

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского

CUSTOMS

**Сборник текстов для чтения и заданий по английскому языку
для студентов Института экономики и предпринимательства,
обучающихся по специальности «Таможенное дело»**

Практикум

Рекомендовано методической комиссией филологического факультета
для студентов Института экономики и предпринимательства
ННГУ им. Н.И. Лобачевского, обучающихся по специальности
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С 23 Сборник текстов для чтения и заданий по английскому языку для студентов Института экономики и предпринимательства, обучающихся по направлению подготовки «Таможенное дело»: практикум / сост.: Н.М. Крайнева – Нижний Новгород : Нижегородский госуниверситет, 2016 – 45 с.

Настоящий практикум предназначен для студентов Института экономики и предпринимательства, изучающих английский язык. Цель данного пособия – совершенствование навыков просмотрового и поискового чтения, навыков работы с научными текстами по специальности, расширение терминологического запаса, развитие устной речи.

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I. At the Customs

1. Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

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

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

smuggler, restriction, particular, traveler, declaration, liable, writing, importation, different, carefully

3. Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

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

4. Try to memorize the vocabulary:

Customs, customs-office	таможенное управление, таможня
liable to duty	подлежащий оплате таможенными пошлинами
duty-free	не подлежащий оплате таможенными пошлинами
duty-free quota list	список предметов, разрешенный к беспошлинному ввозу
prohibited articles list	список товаров, ввоз или вывоз которых ограничен
to fall under restrictions	подпадать под ограничения
to declare something	сделать заявление о наличии вещей, облагаемых пошлиной
particulars	необходимые сведения, подробности
effects	движимое имущество
personal effects	личные вещи
to go through one's luggage	досматривать багаж
to smuggle	заниматься контрабандой
to pass through the customs (inspection)	пройти таможенный досмотр

5. Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

At the Customs

The moment a traveler crosses the border their luggage is taken to the custom by porters. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free. Sometimes an article which falls under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed in duty-free if the traveler does not exceed a certain fixed quota. These are listed in a duty-free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it. An official paper (from the proper authorities) giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restrictions, in or out of a country is known as an import or export license. If the traveler has any item which comes under customs restrictions he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a special form. The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty the traveler is given a receipt. As a rule personal effects are duty-free. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling. The formalities at the customs usually take some time. Only after passing through the customs does one realize that their journey is drawing to an end (or beginning, as the case might be).

6. Answer the following questions:

- a) What are the duties of a customs inspector?
- b) What is the meaning of the question "Have you anything to declare"?
- c) What is the phrase "I have nothing to declare" mean?
- d) Do customs restrictions vary in different countries?
- e) Have you ever gone through a customs inspection? If so, relate your experience.
- f) What is a duty-free item?
- g) What do we mean by saying that something is an item liable to duty?
- h) Why is smuggling punishable by law?
- i) What does the Customs Inspected stamp stand for?
- j) Can you name some of the 'personal effects' one usually takes along on a journey?

7. Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

попадать под ограничения, осматривать (багаж), заниматься контрабандой, таможенный сбор, таможенная декларация, таможенное управление, личные

вещи, пройти таможенный досмотр, таможенные правила, таможенные ограничения

8. Match the words and their explanations:

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

9. Translate the following text in the written form using the dictionary:

Once your travel plans are confirmed, check the expiration date of your passport. It's also a good idea to make photocopies of the data page; leave one copy with someone at home and keep another with you, separated from your passport. If you lose your passport, promptly call the nearest embassy or consulate and the local police; having a copy of the data page can speed replacement. You need only a valid passport to enter Great Britain for stays of up to 90 days. When shopping, keep receipts for all of your purchases. Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you've bought. If you feel a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. If you object to the way your clearance was handled, get the inspector's

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

10. *Choose the appropriate form of the verb:*

Customs officers (watch / are watching) everywhere. They (watch / are watching) you from the moment you (walk / are walking) off the plane, while you (stand / are standing) in Baggage Reclaim (waited / waiting) for your bag, and especially when you (come / coming) out the other side of Customs, which is when people who (try / are trying) to smuggle something finally let their guard down and (get caught / getting caught). The large two-way mirror in Customs, behind which customs officers (are sitting / sit) and (are watching / watch), is part of that process. As you (are walking / walk) past, it (is making / makes) you (to look / look) taller and thinner. So you (are feeling / feel) good about yourself and you (relaxing / relax) and (smiling / smile). That's when a customs officer suddenly (appearing / appears) and (is asking / asks) you to open your case...

- *Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?*

Customs officers can see through the mirror in Customs.

Passengers are often caught by customs officers because of their body language.

- *Answer the questions:*

Why is there usually a big mirror when you are going through Customs?

Have you ever been stopped in Customs? Were you carrying anything that you shouldn't have?

II. Effective Passenger and Baggage Control

*1. Read the text, look at the words in **bold** and guess what they mean:*

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

1) Establish reasons for travel.

2) Examine passport to **ascertain** previous and current journeys from drug production or suspect areas. If the passenger is a **frequent** traveler - establish reasons for frequency of travel.

3) Examine ticket to ascertain method of payment and whether ticket matches the passenger's journey. (Remember: Late booked or cash tickets are often used by **smugglers**.)

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

1) Is this all your baggage? Did you pack it yourself?

2) Do you know what the baggage contains?

3) Are you carrying any items for anyone else? Are you traveling alone?

4) Do you know what the Customs **allowances** are? (Check that the passenger has correct baggage **reclaim tags**.)

Practical examination

Passenger traveling on business:

1) Examine any documents in order to verify whether the passenger is engaged in **legitimate** business.

2) Make sure that documents relate to up-to-date transactions.

Visitors or **residents** returning from holidays:

1) Look for gifts, clothing, souvenirs and the usual items you would normally expect to find with this type of passenger. These will link passengers to the baggage and reasons for travel.

2) Be **suspicious** of passengers arriving with only light baggage containing few, if any, articles of personal nature.

All passengers:

1) always check baggage for **concealments**;

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

Search of person

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

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

2) You are a representative of this department. At all times, act with **courtesy** and diplomacy. Be **firm**, but **fair** and **confident**.

3) Do not be drawn into arguments. Remain **calm** however provoked.

4) Do not hesitate to seek assistance or advice from colleagues.

5) Experience has proved that goods, and in particular drugs, can be concealed within baggage and its contents in many different ways. Remember the basic concept that wherever there is a space there can be a concealment.

Helpful hints

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

Contents

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

2. Find the similar words and expressions:

content	1. start/create sth 2. make sth known and accepted 3. make certain of sth
courtesy	amount of sth that you are allowed
concealment	way of dealing with
toiletries	politeness, comity
to establish	true, real
resident	learly, shady
legitimate	dweller
suspicious	things inside sth
approach	soap, shampoo, toothpaste
allowance	hiding

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

SHOULD DO / BE	SHOULD NOT

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

5. Answer the following questions:

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

6. Role play the following dialogue:

Customs officer: Good morning! Come this way, please.

Passenger: Yes, thank you.

Customs officer: Are these your suitcases, sir?

Passenger: Yes, that's right.

Customs officer: Do you have goods to declare?

Passenger: I don't think I have.

Customs officer: OK, put your bags on the counter, please. Your customs form, please. Thank you. How long are you planning to stay in the country?

Passenger: Two months, I think.

Customs officer: What's the purpose of your visit?

Passenger: I'm here on business.

Customs officer: I see. And you have nothing to declare?

Passenger: Pardon?

Customs officer: I mean alcohol, cigarettes, medicine ...

Passenger: Oh, no.

Customs officer: What's inside this bag?

Passenger: Presents for some of my colleagues.

Customs officer: Uh-huh. Spirits?

Passenger: A bottle of French red wine.

Customs officer: Any meat?

Passenger: What?

Customs officer: Food, fresh fruit ...

Passenger: Uh, no.

Customs officer: No plants?

Passenger: No. But I have 200 French cigarettes for my friends.

Customs officer: You don't need to declare this. That's under the limit.

Passenger: Good.
Customs officer: Okay, that's okay. Here's your form.
Passenger: Thank you.
Customs officer: Welcome to the USA!

7. Fill in a verb given in brackets in a suitable form:

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

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

working loaded seized discovered was arrested alerted to appeared weighting
--

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

9. Case study.

A. Study the following information about Customs and Immigration rules in Canada. Put questions to the words **in bold** and ask your partner to answer them. Search for more information about Customs and Immigration rules in different countries and discuss them.

Canada Customs and Immigration.

Primary inspection. The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is responsible for providing **integrated border services** in Canada, including customs, immigration and luggage inspection services. In major airports, CBSA agents are assisted by dog handlers and dogs that have been specially trained to detect restricted or prohibited items, such as fruit, meat and cheese, by sniffing travelers' luggage.

When you arrive in the Canada Customs hall, have your **travel documents** in hand as well as your completed Customs Declaration Card (E311), which you were given on the plane. The primary inspection line includes **traditional customs points** as well as self-serve kiosks for pre-approved, low-risk travelers enrolled in the NEXUS or CANPASS Air program. IMPORTANT! For faster passage through Customs, Canadian citizens and Canadian permanent residents can use the new **Automated Border Clearance kiosks**.

You will be asked to answer a few questions, particularly with respect to the duration of your stay outside the country and **the goods** you are bringing back into Canada:

- The personal exemptions to which you are entitled vary based on the duration of your stay.
- Generally speaking, the merchandise that you may include in your personal exemption must be intended **for your personal or domestic use**.
- Certain conditions apply to **tobacco products and alcoholic beverages**.
- There are restrictions on firearms, food products, animals and vegetables, endangered species and cultural goods.

Baggage claim. Once customs formalities are complete, proceed to the baggage claim area and consult the illuminated display panels to find the carousel number assigned to your flight. All fragile luggage, oversized bags and pets are delivered on a **specially designed conveyor belt**, located on the periphery of the carousel area. Luggage delivery is the responsibility of your air carrier. If one of your suitcases is missing or damaged, or for any other similar problem, please **go to your airline's baggage service counter**, located just before the baggage claim area exit. Before leaving the terminal, double-check that the suitcases you have picked up are indeed yours. Luggage trolleys are available, free of charge, on the arrivals and departures levels at Montréal–Trudeau. You may also request assistance from a porter by contacting your airline—a representative will call a porter for you.

Secondary inspection. Before exiting into the public hall, you must give your **Customs Declaration Card** to a CBSA officer, who will tell you whether you need to proceed to the secondary inspection area. This consists of a manual inspection of your luggage and, in some cases, a search. If you are travelling with a pet, you must present the animal's health report and **pay the entry fees**. You will also be expected to pay any fees owed in relation to your declared purchases to the cashier.

Delayed or withheld luggage. The luggage pickup service counter (for delayed or withheld items) is located in **the public international arrivals hall**, at the end of the corridor. Use one of the telephones provided to speak with an attendant.

If you are out of Canada for more than 24 hours you can bring home things that cost up to \$20 without paying **duty**. You can do it as often as you want. You have to declare what you brought. You should keep the bills for everything. You can't bring cigarettes or alcohol. If you are out of Canada for more than 48 hours you can bring home things that cost up to \$100 without paying duty. If you are 16 or older, it's okay to bring cigarettes, 1.1 liter of wine or liquor, or 24 cans of beer. You may have to fill in a customs declaration form. If you are out of Canada for 7 days or more, you can bring back things that cost \$300. Some of them can be cigarettes or alcohol (the same amounts as above). You can do this once a year. You will have to fill in a customs declaration form. When living in Canada show your expensive **possessions** (e.g. camera, jewelry, watch, and laptop) to a customs officer. The officer will give you a card that says that you already have the item(s). So, when you come back, just show the card at a customs check-point for the officers to know you haven't bought it on the trip.

- *What do you think...*

-Mr. Brown went to Japan for 15 days. He bought some things. They cost \$180. Does he have to pay duty?

-You were in China for 3 days and bought some jewelry. It costs \$99. Do you have to pay duty?

-Your friend went to The USA last week and took his laptop with him. Before he left on his trip he showed the laptop to a custom officer who gave him a card. Does he have to pay duty when he comes back?

B. Fill in the gaps with the following words:

<i>form declare duty rule custom officer form declaration</i>

- 1) There is a "no smoking" here.
- 2) The custom officer asked: "Do you have anything to.....?"
- 3) My father bought a stereo in Japan. It costs \$300. He had to pay \$25 on it when he came back to Canada.
- 4) Sometimes you have to fill in a customs
- 5) The opened his suitcase.

10. *Role play the situation: one of you is an immigration officer, another is a passenger. You may use the following questions:*

- 1) Are you a ... (a permanent resident / a landed immigrant)?
- 2) May I see your passport and immigration paper?
- 3) Where do you live?/ What's your address?
- 4) Do you own a house in ...?
- 5) Do you work in ...? / Do you have a job in ...?
- 6) How long have you lived in ...?
- 7) Where were your children born?
- 8) Is your family here?
- 9) How long were you away?
- 10) When did you leave ...?
- 11) What city did you leave from?
- 12) Why did you go to ...?
- 13) Do you have a business in ...?
- 14) How many times have you been to ... this year?
- 15) Did you stop anywhere else in your trip?

III. A History of the Russian Customs Service

1. *Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:*

To intertwine, leading figures, revenue, to derive, to levy, target, Customs Authorities, honor, dignity, fairness, dutiable goods, contraband, to entrust, reward, sable, goblet, bundles of valuable furs, jurisdiction, infrastructure, transit duties, inward and outward commodity, currency, benchmark.

2. *Give the initial forms of the following words, say what parts of speech they belong to:*

benefited, architectural, targeted, religious, smuggling, fairness, dutiable, centuries, officials, responsible, pioneered, major, dealer, rename

3. *Read the text and translate it using the dictionary:*

Russia's Customs Service History

Russia's Customs Service is intertwined with the history of the Russian state. Over the centuries some of the leading figures of the country have protected its economic interests. Institutions which have benefited from the revenue generated by customs duties were: the Army, the Economy, the Health Service, Education and other improvements to the State. It is well known that a lot of great architectural monuments were financed from money derived from taxes levied by the Customs.

The Russian Customs Service has always targeted smuggling. The trafficking of contraband was not the only thing to be prevented by the Customs. Among other things which were targeted by the Moscow Customs Department were the following: heretical books, other items of religious nature and playing cards, all of which could be harmful to the people of Russia. In the XV and XVII centuries visiting foreigners were often found to be smuggling out of Russia secret maps of its territories and its fortresses. Even Russian tsars and emperors were subject to the rules of the Customs Authorities. The very colors of the Russian Customs flag symbolize honor, dignity and the honesty and fairness of the Russian Customs officers.

In the Central Customs Museum (Moscow) there are examples of dutiable goods, prints showing the main trading centers of Russia, Charters granted by the Grand Princes, mannequins of trade people (the old name for Customs officers). All of these exhibits give a very vivid picture of daily life in the X and XII centuries when the Customs began collecting revenues.

Revenue collection was entrusted to the Russian Principalities and by the XIV century the right to collect the duties and work as customs officials could be inherited in some towns, villages and small administrative settlements, the volosty.

The Prikas (the Central State Department) was in charge of the revenue collection in XVII. Local authorities known as "golovi" and "voevodi" used to be responsible for the customs duties and fees collection. Customs officials who collected the largest number of fees were given a variety of rewards: sables or dippers, goblets, expensive cloths and bundles of valuable furs.

Peter the Great pioneered the improvement of the Russian Customs Service especially in the organization of its personnel. In 1699 the post of Burgomistr (the head of the Customs Service) was adopted. Since 1720 the major customs houses were called Senior Customs Observers or Inspectors. New appointments were made such as controllers, collectors and a variety of customs dealers. The control of the customs offices was entrusted to the Customs Collection Office in 1763. Since 1781 the Customs management has been under the jurisdiction of the Customs Expeditions and the Governors.

The reform in 1753-1757 contributed to the core restructuring of the Russian Customs Service. In November 1796 the major Customs Collection Office was given absolute power to control the revenues collection.

In 1753 domestic customs houses were abolished along 17 duties. Inward and outward commodity transactions were levied with an additional 13% duty in

Russian currency. In April 1918 the basic organization of the customs was fixed by Sovnarcom Decree. The Governmental control of foreign trade and smuggling was the main focus.

A new benchmark is dated 1991 when the State Customs Committee was founded. In 2004 the Federal Customs Service succeeded the State Customs Committee.

4. Answer the following questions:

- What institutions have benefited from the revenue generated by customs duties?
- What has the Russian Customs Service always targeted?
- When did the Customs begin collecting revenues?
- Who was revenue collection entrusted to?
- Could the right to collect the duties be inherited? When? Where?
- What was the Prikas in charge of?
- How did Peter the Great modernize customs system?
- How was customs service organized in 1918?
- When was the State Customs Committee founded?
- Have you ever been to the Central Customs Museum?

5. Make up a summary of this text.

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

In the 16th— 17th centuries it 1) (be) necessary to obtain a special document from the tsar which 2) (give) permission to go abroad, since departure from the country was strictly limited. During the reign of Peter the Great hundreds of young Russians 3) (go) to Western Europe to study. But by the end of the epoch of Catherine the Great, the State put a lot of obstacles to foreign travel because of the fear of revolutionary ideas that 4) (can) come from Europe. Nicholas I 5) (forbid) the education of children abroad and, consequently, created lots of work for foreign teachers in Russia. It was only Alexander II who 6) (allow) youths to study abroad after reaching age 17. Other restrictions were cancelled in 1881. Young people under age 20 were allowed to leave Russia only if they 7) (have) serious reasons to go, such as education, medical treatment or trade. The Russian Empire had no domestic passports. They 8) (be) made only for travel abroad and were valid for 5 years. Every 6 years anyone, who was absent from Russia, had to pay a tax, equal to 15 roubles.

6. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. Most officers (to wear) uniform and (to work) closely with the public.
2. Last year he (to work) in shifts and often overtime.
3. As soon as the customs officer (to process) the documents he (to start) clearing the cargo.
4. Customs officers always (to use) a wide range of tools and technology.
5. We (to have) canine team inspection if we (to suspect) contraband in the container.
6. This work (to require) attention and concentration.
7. He (to work) as a customs inspector for five years and he just (to move) to another level.
8. He (to clear) her luggage before you (to come).
9. By the time the cargo (to cross) the border the customs authorities (to prepare) already all the necessary documents.

7. Put in the modal verbs in the correct forms:

- a) At UK ports and airports, all travelers _____ pass through either a red or green customs channel.
- b) You _____ pass through the green channel only if you do not have any goods to declare.
- c) You _____ be sure that your goods are strictly within the Customs allowances and that you are bringing into the UK is not banned or restricted goods.
- d) You _____ to go to the red channel or “red point” if you have goods that you _____ to declare at Customs.
- e) If you are a traveler arriving in the UK from another EU country and have nothing to declare you _____ use the blue channel.
- f) Whichever channel you are passing through, you _____ be stopped by a Customs officer.

8. Read the article about an anti-drug raid in Hawaii, the USA. The events of this article are given in a wrong order. Read five jumbled paragraphs and restore the article.

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

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

B) In a dawn raid a few days before Christmas, Customs special agents in Hawaii hit 10 different locations, arresting 16 individuals suspected of smuggling and distributing black tar cocaine, and seizing significant amounts of "dirty money," guns, and illegal narcotics - 20 pounds of black- tar heroin wrapped in electrical tape, and squeezed in among yard plants in ordinary, everyday containers.

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

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

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

9. Retell the article.

IV. Customs Bodies of the Russian Federation

*1. Read the text and practice the pronunciation of the **highlighted** words:*

General Management of customs matters in Russia is executed by the **Supreme Council** of the Russian Federation, the President of Russia and the Government of the Russian Federation. The **State Customs Committee** of Russia is responsible for the direct management of customs matters. Customs bodies of Russia constitute the system of executive organs for managing customs matters, that consists of the State Customs Committee, **regional customs directorates**, customs houses and other customs institutions. The foundation, reorganization and liquidation of the regional directorates is conducted by the State Customs Committee of Russia. The Statute of the State Customs Committee is adopted by the President of Russia. Customs bodies cooperate with other **state bodies**, enterprises, institutions and organizations and private persons. State bodies, institutions and organizations have no right **to interfere** with service activities of customs bodies of Russia.

Direct performance of **customs affairs** is **entrusted** to customs bodies of Russia. The State Customs Committee of Russia, regional nets of customs–houses

and other institutions of Russia comprise the administration bodies system on customs affairs. When implementing customs policy, customs bodies of Russia fulfill the following main tasks:

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

2. Make up 7 special questions and ask them to your partner.

3. Translate into English:

- Таможенные органы РФ непосредственно осуществляют руководство таможенным делом в России.
- В таможенную систему России входят Государственный Таможенный Комитет РФ, региональные таможенные управления РФ, таможни РФ и прочие таможенные органы.
- Создание, организация и реорганизация региональных таможенных управлений осуществляются ГТК.
- Таможенные органы РФ защищают интересы страны.
- Таможенные органы взимают таможенные пошлины, налоги и прочие таможенные платежи.
- Осуществление таможенного контроля и таможенное оформление создают условия, способствующие ускорению товарооборота через таможенные границы РФ.
- Таможенные органы ведут таможенную статистику внешней торговли, а также осуществляют валютный контроль в пределах своей компетенции.

4. *Put the verbs given in brackets in a suitable form:*

The U.S. Customs Service (to have) a long history. With ratification by the necessary number of states, the Constitution of the United States (to go) into effect on March 4, 1789. A bit more than four months later, on July 31 of that year, the U.S. Customs Service (to start) operating, among the very first of the federal agencies to come to life. It (to be / to give) a life-and-death mission. The young nation (to be) then on the brink of bankruptcy. The first Congress and President Washington (to agree) that the collection of duties on imported goods (to be) essential if the United States (to be) to survive.

Only a few days after Customs (to draw) its first breath, on August 5, 1789, the power of the service (to go) from theory to reality when Captain James Weeks (to sail) his brigantine, *Persis*, into New York harbor with a miscellaneous cargo from Leghorn, Italy. The duty on the cargo - the first such payment ever (to make) to the United States Treasury - was \$774.41. While the payment (to be) modest, it (to be) the initial fiscal prop for a very young and shaky government. More (to be) to come. In its first year of operation, the service (to collect) over \$2 million in duties. And for the next 124 years -- until that moment in 1913 when the amendment authorizing the income tax (to be / to approve) – customs (to remain) a major source of revenue for the federal government. Thus the Customs Service, especially in the early years of the nation, (to prove) the truth of that profound maxim: "the revenue of the state (to be) the state." As (to describe) in the strategic plan of the U.S. Customs, the agency (to face) five distinct strategic challenges. They (to be): the continued threat of narcotics smuggling, terrorists, the growth of world trade, the proliferation of trade agreements and general public resistance to increasing the budget of the federal government.

5. *Work in pairs. Read the text again. Make up questions and ask them to your partner.*

6. *Match these statements as true or false:*

- a) The Constitution of the USA went into effect on July 31, 1789.
- b) The agency faces four strategic challenges.
- c) In its first year of operation the service collected over \$2 million in duties.
- d) Customs remained a major source of revenue for the federal government until the income tax was approved.
- e) The U.S. Customs Service was among the very first of the federal agencies to come to life.

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

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

V. Customs Tariffs and International Trade

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

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

2. Give the initial forms of the following words and say what parts of speech they belong to:

permissible equipment completely valuation account
protection arrangement comparative differentiate restrictive

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

trace back	проследить
interfere with	вмешиваться
costly	дорогой
permissible	допустимый
restrain	сдерживать; обуздывать; удерживать
consequence	следствие
impel	побуждать, принуждать,
mercantilist	расчетливый
dictum	афоризм, изречение,
discourage	не одобрять; мешать осуществлению,
encourage	ободрять; поощрять,
revenue tariff	фискальный тариф,
yield	приносить, давать такой-то результат
quantitative	количественный
commodity	товар
windfall	неожиданная удача, неожиданный доход
ad valorem tariffs	тарифы, взимаемые соответственно стоимости товара

trade preferences

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

4. Read the text about major types and forms of customs tariffs

Tariffs

International trade includes all economic transactions that are made between countries. Accounts of barter of goods or of services among different people can be traced back almost as far as the record of human history. International trade, however, is specifically an exchange between members of different nations. Accounts and explanations of such trade begin only with the rise of the modern nation-state at the close of the European Middle Ages. All nations interfere with international transactions to at least some degree. Tariffs may be imposed on imports — in some instances making them so costly as to bar completely the entry of the goods involved. Quotas may limit the permissible volume of imports. State subsidies may be offered to encourage exports. Money-capital exports may be restricted or prohibited. Investments by foreigners in domestic plants and equipment may be similarly restrained. These interferences may be simply the result of special-interest pleading, because particular groups suffer as a consequence of import competition. Or a government may impose restrictions because it feels impelled to take account of factors that comparative advantage sets aside.

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

Different government regulations and practices also act as barriers to trade. For example, a tariff, or duty, which is a tax levied on a commodity when it crosses the boundary of the Customs area. The boundary may be that of a nation or group of nations that have agreed to impose a common tax on goods entering their territory. Protective tariffs are designed to shield domestic production from foreign competition by raising the price of the imported commodity. Revenue tariffs are designed to obtain revenue rather than to restrict imports. Still, protective tariffs, unless they are so high as to keep out imports, yield revenue, and revenue tariffs give some protection to any domestic producer of the duty-bearing goods. A transit duty, or transit tax, is a tax levied on commodities passing through a Customs area en route

to another country. Similarly, an export duty, or export tax, is a tax imposed on commodities leaving a Customs area.

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

Tariffs on imports may be applied in several ways. If they are imposed according to the physical quantity of an import, they are called specific tariffs. If they are levied according to the value of the import, they are known as ad valorem tariffs. Tariffs may differentiate among the countries from which the imports are obtained. They may, for instance, be lower between countries that have previously entered into special arrangements, such as the trade preferences accorded to each other by members of the Commonwealth.

5. Answer the following questions:

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

6. Look through the text again and write out all word combinations with the words "Customs" and "tariffs" used attributively and translate them into Russian.

7. *Insert prepositions if necessary.*

1. to arrive _____ the airport
2. to check _____ _____ the flight
3. to visit _____ Duty Free Shop
4. to put the baggage _____ the scales
5. to put the baggage _____ the X-ray machine
6. to pay _____ the excess luggage
7. to stamp _____ the declaration form
8. to pass _____ customs control
9. to answer _____ questions
10. to choose _____ the Red and Green Channels
11. to fill _____ the declaration form
12. to present luggage _____ inspection
13. to wait _____ the flight call
14. to board _____ the plane

8. *Translate the sentences from English into Russian:*

1. A number of well-known people both in Russia and abroad worked for the Customs and contributed to its development.
2. We'll complete the customs formalities fast if you don't have anything to declare.
3. The customs officer seized the cargo because you hadn't declared it.
4. A common reason for violation of customs regulations has always been and still is foreign currency.
5. They'll have filled in their declaration forms by the time the customs inspection starts.
6. How long have you been working in the Customs Service?
7. The first Russian Customs Statute was handed down in 1667.
8. Customs declarations are filled in when leaving or entering the country.

9. *Speaking. Discuss the following questions:*

- What government practices can act as barriers to trade?

- In what way may tariffs affect the economy of the country? What is the situation in Russia?
- "Protection and patriotism are reciprocal". (J. Calhoun)
- "Dispatch is the sole of business." (P. D. Stanhope)

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TEXT 1

Every day many people travel throughout the world either on business or for pleasure. Those who cross the frontier of the state have to go through customs. The customs service is designed for carrying out customs control to regulate import and export of goods and currency. The place where customs or duties are paid is called a customs house. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable (subject) to duty and what are duty-free. Sometimes an article which falls under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed as duty-free if a traveller doesn't exceed a certain fixed quota. These are listed in a duty-free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it. An official paper giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restrictions, in or out of a country, is known as an import or export licence. If a traveller has any item which comes under customs restrictions, he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made orally or in writing on a special form. In this case a traveller fills in the form. The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty a traveller is given a receipt. If you are going abroad you are supposed to learn the rules of leaving and entering the foreign state. To be on the safe side, you should know what is allowed or prohibited to be brought in or taken out. Before packing your luggage consult the prohibited articles list which is available at the customs. Among the articles that are prohibited for taking out of the country in accordance with customs legislation of all the states you will find works of art, different types of prints, manuscripts, valuable musical instruments, cancelled securities, numismatics, stamps and other articles of artistic, historical and cultural value. Though strict prohibition applies to antiques, you may be allowed to take some original painting or drawing out provided you got a special licence for it and paid duties. The list of prohibited commodities both for bringing in and taking out also includes arms, explosives, military equipment and narcotics. Everybody leaving for a foreign country ought to know that there can be articles liable to duty and duty free. As a rule, personal effects, gifts and souvenirs (the cost of the latter must not exceed a certain limit stipulated by the customs regulation) are duty free. Money not declared and therefore concealed from the customs control is liable to confiscation as smuggling. Prohibited or restricted articles though declared are usually detained, and the traveller can collect them on his way back. When the passenger enters or leaves the country, he must fill in an entry or exit declaration which is to be produced to the customs officer. The passenger is to fill in his name, citizenship, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and duration of his visit in block letters. He must also declare all dutiable articles. To make a trip to most countries every traveller must have a visa, single, multiple or transit, which is issued by the foreign Embassy or Consulate. The visa may be prolonged in case of necessity, but the time for which it is valid must not expire, otherwise the traveller

will not be allowed to leave the country. The overseas passport is also necessary. All the documents are carefully studied by the customs officer. To go through customs means to have your luggage inspected by customs men.⁶⁰ The traveller puts his bags and suitcases on the moving conveyer belt for checking. To prevent smuggling, modern methods and techniques have been developed which help customs officers examine the inside of the luggage. TV-cameras and monitors are installed everywhere at the customs house. When the passenger puts his hand luggage on the conveyer belt, special monitors are scanning the enclosure. They are able to detect everything, even if it has been concealed in the very secret corner. Customs men know from experience the exact places of concealment of goods. It may be a double bottom or cover of the suitcase, a hollowed book, an inside pocket, a tooth-paste tube, a stick; even toys and dolls can be used for that. Customs officers are trained to recognize travellers who are carrying illegally and they can prevent smuggling. The smuggling of drugs has increased a great deal in recent years and has become a world problem. Customs men in different countries supply one another with helpful information. In the United Kingdom there is a system of red and green symbols in operation at big airports. If you have nothing more than the allowances and no prohibited or restricted goods or goods for commercial purpose, go straight through the channel indicated by the green symbol unless the officer on duty asks you to stop. If you have more than the allowances or if you carry prohibited or restricted goods or goods for commercial purpose, go to the channel indicated by the red symbol. So, if you follow the customs instructions and if you do not break any law, you will enjoy your trip abroad.

VOCABULARY

to go through customs – проходить таможенный контроль

to be designed for smth. – быть предназначенным для чего-либо

to carry out customs control – осуществлять таможенный контроль

to regulate import and export of goods – регулировать импорт и экспорт товаров

currency – валюта

to pay customs (duties) on smth. – платить таможенные пошлины

customs house – таможня

customs regulations – таможенные правила

to stipulate – ставить условием, обуславливать, оговаривать

to be liable (subject) to duty – подлежащий обложению таможенной пошлиной

duty free – не облагающий таможенной пошлиной, беспошлинный

to fall under customs restrictions – попадать под таможенные ограничения

to allow – позволять, разрешать

to exceed a quota – превышать квоту, норму

duty-free quota list – список предметов, разрешенных к беспошлинному ввозу и вывозу

prohibited articles list – список запрещенных товаров

items – изделия, товары

to bring into – ввозить, импортировать
to take out – вывозить
to give smb. permission – давать разрешение кому-либо
import licence – лицензия, разрешение на ввоз
export licence – лицензия, разрешение на вывоз
to declare smth. – вносить что-либо в декларацию
to state a value – указать ценность, стоимость
to make a declaration – сделать заявление
to fill in a form – заполнить бланк
upon payment of duty – после уплаты пошлины
receipt – квитанция
to prohibit – запрещать
in accordance with customs legislation – в соответствии с таможенным законодательством
print – гравюра, эстамп
manuscript – манускрипт, рукопись
cancelled securities – аннулированные бумаги
numismatics – нумизматика (коллекционирование старинных монет и медалей)
stamp – марка
to apply to smth. – распространяться на что-либо
antiques – антиквариат
original painting – подлинник живописного полотна
commodities – товар, продукт для продажи
arms – оружие
explosive – взрывчатое вещество
military equipment – военное оборудование
personal effects – личные вещи
gift – подарок
to conceal (from) – скрывать; утаивать, умалчивать
restricted articles – предметы, вывоз которых разрешен в ограниченных количествах
to detain – задерживать, арестовывать; брать под стражу
to fill in an entry (exit) declaration – заполнять декларацию при въезде в страну (при выезде из страны)
to produce – представлять, предъявлять
citizenship – гражданство
country of residence – страна пребывания
dutiable articles – товары, облагаемые пошлиной
single visa – открытая виза
multiple visa – многократная виза
transit visa – транзитная виза
to issue a visa – выдавать визу
Embassy – посольство

Consulate – консульство
to prolong a visa in case of necessity – продлить визу в случае необходимости
to be valid for – быть действительным, иметь силу
to expire – истекать (о сроке)
overseas passport – заграничный паспорт
to scan the enclosure – просматривать вложение
to detect – замечать, обнаруживать
concealment of goods – сокрытие товара
double bottom – двойное дно
hollowed book – книга с вырезанными страницами
to break a law – нарушить, преступить закон

Give Russian equivalents to the following word combinations:

to cross the frontier -
to go through customs -
to be designed for smth. -
currency -
to stipulate -
to exceed a quota -
to bring into a country -
to take out a country -
to leave for a foreign country -
articles liable to duty -
duty free -
personal effects -
customs regulations -
to declare -; to conceal -
prohibited articles -
to detain -
customs officer -
dutiable articles -
to make a trip -
to issue a visa -; to prolong a visa in case of necessity -
to be valid -
overseas passport -
to put the suitcases on the moving conveyer belt -
to prevent smuggling -
to examine the inside of the luggage -
to install TV-cameras and monitors -
to detect -
to know from experience the exact places of concealment of goods -
double bottom -

hollowed book -
stick -
to break a law -

Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:

осуществлять таможенный контроль;
регулировать импорт и экспорт товаров;
платить таможенную пошлину;
попадать под таможенные ограничения;
список предметов, разрешенных к беспошлинному ввозу;
список запрещенных товаров;
давать разрешение;
указать стоимость товара;
сделать заявление устно или в письменной форме;
заполнять бланк;
после уплаты пошлины;
знать правила выезда и въезда в иностранное государство;
в соответствии с таможенным законодательством;
ценные музыкальные инструменты;
аннулированные бумаги;
строгий запрет;
распространяться на антикварные вещи;
подлинник живописного полотна;
оружие;
взрывчатое вещество;
военное оборудование;
предметы, вывоз которых разрешен в ограниченных количествах;
заполнять декларацию при въезде в страну (при выезде из страны);
гражданство;
страна пребывания;
постоянное место жительства;
цель и продолжительность визита;
открытая (многократная, транзитная) виза;
посольство;
консульство;
истекать (о сроке);
просматривать вложение;
внутренний карман;
контрабанда наркотиков

Answer the following questions.

1. In what case does a traveller have to go through customs?
2. Why are customs houses set up on the frontier?
3. What are functions of a customs officer?
4. What goods are prohibited for bringing in and taking out by all countries?
5. What articles must not be taken out in accordance with the Russian customs legislation?
6. What things can be brought in and taken out duty free? Which are liable to duty?
7. In what case does a traveller have to pay extra duties?
8. What articles can be confiscated or detained at the customs house?
9. What is invented to prevent smuggling?
10. What must be declared in the declaration form?

TEXT 2

Regulations are on the whole similar in any country of the world and a businessman should know them. When you get off the plane you go through passport control, where an immigration officer asks you to show your passport. He asks you about the purpose of your visit to the country and the length of your stay there. You may answer that you have arrived on a business trip for a week. If your passport is in order and you go through the customs. It's not difficult to get through the customs but you'll have to fill in an entry form (customs declaration) and then produce it to the customs officer, who checks the declaration. The customs officer inspects your bags (luggage) and asks if you have things liable to duty, any presents, and things for your personal use or money about you. He informs you about what items are liable to duty and what things you may have duty free. As a rule personal things may be brought in duty free. The customs officer also asks you to put your suitcases (my luggage) on the scales, and if there's some extra weight you'll have to pay extra taxes. Two special signs are sometimes used to show passengers which way to go through the customs hall: «Nothing to declare» and «Goods to declare». In some countries they have the system of red and green doors. If the visitor has nothing to declare he walks through the green door, if he has goods to declare – through the red one. Any article which hasn't been declared or produced is liable to forfeiture and the person concerned is liable to prosecution. If you are law-abiding man you know some things are prohibited to be exported — weapons, narcotics, antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures), precious metals, crude and processed natural precious stones, valuables, etc. Transportation of animals, birds, live fish, insects and products of animal origin is under the inspection of the Veterinary Control. A passenger should have a medical certificate for his animal (a dog, a cat) to carry it in the passenger cabin. Any load or baggage containing seeds, bulbs, cuttings, vegetables and fruit are subject to the Plant Quarantine inspection. A passenger must have a special license to carry plant materials. In some cases the customs inspector may ask passengers to open their bags for inspection. It sometimes happens that a

passenger's luggage is carefully gone through (examined) in order to prevent smuggling. The formalities at the customs house usually take some time. After you are through with all customs formalities the inspector will put a stamp on each piece of your luggage and wish you to have a good stay in the country.

VOCABULARY

to go through passport control – проходить паспортный контроль
immigration officer – сотрудник иммиграционной службы
to be in order – быть в порядке (о документах)
to fill in a customs declaration – заполнить таможенную декларацию
to proceed to – пройти к
to be liable to forfeiture – подлежать конфискации
prosecution – судебное преследование, предъявление иска
law-abiding – законопослушный
icon – икона
precious metal – драгоценный металл
crude and processed precious stones – необработанные и обработанные драгоценные камни
valuables – драгоценности
medical certificate – медицинское заключение
load – груз
seeds – семечки
bulbs – луковицы (растений)
cutting – черенок
to be subject to inspection – подвергаться проверке
to be through – закончить, завершить

Give Russian equivalents to the following word combinations:

to arrive on a business trip;
to be in order;
to get through the customs;
to fill an entry form;
to proceed a customs declaration to the customs officer;
to inspect luggage;
things for personal use;
extra weight;
to pay extra taxes;
to go to through the customs hall;
to have nothing to declare;
to have goods to declare;
prosecution;
to open bags for inspection;
to examine (to go through) a passenger's luggage;

to be through with all customs formalities;
to put a stamp on each piece of a passenger's luggage.

Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:

проходить паспортный контроль; сотрудник иммиграционной службы; продолжительность пребывания; личные вещи; ввозить без пошлины; подлежать конфискации; законопослушный; оружие; икона; необработанные и обработанные драгоценные камни; драгоценности; ветеринарный контроль; медицинское заключение; груз; семена; луковицы растений; черенок; подвергаться проверке.

Answer the following questions:

1. Are customs regulations similar in any country of the world?
2. In what way must you declare what you have brought into the country?
3. Are travellers allowed to bring some items duty free?
4. Do you know what items are forbidden or restricted to bring to Russia (to the USA, Great Britain)?
5. Do travellers pay penalties for concealing declarable items?
6. Are tourists allowed to bring a certain amount of money to Russia (the USA, Great Britain)?
7. What articles are strictly forbidden to bring to any country?
8. Have you ever filled in the customs declaration?
9. Must you weigh your luggage at the customs?
10. What are you suggested to do if your luggage has an extra weight?
11. May the customs officer ask you to open your bags for inspection? Why?
12. What will the inspector do when you are through with all customs formalities?

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Согласно нашим таможенным правилам это не подлежит таможенному обложению.
2. Подпадает ли эта вещь под таможенные ограничения?
3. Личные вещи обычно не облагаются пошлиной, если они не превышают определенной квоты.
4. В таможене багаж пассажира тщательно проверяется таможенниками.
5. Иногда таможенники тщательно обыскивают вещи пассажиров, чтобы предотвратить контрабанду товаров, подлежащих таможенному обложению.

Read and translate the following text with a dictionary. Retell the text.

At the US customs Upon entering the US you will pass through the US immigration area. Your passport, visa and other documents will be officially reviewed. After

passing through the immigration area, you will collect your baggage and then, with your baggage, pass through customs. A customs officer will ask you to declare what you have brought into the country. He will inspect your bags and review the customs form you filled out on the airplane. Penalties for concealing declarable items can be very severe, so be honest and make a full declaration. Items for your personal use may be brought into the USA without paying duty (import taxes). Technically, you are required to pay duty on all other items (like gifts) not intended for your personal use. However, customs inspectors usually permit a few inexpensive gifts (under \$10 or so in value each) to enter the US duty-free. This determination is made by the individual customs inspector who inspects your baggage. You must declare the amount of money you have with you, but you don't have to pay any duty on it. Money in any amount may be brought and taken out of the US but anyone bringing more than \$10 000 into the US must fill a report with the customs official. Certain articles are forbidden or restricted. These include plants, fruits, meats, vegetables, clothing made from the skin of endangered animals, lottery tickets, obscene articles and publications and switchblade knives. Narcotics or drugs without a doctor's prescription, such as barbiturates, amphetamines and marijuana, are strictly prohibited. If you have questions regarding US customs regulations, check with US embassy or consult in your country.

TEXT 3

History of the UK Customs Service

In the Kingdom of England, customs duties were typically part of the customary revenue of the king, and therefore did not need parliamentary consent to be levied, unlike excise duty, land tax, or other forms of taxes.

The Board of Customs, responsible for collecting His or Her Majesty's Customs, had a very long history. Originally, the term customs meant any customary payments or duties of any kind (for example, to the king, or a bishop, or the church), but later became restricted to duties payable to the king on the import or export of goods. The centralised English customs system can be traced to the Winchester Assize of 1203-4, in the reign of King John, from which time customs were to be collected and paid to the State Treasury. Legislation concerning customs can be traced to King Edward I. Under the *nova custuma* in 1275, Collectors of Customs were appointed by Royal patent and, in 1298, *custodes custumae* were appointed in certain ports to collect customs for the Crown. The first Customs officers were appointed in 1294, and later on included Geoffrey Chaucer, Thomas Paine, Robert Burns and Richard Whittington (also known as Dick Whittington).

A Board of Customs was effectively created by ordinance on 21 January 1643, under which the regulation of the collection of customs was entrusted to a parliamentary committee.

Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) (Welsh: *Cyllid a Thollau Ei Mawrhydi*), the part of Board of Customs, is a non-ministerial department of the

British Government primarily responsible for the collection of taxes and the payment of some forms of state support.

HMRC was formed by a merger of the Inland Revenue and Her Majesty's Customs and Excise and came into formal existence on 18 April 2005. The department's logo is the St. Edward's Crown enclosed within a circle.

Answer the following questions:

What were the customs duties parts of?

What was The Board of Customs responsible for?

What did the word "customs" mean originally?

What events happened in 1275 and 1298?

When was HMRC founded?

What is HMRC responsible for?

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CUSTOMS

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