be paid will be determined by a Customs officer. U.S. residents are normally entitled to a duty free exemption of \$400 on those items accompanying them; nonresidents are normally entitled to an exemption of \$100. Both residents and non-residents will normally be required to pay a flat 10% rate\* of duty on the first \$1,000 above their exemptions.

#### ***2. Study the text and answer the following questions:***

1. What substances are restricted for importation?
2. What are the reasons for customs restrictions?
3. What articles must be declared by U.S. residents and visitors?
4. What penalties may be imposed for violating U.S. Customs regulations?
5. What are the regulations for importing currency and monetary instruments?
6. What is the difference in duty free exemption for US residents and non-residents?

**3. Study the chart below and try to find answers to the following questions:**

<b><i>DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE</i></b>	
Goods obtained duty and tax free or goods obtained outside the EC	Goods obtained duty and tax paid in the EC
<b><i>TOBACCO PRODUCTS</i></b>	
200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco	300 cigarettes or 150 cigarillos or 75 cigars or 400 grams of tobacco
<b><i>ALCOHOLIC DRINKS</i></b>	
2 liters of still table wine 1 liter over 22% vol. (e.g. spirits and strong liqueurs) or 2 liters not over 22% vol. (e.g low-strength liqueurs or fortified wines or sparkling wines or A further 2 liters of still table wine	5 liters of still table wine 1.5 liters over 22% l. (e.g. spirits and strong liqueurs) or 3 liters not over 22% vol.(e.g. low-strength liqueurs or fortified wines or sparkling wines or A further 3 liters of still table wine
<b><i>Persons under 17 are not entitled to tobacco and drinks allowances</i></b>	
<b><i>PERFUME</i></b>	
50 grams (60 cc or 2 fl oz)	75 grams (90 cc or 3fl oz)
<b><i>TOILET WATER</i></b>	
250 cc (9 fl oz)	375cc(13floz)

1. Can you bring in 7 liters of table wine bought in a Paris supermarket?
2. Can you import 20 packs of cigarettes and 50 cigars if you got them in the Frankfurt airport?
3. Can you carry two cartons of cigarettes if you are traveling with your 14-year-old son?
4. Can you bring in a 300-gram bottle of toilet water from Budapest?
5. Do you think that citizens of EC countries have an advantage in importing goods? Explain your point of view.

#### ***4. Read and translate the text***

##### ***IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS***

On the plane to the USA you will be given immigration form and a customs form to fill in. (It's a good idea to have a pen and your passport handy – unless you have memorized the number, date and place of issue of your passport.)

On your immigration form there is a small space in which you are supposed to write your address in the USA, which is rather inconvenient if you are "going to be traveling about the country. In that case it is best just to put down where you are staying the first night.

On arrival in the USA the immigration officer will check your visa and the immigration form. You will be given a copy of this form to keep in your passport – often they staple it in for you. You are supposed to hand this copy in when you leave the country (unless you are leaving to visit Canada or Mexico and intend to return to the USA within thirty days before going back home). This is generally done at the airline desk when you check in for your return flight, as there are usually no passport checks when you leave the USA. However, nothing terrible seems to happen if you don't hand the form in.

The immigration officer will stamp on the immigration form how long you are entitled to stay in the USA. Make sure that he or she knows how long you want to stay.

After immigration comes customs, and somewhere along the line you will be relieved of your customs form. Although there is now a red channel/green channel system (red if the traveler has something to declare, green if he/she doesn't) as in many other countries, you still actually have to come face to face with the customs officer. You are quite likely to be asked to open your bags — perhaps American customs officers aren't as busy as those in Europe, for they certainly seem to think that they have time to do this. Keep your passport out: they give returning Americans a much harder time than visitors.

It is important to note that you are not allowed to take into the USA any fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, butter, milk, fresh meat or plants.

**5. Try to choose the correct answers without consulting the text:**

1. Which of the following things will you need out on the plane to fill out your immigration and customs forms? (your ID, passport, pencil, staple, ticket, pen, visa).
2. What officers do you have to face on arrival in the USA? (your airline representative, a customs officer, the police, an immigration officer, your consulate representative).
3. What information is necessary to fill out these forms? (your home address, your spouse's name, your place of birth, your passport number, your address in the USA, your occupation, date and place of issue of your passport).
4. Which of the following are you not allowed to take into the USA? (butter, sweets, dried vegetables, fresh fruit, canned meat, plants, soft cheese, sausage, milk, fresh meat).
5. Speak of the advantages and disadvantages of the red/green channel system in airports.
6. Compare American customs regulations with those in your country.

**6. Read the dialogue in pairs**

***Immigration***

IMMIGRATION OFFICER: Next, please!

PETROV: Hello!

OFFICER: Good morning, sir. May I see your passport, please?

PETROV: Sure, here you are. The visa is stapled in it.

OFFICER: Where are you going to stay in America, Mr. ... uh ... Petrov? PE-

TROV: I've been invited to give lectures at the University of Texas.

OFFICER: Do you happen to have the invitation?

PETROV: Oh yes... yes, it must be here somewhere... There you go.

OFFICER: Right. How long are you planning to remain there?

PETROV: Actually, I'm not sure. My original intention was to stay till the end of December, but my work may take a little longer.

OFFICER: Your visa expires on the first of January, so you'd better make sure you extend it in advance.



PETROV: Thanks, I will. Is that all?

OFFICER: Yes, sir. Here's your passport.

PETROV: Oh, and where do I collect my luggage?

OFFICER: The baggage claim is a little further down that way. Welcome to the United States, Mr. Petrov!

### *Customs*

CUSTOMS OFFICER: Is this all your luggage, Sir?

PETROV: Yes, just these two bags.

OFFICER: Do you have anything to declare – liquors, cigarettes?

PETROV: I don't think so. No oranges or apples, either.

OFFICER: Would you mind opening this bag, sir.

PETROV: Not at all. Is there anything wrong?

OFFICER: What's this gray plastic thing?

PETROV: Oh, It's my laptop computer. Do you want me to open it?

OFFICER: Please open it and turn it on... Thanks.

PETROV: You don't leave much to chance, do you?

OFFICER: Well, you see security has been tightened recently.

PETROV: Is everything OK now?

OFFICER: Yes, sir. That will be all.

PETROV: Excuse me, one question. I'm changing planes here. What do I do with my luggage?

OFFICER: You will have to check it in again.

PETROV: Thanks.

### *At Customs*

**Customs officer (CO.)** : Доброе утро. Могу я посмотреть ваши документы?

**Man**: Certainly. Here it is.

**CO.**: Да, всё в порядке. Хотите что-нибудь задекларировать?

**Man**: Yes, I have.

**CO.**: Так что же это?

**Man**: I've got some whisky and some cigarettes.

**CO.**: Сколько виски у вас с собой?

**Man:** A litre.

**CO.:** Всё в порядке. А сколько сигарет?

**Man:** Two hundred.

**CO.:** Хорошо. Как насчёт духов? У вас есть духи?

**Man:** Er... No, I haven't.

**CO.:** Хорошо. Откройте ваш чемодан, пожалуйста.

**Man:** Pardon?

**CO.:** Откройте ваш чемодан, пожалуйста. Да вы только посмотрите на это! У Вас три бутылки виски, четыреста пачек сигарет и огромное количество флаконов духов!

### ***7. Make the written translation of the following***

#### ***Banned and restricted goods***

There are some goods that travellers are not allowed to bring into the UK in person or by post – under any circumstances. The following goods are banned completely regardless of which country passengers are travelling from or having goods sent from: illicit drugs, flick and gravity knives, self defence sprays such as pepper and CS gas sprays, stun guns, indecent and obscene material, counterfeit, pirated and patent-infringing goods, offensive weapons, firearms.

There are also some banned goods but in certain cases may be brought into the UK if passengers have the relevant licence, permit or defence: firearms, explosives and ammunition, realistic imitation firearms, offensive weapons including swords with a curved blade exceeding 50cms in length, live animals, endangered animals or plants, certain fur skins and articles made from fur skin, certain radio transmitters, rough diamonds. This is not a full list, but it includes the most important examples. Some food and plant products may be restricted if they are not free from pests and diseases, they are not for one's own use and they were not grown in the EU. If travellers don't declare banned or restricted goods either on the postal declaration or by going through the green channel and customs officers find undeclared items, travellers could face long delays, the goods will also be seized and destroyed and travellers may be prosecuted

**8. Read the US Customs Declaration and tell what you should do to fill it out and what you should not bring to the USA.**

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection Declaration Form 6059B**

Each individual arriving into the United States must complete the CBP Declaration Form 6059B. If you are traveling with other immediate family members, complete one form per family unit. Please contact your nearest port of entry to order the form.

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection Declaration Form – Front**

The image shows a sample of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Declaration Form 6059B. The form is titled "Customs Declaration" and includes the following fields and instructions:

- 1. Family Name: First (Given), Middle
- 2. Birth date: Day, Month, Year
- 3. Number of Family members traveling with you
- 4. (a) U.S. Street Address (hotel name/destination)
- (b) City
- (c) State
- 5. Passport issued by (country)
- 6. Passport number
- 7. Country of Residence
- 8. Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival
- 9. Airline/Flight No. or Vessel Name
- 10. The primary purpose of this trip is (business) Yes No
- 11. I am (We are) bringing:
  - (a) fruits, vegetables, plants, seeds, tools, insects: Yes No
  - (b) meats, animals, animal products: Yes No
  - (c) disease (spores, cells, cultures, snails): Yes No
  - (d) soil or topsoil (from farm/ranch/pasture): Yes No
- 12. I have (We have) in close proximity of (such as touching or handling) livestock: Yes No
- 13. I am (We are) carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U.S. or foreign equivalent: Yes No
- 14. I have (We have) commercial merchandise: Yes No
- 15. Residents — the total value of all goods, including commercial merchandise I/we have purchased or acquired abroad, (including gifts for someone else, but not items mailed to the U.S.) and am/are bringing to the U.S. is: \$
- Visitors — the total value of all articles that will remain in the U.S., including commercial merchandise is: \$

Read the instructions on the back of this form. Space is provided to list all the items you must declare.

**I HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM AND HAVE MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date (day/month/year): \_\_\_\_\_

1. Print your last (family) name. Print your first (given) name. Print the first letter of your middle name.

2. Print your date of birth in the appropriate day/month/year boxes.

3. Print the number of family members traveling with you (do not include yourself).

4. Print your current street address in the United States. If you are staying at a hotel, include the hotel's name and street address. Print the city and the state in the appropriate boxes.

5. Print the name of the country that issued your passport.

6. Print your passport number.

7. Print the name of the country where you currently live.

8. Print the name of the country(ies) that you visited on your trip prior to arriving to the United States.

9. If traveling by airline, print the airline's name and flight number. If traveling by vessel (ship), print the vessel's name.

10. Mark an **X** in the **Yes** or **No** box. Are you traveling on a business (work-related) trip?

11. Mark an **X** in the **Yes** or **No box**. Are you bringing with you:
- a. fruits, plants, food, or insects?
  - b. meats, animals, or animal/wildlife products?
  - c. disease agents, cell cultures, or snails?
  - d. soil or have you visited a farm/ranch/pasture outside the United States?
12. Mark an **X** in the **Yes** or **No box**. Have you or any family members traveling with you been in close proximity of (such as touching or handling) livestock outside the United States?
13. Mark an **X** in the **Yes** or **No box**. Are you or any family members traveling with you bringing \$10,000 or more in U.S. dollars or foreign equivalent in any form into the United States?

### **U.S. Customs and Border Protection Declaration Form – Back**

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Welcomes You to the United States**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection is responsible for protecting the United States against the illegal importation of prohibited items. CBP officers have the authority to question you and to examine you and your personal property. If you are one of the travelers selected for an examination, you will be treated in a courteous, professional, and dignified manner. CBP Supervisors and Passenger Service Representatives are available to answer your questions. Comment cards are available to compliment or provide feedback.

**Important Information**

**U.S. Residents** — declare all articles that you have acquired abroad and are bringing into the United States.

**Visitors (Non-Residents)** — declare the value of all articles that will remain in the United States.

**Declare all articles** on this declaration form and show the value in U.S. dollars. For gifts, please indicate the retail value.

**Duty** — CBP officers will determine duty. U.S. residents are normally entitled to a duty-free exemption of \$800 on items accompanying them. Visitors (non-residents) are normally entitled to an exemption of \$1,000. Duty will be assessed at the current rate on the first \$1,000 above the exemption.

**Controlled substances, obscene articles, and toxic substances are generally prohibited entry. Agricultural products are restricted entry.**

*Thank you, and Welcome to the United States.*

---

The transportation of **monetary instruments**, regardless of the amount, is legal. However, bringing in to or take out of the United States more than \$10,000 (or foreign equivalent, or a combination of both), you are required by law to file a report on FinCEN 109 (formerly Customs Form 4790) with U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Monetary instruments include coin, currency, traveler's checks, and bearer instruments such as personal or cashier's checks and stocks and bonds if you have someone else carry the currency or monetary instrument for you, you must also file a report on FinCEN 109. Failure to file the required report or failure to report the total amount that you are carrying may lead to the seizure of all the currency or monetary instruments, and may subject you to civil penalties and/or criminal prosecution. **SIGN ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS FORM AFTER YOU HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOVE AND MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.**

Description of Articles (List may continue on another CBP Form 6059B)	Value	CBP Use Only
<b>Total</b>		

**PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE:** The Paperwork Reduction Act asks us that tell you why we are collecting this information, how we will use it, and whether you have to give it to us. The information collected on this form is needed to carry out the Customs, Agriculture, and Commerce laws of the United States. CBP requires the information on this form to ensure that travelers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of duty and tax. Your response is mandatory. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The estimated average burden associated with this collection of information is 4 minutes per respondent or record keeper depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of the burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Paperwork Reduction Project, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20225, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1551-0005), Washington, DC 20503. THIS FORM MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE CBP FORMS MANAGER.

CBP Form 6059B (01/04)

Read definition of monetary instruments on the reverse side of the form. Examples: coins, cash, personal or cashier's check, traveler's checks, money orders, stocks, bonds. If yes, you must complete the Customs Form 4790.

14. Mark an **X** in the **Yes** or **No box**. Are you or any family members traveling with you bringing commercial merchandise into the United States?

Examples: all articles intended to be sold or left in the United States, samples used for soliciting orders, or goods that are not considered personal effects.

15. If you are a U.S. resident, print the total value of all goods (including commercial merchandise) you or any family members traveling with you have purchased or acquired abroad (including gifts for someone else, but not items

mailed to the United States) and are bringing into the United States.

**Note:** U.S. residents are normally entitled to a duty-free exemption of \$800 on items accompanying them.

If you are a visitor (non-U.S. Resident), print the total value of all goods (including commercial merchandise) you or any family members traveling with you are bringing into the United States and will remain in the United States. Note: Visitors (non-U.S. Residents) are normally entitled to an exemption of \$100.

Declare all articles on this form. For gifts, please indicate the retail value. Use the reverse side of this form if additional space is needed to list the items you will declare.

The U.S. Customs officer will determine duty. Duty will be assessed at the current rate on the first \$1,000 above the exemption.

- Read the notice on the reverse side of the form.
- Sign the form and print the date.
- Keep the complete form with you and hand it to the CBP inspector when you approach the Customs and Border Protection area.

Controlled substances, obscene articles, and toxic substances are generally prohibited entry.

***8. a) Read, translate and dramatise the interview about admission into the U.S.***

On a typical day, CBP welcomes more than 1.1 million international travelers into the United States at land, air and sea ports. CBP officers use the latest technologies and procedures to assure that travelers from throughout the world are processed rapidly while assuring that individuals who have ties to terrorism or a criminal background are barred from entry.

***Q: Good afternoon! The purpose of my interview is to learn more about the procedure of going through the customs. Let me start with the Inspection Process. What is the Inspection Process?***

***A:*** I'll try to answer all of your questions to make this process clearer and more understandable for everyone. All people arriving at a port-of-entry

to the United States are subjects to inspection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers. CBP officers will conduct the Immigration, Customs and Agriculture components of the Inspections process. If a traveler has health concerns, he/she will be referred to a Public Health Officer for a separate screening.

**Q: *Is it legal? What does the Law say?***

**A:** The legal foundation that requires the inspection of all persons arriving in the United States comes from the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Rules published in the Federal Register explain the inspection requirements and process. These rules are incorporated into the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

**Q: *What is the exact procedure people go through at the port of entry? Is it necessary to complete any special entry forms?***

**A:** Let's consider this in details. When arriving at an airport, the airline will give all non-United States citizens a form to complete while still en route to the United States. The form asks for basic identification information and the address where you will stay in the United States. Upon arrival, the airline personnel will show you to the inspection area. You will queue up in an inspection line and then speak with a CBP officer.

**Q: *Is there any difference between a U.S. citizen and an alien?***

**A:** Yes, certainly. The customs procedures are very different. For example, there are special lines for a U.S. citizen and an alien. If you are a U.S. citizen, the officer will only ask you for your passport and welcome you back to the United States. But if you are an alien, the CBP Officer must determine why you are coming to the United States, what documents you may require, if you have those documents, and how long you should be allowed to initially stay in the United States.

**Q: *It must take too much time!***

**A:** Oh, no these determinations usually take less than one minute to make. If you are allowed to proceed, the officer will stamp your passport and customs declaration form and issue a completed Form to you. A com-

pleted form will show what immigration classification you were given and how long you are allowed to stay. Also, If you are an alien, CBP Officers may decide that you should not be permitted to enter the US.

**Q: *What are the reasons of declining?***

**A:** There are many reasons why this might happen. You will either be placed in detention, or temporarily held until return flight arrangements can be made. If you have a visa, it may be cancelled. In certain instances, Officer(s) may not be able to decide if you should be allowed into the United States. In this case, your inspection may be deferred (postponed), and you will be instructed to go to another office located near your intended destination in the United States for further processing.

**Q:** .....

**A:** .....

**Q:** .....

**A:** .....

***b) Working in pairs finish the dialogue using the following information below and phrases given on pages 7-8, which you find suitable***

**Land** At a land border port-of-entry you will undergo the same general process. One officer will conduct the primary inspection on the vehicle lane. That officer may send you for further review or issuance of needed papers to a secondary inspection area. Once a determination is made to allow you into the United States, you may be sent for further Customs inspection or immediately allowed to proceed on your trip. Alien truck drivers may qualify for admission as B-1 visitors for business to pick up or deliver cargo traveling in the stream of international commerce.

**Sea** The inspection process at a sea port-of-entry is similar to the airport process if inspection facilities are available. Otherwise passengers will be instructed where to report for inspection on board the vessel.

9. Consulting pages 43-45 complete the Customs Declaration form below

Department of the Treasury United States Customs Service <b>CUSTOMS DECLARATION</b> PRESENT TO THE IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS INSPECTORS		
EACH ARRIVING TRAVELER OR HEAD OF A FAMILY MUST WRITE IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. PLEASE PRINT.		
1. FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL
2. DATE OF BIRTH(Mo./Day/Yr.)	3. VESSEL, OR AIRLINE & FLT.NO.	
4. CITIZEN OF (Country)	5. RESIDENT OF (Country)	
6. PERMANENT ADDRESS		
7. ADDRESS WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES		
8. NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ACCOMPANYING FAMILY MEMBERS		
9. Are you or anyone in your party carrying any fruits, plants, meats, other plant or animal products, birds, snails, or other live organisms of any kind? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
10. Have you or anyone in your party been on a farm or ranch outside the USA in the last 10 days? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
11. Are you or any family member carrying over \$5000.00 (or the equivalent value in any currency) in monetary instruments such as coin, currency, traveler's checks, money orders etc? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <i>(If yes, you must file a report on form 4790, as required by law).</i>		
12. I certify that I have declared all items acquired abroad as required herein and that all oral and written statements which I have made are true, correct and complete SIGNATURE:		
NON-CITIZENS ONLY	13.U.S. VISA ISSUED AT (place)	14.VISA DATE (Mo./Day/Yr)
The laws of the United States require that you declare ALL articles acquired abroad (whether worn or used, whether dutiable or not, and whether obtained by purchase, as a gift, or otherwise) which are in your or your family's possession at the time of arrival. Repairs made abroad also must be declared.		



## UNIT 5. *Customs and Customs Offices*

**1. Study the words, find the sentences with these words in the text and translate them**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. to tilt the balance in favour of    | – изменить равновесие в пользу       |
| 2. in addition to                      | – в дополнение к                     |
| 3. encouraging [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ]           | – поощрение, стимулирование          |
| 4. a "piece of the action"             | – доля                               |
| 5. revenue ['revɪnjuː]                 | – доход; государственные доходы      |
| 6. U.S. Customs Service Customs        | – Таможенная служба США              |
| 7. Internal Revenue Service            | – Налоговое управление США           |
| 8. to impose a tariff                  | – ввести тариф; установить тариф     |
| 9. mutually ['mjuːʃʊəlɪ]               | – взаимно                            |
| 10. beneficial [benɪ'fɪʃəl]            | – выгодный                           |
| 11. to monitor                         | – контролировать, следить            |
| 12. to have an effect                  | – влиять                             |
| 13. to keep track of                   | – следить; вести учёт                |
| 14. shipment                           | – перевозка товаров; транспортировка |
| 15. to scrutinize ['skrɪnɪnaɪz]        | – тщательно проверять, изучать       |
| 16. to check                           | – проверять                          |
| 17. every bit of                       | – все                                |
| 18. to pick                            | – выбирать                           |
| 19. to implement ['ɪmplɪment]          | – внедрять; вводить в действие       |
| 20. on random chance                   | – произвольно                        |
| 21. random number generator            | – генератор случайных чисел          |
| 22. to search                          | – обыскивать                         |
| 23. to develop a keen eye for          | – развивать острый нюх на            |
| 24. be up to no good                   | – замышлять что-то нехорошее         |
| 25. fully authorized ['fʊlɪ'ɔːrɪzaɪzd] | – наделён полным правом              |
| 26. warrant ['wɒrənt]                  | – ордер                              |
| 27. suspicion [sɪ'spɪʃən]              | – подозрение                         |
| 28. illegal or at its core             | – по сути своей; в сущности          |
| 29. to keep out                        | – не допускать                       |
| 30. contraband [kɒn'træbænd] items     | – контрабандные товары               |

### 3. Read and translate the text

#### ***HOW CUSTOMS WORKS***



*To most people, customs is just another stop in the airport, but to smugglers, customs agencies are a highly mobilized border guard.*

One of the little rituals all international travelers go through is customs. To most people, this is just another stop in an airport or a minor inconvenience at a country's borders. But when you go through customs, you are actually taking part in a key component of the global economy.

A nation's customs service has many responsibilities. At its most basic level, its purpose is to regulate what comes into and goes out of a country. The foremost element of this regulation is controlling international trade. The concept of trade is as old as civilization itself. Any nation wants its own businesses to do well, so most of the time they prefer their people buy domestic goods over competing foreign goods. But in many cases, goods are available cheaper in another country than in your country, and people naturally want to buy them at the lower price. To tilt the balance in favor of domestic businesses, governments impose tariffs, also called duty, on foreign goods coming into the country.

In addition to encouraging domestic trade, duty also gives the nation a "piece of the action" when somebody buys something produced overseas. Customs agencies are often major sources of revenue for the government. The U.S. Customs Service, for example, brings in more money than any other government office except the Internal Revenue Service. To control specific sorts of trade, a government may impose a higher tariff on certain types of goods (alcohol, for example). Certain countries may join together to work out mutually beneficial trade agreements, enabling businesses in those nations to trade more freely with each other than they can with

businesses in other nations. This gives an advantage to nations that a country has a good relationship with.

Customs agencies also monitor what is being exported from a country. For example, most governments strictly regulate what weapons can be exported to other nations. This is simply a common-sense safety measure: It's not a good idea to arm enemy nations, so the government has to know who is buying any domestically-produced weaponry.

Duty charges have a huge effect on big businesses, which may import millions of dollars worth of goods every year. To regulate trade on this level, a country's customs agency must keep track of all shipments that come into the nation's ports or cross its borders. They can't check every bit of foreign cargo, of course, so agents pick certain boxes to inspect and certain shipments to scrutinize. In an effort to speed up the process, the U.S. Customs Service is implementing new, computerized systems for processing shipments and charging importers.

Some customs agencies decide which travellers to search based on random chance. You are asked to press a button on a machine that activates a random number generator. Depending on the number that comes up, either a green light comes on and you can pass through or a red light comes on and the agent searches your bags. Other customs agencies decide who to search based solely on intuition. After many years on the job, a customs agent develops a keen eye for people who are up to no good. Unlike the police, customs agents are fully authorized to search your luggage, clothes and even your body without any warrant or reason for suspicion. Customs agents often work side-by-side with immigration officials, and in some ports of entry, one inspector may represent both agencies. But at its core, a customs agency is concerned with the things that are coming in and out of a country, rather than the travelers themselves.

In addition to monitoring legal imports, a nation's customs agency also works to keep out illegal or contraband items.

***4. Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in the text:***

один из ключевых компонентов мировой экономики; разумная мера безопасности; незначительное неудобство на границе страны; ввести более вы-

сокий тариф; вооружать неприятельские государства; главные источники доходов; товары стоимостью миллионы долларов; изменить равновесие в пользу отечественных предприятий; оружие, произведённое внутри страны; взыскивать плату с импортёров

**5. Answer the questions given below**

1. What ritual do all the people go through at the airport? What do people do when they go through the customs?
2. What are a nation's customs service responsibilities at its most basic level?
3. What do governments do to tilt the balance in trade in favor of domestic businesses?
4. What does duty also give the nation in addition to encouraging domestic trade?
5. How may a government control specific sorts of trade in certain types of goods (alcohol, for example)?
6. What advantage can nations that a country has a good relationship with have?
7. Do customs agencies also monitor what is being exported from a country?
8. Why do most governments strictly regulate what weapons can be exported to other nations?
9. Do customs agencies also pay careful attention to how much money citizens are transporting out of the country?
10. What effect do duty charges have on big businesses, which may import millions of dollars worth of goods every year?
11. How is the trade on big businesses level regulated?
12. What is being done by the U.S. Customs Service to speed up the process of keeping track of all shipments and foreign cargo checking?
13. How do customs agencies decide which travellers to search?
14. Are customs agents fully authorized to search your luggage, clothes and even your body without any warrant or reason for suspicion?
15. How do customs agents and immigration officials collaborate?
16. What are customs agencies concerned with distinguished from immigration services?
17. What do nation's customs agencies also do in addition to monitoring legal imports?

## ***CBP Officers***

### ***6. Study the words, find and translate them in the text.***

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. empower                     | – уполномочивать                        |
| 2. regulations                 | – устав                                 |
| 3. drug trafficking            | – контрабанда наркотиков                |
| 4. to make seizure (of smth)   | – конфисковывать (что-л.)               |
| 5. prohibited items / goods    | – запрещённые предметы, товары          |
| 6. guidance                    | – руководство                           |
| 7. be on the lookout (for)     | – быть настороже                        |
| 8. be subjected to tax         | – подлежать обложению налогами          |
| 9. demeanor =demeanour (амер.) | – поведение, манера вести себя          |
| 10. fresh produce              | – новый товар, продукция                |
| 11. gain a foothold            | – занять положение в обществе           |
| 12. background check           | – наведение справок, проверка биографии |
| 13. capacity                   | – должность                             |
| 14. dependent                  | обусловленный, зависящий                |



***CBP Officers badge***



### ***7. Read and translate the text.***

CBP officers are federal law enforcement officers empowered to exercise the authority and perform the duties provided by law and Department of Homeland Security regulations, including making arrests, conducting searches, making seizures, bearing firearms, and serving any order or warrant. CBP officers

defend against terrorist intrusion by identifying high risk individuals who are attempting to enter into the United States; stop criminal activities – such as drug trafficking, child pornography (including on computers, cell phones, and other electronic media), weapons trafficking, and money laundering – by inspecting vehicles and trucks; and prevent the undocumented entry of individuals, the smuggling of prohibited goods, and other customs and immigration violations. In accordance with Public Law, CBP officers are covered under special law enforcement retirement, and all candidates must be referred for selection for this position before reaching their 37th birthday. Officer candidates attend the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for 15-16 weeks of paid training. Candidate training consists of basic law enforcement skills, including Anti-Terrorism, Detection of Contraband, Cross-cultural Communications, etc.

A customs officer is a person who works to enforce laws and regulations at various ports of entry. These may be at airports, seaports, or land ports. Most of the work a customs officer does involves processing various paperwork for immigration documents. They are also heavily involved in the inspection of cargo or baggage for prohibited items, as well as collecting funds for taxable imported goods. Most of the general public will see customs officers when traveling between international destinations.

A customs officer is employed by a government, and is under the guidance of a subdivision within the government. In the United States, this is the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection. Those who are employed as customs officers must be on the lookout not only for violations in immigration, but also contraband and tax issues. For example, those bringing merchandise into the United States from other countries may be subjected to tax on that merchandise, even if it is for personal use.

A customs officer is a position that requires the ability to deal with many different types of people. Those who are at airports and borders will have to deal with a variety of personalities, all the while maintaining a professional demeanor. After all, they will be the first representatives of the government that many visitors encounter. Those who are at seaports will deal with fewer people, but will have

more extensive cargo issues to pay attention to. This could include detailed examinations of large containers.

While contraband can include products every knows are illegal, such as drugs and some weapons, there are other more routine things of concern as well. For example, those who are bringing fresh produce back on an airplane will find they are not able to pass customs with it. This is to ensure foreign disease and pests do not gain a foothold domestically. The customs officer will confiscate such contraband and dispose of it properly.

Becoming a customs officer is relatively straightforward, especially in the United States. Those who have customer service experience, pass a background check, and can also pass a physical can qualify. Also, those who are applying must be referred for selection to an officer before the person's 37th birthday. In the United States, anyone interested in a job as a customs officer must be a citizen as well.

Customs officer jobs are found wherever there are ports of entry. Therefore, those who are near international airports, borders, or seaports may find more opportunities. Those who live in other places would likely need to relocate in order to become an officer in this capacity. Salaries are dependent upon experience, and some will be started out at a higher pay grade than others, depending on qualifications.

### ***8. Exercises on the Text.***

#### ***1) Translate the following words and learn their pronunciation:***

authority; seizure; warrant; launder; violation; prohibit; subdivision; issue; illegal; disease; straightforward.

#### ***2) Explain the meaning of the following terms in Russian:***

CBP officer; law enforcement retirement; smuggling; ports of entry; representatives; illegal products; experience.

#### ***3) Give English equivalents to the following Russian words:***

сборник законов, принятых сессией законодательного собрания штата, уполномоченный; наркоторговля, отмывать деньги, запрещенные предме-

ты, профессиональная манера поведения, не нарушающая процедурные правила, необходимость.

**4) Say whatever you know about:**

- CBP officer's duties;
- CBP officer's Training Center;
- CBP officer's paperwork, inspection and collecting tax;
- Requirements for Customs officer job.

*Use this information for making the summary of the text*

**5) Find the meanings to these definitions from the text:**

- ✓ to give power of attorney
- ✓ a rule or directive made and maintained by an authority
- ✓ the action of intruding
- ✓ items, formally forbidden by law

**9) Read and translate the text**

**THE JOB OF A CUSTOMS OFFICER**

**10. Study the words, find and translate them in the text.**



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. to spread (spread, spread)                     | – распространять, раскидывать                         |
| 2. to deter                                       | – сдерживать; останавливать                           |
| 3. Federal Frontier Service of Russian Federation | – Федеральная пограничная служба Российской Федерации |
| 4. Federal Migration Service of Russia            | – Федеральная миграционная служба России              |
| 5. Federal Tax Service of Russia                  | – Федеральная налоговая служба России                 |
| 6. authorities                                    | – ведомства   |



7. to involve	– подразумевать; предполагать
8. shift-work	– посменная работа
9. overtime	– сверхурочная работа
10. processing and risk-assessing passengers	– оформление пассажиров и выявление тех, кто представляет угрозу безопасности
11. baggage search	– досмотр багажа
12. personal search	– личный досмотр
13. processing of cargo	– оформление груза
14. documentary checks	– проверка документов
15. physical examination	– осмотр
16. boarding ships and aircraft	– вступление на борт (досмотр) судна и самолёта
17. to check compliance with regulations	– проверять соответствие предписаниям
18. searching ships	– досмотр судов
19. undocumented cargo	– бездокументный груз
20. stowaways	– безбилетный пассажир; что-л. припрятанное
21. monitoring security	– контроль безопасности
22. customs-controlled areas	– таможенная зона
23. teamwork	– взаимодействие; слаженная работа группы; коллективная работа
24. x-raying postal items	– просвечивание рентгеновскими лучами
25. postal items	– почтовые отправления
26. checking passports	– проверка паспортов
27. questioning travellers	– опрос пассажиров
28. to penalise ['pɛnəlaɪz]	– штрафовать
29. to charge	– обвинять
30. to break the law	– нарушать закон
31. application	– применение
32. risk assessment	– оценка степени риска
33. clear thinking	– рассудительность
34. courteous ['kɔːtɪəs]	– вежливый; обходительный; любезный
35. upset	– расстроенный; встревоженный; возмущенный; огорченный
36. anxious	– беспокоящийся; тревожащийся; волнующийся; опасующийся
37. uncooperative	– несговорчивый; неуступчивый; несотрудничающий; неконтактный

38. defensive

– настороже

### ***11. Read and translate the text***

Customs is a large and diverse organisation with numerous employees spread across the country. There are offices in all capital cities and also in some regional centres. Customs is responsible for detecting and deterring the unlawful movement of goods across the border.

To help them do their job effectively, customs works closely with other agencies, such as Federal Frontier Service of Russian Federation, Federal Migration Service, Federal Tax Service of Russia and other authorities.

Customs officers are multi-skilled and can move through a variety of work areas. Some work areas involve shift-work and overtime. Most officers work closely with the public and related industry personnel.

Typical work includes:

- processing and risk-assessing passengers entering or leaving Russia (including baggage and personal search)
- processing of cargo including documentary checks and physical examination
- boarding ships and aircraft to check compliance with regulations
- searching ships for undocumented cargo, prohibited goods and stowaways
- monitoring security in customs-controlled areas
- collection of duty
- and some other functions.

Teamwork is essential to the day-to-day operations of all parts of customs. It is a dynamic work environment where an individual or a team can be asked to take on many different roles. This means that customs officers have to be able to understand and correctly apply many laws, whether they're searching people's baggage or cargo, x-raying postal items, checking passports, or questioning travellers.

Thousands of passengers move through our international airports each day and all of them will be processed by customs. Many of them are questioned, some are searched and some are penalised or charged if they break the law. This requires application of risk-assessment principles. Attention, concentration and clear thinking combined with an ability to question and look for connections be-

tween people, activities and known information are essential. The increased threat of terrorism means that this is even more imperative.

Questioning and searching passengers and their goods are necessary for the protection of the community. Being courteous and respectful at all times and having an ability to cool down conflict is an important part of the job. You will meet people who are tired, upset or anxious and they can be difficult to deal with, uncooperative and defensive.

Customs officers are also expected to use a wide range of technology, such as computers, x-rays and ion scans, which detect tiny traces of certain elements.

### ***11. Answer the questions***

1. What is customs like?
2. What is customs responsible for?
3. What agencies does customs work closely with and why?
4. What procedures does typical work of a customs officer include?
5. What professional skills should a customs officer have?
6. What personal skills are necessary for a customs officer?
7. Should customs officers know how to use a wide range of technology?

### ***12. Read and translate the information about skills and knowledge and personal qualities of a customs officer. Tell what you agree and disagree with, add your own information.***

#### ***Skills & knowledge***

- Customs officers need to have:
- knowledge of legislation relevant to customs work
  - understanding of customs procedures and policies
  - knowledge of border protection methods
  - knowledge of search and investigation techniques
  - skill in inspecting and evaluating people, goods and areas
  - excellent communication skills
  - analytical and problem-solving skills
  - planning skills
  - computer skills

#### ***Personal Qualities***

- Customs officers need to be:
- confident
  - friendly
  - patient
  - polite
  - helpful
  - firm when dealing with people
  - honest and responsible
  - observant, with an eye for detail
  - able to relate to people from different backgrounds and cultures

**13. Write your story about the profession of a customs officer and be ready to speak about it orally**

**14. First study the vocabulary and then read and translate the text about one day in the work of an Australian custom officer**

### ***Vocabulary***

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. morning shift   | – утренняя смена   |
| 2. arrivals hall   | – зал прибытия   |
| 3. flight  | – рейс   |
| 4. to land   | – совершать посадку  |
| 5. jumbo   | – аэробус  |
| 6. to clear passengers   | – проводить таможенную очистку пассажиров                          |
| 7. to work to a government standard                                | – работать в соответствии с государственными нормами (стандартами) |
| 8. to verify the authenticity of the travel documents              | – проверять подлинность проездных документов                       |
| 9. match the passenger's identity to the documents                 | – сверять личность пассажира с документами                         |
| 10. irregularity   | – несоответствие, нарушение  |
| 11. with regards to infringements of laws                          | – в отношении несоблюдения закона                                  |
| 12. wildlife   | – дикие животные   |
| 13. frustrated   | – раздражённый; обозлённый   |
| 14. the timely and efficient facilitation of the travelling public | – своевременная и эффективная помощь пассажирам                    |
| 15. clearance  | – таможенная очистка   |
| 16. Outward Passenger Control                                      | – проверка отъезжающих   |
| 17. congestion of passengers                                       | – скопление пассажиров   |
| 18. departure hall   | – зал отправления  |
| 19. baggage examination area                                       | – досмотр багажа   |
| 20. the x-ray operator   | – оператор рентгеновской установки                                 |
| 21. an inconsistency in the x-ray image                            | – нарушение в изображении в рентгеновских лучах                    |
| 22. undeclared quarantine items                                    | – незадекларированные предметы, подлежащие карантину               |
| 23. considered a significant risk to                               | – рассматриваемые как угроза для                                   |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 24. to ensure that all legal requirements are met   | – следить за соблюдением всех юридических требований (норм) |
| 25. as evidence in court                            | – как доказательство в суде                                 |
| 26. complex brief of evidence                       | – совокупное изложение фактов                               |
| 27. the basis for a decision regarding legal action | – основание для решения о возбуждении судебного дела        |

***A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A CUSTOMS OFFICER AT BRISBANE AIRPORT***



Today, I am on morning shift in the arrivals hall. My working day starts at 5am and finishes at 3:30pm. The present block of morning shifts will be followed with a block of night shifts – starting at 3:15pm and finishing at approximately 1:45am.

Today, I had to get up at 3am to allow myself time to travel to the airport, park and make my way up to the arrivals area. When I arrive, I find that the first flight has landed ten minutes earlier than expected, so the day starts immediately with a full jumbo flight of passengers already waiting for us to clear them. There are approximately 3000 people expected into the airport over the next few hours. We work to a government standard requiring us to clear an average of one passenger every 40 seconds. In that time, I am required to verify the authenticity of the travel documents, match the passenger's identity to the documents, put the details into the computer system and deal with any irregularities. I am also expected to decide whether the passenger is a risk in terms of Customs and a number of other government agencies, such as Quarantine and Immigration and with regards to infringements of laws to do with such things as trade practices, wildlife and objectionable material. I am also required to ensure that the written and

verbal declarations made to me meet all the requirements of the law. This is quite technical and can form the basis of legal action, so I may be required to give evidence in court about this one day.

I assist many passengers throughout the morning. These include Australian residents returning home, passengers from non-English speaking backgrounds, business and holiday travellers, migrants and large tour groups. Many are tired and frustrated from their long journeys, and all they want to do is get through the airport and on to where they're going. I am aware that my speed and accuracy is monitored and also that I am expected to balance the community-protection aspect of my position with the timely and efficient facilitation of the travelling public and to do so professionally and in a friendly manner.

By 11am, the arrivals hall is full of passengers awaiting clearance. Despite this, I am called away and sent to Outward Passenger Control to assist with a congestion of passengers in the departure hall. A number of flights are due to leave within the next hour and assistance is required to ensure that these passengers make their flights.

After a very busy hour, the flow steadies and I am move back to my position at the arrivals hall. While processing yet another flight of passengers, my supervisor receives word that the baggage examination area requires assistance. The baggage hall is full and the queues are long, so I start out by helping with crowd control, and then help manually load baggage into the x-ray facilities.

I am instructed by the x-ray operator to search the baggage of a passenger because of an inconsistency in the x-ray image. I ask the passenger standard questions and begin my examination. During the exam, I find a quantity of undeclared quarantine items that are considered a significant risk to Australia. Since it is an offence to import these, I ask the passenger to accompany me to an examination room where, with another Customs Officer, I turn the recording equipment on and question the passenger and examine the goods in question.

As with the passenger, everything I say and do in this situation can be produced as evidence in court and I have to ensure that all legal requirements are met. Once the passenger has left the hall, I go the office and begin work on a com-

plex brief of evidence that will form the basis for a decision regarding legal action. I am required to complete all necessary paperwork before finishing for the day.

When I eventually leave, it is with the knowledge that there is an early arrival tomorrow morning and that I need to be here, ready to start again, at 4am and that it's likely to be just as busy!

**15. Answer the following questions on the text**

1. How is the work of this customs officer arranged? What are the hours of morning and night shifts?
2. When did he have to get up that day? Why?
3. Where was he to work that day?
4. What did he find when he came to the airport?
5. What standards do customs officers work to when they clear passengers? How long is it necessary to clear an average of one passenger?
6. What is a customs officer required to do during the time given by the government standards?
7. Why is a customs officer also required to ensure that the written and verbal declarations made to him meet all the requirements of the law?
8. What passengers did this customs officer assist throughout the morning?
9. What was the passengers' attitude to customs officer's work?
10. Where was he sent to work at about 11 o'clock? Why?
11. Why was he sent to the baggage examination area?
12. Why was he instructed to search the baggage of a passenger? What did he find there?
13. What did the customs officer do when the passenger had left?
14. What do you think about the customs officer's attitude to his work? Does he like it or not?
15. Is the work of a customs officer difficult or not?

**16. Make up a dialogue about a day in the life of a customs officer using the text, questions after the text and phrases on pages 7-8**

***17. Speak about a day in the life of a customs officer at Brisbane airport***

***18. Translate the text below in writing using a dictionary, compare your training with that in Australia.***

### ***Training Customs Officers in Australia.***

Customs trainees must complete an intensive full-time six-month training programme before commencing work at Customs. This training will give you the skills and knowledge required to perform the duties of a Customs officer as well as providing a basic understanding of other Customs functions and operations. The training program incorporates your induction includes orientation visits to provide an insight into the Customs environment and to familiarise yourself with your future work area. You will learn about the legal framework in which Customs operates to deliver compliance and enforcement objectives. As Customs powers are set out in Acts of Parliament, you will also learn about the operational application of legislation necessary for you to perform your duty as a Customs Officer. The coursework concentrates on the two key areas of Customs work: the movement of goods/cargo and the movement of people. After learning the theory you will be asked to put your knowledge into practice. These are not role-play situations – you will be rostered to work with other Customs officers. Learning is assessed at various intervals during training through written and practical examinations. A workplace assessment will test your practical application of knowledge and skills across a range of work areas during the second half of the training program. All participants who successfully complete the training program get certificates, appointed customs officers and assigned to operational areas.

#### ***Notes:***

induction – введение в должность; зачисление на службу

an insight into the Customs environment – понимание обстановки таможни

to roster – назначить на работу; назначать на дежурство



## **ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ**

Быстрое развитие культурных, экономических и политических отношений между странами диктует новые требования к будущим специалистам в разных сферах человеческой деятельности. Молодой сотрудник должен обладать не только глубокими познаниями в своей профессиональной сфере, но и быть эрудированным, осведомленным и компетентным в других областях науки и техники. Владение иностранным языком – это не роскошь, а необходимая реальность, особенно в области управления, экономики и таможенного дела.

Авторы выражают уверенность, что в результате занятий по данному пособию студенты смогут извлекать информацию из профессионально ориентированного текста или при обсуждении вопроса в процессе непосредственного общения, а также вести беседу, обмениваться мнениями, выражать собственные мысли по тому или иному вопросу.

Авторы считают, что данное пособие поможет студентам не только обогатить словарный запас, но и значительно расширить их кругозор.

## ***LIST OF SOURCES***

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