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Сборник текстов для чтения и заданий по английскому языку
для студентов, обучающихся
по направлению подготовки «Таможенное дело»

Практикум

Рекомендовано методической комиссией филологического факультета для
студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по направлению подготовки
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С 23 Сборник текстов для чтения и заданий по английскому языку для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки «Таможенное дело»: практикум / сост. Н.В. Ваганова, В.Л. Лунина, В.В. Малова. – Нижний Новгород: Изд-во ННГУ, 2015.– 40 с.

Настоящий практикум предназначен для студентов специальности «Таможенное дело» Института экономики и предпринимательства, изучающих профессиональный иностранный язык. Цель данного пособия – совершенствование навыков просмотрового и поискового чтения, навыков работы с текстами по специальности, расширение терминологического запаса, а также развитие устной речи: участие в обсуждении проблемы, составление монологических высказываний, подготовка проектов в профессиональной сфере.

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UNIT 1

CUSTOMS AND CUSTOMS TERRITORIES

TOPIC VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Study the expressions with the word “Customs” and match them with the Russian counterparts. Learn the pronunciation of the words.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Customs house | a) таможенный режим |
| • Customs duty | b) таможенный тариф |
| • Customs institution | c) таможенная пошлина |
| • Customs tariff | d) таможенная территория |
| • Customs regime | e) таможенный брокер |
| • Customs territory | f) институт таможи |
| • Customs union | g) таможня |
| • Customs broker | h) таможенный союз |

There is something you should know. Customs - singular or plural?

Customs is or Customs are? Both are common. If it is the institution, one might say Customs is, to the detriment of grammar. If it is the body of procedures, staff, and operations, one would say Customs are.

Exercise 2. Can you find similar words in the Russian language for these ones?

1. Legislation –
2. Tax –
3. Revenue –
4. Exclude –
5. Projection –
6. Smuggling –
7. Simulations –

***Look at the 6 words for 30 seconds. Close your eyes. Can you remember all the words?**

Exercise 3. Can you understand the meaning of these words? Write down your translations and compare them with your partner’s ones.

1. Excise = an internal tax levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of a commodity.
2. To enable = to make (something) possible, practical, or easy.
3. To clear goods = to pay customs duties when importing goods; to sell goods out .

E.g. First-time or infrequent importers are strongly encouraged to use the services of a customs broker to clear their goods through customs.

4. To evolve = to change or develop slowly often into a better, more complex, or more advanced state.
5. Confusing = difficult to understand, embarrassing.
6. Domestic goods = any products, consumables, produced by national manufacturers.
7. VAT = value added tax.
8. Consignee = a person to whom goods or other things are consigned.

TOPIC TEXT 1

Exercise 4. Scan through the text and use the information to do the tasks in exercises 5 and 6.

CUSTOMS

Use of the term Customs can be confusing. Customs (the institution) collect Customs (duties) on goods which enter the Customs territory, at Customs (the location), which is often at the border (also called Customs) with the help (in some cases), of Customs brokers. An individual or firm licensed by customs authorities can perform the functions of a broker, organizing entrance and clearance of imported goods through customs. Most often a broker represents the importer in dealings with the customs authorities facilitating the trade of merchandise for a consignee or shipper.

Customs duties are in the Customs tariff. In many countries, the Customs institution has nothing to do with the setting of tariffs – at most, they provide budget-makers with statistical data to enable simulations. Customs may also collect revenue other than tariff revenue (for example, VAT, or sales tax, or excise, or any other tax collected on imported or exported goods). Over the years, Customs has also collected domestic taxes (excise on domestic goods, VAT), and has thus expanded into the fiscal area.

The place where duty is collected is usually known as Customs (the Customs house). This was traditionally at the point of entry into the territory, and became synonymous with border crossing. However, over the years, goods were cleared inside the territory, so Customs may operate well outside the border area. In effect, the concept of border has evolved from a geographical notion to a functional one.

What makes things more complicated is that there can be several Customs territories, i.e. places with individual customs regulations, within the sovereignty of one state or within an economic and political union. For instance, there are border checks between the Schengen Area portions of the EU customs territory and those portions in the Common Travel Area formed by the United Kingdom, Crown Dependencies, and Ireland. Breakaway provinces may have their own Customs tariffs and regimes.

Besides, some parts of the country may be excluded from the Customs territory (such as free trade zones). They are also called free ports. These are areas within which goods may be landed, handled, and re-exported freely. The purpose is to

remove obstacles to trade and to permit quick turnaround of ships and planes. Only when the goods are moved to consumers within the country in which the zone is located do they become subject to tariffs and customs regulation. Free-trade zones are found around major seaports, international airports, and national frontiers.

The same Customs territory may apply to several countries. In this case states form a Customs union which is an international association organized to eliminate customs restrictions on goods exchanged between member nations and to establish a uniform tariff policy toward nonmember nations. For instance, the Russian Federation is a member of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. It came into effect on January 1, 2010. As a result, customs clearance of goods originating in any of these three states, along with goods that have been imported into one of these three states from other countries and released for free circulation, may be transferred between the three states without undergoing customs clearance and customs control procedures. The member states continued with economic integration and removed all customs borders between each other after July 2011.

Exercise 5. Say whether the statements are true or false.

- 1) The term Customs can be confusing.
- 2) Customs have never collected taxes.
- 3) Customs are located only at the border of a state.
- 4) There can be several customs territories within one state.
- 5) Customs unions establish a uniform tariff policy toward nonmember nations.
- 6) After forming the Customs Union Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan retain their customs borders.
- 7) Customs is not in charge of collecting statistics.
- 8) Customs alongside with the government can produce simulations of a budget.

Exercise 6. Find definitions to the following terms in the text.

Customs house, customs territory, a free trade zone, customs union, customs broker.



Exercise 7. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What is the text about?
2. Why can the term “customs” seem confusing?
3. In what way does Customs expand into the fiscal area?
4. What are the purposes of creating free trade zones?
5. Can you give an example when a customs territory exceeds the political boundaries of one country?
5. Which paragraph(s) will you read more carefully to find out more about:
 - the roles of present-day Customs?
 - the definitions of Customs?

- the types of Customs territory?
- the concept of a border?

Exercise 8. Make up a plan of the text and retell the text using your plan.

TOPIC VOCABULARY

Exercise 9. Match definitions with the words. Translate the expressions into Russian.

1) customs control	a) a special zone where commercial goods not yet cleared through customs are held
2) customs procedure	b) the measures applied by Customs to ensure compliance with customs law
3) customs value	c) tax on the importation (usually) or exportation (unusually) of goods
4) customs code	d) the documented permission to pass that a national customs authority grants to imported goods so that they can enter the country or to exported goods so that they can leave the country
5) customs duty	e) a body of law defining legal, economic and organizational basis for customs affairs (in the Customs Union of Russia, Belorussia and Kazakhstan)
6) customs area	f) value of imported goods as appraised by the customs and used as the basis for assessing the amount of import duty and other taxes
7) customs clearance	g) numbered category in a country's customs tariff schedule to which goods being imported or exported are determined to belong for the purpose of imposing duties and taxes, and recording into the country's international trade statistics
8) customs warehouse	h) secured facility supervised by customs authorities, where dutiable landed imports are stored pending their re-export, or release on assessment and payment of import duties, taxes, and other charges
9) customs classification	i) a regime or a set of actions under which the goods are to be imported (exported)

Exercise 10. Read and learn the new words.

- 1) Merchandise – товар, коммерческий груз, товарная ценность.
- 2) Itinerary – маршрут, путь следования.
- 3) Waive – временно откладывать; отказываться от права; отвергнуть.
- 4) To forward – отправить, переслать, экспедировать.

5) To allot – распределять, назначать, отчислять.

6) Nomenclature – терминология, номенклатура, система обозначений, перечень.

7) Sanitary control – санитарный надзор, контроль.

Exercise 11. Look at the picture and discuss the following questions with your partner.



Picture 1

1) What do you think the customs officers in the picture are doing?

2) Do you know anything about the customs procedures when exporting or importing goods?

3) Do you know if the procedures are different in different countries?

TOPIC TEXT 2

Exercise 12. Scan through the text and find information about:

- definitions of exportation and importation;
- how customs duties are calculated.

EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF GOODS

Customs play an essential role in all international trade operations. As a fact, its goal is to control the regulations of foreign trade. Exportation is when you take goods out of the customs territory, while importation implies bringing goods into the customs territory.

The goods that circulate or stay at one place, are subject to the application of different customs system plans. These customs plans will allow determining the itinerary of the merchandise and the customs duties that will be applied. Some merchandises will be liable to customs duties, others are on suspension.

The general plan consists of exporting or importing merchandises with the intention of leaving them in a foreign country. In this framework, customs duties are waived; the payment of VAT is done at the importing country. Sometimes goods are placed to the customs warehouse. It allows the storing of foreign merchandises after

having been imported from a third country. It helps to stock the merchandise and to sell it progressively. There is a suspension of customs duties and VAT until it leaves the warehouse.

Customs procedures consist of presenting the merchandises at the customs office and allotting customs duties. The customs administration only permits certain persons to perform the customs clearance, mostly the merchandise holder or the professional declarant – an agent or a broker.

When importing, regardless of the means of transport, a summary declaration of the merchandise must be presented (the manifest of air or sea transportation, the routing sheet, the section of the carnet TIR for road transportation). After that the goods can be unloaded (placed in storage) and placed under customs procedures. When exporting, the declaration of the merchandises must be registered at the arrival of these at the assigned place or at the customs service office. The customs handling procedures are performed by registering the export declaration in its detailed or simplified form.

After the goods have been presented to customs, the merchandises are either cleared or they will be forwarded to a storage customs clearance area. Nowadays in many countries customs clearance procedures involve special tools meant to facilitate customs formalities for the operators, allowing them to clear customs online. This tele-service is utilized by operators for imports as well as for exports.

Customs duties are determined depending on the customs value. The elements needed to determine their taxation are: the value, tariff classification and origin. The imported or exported merchandises are classified according to their international nomenclature of the “harmonized commodity description and coding system” (code of 12 digit numbers + 1 letter). This is going to establish the duty fees, the VAT taxes and any other additional taxes, the quota application, the standards and sanitary controls. The origin refers to the country from which the merchandise is considered to have originated, it is not to be confused with the country where it is coming from. The country of origin is the country where the merchandise was manufactured.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions.

- a) What is the goal of customs control in trade facilitation?
- b) What are usual customs plans for exported or imported merchandise?
- c) What do customs procedures consist of?
- d) What is the order of customs procedures when exporting merchandises?
- e) What documents are presented to the customs if goods are imported?
- f) What tools are involved in customs procedures nowadays?

Exercise 13. Put the following actions describing usual customs procedures when goods are imported into the correct order.

- goods are forwarded to a storage customs clearance area;

- goods are unloaded;
- a customs declaration and other documents are registered;
- customs clearance is performed;
- customs duties and VAT are paid;
- goods are sold out.

Exercise 14. Find English equivalents in the text to the Russian words and phrases.

Поместить на таможенный склад; разрешение на импорт; перемещение, оборот товаров; являться объектом, подпадать под действие, подлежать; нести ответственность; временно приостановлено, прекращено; хранить на складе, создавать запас; обозначенное, указанное место; предоставлять общую декларацию; услуги, предоставляемые по телефону (дистанционно); происхождение товара; гармонизирующая система описания и кодирования товаров; применение квот.

Exercise 15. Use the word bank to identify the word that best completes the sentence.

circulate control foreign importation Itinerary liable
 suspension implies essential determining regulations territory
 General foreign applied

1. The _____ of elephant tusks is illegal.
2. Water is _____ for life.
3. In _____, dogs have brown eyes, but a few dogs have blue eyes.
4. After death, the heart stops beating and the blood stops _____.
5. She said she was staying home Friday night; do you think she was _____ I should ask her out?
6. I am _____ for the cost of fixing the car, since I crashed it.
7. The _____ to the east of Greece belonged to the Persians.
8. In New York it found 62.58 % of the population of the slum to be _____-born, whereas for the whole city the percentage of _____ers was only 43.23. - J. Riis - The Battle with the Slum
9. The _____ of telephone service was because he didn't pay the bill.
10. After thinking about it, he _____ that he should turn left.
11. Jane _____ the Pythagorean Theorem to a triangle to figure out the length of each of its sides.
12. Our _____ says we have five days in London and one week in Paris.
13. You can _____ the TV with this remote-_____.
14. Drinking alcohol before flying is against airline _____.

Exercise 16. Match the definition with the words.

- a) circulate
- b) control
- c) foreign
- d) importation
- e) itinerary
- f) liable
- g) suspension
- h) implies
- i) essential
- j) determining
- k) regulations
- l) territory
- m) general
- n) applied

- 1. _____ The action of bringing from one country into another.
- 2. _____ Needed.
- 3. _____ Related to most members of a category. Not specific.
- 4. _____ To distribute something or spread something around.
- 5. _____ To suggest something without saying it clearly.
- 6. _____ Financially or legally responsible.
- 7. _____ An area of land.
- 8. _____ From a different place or culture.
- 9. _____ A temporary stop in work or service.
- 10. _____ To decide or judge.
- 11. _____ To use a specific mathematical trick, formula, or technique to solve a problem.
- 12. _____ A travel plan.
- 13. _____ The ability to direct actions.
- 14. _____ A law or rule.

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences with the prepositions.

to, on, under, of, in, for, with, in, by

- 1) Business travellers carrying commercial goods or samples may need to obtain permits for their goods depending ... the nature of the goods, regardless ... value.
- 2) Laptop computers and other similar electronic equipment ... personal use may also be brought ... duty free.

3) Temporary importation of commercial goods - carnets may be obtained for temporary duty free entry of goods, that are subject ... international agreements.

4) Importers may need to obtain permits from Customs control to place certain imported goods ... customs clearance.

5) Imported goods that require a trade description must be marked ... the name of the country in which the goods were made or produced.

6) If your goods arrive ... Australia ... mail and require a permit or approval or are restricted or prohibited under any Commonwealth law, we may hold the goods until you can produce a permit or approval to import the goods.

UNIT 2 FRAUD AND SMUGGLING

TOPIC VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Can you find similar words in the Russian language for these ones? E.g. legal – легальный

1. Commercial –
2. Transportation –
3. International –
4. Motivation –
5. Immigration –
6. Contraband –
7. Industry –
8. Embargo –

Exercise 2. Read and learn the new words.

1. Commercial fraud – мошенничество
2. Offence – правонарушение
3. Statutory provisions – законодательные положения
4. Prohibition – запрет
5. Restriction – ограничение
6. Hides – кожсырье
7. Excise tax – акцизный налог

Exercise 3. Read the definitions and translate the words into the Russian language.

1. Responsible for - having control over something, as part of one's job.
2. Enforce - to make people obey a rule or law.
3. Commit - to do something wrong or illegal.
4. Evade = circumvent - to avoid paying money that you ought to pay, for example tax.

5. Applicable - if something is applicable to a particular person, group, or situation, it affects them or is related to them.

6. Illegal = unlawful - not allowed by the law.

7. Profit - money that you gain by selling things or doing business, after your costs have been paid.

8. Community - the people who live in the same area, town etc.

TOPIC TEXT

Exercise 1. Read the text and find:

- the definitions of fraud and smuggling;
- the principle reasons why smuggling occurs.

THE DEFINITION, PRINCIPLE REASONS AND HISTORY OF SMUGGLING

Commercial fraud is defined as any offence against statutory provisions which Customs are responsible for enforcing. It is committed in order to evade payment of duties and taxes on movements of commercial goods or evade any prohibition or restrictions applicable to commercial goods.

Smuggling means illegal transportation of objects or people across an international border. There are various motivations to smuggle. These include the participation in illegal trade, such as in the drug trade, in illegal immigration or emigration, tax evasion, getting contraband in or out of the country so that it can be sold for high profits. Examples of non-financial motivations include bringing banned items past a security checkpoint (such as airline security).

Smuggling has a long history. In England smuggling first became a recognized problem in the 13th century, following the creation of a national customs collection system by Edward I in 1275. Medieval smuggling focused on the export of highly taxed export goods — notably wool and hides. Merchants, however, sometimes smuggled other goods to circumvent prohibitions or embargoes on particular trades. Grain, for instance, was usually prohibited from export, unless prices were low, because of fears that grain exports would raise the food prices in England and thus cause food shortages.

In England wool was smuggled to the continent in the 17th century, under the pressure of high excise taxes. The high rates of duty on tea, wine and spirits, coming in from mainland Europe at this time made the import of such goods and the evasion of the duty a highly profitable business for impoverished fishermen and seafarers. In certain parts of the country the smuggling industry was for many communities more economically significant than legal activities such as farming and fishing.



Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. When did smuggling become a recognized problem?
2. What did medieval smuggling focus on?

3. Why was grain prohibited from export in England?
4. What material was smuggled to the continent in the 17th century?
5. How did impoverished fishermen earn their living?

Exercise 3. Match the synonymous words below. Use a dictionary if necessary.

<i>Illegal</i>	<i>Principal</i>
<i>Significant</i>	<i>Circumvent</i>
<i>Motivation</i>	<i>alcoholic drink</i>
<i>Evade</i>	<i>Banned</i>
<i>Spirit</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<i>Impoverished</i>	<i>Reason</i>

Exercise 4. In small group discuss how the English government could stop smuggling of tea, wine and spirits in some parts of the country in the 17th century. You can use the following ideas or suggest your own.

1. Adopting very strict antismuggling laws;
2. Lowering rates of duty on tea, wine and spirits, coming in from mainland Europe.

Exercise 5. Read and learn the new words.

1. Supply demand for – удовлетворять спрос на
2. Illegal drug trafficking – незаконный оборот наркотиков
3. Weapon - оружие
4. Staple – основной товар
5. Civil and criminal penalties – административные и уголовные наказания
6. Profit – прибыль, доход
7. Submersible – подводная лодка
8. Stowaway – безбилетный пассажир
9. Clandestine – нелегальный

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text.

GOODS AND SMUGGLING METHODS

Much smuggling occurs when enterprising merchants try to supply demand for a good or service that is illegal or heavily taxed. As a result, illegal drug trafficking, and the smuggling of weapons, as well as the historical staples of smuggling, alcohol and tobacco, are widespread. As the smuggler faces significant risk of civil and criminal penalties if caught with contraband, smugglers are able to impose a significant price premium on smuggled goods. The profits involved in smuggling goods appear to be extensive. Profits also derive from avoiding taxes on imported goods. For example, a smuggler might purchase a large quantity of cigarettes in a place with low taxes and smuggle them into a place with higher taxes, where they can be sold at a far higher margin than would otherwise be possible. It has been reported

that smuggling one truckload of cigarettes within the United States can lead to a profit of US\$2 million.

In smuggling, concealment can involve concealing the smuggled goods, or go as far as hiding the whole transport. Avoiding border checks, such as by small ships, private airplanes, through overland smuggling routes, smuggling tunnels and even small submersibles. In many parts of the world, particularly the Gulf of Mexico, the smuggling vessel of choice is the go-fast boat.

Submitting to border checks with the goods or people hidden in a vehicle or between (other) merchandise, or the goods hidden in luggage, in or under clothes, inside the body, many smugglers fly on regularly scheduled airlines. A large number of suspected smugglers are caught each year by customs worldwide. Goods and people are also smuggled across seas hidden in containers, and overland hidden in cars, trucks, and trains.



Picture 2

X-ray of an abdomen filled with cocaine

A related topic is illegally passing a border oneself as a stowaway. For illegally passing a border oneself, another method is with a false passport (completely fake, or illegally changed, or the passport of a lookalike).

The high level of duty levied on alcohol and tobacco in Britain has led to large-scale smuggling from France to the UK through the Channel Tunnel. The combination of acknowledged corruption at the border and high import tariffs led smugglers in the 1970s and '80s to fly electronic equipment such as stereos and televisions in cargo planes from one country to clandestine landing strips in another, thereby circumventing encounters at the frontier between countries.

Exercise 7. Say whether these statements are true or false:

1. Smugglers often impose a significant price premium on smuggled goods.
2. Smuggling is not very profitable.
3. Smugglers avoid regular scheduled flights.
4. Smugglers conceal either smuggled goods or the whole transport.
5. Large-scale smuggling from France to the UK through the Channel Tunnel is caused by high taxes on alcohol and tobacco.

Exercise 8. Fill in the missing prepositions.

1. Enterprising merchants try to supply demand ... a good or service that is illegal or heavily taxed.

2. Submitting ... border checks ... hidden the goods or people ... a vehicle or ... (other) merchandise, or the goods hidden ... luggage, ... or ... clothes, ... the body, many smugglers fly ... regularly scheduled airlines.

3. The high level ... duty levied ... alcohol and tobacco ... Britain has led ... large-scale smuggling ... France ... the UK ... the Channel Tunnel.

4. A large number ... suspected smugglers are caught each year ... customs worldwide.

5. Goods and people are also smuggled ... seas hidden ... containers, and overland hidden ... cars, trucks, and trains.

6. Smugglers circumvent encounters ... the frontier ... countries.

UNIT 3
CROSSING THE BORDER
TOPIC VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Can you find similar words in the Russian language for these ones?

1. Operate (v) - ;
2. constitutes (v) - ;
3. declare (v) - ;
4. check (v) - ;
5. exceed (v) - ;
6. indicate (v) - ;
7. restrict-(v) - ;
8. policy (n) - ;
9. goods (n) - ;
10. lodge (v) - .

TOPIC TEXT

Exercise 2. Scan through the following passage and answer the questions:

- What system operates at the border when passengers arrive at an international airport?

-What document should be lodged when travelers cross the border with luggage?

AIRPORT CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

In some countries, customs procedures for arriving passengers at many international airports and some road crossings are separated into red and green channels. Passengers with goods to declare (carrying items above the permitted customs limits and/or carrying prohibited items) go through the red channel.

Passengers with nothing to declare (carrying goods within the customs limits only and not carrying prohibited items) go through the green channel. These passengers are subject only to spot checks to save time. However, if a passenger going through the green channel is found to be carrying goods above the customs limits or prohibited items, he or she may be prosecuted for making a false declaration to customs, by virtue of having gone through the green channel.

Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States do not officially operate a red and green channel system; however, some airports copy this layout.

Airports in some EU countries like Finland, Ireland or the United Kingdom also have a blue channel. As the EU is a customs union, travellers between EU countries do not have to pay customs duties. Value-added tax and excise duties may be applicable if the goods are subsequently sold, but these are collected when the goods are sold, not at the border. Passengers arriving from other EU countries go through the blue channel, where they may still be subject to checks for prohibited or restricted goods. In addition, limitations exist on various tobacco and alcohol products being imported from other EU member states, and if those limitations are being exceeded use of the blue channel would be inappropriate. Luggage tickets for checked luggage travelling within the EU are green-edged so they may be identified. UK policy is that entry into a particular channel constitutes a legal declaration. In most EU member states, travellers coming from other EU countries can simply use the green lane.

Customs declaration

Lodging a customs declaration is the act whereby a person indicates the wish to place goods under a given customs procedure. In general this task is performed by the owner of the goods or a person acting on his behalf (a representative). It may also be performed by the person having control over the goods. These persons may be individuals or companies, as well as in certain cases associations of persons. The declaration is to be lodged with the customs office where the goods were or will shortly be presented.



Picture 3
Green-edged
label

It should be lodged in general to comply with obligations (and sometimes for seeking benefit from special procedures), as:

- on importation, goods brought into the customs territory must be assigned to a customs-approved treatment or use,
- goods intended for export must be placed under the export procedure,
- and the lodging of a customs declaration is precisely the means of placing goods under a customs procedure.



Exercise 3. Read the text carefully and find answers to the following questions.

- 1) What channel should passengers choose if they have goods to declare?
- 2) What channel should passengers go through if they have nothing to declare?
- 3) Why is there a blue channel in the European Union?
- 4) How can a passenger from the EU be identified?
- 5) What is the customs policy in the UK?
- 6) What is a customs declaration?
- 7) What are the cases when a customs declaration should be lodged?

Exercise 4. Use the word bank to identify the word that best completes the sentence.

alcohol operate Constitutes separated performed checked
exceeded indicates Subsequently restricted policy declaration
limitations general Prohibited

1. For sports, the school _____ the boys from the girls.
2. His _____ of love pleased her.
3. The police gave him a ticket for driving too fast; he _____
the speed limit by twenty miles an hour!
4. It is the school's _____ that students wear uniforms.
5. The band will _____ at 8.
6. They have a collection of liquor and other _____.
7. Smoking is _____ in school.
8. In _____, dogs have brown eyes, but a few dogs have blue eyes.
9. He _____s a small business.
10. The audience was _____ to people over 18 years old.
11. There is a _____ on how fast you can drive so that you do not hurt yourself or others.
12. He tried to walk into the concert without a ticket but his plan was _____ by security guards.
13. She got divorced and _____ dated many men.
14. Five players _____ a basketball team.
15. The clouds _____ that it might rain soon.

Exercise 5. Find information from the text to speak on the following points.

- a) The system of customs control at the airport.
- b) Differences between the customs policy in the EU, the UK and the Russian Federation.

- c) The functions of the customs declaration.
- d) Cases when a customs declaration should be lodged.

Customs Declaration

Exercise 6. Translate the words. Why must they be mentioned in the customs declaration form?

citizenship wildlife products monetary instruments commercial merchandise

Exercise 7. Use the words in ex. 6 to complete the customs declaration form.

Customs Declaration customs use only Department of the Treasure United States Customs Service			
Each arriving traveller or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):			
1. Family Name.....			
2. First (Given) Name.....			
3. Middle Initial(s).....			
4. Birth Date (day/mo/yr).....			
5. Airline/Flight No.	or	Vessel Name	or Vehicle License No.
6. Number of Family Members traveling with you			
7.(a) Country of			
8.(b) Country of Residence.....			
9.(a) U.S. Address (Street Number/Hotel/Mailing Address in U.S.)			
10.(b) U.S. Address (City)			
11.(c) U.S. Address (State)			
12. Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival			
13. The purpose of my (our) trip is or was Business Personal			
(Check one or both boxes, if applicable)			
14. I am (We are) bringing fruits, plants, metals, food, soil, birds, snails, other live animals, _____ farm products; or, have been on a farm or ranch outside the U.S. Yes No			
15. I am (We are) currying currency or _____ over \$10000 U.S., or foreign equivalent Yes No			
16. I have (We have) _____ U.S. of foreign (Check one box only) Yes No			

17. The total value of all goods, including commercial merchandise, I (we) purchased or acquired abroad and am (are) bringing to the U.S. is (U.S. Dollars)

SIGN BELOW AFTER YOU READ NOTICE ON REVERSE

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

Signature

.....
Date (day/ month / year)

CASE STUDY

Exercise 8. Study the three information pieces.

A. A letter to Sergey Ovsyanin

75442
Anna M. Ovsyanina
15 Jamesroad
Farmersville
Texas, USA
15 Feb 2014

Dear child,

Hope the things are ok with you and your studies've been successful so far. Am writing to you as I promised- as soon as I reached my dear friend Oli's ranch.

*First let me give you some descriptions of my travel- it was quite long for a 55-year old lady like me, but upon the whole I enjoyed it. I flew to Houston from Moscow on 43057flight and then took a train to Farmersville, where I am writing now from. You asked me to speak more on the **customs procedure** I had – but I can't say anything as it was very quick and the officer was very polite. I was given two lists "**Prohibited Articles**" and "Duty Free Quota", and as I had nothing to declare, I could have passed without any trouble. But! I completely forgot those sausages made by our neighbour. Oli liked sausages so much that I wanted her to enjoy them. Alas! They were to be left in care of the customs office. Having this small incident, I decided to say nothing about the cosmetics I was bringing to USA as a present to Oli. I don't know whether it was **to be declared** or not, but the officer didn't ask me.*

The ranch I am at is very peaceful, hope you'll spend a part of your summer holidays here. Oli feels OK and sends you her invitation to come. The llamas are so pretty! I've bought some souvenirs already – some are rather expensive and rare! It will be a surprise for you and parents.

While I am not at home, don't forget to water the flowers and dust the furniture in my room. I will be at home on 23 March, the day before my birthday.

Give kisses to parents and auntie Mary!

Your loving grandma Annie.

B. Indira's notes:



*«New Economic and Social Model of the Future»
International Conference
NY, 15 Sept-25 Sept*

*Contact us: 273W 38thSt New York, NY 10018, USA
A room for 1 pers 3d floor*

*Birth date:8July 1980
Univervity Degree: Management
Citizenship: The Republic of India*

*Don't forget tickets: *Delhi – Frankfurt, Frankfurt-Barcelona, Barcelona - NY*

C. Tamsen's email letter

*From: Tamsen Clay
To: Peter Shultz*

Hello Peter,

Thank you for the interest to our announcement. We would be glad to see you as our **volunteer** helper this year in May.

Don't forget to check the things you can bring with you as you will have to fill in the **customs declaration**. The **particulars of the amounts, weight and value** you can find on the site of the department of homeland security. After you have all the documents ready write to clear up the details. As for tickets, take 40928 flight to Alaska-It's really value for money.

Best regards, Tamsen

Tamsen Clay
4360 Spenard Road
Ancoridge, AK 99517
USA

P.S. Check your personal information I have: Peter Shultz, Born: 19.08.1990

Citizen of The Federal Republic of Germany

Exercise 9. Match the phrases printed in bold in the texts with their explanations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) items that you can't bring to the country | 4) detailed information on the quality and quantity of the items to be brought to the country |
| 2) a person who does work for free | 5) the process of filling in the customs declaration and going through the customs |
| 3) a special form giving the information about items you have in your luggage | 6) to be mentioned in the customs declaration |

Exercise 10. Group work. In groups, help the mentioned people fill in the customs declaration.

- Group A. For Anna Ovsyanina
- Group B. For Indira Thambiah
- Group C. For Peter Shultz

Exercise 11. Group work. Work out the situation: you have a possibility to check the luggage of these three passengers. Whose luggage would you check and why?

Exercise 12. Read the dialogue. Can you guess who the speakers are?

Customs Officer: Hello, madam. Is this suitcase yours?

Passenger: Yes. Are you going to examine my things?

CO: Let us see. Have you looked through these lists? The Prohibited Articles and the Duty-Free Quota lists.

P: Yes. They are not very clear, but I believe I have nothing to declare.

CO: Let us check the form. Madam Anna Ovsyanina. What's the aim of your visit?

P: I am going to a friend. We haven't seen each other for 5 years!

CO: So, it's a personal visit. Can you give your friend's name and address?

P: Why, yes. Haven't I put that in the form? Oli Grey, Farmerville. I don't remember the details but I have them in my notebook and I have her mobile number.

C: How long will you stay with your friend, madam?

P: About a month, I believe. I am going to have my 56th birthday soon and I always celebrate it with family.

CO: Well, will you please open your suitcases, madam?

P: Yes, of course, here you are.

CO: What are these things?

P: Oh, nothing. It's a present to my friend.

CO: A sausage?

P: The best sausage in our city! It is even exported, you know. Oli loves it.

CO: I am sorry, madam. It isn't vacuum packed. It must be forfeited.

P: Oh, how disappointing!

CO: Now, I see you have too much cosmetics.

P: Is it prohibited? It is for my personal use. I have to stay there for a month!

CO: Well, and the books. They'll have to be looked through, madam. Can you put them aside, please.

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

CO: No, our interpreter will just skip through them. That's all.

P: Are they liable to duty too? Am I liable to pay duty on them?

CO: No, they are not. Well, the examination is over, madam.

P: Yes, thank you.

CO: When you bring the receipt, I'll stamp your documents.

Exercise 13. Roleplay this conversation.

Exercise 14. Make up your own dialogues between a Customs Officer and a) Indira Thambiah b) Peter Shultz.

Exercise 15. Imagine you are traveling to the USA. Create the details of your aim, profile, place you're going to stay at and the things you will take with you. Fill in your Customs Declaration. Roleplay the dialogue between you and the Customs Officer.

Exercise 16. Read the Customs Declaration of Russian Federation. Replace the phrases in Russian with the corresponding English phrases.

- a) giving false information
- b) ammunition
- c) raw foodstuff
- d) keep for the duration of your stay
- e) render themselves liable under laws of Russia
- f) antiques and objects of art
- g) submitted for customs inspection
- h) crude and processed natural precious stones
- j) country of destination
- k) not renewable in case of loss

Customs Declaration

1) Сохраняется на время на весь период временного пребывания in Russia or abroad.

2) При утере не возобновляется.

Persons 3) предоставляющие ложную информацию in the Customs Declaration or to the Customs Officer shall 4) нести ответственность согласно закону РФ

Full Name _____

Citizenship _____

Arriving from _____

5) Страна назначения _____

Purpose of visit (business, tourism, private, etc.) _____

My luggage (including hand luggage) 6) переданные для таможенного осмотра consists of _____ pieces.

With me and in my luggage I have:

1. Weapons of all descriptions and 7) боеприпасы

2. Narcotics and appliances for the use thereof

3.8) предметы старины и искусства (paintings, drawings, icons, etc.)

.....

4. Russian currency, Russian State Loan bonds, etc.

5. Currency other than Russian rubles (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment vouchers (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currencies, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, 9) изделия из драгоценных камней в любом виде и состоянии (diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), jewelry and other articles made of precious metals and precious stones, and scrap thereof, as well as property papers:

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

.....

....

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

.....

I am aware that, in addition to objects listed in the Customs Declaration, I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, sound recordings, postage stamps, graphics, etc. plants, fruit, seeds, live animals and birds, as well as 10) продукты, не прошедшие термическую обработку of animal origin and slaughtered fowl.

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

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

Exercise 17. Match the word and its category from the declaration above.

a) Russian	e) 5 000 Russian rubles
b) Maria D. Fedorova	f) 5 suitcases and a handbag
c) painkiller drugs	g) a printed scenario of a film
d) 10 golden rings with diamonds	h) e) an antique pistol

UNIT 4 CUSTOMS IN THE GLOBAL SOCIETY

TOPIC VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Study the following abbreviations and translate them into Russian. Do you know what they mean?

WTO – World Trade Organization;

GATT – General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs;

FTA – Free Trade Area;

EPZ – Export Processing Zone;

HS – Harmonized System.

Exercise 2. Can you understand the meaning of these words? Write down your translations and compare them with your partner's ones:

fiscal austerity – strict measures in the sphere of taxation, taken by the government to reduce the amount of government borrowing;

intermediate goods – goods used as inputs in the production of other goods, such as partly finished goods;

tax revenue – the income gained by governments through taxation ;

time-sensitive goods – products that have to be delivered by a particular time, or information that is only useful for a particular period;

consumption tax – a tax on spending on goods and services;

international conventions – a set of agreed, stipulated, or generally accepted standards, norms, social norms, or criteria, often taking the form of a custom recognized internationally.

TOPIC TEXT 1



What do you think? Does the growth of global trade influence the work of Customs?

Exercise 3. Read the text and choose the most suitable title for it.

- a. Changes in global trade in the 21st century.
- b. Innovations in Customs.
- c. Growth of trade cooperation and challenges for Customs.
- d. Functions of Customs.

1. World merchandise trade is growing more rapidly than ever. Transportation and travellers have also increased significantly. It is projected that they will continue to expand in coming years. This infers that Customs is required to work more for goods, transport and travelers crossing borders with the same or less resources especially in times of fiscal austerity.

2. The emergence of Global value chain (GVC) has changed the structure of production and the cross-border flows of goods. The share of manufactured goods within global exports dropped. On the other hand, intermediate goods underwent a significant increase in terms of manufactured exports. Thus, the shift in trade patterns impacts the types of transactions processed by Customs.

3. In order to make GVC functional, goods are required to cross borders promptly and predictably. Unnecessary delays at borders increase trade costs, erode the competitiveness of traders, and damage business. In addition, the rise in the express cargo industry requires prompt release of time-sensitive goods at borders. The needs of modern international business models exert pressure on Customs to process goods effectively and efficiently and to minimize delays at borders, in better coordination with other government agencies.

4. As a key border agency Customs plays a critical role in trade facilitation, revenue collection, community protection and national security and can make a major contribution to enhancing national competitiveness. Customs administrations in many countries also retain an important function as the largest contributors to government tax revenue. In many cases, general and specific consumption taxes on imports represent a more significant revenue source than Customs import duties.

5. While international merchandise trade and logistics have become interdependent under a GVC environment, border rules and measures are more complicated than before. A number of trade restrictive measures have been introduced under the WTO/GATT rules. Recent proliferation of FTAs and EPZs adds

further complexity to goods in terms of the geographic characteristics of international trade. Growing concerns regarding illicit trade in Customs risk areas also resulted in rules and measures at importing and exporting countries. This will be enhanced by a number of international conventions to regulate cross-border movements of specific goods when they take effect. The complexity of border rules and measures would dictate that Customs in importing and exporting countries would need to be fully equipped with appropriate legal power to enforce illicit trade and implement border rules and measures.

6. Last but not least, trade policy decisions and trade analysis rely on accurate and updated trade statistics. World trade data is effective only if national trade data is collected on a consistent classification of goods. For this purpose, the HS nomenclature is widely used over the world. Customs needs to produce accurate and updated trade statistics in a consistent manner, and revisit how best to capture trade data to meet the demands of the international community.

Exercise 4. Match these ideas with the paragraphs in the text (1-6).

- A. Collecting taxes and duties to the state budget.
- B. Change in cross-border flow of goods.
- C. Production of statistics.
- D. Increase of the world trade.
- E. Development of Customs instruments.
- F. Demand for efficient processing of goods.

Exercise 5. Discuss the following statements and questions with your partner.

1. What changes have occurred in the world trade by far?
2. How do these changes affect the Customs procedures?
3. How is the shift in trade patterns described?
4. What are the main functions of Customs mentioned in the text?
5. What measures has Customs taken to meet the requirements of modern trade and logistics?
6. The author states in the last paragraph: “Customs needs to produce accurate and updated trade statistics in a consistent manner”. Why do you think statistics is important nowadays?

Exercise 6. Match the words (1-10) with a synonym – a word or expression with a similar meaning (a-j).

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) to erode | a) a change, a replacement |
| 2) promptly | b) to exercise, to put to use |
| 3) to exert | c) to fall, to descend, to decline |
| 4) to drop | d) unlawful, illegal |
| 5) illicit | e) to form an opinion, to suggest |

- 6) consistent
- 7) to infer
- 8) shift
- 9) to implement
- 10) proliferation

- f) to destroy
- g) acting or behaving in the same way
- h) to execute, to realize
- I) distribution, extension
- j) immediately, urgently, quickly

Exercise 7. Complete the paragraph below with the words from the box. You may need to change the form of the verbs.

Imports, updated, shift, contribute (v), goods, border, impact (v), facilitate (v), enhance (v)

The primary focus of customs' attention will transfer from physical control over 1)_____ at the time of crossing the 2)_____ to post-release verification of documents. This 3)_____ will require customs to adopt the strategies designed to 4)_____ to building confidence in the information provided by traders. All regulatory information will be exchanged electronically, and decisions on treatment of 5)_____ and exports will be made on a risk assessment basis. This will 6)_____ the compliance record of individual businessmen. Such an approach will 7) _____ the introduction of new 8)_____ measures of border management processes. It will also 9)_____ an increased cooperation at *the* national, regional, and international levels.

Exercise 8. Summarize the text using your answers in exercise 5.



- Do you know any international organization that facilitates the customs procedures?

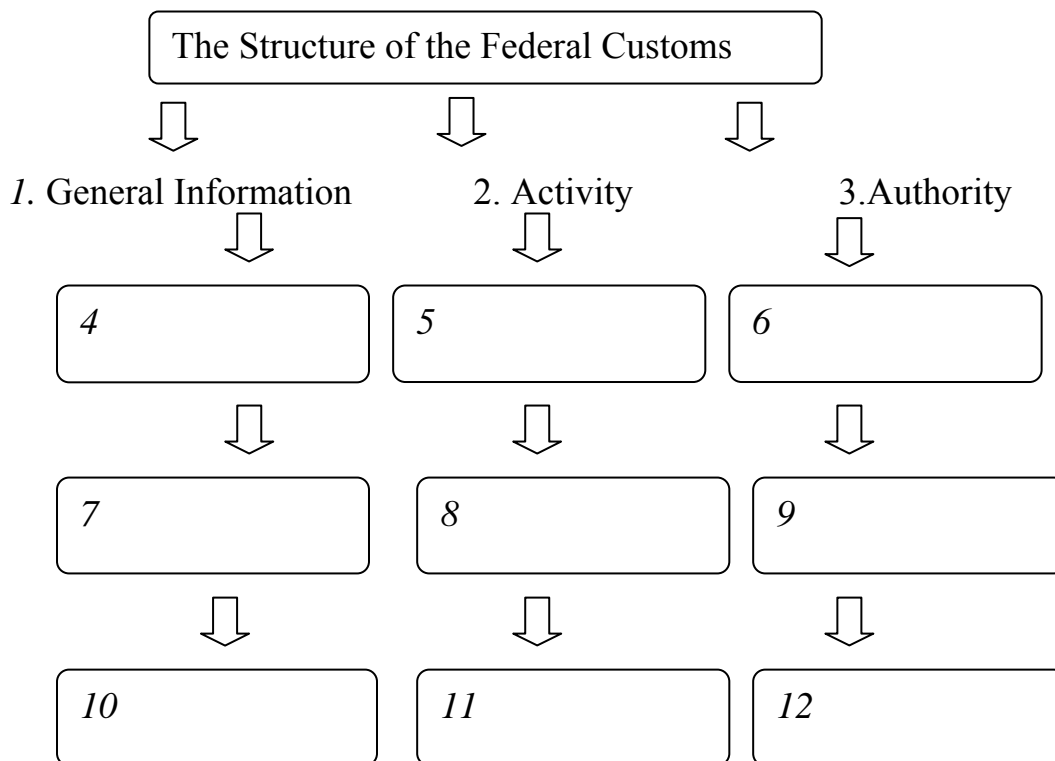
Exercise 9. Study the following keywords and definitions. Which are the hardest? Translate them into Russian.

1. Accomplish -(v) - to reach a goal;
2. advisory -(adj) - gives advice;
3. competence -(n) - enough skill;
4. efficiency -(n) - doing work with the least waste of time, money and effort;
5. comprising -(v) - to make something from many parts;
6. expanded -(v) - to increase in range or scope;
7. transparent -(n) – clear, visible, direct.
8. subsequently -(adv) - following that;
9. combat-(v) – to fight against something;
10. endeavor – (n) - serious determined effort, activity directed toward a goal;

11. range -(n) - a series of things between limits;
12. commodity – (n) – an economic good, a product of agriculture or mining.

**THE STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Exercise 10. Read and translate the given phrases. Where necessary, add the needed information. Fill in the scheme.



a) The Federal Customs Service (FCS) is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation;

b) The FCS is a legal entity, it has a seal with the image of the State Coat of Arms of the Russian Federation and its name, other seals, stamps and forms of established pattern, as well as accounts opened in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

c) The current management of the FCS of Russia is represented by the Head of Federal Customs Service of Russia, First Deputy Head of Federal Customs Service of Russia, and two Deputy Heads of Federal Customs Service of Russia and

d) The FCS in its activity is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

e) The FCS is a Federal executive authority, performing in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation the functions of control and supervision in the field of customs.

f). Considerate dimensions of the state borders make it provides the necessity of promoting cooperation in the sphere of border and customs control with the neighbouring states of Russian Federation;

g) The FCS is headed by the senior executive officer to be appointed and dismissed from office by the Government of the Russian Federation on proposal of the Minister of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation;

h) The development of the FCS takes place in view of domestic economical transformations and international practice of regulation in the field of customs;

i) The FCS operates directly, through customs houses and representative offices of the Service abroad, in cooperation with other federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal authorities, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, public associations and other organizations.

Exercise 11. Make up a short report on the structure of the Federal Customs Service of Russian Federation. a) General information; b) Activity; c) Authority; d) The Structure of the FCS

TOPIC TEXT 2

THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

Exercise 12. Look at the picture. This is an emblem of the World Customs Organization (WCO). What functions do you think the WCO implements? Scan through the text to answer this question.



Picture 5

The World Customs Organization (WCO), established as the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations.

In 1947, thirteen European countries established a Study Group to examine customs issues identified by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This work led to the adoption in 1948 of the Convention establishing the Customs

Co-operation Council (CCC), which was signed in Brussels. On January 26, 1953 the CCC's inaugural session took place with the participation of 17 founding members. WCO membership subsequently expanded to cover all regions of the globe.

In 1994, the organization adopted its current name, the World Customs Organization. Today, WCO members are responsible for customs controls in 179 countries representing more than 98 per cent of all international trade. As the global center of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters.



Picture 6
Headquarters building, Brussels

The WCO's governing body – the Council – relies on the competence and skills of a Secretariat and a range of technical and advisory committees to accomplish its mission. The Secretariat, comprising over 100 international officials, technical experts and support staff of some nationalities. The WCO Secretariat is headed by a Secretary General, who is elected by the WCO membership to a five year term. The vision statement of the WCO is “Borders divide, Customs connects”.

As a forum for dialogue and exchange of experiences between national Customs delegates, the WCO offers its Members a range of Conventions and other international instruments, as well as technical assistance and training services provided either directly by the Secretariat, or with its participation. The Secretariat also actively supports its Members in their endeavours to modernize and build capacity within their national Customs administrations.

In order to achieve its objectives, the WCO has adopted a number of customs instruments, including but not limited to the following:

- The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System used as the basis for customs tariffs and for the compilation of international trade statistics. It comprises about 5000 commodity groups, each identified by a six digit code arranged in a legal and logical structure with well-defined rules to achieve uniform classification.

- The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures was originally adopted in 1974. It comprises several key governing principles: transparency and predictability of customs controls; standardization and simplification of the goods declaration and supporting documents; simplified procedures for authorized persons; maximum use of information technology; minimum necessary customs control to ensure compliance with regulations; use of risk management and audit based controls.

-ATA Convention and the Convention on Temporary Admission. Both the ATA Convention and the Istanbul Convention are WCO instruments governing temporary admission of goods. The ATA system, which is integral to both Conventions, allows the free movement of goods across frontiers and their temporary admission into a customs territory with relief from duties and taxes. The goods are covered by a single document known as the ATA carnet that is secured by an international guarantee system

Besides the vital role played by the WCO in stimulating the growth of legitimate international trade, its efforts to combat fraudulent activities are also recognized internationally. By promoting the emergence of an honest, transparent and predictable Customs environment, the WCO directly contributes to the economic and social well-being of its Members.

Finally, in an international environment characterized by instability and the ever-present threat of terrorist activity, the WCO's mission to enhance the protection of society and the national territory, and to secure and facilitate international trade, takes on its full meaning.

Exercise 13. Read the text again and choose the best answer: a, b or c.

1. *The WCO is:*

- a) an independent intergovernmental body.
- b) a European consultation customs organization.
- c) an independent non-governmental commercial body.

2. *The CCC was established in:*

- a) 1947.
- b) 1948.
- c) 1953.

3. *...countries are the members of the WCO now:*

- a) 17.
- b) 179.
- c) 98.

4. *The WCO is responsible for:*

- a) drafting conventions.
- b) clearing goods at the borders.
- c) educating customs officials.

5. *The main executive body of the WCO is:*

- a) the Secretariat.
- b) the Committee.
- c) the Council.

6. *The main executive body of the WCO is...*

- a) the Secretariat.
- b) the Committee.
- c) the Council.

7. *Secretary General is elected by the WCO members to a...*

- a) five year term.
- b) ten year term.
- c) one year term.

8. *The WCO instruments governing temporary admission of goods are ...*

- a) ATA Convention and the Convention on Temporary Admission.
- b) The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.
- c) The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures.

9. *The WCO stimulates ...*

- a) the growth of the international trade.
- b) the increase in number of exporters.
- c) creating more documents.

10. *The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System comprises over ...*

- a) 5000 commodity groups.
- b) 500 commodity groups.
- c) 1500 commodity groups.

Exercise 14. Answer the questions on the text.

- 1) What is the mission of the WCO?
- 2) What is the origin of the WCO?
- 3) What is the governing body of the WCO?
- 4) What are the instruments of the WCO?
- 5) In what way does the WCO contribute to the economic and social well-being of its members?

Exercise 15. Use the word bank to identify the word that best completes the sentence.

*accomplish advisory competence efficiency enhance establishing
comprising expanded administrations subsequently representing organization
established range participation*

- 1. The Red Cross is an _____ that helps people all over the world.
- 2. She _____ her company at the conference.
- 3. The cake is _____ of flour, sugar, eggs, and butter.
- 4. Spices _____ the taste of food.
- 5. His job is _____ so he does not make any decisions.
- 6. It takes time to get the _____ to drive safely.
- 7. She got divorced and _____ dated many men.

8. Better _____ is the goal of machines and businesses.
9. As the business grew their product line _____ and now they sell everything.
10. As soon as she _____ed one project she started another.
11. The police _____ that he was at home at the time of the crime.
12. The price _____ is from ten to one hundred dollars.

Exercise 16. Suggest a different title for this text. Why do you think that this would make a good title?

Exercise 17. Identify a quote from the text that you think is very important and explain why.

Exercise 18. What is the purpose of this text?

Exercise 19. Study the instructions given below and complete the tasks in writing.

<p>Identify 3 important supporting details that contribute to the main idea of the text.</p>	<p>1)</p> <p>2)</p> <p>3)</p>
<p>Identify 2 details that are not very important to the main idea of the text.</p>	<p>1)</p> <p>2)</p>
<p>Write 1 brief paragraph summarizing the main idea of the text. Use the important details to support your discussion of the main idea.</p>	

PROJECT WORK

Exercise 1. Read the information and use it to do the tasks in exercise 3.

A presentation is a formal talk to one or more persons that "presents" ideas or information in a clear, structured way. Presentations come in nearly as many forms as there are life situations. In the business world, there are sales presentations, informational and motivational presentations, first encounters, interviews, briefings, status reports, image-building, and training sessions. When giving a presentation, certain keywords are used to signpost the different stages.

Phrases to make a presentation can be found in Appendix.

c) Work in two groups.

Group A - find information about The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Group B – find information about ATA Convention and the Convention on Temporary Admission¹.

Exercise 2. When you have finished, find a partner from the other group and go through the questions together.

- 1) When and where were the Conventions adopted and when did they come into force?
- 2) What countries ratified the conventions?
- 3) What are the main objectives of the conventions?
- 4) How can the objectives be implemented?
- 5) How do the conventions facilitate international trade?

Swap and compare the information.

Exercise 3. Prepare a presentation on one of the points below.

- International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding system.
- International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures.

¹ You can find information about the conventions on the official website page of the World Customs Organization www.wcoomd.org

APPENDIX

MAKING A PRESENTATION

<i>Starting the presentation</i>	The topic of my presentation today is ... What I'm going to talk about today is ... Today I would like to talk with you about... If you have any questions, please feel free to ask me at the end of the presentation.
<i>Why you are giving this presentation</i>	The purpose/aim of this presentation is ... This is important because ... My objective is to ...
<i>Stating the plan</i>	The main points I will be talking about are : Firstly, ... secondly,... Finally ... we're going to look at ... I am going to divide my review / report / article into 3 areas / parts ... I will begin with a definition of ..., then go on to a brief review ... Let us start by mentioning a few facts ... Then I would like to take a look at... Following that we should talk about ... Lastly we are going to discuss ... We should be finished here today by ____ o'clock.
<i>Introducing the first point</i>	Let's start / begin with ... First of all, ... / Above all, ... First I would like to talk about ... I'd like to start by saying ...
<i>Moving to the next point</i>	Now let's move on to ... Now we will look at ... Before moving to the next point I need to ... Let's now talk about... Moving on to our next point ...
<i>Giving more details</i>	I'd like to expand on this aspect/problem/point ... Would you like me to expand on/elaborate on that?
<i>Showing graphics, slides, etc.</i>	I'd like to illustrate this by showing you ...
<i>Referring to something which is off the topic</i>	I'd like to digress here for a moment and just mention ...
<i>Summarizing or repeating</i>	I'd like to recap the main points of my presentation:

the main points

◇ First I covered ...
◇ Then we talked about ...
◇ Finally we looked at ...
I'd now like to sum up the main points which were :

Conclusion

I'm going to conclude by ...
In conclusion, let me ...
I would just like to sum up the main points again ... If I could just summarize our main points before your questions.
Finally let me just sum up today's main topics ...
To summarize, the approach to ... described here is ...
We arrived at the conclusion that ...
We shouldn't rush to a conclusion...

Questions

Now I'd like to invite any questions you may have. • Do you have any questions?

Answering questions

I'm sorry, could you expand on that a little?
I'm sorry I don't think I've understood your question, could you rephrase it for me?
I think what you are asking is ...
If I've understood you correctly you are asking about ...
So you are asking about ...

VOCABULARY SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

1. Which declaration are these phrases from (RF, USA, both)? Translate them.

- 1) Keep for the duration of your stay.
- 2) The purpose of your trip is...
- 3) Each traveler or responsible family member must provide the following information.
- 4) The total value of all goods, including commercial merchandise I/we purchased or acquired abroad and am/are bringing ...
- 5) I must submit for inspection...

___/10

2. Find the matching phrases.

1) renewable	a) make
2) prior	b) value
3) inspection	c) not depleted when used
4) weapon	d) buy
5) render	e) previous
6) currency	f) revision
7) purchase	g) armament
8) acquire	h) written document
9) manuscript	i) of that
10) thereof	j) receive

___/20

3. Answer the Customs Officer in 2-3 sentences.

- 1) Good afternoon. Are these suitcases yours?
- 2) What's the purpose of your visit?
- 3) Where will you stay?
- 4) Do you have any friends in our country?
- 5) Do you have anything to declare?

___/10

4. Complete the sentences.

- 1) If you are carrying valuable objects of art...
- 2) The moment the traveler crosses the border ...
- 3) You must submit to inspection
- 4) You don't need to fill in the Customs declaration
- 5) The Customs declaration must be

Total: ___/50

KEY TO EXERCISES

Unit 1 ex.9: 1b, 2h, 3f, 4e, 5c, 6a, 7d, 8h, 9g

Unit 3 ex. 4: 1) separates 2) declaration 3) exceeded 4) policy 5) perform 6) alcohol 7) prohibited 8) general 9) operate 10) restricted 11) limitation 12) checked 13) subsequently 14) constitute 15) indicate

Unit 4 ex.10 1) general information 2) activity 3) authority 4) e; 5) d; 6) a; 7) i; 8) h; 9) g; 10) b; 11) f; 12) c;

Unit 4 text 2.ex. 5: 1) organization 2) represented 3) comprised 4) enhance 5) advisory 6) competence 7) subsequently 8) efficiency 9) expanded 10) accomplish 11) established 12) range

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- 9) <http://www.merriam-webster.com>
- 10) <http://customs.ru/>
- 11) <http://www.helpx.net/findhosts.asp?network=5>
- 12) <http://www.wcoomd.org/>

**СБОРНИК ТЕКСТОВ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ЗАДАНИЙ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ, ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ
ПО НАПРАВЛЕНИЮ ПОДГОТОВКИ «ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ДЕЛО»**

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