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**Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)** : методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)» студентов очной и заочной формы обучения направления подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело / Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т; сост. Л.А. Чернышёва. – Курск, 2022. – 37 с.: Библиогр. с. 37

Методические указания включают рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы студентов в рамках изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)», материалы для изучения иностранного языка, задания для самостоятельной работы, а также лексико-грамматические упражнения.

Предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

Методические указания соответствуют требованиям программы, составленной в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Роль иностранного языка как средства общения и взаимопонимания становится в настоящее время еще более значимой вследствие определенных факторов, характерных для современного общества: расширение международных экономических, политических и культурных связей; развитие международных средств массовой коммуникации; открытость политики государства мировому сообществу.

Прагматический аспект изучения иностранного языка тесным образом связан с наличием потребности его применения в повседневной жизни и в ситуациях профессионального общения.

Изучение иностранного языка – это осознанная целенаправленная деятельность, ориентированная на усвоение структурных характеристик иностранного языка, таких как фонетика, лексика, грамматика. Данные методические указания ставят своей задачей помочь студентам направления подготовки «Таможенное дело» найти наиболее эффективные пути формирования умений и навыков языковой компетенции, необходимых для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации.

В условиях реализации новой модели образования самостоятельная работа студентов наряду с практическими занятиями составляют важную часть теоретической и профессиональной практической подготовки обучающихся. Она позволяет не только углублять, расширять, систематизировать знания, полученные во время аудиторных занятий, но и самостоятельно овладевать новым учебным материалом.

Методические указания для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)» являются составной частью УМК для специальности 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

## РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Для организации эффективной самостоятельной работы над иностранным языком необходимо научиться следующему:

- планировать собственную учебную деятельность;
- выбирать наиболее оптимальные средства решения поставленных учебных задач;
- использовать различные виды работ со справочной и учебной литературой в процессе выполнения учебной задачи;
- осуществлять самоконтроль в процессе учебной деятельности.

*Работа над текстом* – один из важнейших компонентов познавательной деятельности, который направлен на извлечение информации из письменного источника. Рекомендуется следующий порядок действий:

1. Просмотрите текст и постарайтесь понять, о чем идет речь.
2. При повторном чтении разделите сложносочиненные или сложноподчиненные предложения на самостоятельные и придаточные, выделите причастные обороты или другие конструкции.
3. Найдите подлежащее и сказуемое и, поняв их значение, переведите последовательно второстепенные члены предложения.
4. Если предложение длинное, определите слова и группы, которые можно временно опустить для выяснения основного содержания предложения. Не ищите в словаре сразу все незнакомые слова, попробуйте догадаться об их значении по контексту.
5. Внимательно присмотритесь к словам, имеющим знакомые вам корни, суффиксы, приставки. При этом обратите внимание на то, какой частью речи являются такие слова.
6. Слова, оставшиеся непонятными, ищите в словаре.

### *Работа со словарем*

1. Повторите английский алфавит. Это поможет находить слова не только по первой букве, но и по всем остальным.
2. Запомните обозначения частей речи:  
*n* – noun – имя существительное  
*v* – verb – глагол  
*adj.* – adjective – имя прилагательное и т.д.
3. Из нескольких значений слова в словарной статье постарайтесь подобрать близкое по смыслу, связав с общим смыслом предложения.
4. Помимо словарей общеупотребительной лексики пользуйтесь терминологическими словарями по своей специальности.

### *Работа над лексикой*

Запоминание лексики обычно бывает основной трудностью при изучении иностранного языка. Без знания слов не может быть знания языка. Нужно проделать большую и осознанную работу, прежде чем будет усвоен необходимый словарный минимум профессиональных терминов.

Встречая новое слово, всегда анализируйте его, обращая внимание на написание, произношение и значение. Часто можно найти сходство с аналогичным или сходным русским словом, например, *passenger* – пассажир и др. Важно также научиться подмечать родство новых слов с уже известными. Однако, есть слова, не поддающиеся никакому анализу. Их надо постараться запомнить, но механическое повторение не всегда эффективно. Попробуйте следующий порядок работы:

- произнесите новое слово сначала изолированно;
- произнесите словосочетание из текста с новым словом;
- подберите к новому слову синонимы или антонимы (если это возможно);
- выполните письменно лексические упражнения после текста.

### *Работа над грамматикой*

Формирование речевого грамматического навыка предполагает воспроизведение различных грамматических явлений в ситуациях, типичных для профессиональной коммуникации и адекватное грамматическое оформление высказываний. Работая над грамматикой, следует придерживаться следующих действий:

- прочтите развернутый теоретический материал по изучаемой теме в учебнике по грамматике английского языка;
- изучите справочную таблицу в приложении к данному пособию;
- найдите в тексте урока изучаемую грамматическую структуру;
- обозначьте имеющиеся грамматические ориентиры;
- сделайте письменно упражнения;
- варьируйте содержание предложений в имеющихся моделях, заменяя слова в зависимости от меняющейся ситуации;
- сопоставьте / противопоставьте изучаемую структуру ранее изученным;

Переход от навыков к умениям обеспечивается посредством активации новых грамматических структур в составе диалогических и монологических высказываний по определенной теме. Включайте освоенный материал в беседы и высказывания по пройденным темам.

## UNIT 1 THE WORK OF A CUSTOMS OFFICER

### Ex. 1 Read and translate the text

Customs officers are multi-skilled and can move through different work areas. Some work areas involve working **in shifts** or **overtime, indoors** or **outdoors**. Most officers **wear uniform** and work closely with public. Customs officers must be **competent** and correctly **apply customs laws** and **regulations** when they:

- **examine** passengers and their baggage at airports and sea ports;
- **clear cargo** and **transport** at **check-points** and **warehouses**;
- **process documents** and **collect duties**;
- **interdict the traffic of smuggling**;

Customs officers use a wide range of **tools** and **technology**, such as computers, **metal detectors**, **X-ray machines** and **scanners**. There are also **canine enforcement teams** where dogs are trained **to detect narcotics, explosives** and **currency**.

Thousands of passengers **pass through** international airports every day. Many of them are **questioned**, some are **searched** and some are **charged** or **punished** with **penalties** if they **break laws**. This work requires attention and concentration and sometimes intuition. **Travelers** are often tired or upset and they can be **difficult to deal with**. To act with courtesy and diplomacy at all times and stay calm however provoked is an important part of the job.

The Customs Service involves **law enforcement**, and **staff** must display the highest **personal and professional conduct** in fulfilling their **duties**. Team work is essential to successful operation of all departments of the Customs, therefore Customs officers cooperate with other law enforcement agencies such as **the Police, Border guards, Tax Police, Federal Security Bureau (FSB)**, etc.

There are **career prospects** within the Customs where **staff** can work at different areas of the organization to learn more and to move to another level.

## Working on the text

### Ex. 2 Find the word with the most general meaning in each line:

1. contract, certificate, license, document, declaration
2. computer, telephone, equipment, fax-machine, Xerox
3. control, examine, inspect, check
4. terminal, station, port of entry, airport
5. suitcase, rucksack, handbag, box, baggage
6. camera, X-ray machine, technology, metal detector, fiberscope
7. transport, aircraft, train, truck, ship
8. duty, payment, penalty, fine, tax
9. passenger, customer, broker, trader
10. ask, answer, explain, consult, inform, communicate

### Ex. 3 Put the words in the correct order

1. they/ uniform/ always/ wear.
2. don't/ English/ speak/ at work/ I.
3. he/ abroad/ on business trips/ goes/ often.
4. passenger's baggage/ customs/examine/ officers.
5. contraband/ find/ we/ sometimes.
6. with/am/ polite/ customers/ I/ always.
7. you/ do/ computer/ special/ use/ programs?
8. like/ outdoors/ doesn't/ to work/ she.
9. on the night shift/ do/ work/ you/ often?
10. work/ machine/ doesn't/ X-ray/ this.
11. passengers/ customs/ through/ pass/ always/ control.
12. help/ to detect/ drugs/ dogs.
13. check-point/ modern/ our/ got/ computers/ has.
14. assesses/ department/ that/ duties/ and/ collects.
15. business/ customs officers/ health/ protect/ public/ and.

### Ex. 4 Answer the questions:

1. Where do customs officers work?
2. Do customs officers work indoors or outdoors?
3. Do customs officers work in shifts or overtime?
4. Do they wear uniform?
5. What do they deal with?
6. What tools and technologies do they use?
7. What are customs officers' responsibilities?
8. Do they have to meet a lot of people? What people?
9. Does the job require any special skills or traits of character?

### **Ex. 5 Translate the sentences from Russian into English**

1. Я работаю на таможенном посту.
2. Обычно мы работаем в дневную смену.
3. Мы проверяем документы, груз и транспортные средства.
4. Мы используем современные технологии, а также бригады кинологов для эффективного контроля пассажиров.
5. Наша цель – выявлять контрабанду.
6. Таможенники досматривают грузы в таможенной зоне.
7. Когда я провожу досмотр багажа, я стараюсь быть предельно внимательным.
8. Мы начисляем пошлины на ввозимые товары.
9. Таможенники сотрудничают с Налоговой инспекцией и другими правоохранительными органами.

### **Ex. 6 Speak about the profession of a customs officer. Use the vocabulary of the unit**

#### **Grammar**

#### **The System of Tenses. Active Voice.**

#### **Ex. 1 Find examples of the tense forms in the text.**

#### **Ex. 2 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.

## **UNIT 2**

### **CUSTOMS AREAS**

#### **Ex. 1 Read and translate the text**

#### **The customs areas include the following:**

##### **1. Duty collection**

The assessment and collection of duties and taxes have always been one of the main functions of the customs service. In fact, collection of the revenue is the responsibility with which the customs usually started. Throughout its history the customs has supplied the federal budget with the revenue necessary for investment

in the economy and in the country's basic infrastructure, i.e. new schools, roads, hospitals.

### **1. Classification**

Merchandise classification is the foundation on which duty collection occurs. All goods entering the country should be classified by use of the established numerical coding system. Most countries are now adopting the Harmonized System of Classification which, in case of uniform application, can help improve the classification of goods and prevent losses of duty collection.

### **3. Appraisement**

Cargo shipments entering the country are to be supplied with the necessary documents, for example, commercial invoices. This cargo declaration is a basis for goods valuation. Undervaluation can result in underpayment of duties.

### **4. Passenger inspection**

Effective passenger and baggage control is necessary to collect proper duty and to prevent smuggling. Baggage is checked for concealment by X-ray or opening it.

### **5. Cargo inspection**

Cargo shipments are to be inspected for duty collection and anti-smuggling purposes. Various inspectional techniques and devices can help release merchandise quicker, with less damage and also result in increased seizures of prohibited items.

### **6. Free trade zones**

In order to encourage the development of the country and to promote its foreign trade free trade zones are usually set up. "A free zone" is a part of the territory which is regarded as being outside the Customs territory, and goods introduced into this part of the territory are not subject to the usual Customs control. Relief from import duties and taxes in respect of these goods is granted. The Customs carries out certain control within the free zone to ensure that the operations are in accordance with the Customs regulations.

### **7. Bonded warehouses**

Importers usually have to pay duties to the government when they import goods. They declare goods and customs officials collect duties. When the importer doesn't pay the duty immediately, the goods are stored in a bonded warehouse. The importer has to pay storage charges (cost of keeping the goods in the warehouse). The goods cannot be taken out of the warehouse until the importer pays the duties.

### **8. Canine enforcement**

Use of dogs specially trained to smell drugs helps expedite customs examination process with less damage than some more traditional methods of inspection may cause.

### **9. Smuggling information collection**

Collection and analysis of various information on smuggling results in better understanding of smuggling trends and the modus operandi of individuals or organizations breaking customs laws.

### **10. Investigation**

Investigation of customs violations is performed to target the more sophisticated violators of customs laws and regulations. The full range of customs violations can be investigated: the smuggling of merchandise, narcotics, arms and ammunition as well as commercial fraud, currency violations and money laundering, internal corruption, infringement of trademark and intellectual property rights (IPR) etc.

### **11. Laboratory procedures**

Laboratory analyses are to be performed in order to classify merchandise and collect the correct amount of duty. The new Harmonized System of classification is much more dependent on laboratory analysis than most prior classification systems.

### **12. Customs brokers**

Brokers must pass an examination and obtain a license from the Customs central administration to do business. Brokers are to consult customs to determine the proper rate of duty or basis for appraisalment. Brokers are required to maintain strict confidence about business and transactions.

## **Working on the text**

### **Ex. 2 Say if it is true or false**

1. The assessment of import duties and taxes is a keystone in every customs organization.
2. Cargo shipments entering the country are to be supplied with a few documents excluding commercial invoices.
3. Cargo shipments are to be inspected for duty collection only.
4. It is the customs responsibility to pay storage charges.
5. Goods introduced into Free trade zones are subject to the usual customs control.
6. Specially trained drug-detector dogs are sometimes more effective than traditional methods of detecting contraband.
7. The most common customs violations investigated are: the smuggling of merchandise, narcotics, arms and ammunition and other contraband.
8. Laboratory analyses are performed in order to prevent currency violations.

**Ex. 3 Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the reason for merchandise classification?
2. Why is it necessary to appraise the goods properly?
3. Why is it necessary to inspect passengers' baggage?
4. Why are all cargoes subject to customs control?
5. Are free zones set up inside or outside the Customs territory?
6. What information did you learn about bonded warehouses?
7. What are the advantages of using drug detector dogs?
8. What customs violations can you name?
9. What do you know about customs brokers?

**Ex. 4 Get ready to speak on the topic**

**Grammar**  
**The System of Tenses Passive Voice**

**Ex. 1 Find 5-7 examples of Passive tense forms in the texts of Unit 1 and Unit 2. Copy out the sentences**

**Ex. 2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct voice form**

1. The first Russian Customs Statute (to hand) down in 1667.
2. A distinction (to make) between commercial and industrial free zones.
3. The passenger's luggage (to check) by the customs officer now.
4. Quantitative restrictions or other forms of import control (to adopt) in many countries.
5. More detector dogs (to train) at the canine enforcement centers by the next year.
6. After unloading the cargo (to store) at the bonded warehouse awaiting release from customs control.
7. The General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (to sign) in Geneva in 1947.
8. Brokers (to require) to maintain strict confidence about business and transaction.
9. An interesting case (to investigate) by the customs investigation union now.

**UNIT 3**  
**PASSENGER CONTROL**  
**PRE-FLIGHT FORMALITIES AT THE AIRPORT**

**Ex. 1 Read and translate the text**

The passenger should **arrive at** the airport two hours before **the take off time**. First, he has **to check-in for the flight at the check-in-counter**. He shows his passport and **ticket to the airline agent** and puts his suitcases on **the scales**. If the passenger's baggage **exceeds Free Baggage Allowance**, he has to pay for **the**

**excess.** The passenger **hands over** his baggage and gets his **baggage claim receipts** and a **boarding pass** with **the seat number** written on it. The suitcases **are labeled** and **sent off to be loaded** into **the hold of an airplane.**

Next, the passenger **goes through the security check** where his **carry-on luggage is screened.**

**Passing through the Customs control** the passenger can choose between **the Red and Green Channels.** The passenger who goes through the Red Channel **fills in the declaration form and states prohibited, restricted and dutiable articles** that he is carrying. He **presents** his declaration form to the customs officer. The customs officer looks it through and asks questions about **the contents of the passenger's baggage.** The passenger puts his **belongings** into the **X-ray machine** and **steps through metal-detector.** The passenger must **unpack** and open his baggage and present any **item** for **inspection,** if necessary. If the baggage exceeds **Duty and Tax Free Allowance (the fixed quota)** the passenger will have **to pay the duty for the excess.** If everything is alright, the customs officer **stamps** the declaration form and **gives it back** to the passenger.

After that, the passenger must pass through **passport control** and **present his passport and visa to border guards.**

Then he goes to **the departure lounge** to wait for his **flight call.** While waiting, the passenger can visit **the Duty-Free Shop** which sells spirits, tobacco, perfume and gifts.

Finally, the passenger goes through **the flight gates** and **boards** the plane.

### **Working on the text**

**Ex. 2 Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:**

приехать в аэропорт; зарегистрироваться на рейс; ручная кладь; излишек багажа; посадочный талон; стойка регистрации; время вылета; багажные квитанции; объявление о посадке; сдать багаж; магазин беспошлинной торговли; выход на посадку; содержимое багажа; норма беспошлинного провоза багажа; поставить штамп; запрещенные, ограниченные, облагаемые пошлиной товары

**Ex. 3 Find the verbs describing the passenger's actions and put them in the chronological order.**

The passenger

- ARRIVES at the airport;
- CHECKS IN for the flight;
- .....
- BOARDS the plane.

**Grammar**  
**Reported Speech Statements**

**Ex. 1 a) Change the following sentences into Reported Speech**

1. "The examination procedure will be over soon", says Ann.
2. "The duty rate will be 10%", the customs officer states.
3. "I've found prohibited articles in your suitcase", says the officer.
4. "I didn't send the cargo by air mail", says the businessman.
5. "I have nothing to declare", says the passenger.
6. "I don't feel satisfied after carrying out the baggage inspection", says the inspector.
7. "If your baggage exceeds Free Baggage Allowance, you'll have to pay the duty", explains the officer.
8. "When I came Jane was weighing her baggage at the check-in counter", says Mary.
9. "We are going to put off the examination of this cargo till tomorrow", says the Customs office chief.

b) Transform the reporting verb into the Past and change the sentences using the Sequence of Tenses.

**Ex. 2 Make short conversations reporting the sentences according to the model**

*Model:* A: My chief works very hard.

B: What did A say?

C: A said that his chief worked hard.

1. He shows his passport and ticket to the airline agent and puts his suitcases on the scales.
2. The inspector will be listening to us.
3. I made no mistakes in my declaration.
4. I haven't received my baggage claim receipts yet.
5. I'm going to run your luggage through the X-ray machine.
6. I am not carrying any prohibited or restricted articles.
7. I have been thinking a lot what souvenirs to bring them.
8. I don't know what documents are required.

9. The passenger will go to the departure lounge after he passes through passport and visa control.

#### UNIT 4

### THE PROCEDURE FOR INDIVIDUALS TO MOVE GOODS ACROSS THE CUSTOMS BORDER OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### Ex. 1 Read and translate the text

In accordance with **the provisions of the Customs Code** of the Russian Federation **individuals** can carry **in accompanied and non-accompanied luggage** goods intended for **personal, family, domestic** and other **needs** not connected with **commercial activity**.

**The intended purpose** of the goods **is determined** by **Customs authorities** on the basis of **a declaration** from **an individual**, **the nature and quantity** of the goods and **the frequency** with which the goods are carried across **the customs border**.

If **the value of imported goods** doesn't **exceed** 65,000 rubles and/or **the total weight** doesn't exceed 35 kg, the goods **are exempt from customs duties**.

In case **the value of the goods exceeds** 65,000 rubles but **doesn't exceed** 650,000 rubles and/or **the total weight exceeds** 35 kg but **doesn't exceed** 200 kg, **a unified rate of customs duty is applied to the amount of the excess**. **A unified rate of duty** is 30 per cent (%) of **the customs value of the goods** but not less than 4 euros per kilogram.

In case **the value of the goods exceeds** 650,000 rubles and/or **the total weight exceeds** 200 kg, **an aggregate customs payment is levied on the amount of the excess**.

**The rates of customs duties** on **imported transport means** depend on their **value, the date of manufacture and the engine volume**.

**A full exemption from customs duties and taxes is granted** for **cultural valuables** on condition that they **are declared** and **have undergone the special registration envisaged by the legislation**.

Customs duties are not paid on **international postal items** if **the value of such goods sent in the course of one week to one recipient doesn't exceed 10,000 rubles.**

Government **establishes quantitative limits on certain categories of goods. Individuals can carry across the border** 2 liters of alcohol, 200 cigarettes, 250 g of caviar, \$3000 per person free of duty.

Goods **prohibited for bringing into** the country are: **weapons** of all kinds, **ammunition and explosives, drugs and psychotropic substances.**

### Working on the text

#### Ex. 2 Insert prepositions if necessary

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ accordance \_\_\_\_\_ the Customs Code
- 2) goods intended \_\_\_\_\_ personal, family, domestic and other needs
- 3) the goods are exempt \_\_\_\_\_ duty
- 4) the intended purpose is determined \_\_\_\_\_ Customs authorities
- 5) to carry goods \_\_\_\_\_ the customs border
- 6) the rate of duty depends \_\_\_\_\_ the value of the goods
- 7) the date \_\_\_\_\_ manufacture
- 8) the goods are free of duty \_\_\_\_\_ condition that ...
- 9) to pay the duty \_\_\_\_\_ international postal items

#### Ex. 3 Answer the questions:

1. What goods can individuals carry across the customs border of the Russian Federation?
2. How do Customs authorities determine the purpose of the goods?
3. Can any goods be imported by the individuals exempt from duty?
4. In what case must an individual pay the unified rate of duties?
5. How much is a unified rate of customs duties?
6. In what case is an aggregate customs payment levied?
7. What do customs duties on transport means depend on?
8. Are cultural valuables liable to duty?

### Grammar Reported Speech Questions

**Ex. 1 Change general questions from Direct into Reported Speech. Translate the reported sentences into Russian.**

1. "Have you got a permission for duty-free importation of these goods?" the officer asked the businessman.
2. The customs officer asked the passenger, "Did you buy this watch in Russia or abroad?"
3. "Will you be X-raying my camera as well?" the tourist asked the inspector.

**Ex. 2 Change special questions into Reported Speech. Translate the reported sentences into Russian.**

1. The passenger asked the clerk at the information desk, "Where can I go through the Customs control?"
2. The inspector asked the passenger, "Where have you arrived from?"
3. The customs officer asked the passenger, "Why didn't you declare the ring?"
4. The passenger asked the officer, "What are the restrictions on duty-free goods?"
5. "How much luggage is it possible to bring in free of duty?" asked the passenger.

## UNIT 5

### THE SYSTEM OF RED AND GREEN CHANNELS EFFECTIVE PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE CONTROL

**Ex. 1 Read and translate the text.**

**The dual-channel system was introduced at international airports to deal efficiently with the increasing number of passengers without reducing the effectiveness of the Customs control.**

The system allows the passengers to choose between two types of channels:

- if the passenger is carrying nothing more than **the allowances; no prohibited or restricted goods; no goods for commercial purposes**, he may go through **the Green channel** indicated by the words "**Nothing to declare**";
- if the passenger is carrying more than **the allowances; some prohibited or restricted goods, or some goods for commercial purposes** he must go through **the Red channel** indicated by the words "**Goods to declare**".

In the **European Union (EU)** there is also a **Blue channel** for **travelers from other European Union countries**. As the EU is a **customs union**, **travelers between EU countries don't have to pay customs duties**. The USA and Canada do not **operate the dual-channel system**.

Passengers should be **well-informed** about **the functioning** of the system i.e. about **the descriptions and quantities** of the goods that they may have with them when using the Green channel. This can be done **by means of posters and panels** at the airport or **leaflets, distributed** through **tourist agencies** or airlines.

Passengers who **go through the Red channel** complete **customs formalities**: they **fill in the customs declaration form**, **present their baggage for inspection**, **pay the duties and taxes chargeable**.

In the green channel passengers do not complete customs formalities, but they **may be the subject of a spot check** that customs officers **exercise** to **prevent violations**.

Dealing with any passenger the customs officer should first **establish reasons for travel**, **examine** passport and ticket **to ascertain method of payment** or previous journeys to **drug production areas**.

During **practical examination** the customs officer should **link** the passenger to his baggage and reasons for travel. For example, passengers traveling **on business** must have documents **related to up-to-date transactions**.

**To facilitate the search** customs officers should use **tools and technologies at their disposal**. Checking baggage **for concealments** customs officers should be careful **to minimize the damage**.

At all times customs officers must act with **diplomacy**, and be **competent, firm** and **fair**.

### Working on the text

#### Ex. 2 Translate the following phrases into Russian:

- to deal efficiently;
- without reducing the effectiveness;
- the system allows the passengers;
- “Nothing to declare”;
- “Goods to declare”;
- the functioning of the system

#### Ex. 3 Complete the sentences:

- 1. The dual channel system was introduced because . . .
- 2. They will go through the Green channel because . . .
- 3. I must go through the Red channel because . . .
- 4. This is the leaflet which will inform you about . . .
- 6. In the Red channel passengers have to . . .
- 7. In the Green channel customs officers can . . .
- 8. Customs officers exercise spot checks to . . .

**Ex. 4 Put the actions in the correct order for the arriving passengers**

1. In the BAGGAGE HALL there are several carousels and monitors above them showing your flight number.
2. After you have passed through PASSPORT CONTROL, follow the signs to the BAGGAGE HALL.
3. At PASSPORT CONTROL there are two often counters: one for citizens of the country, the other for non-citizens. The immigration officer will check your passport and put a stamp in your passport.
4. After CUSTOMS CONTROL look for the exit. If someone is meeting you they will be waiting in the ARRIVAL LOUNGE.

**Grammar**

**Reported speech Requests and Commands**

**Ex. 1 Change the sentences containing requests and commands from direct into reported speech:**

1. The customs officer said to the passenger, "Open your suitcase, will you?"
2. The immigration officer said to me, "Get your passport and visa ready."
3. The officer-in-charge said to he passenger, "Go through the Green Channel if you have nothing to declare."
4. The passenger asked the customs officer, "Will you, please, help me to fill in the declaration form?"
5. The customs inspector said to the passenger, "Declare all the currency you have."
6. The inspector said to me, "Put your suitcase on the belt, please."

**UNIT 6**

**PASSENGER CUSTOMS DECLARATION FORM**

**Ex. 1 Read and translate the text.**

Russia like almost all countries has certain **formalities through** which **passengers** must **pass**. They include **passport and visa control** and **customs inspection of passengers' baggage**.

Almost all countries have **forms** that the passenger must **fill in**. **Incoming passengers fill in an entry declaration form, outgoing passengers fill in an exit declaration form** which is **to be presented** to the **customs officer**. **The points of the declaration** must be answered **in full words in block letters**. The passenger is to fill in his **full name, citizenship, country of residence, country of destination**, etc. The passenger must also declare **prohibited, restricted and dutiable articles** that he is **carrying** across **the border**. Information must be presented both **in figures and in words**. **Personal belongings** are **brought in and taken out** duty free and need not be declared.

If the passenger **understates the value** of an article or **misrepresents the article** in his **declaration form** he may have **to pay a penalty** in addition to **payment of duty**. **The article** can be **detained and confiscated** if the **penalty** is not paid. If in doubt about the **value of an article the passenger** should **declare** it and then **ask the customs officer for assistance** in **valuing** it.

Undeclared **foreign currency in cash** found during **the search** is **liable to confiscation** as **smuggling**.

The **customs officer** may ask **the passenger** to open his **baggage for inspection**, because the **customs officer** always has the right **to check** if the **passenger is complying with the regulations** and that he is not **transporting goods exceeding** the quantities for which no **formalities** are required. **The owner of the baggage** must answer all the questions of **the officer-in-charge** on **the contents** of his **baggage** and must **present any article for examination**.

**The entry declaration** must be **kept** by **the passenger** for **the duration of the stay** in the country or **abroad** and must be **presented** together with **the exit declaration** on the way back. **It can't be renewed in case of loss**.

### **Working on the text**

#### **Ex. 2 Complete the following sentences:**

1. The customs formalities through which all incoming or outgoing passengers must pass include . . .

2. The points of the declaration must be answered . . .
3. The passenger is to fill in . . .
4. The passenger must also declare . . .
5. Personal belongings are brought in and . . .
6. If the passenger understates the value of the article . . .
7. Undeclared foreign currency in cash found . . .

**Ex. 3 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions, if necessary**

1. Incoming passengers fill \_\_\_\_\_ an entry declaration form. Outgoing passengers fill \_\_\_\_\_ an exit declaration form which is to be presented \_\_\_\_\_ the customs officer.
2. The points of the declaration must be answered \_\_\_\_\_ full words \_\_\_\_\_ block letters.
3. Personal belongings are brought \_\_\_\_\_ and taken \_\_\_\_\_ duty free and need not be declared.
4. The owner of the baggage must answer all the questions of the officer-in-charge \_\_\_\_\_ the contents of his baggage and must present any article \_\_\_\_\_ examination.
5. The declaration must be kept by the passenger \_\_\_\_\_ the duration of the stay in the country or abroad and must be presented to the customs \_\_\_\_\_ the way back.

**Grammar**  
**Modal verbs**  
**CAN, MAY, BE ABLE TO**

**Ex. 1 Find examples of the modal verbs in the text. Copy out the sentences**

**Ex. 2 Fill in the following dialogue with the right modal verb from the box:**

<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>be able</i>	<i>may</i>
------------	--------------	----------------	------------

Passenger: Good morning! \_\_\_\_\_ you help me?

Customs officer: Good morning! What \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you?

P.: I don't see where I \_\_\_\_\_ find any declaration forms.

C.o.: You \_\_\_\_\_ to find forms if you go straight to the table in the middle of the hall.

P.: \_\_\_\_\_ I fill in one declaration form for all my family members?

C.O.: Yes, if your children are under 16.

P.: Thank you for your help.

C.O.: You are welcome.

**Ex. 3 Express doubt and surprise using modal verb *can*. Translate the sentences into Russian**

Model: I don't believe it is true.

1) It *can't* be true. – Это не может быть правдой.

2) *Can* it be true? – Неужели это правда?

1. I don't believe that that passenger is transporting prohibited goods.
2. I don't think personal belongings are declared.
3. I don't believe he has undeclared foreign currency.
4. I don't think that all duty and tax free shop is closed at this hour.
5. I don't believe that he is a smuggler.

## UNIT 7 CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ON VALUABLES

### Ex. 1 Read and translate the text

Under Russian law **items** older than fifty years are considered part of **Russia's national and cultural heritage**. But an object must be more than just old to be called **an antique**. Antiques of all kinds are highly valued for their beauty, craftsmanship, quality of design and sometimes for their relation to a historical period or to some well-known person.

**Cultural valuables** include: **original hand-made pictures and drawings; sculptures, icons, engravings; handicrafts; ancient books and manuscripts; photo-, audio- and video- archives; unique and rare musical instruments, furniture, rugs; post stamps; various kinds of metal ware, orders, medals, coins; etc.** **Modern items** and **items of mass production** are not related to **cultural valuables**.

**Export and import of cultural valuables are regulated and controlled by the state bodies. Exported cultural valuables are subject to special registration in the order established by the Federal Customs Service and the Culture Ministry which keep the State Protection Lists and Registers.**

There is **a standard procedure** for **individuals** who want to **take cultural valuables out** of the country. **The owner** must **apply** to the Culture Ministry **for permission** and **present the proof of ownership for the valuable item**. It can be **a receipt from the shop or an auction** or an old photo or some other document.

When they receive the necessary documents, the Ministry **issues a certificate confirming the right to export cultural valuables**. The **certificate** allows to carry cultural valuables across **the customs and state border** of the country.

When **passing through the customs control** a person should **declare the valuable item** both in his **exit and entry declaration forms** and it is obligatory to **present** it for **inspection**. **Undeclared items** found during **the search are detained** and the person may **be accused of smuggling**. Cultural valuables **in search** are subject to arrest for their following return to **the legal proprietors**.

The author has the right to take out of the Russian Federation any quantity of cultural valuables created by him, no matter whether he is leaving the country **temporarily or for permanent residence** abroad.

**Illegal bringing in and taking out** of cultural valuables is considered as **smuggling** and is **to be punished** in accordance with the Criminal Code or the legislation of the RF related **to administrative violations**.

### **Working on the text**

#### **Ex. 2 Answer the questions:**

1. What can be called an antique?
2. What do cultural valuables include?
3. What items are not related to cultural valuables?
4. How does Culture Ministry control the export of antiques?
5. Is it possible for individuals to take valuables out of the country?
6. How can a person obtain a permission for export?
7. What can be accepted as the proof of ownership?
8. What must a person remember when passing through the customs control?
9. What can happen if the person violates the regulations?

#### **Ex. 3 Complete the sentences**

1. Cultural valuables include . . .
2. Cultural valuables don't include . . .
3. To move some cultural valuables across the border the person has to . . .
4. Culture Ministry officials usually . . .
5. When crossing the border it is obligatory to . . .

**Ex. 4 Insert prepositions if necessary:**

1. to regulate and control \_\_\_\_\_ import and export
2. subject \_\_\_\_\_ special registration
3. export is regulated \_\_\_\_\_ the state bodies
4. to present the proof \_\_\_\_\_ ownership \_\_\_\_\_ the valuable item
5. a receipt \_\_\_\_\_ the shop
6. when crossing \_\_\_\_\_ the border
7. to declare \_\_\_\_\_ the valuable item

**Grammar**  
**Modal verbs**  
**MUST, HAVE TO, SHOULD**

**Ex. 1 Find examples of the modal verbs in the text. Copy out the sentences**

**Ex. 2 Express bewilderment (недоумение) in answer to request or command:**

Model : Wait a minute. – Why *should* I wait?

1. Show me your currency.
2. Please, tell me the purpose of your visit.
3. Show me the permit for taking this icon out of the country.
4. Unpack your baggage.
5. Answer my questions.
6. Follow me.
7. Put your baggage on the belt.

**UNIT 8**  
**CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ON PETS**

**Ex. 1 Read and translate the text**

All birds and animals must **be transported under humane and healthful conditions**. A suitable cage, space, ventilation, protection from the elements as well as cleaning, feeding and watering must **be provided** by the owner or the carrier of the pet.

There are various **import and export regulations, restrictions** and **formalities** that must **be complied with**. In some countries animals **are prohibited entry by law**. Some countries **require import permits** which must **be obtained** well **in advance** of your pet's **arrival date** in that country. In some

countries there are **quarantine terms** for pets. For example, all pets visiting Great Britain had to spend six months in **quarantine to keep the island free of rabies**. But a few years ago Britain relaxed **the requirements** for pets from Europe, Australia, Japan, the USA and Canada. Now the animals can enter the country upon arrival **provided they carry microchips, are vaccinated and undergo a full veterinary inspection**.

As to Russia, there is no **quarantine** for dogs and cats and there is no need **to apply for an import permit**. If a person is planning to take his dog or cat out of the country, he must have **a valid international pet passport and a veterinary health certificate** from a **licensed Russian vet.**, stating that the pet is healthy and **fit to travel**. The pet must **be vaccinated against rabies** and other **infectious diseases** at least 1 month prior to leaving Russia, but not more than 12 months before **departure**.

Besides the owner of the dog or cat must have a certificate from the **breeding club** stating that the animal presents no **breeding value**.

**Stricter regulations are in effect** for birds and exotic animals such as parrots, turtles, monkeys, snakes, etc. Normally the export of such animals is prohibited. They can be carried across the border only with the permit of the State Committee on Environmental Protection. **To obtain the permit** a person will have to present the documents **confirming** that the animal was born on the territory of the RF or that it was **purchased legally**.

**The unlawful import and export** of animals is **forbidden by law**. It is considered as **smuggling** and **is liable to prosecution**.

### Working on the text

**Ex. 1 Find the words in the text that follow the verbs below:**

- a) to comply with \_\_\_\_\_
- b) to obtain \_\_\_\_\_
- c) to provide \_\_\_\_\_
- d) to state \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 2 Translate the following phrases into Russian:**

- ... must be provided
- ... regulations that must be complied with
- ... are prohibited entry by law
- ... must be obtained well in advance
- ... relaxed the requirements
- ... to apply for an import permit
- ... the pet is fit to travel

**Ex. 3 Look up the words in a dictionary and use them in the sentences**

*healthy / healthful*

I feel \_\_\_\_\_ since I stopped smoking.

He spends much time in the countryside because of \_\_\_\_\_ air.

*human / humane / humanitarian*

We support the campaign for the \_\_\_\_\_ treatment of animals.

The United Nations has sent \_\_\_\_\_ aid to help the refugees.

The accident was caused by \_\_\_\_\_ error.

*valid / invalid*

Without the stamp on it, the certificate will be \_\_\_\_\_.

Your return ticket is \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 months.

*date / data*

It's possible to store a lot more \_\_\_\_\_ on that CD.

You should apply for permission at least 8 weeks before the \_\_\_\_\_ of departure.

**Grammar  
Revision**

**Ex. 1 Translate the sentences using modal verbs**

1. Товар, должно быть, повредили при разгрузке.
2. Не может быть, чтобы он был контрабандистом.
3. Таможеннику не пришлось вызывать владельца груза: капитан смог ответить на все вопросы.
4. Боюсь, вы не можете провезти эту сумку как ручную кладь. Вам придется ее сдать.
5. Нельзя нарушать таможенные правила. Вы можете быть оштрафованы или привлечены к уголовной ответственности.
6. Вам не следует спорить с таможенником. Вы обязаны заплатить пошлину.

## Ex. 2 Translate into English using appropriate verb forms

1. Ввоз таких товаров подлежит запрету.
2. Если вы не уплатите пошлину сейчас, товар останется на складе на все выходные и праздничные дни.
3. Как давно вы работаете в таможне?
4. В данный момент мы изымаем контрабандные товары.
5. Для чего создаются свободные зоны?
6. При въезде и выезде из страны пассажиры заполняют въездные и выездные декларации.
7. Если вы не везете запрещенные товары, вы пойдете через зеленый канал.

## UNIT 9 SMUGGLING

### Ex. 1 Read and translate the text

One of the main **duties** of the Customs Service is **to prevent** the traffic of **smuggling**. **Smuggled goods** can enter the country together with passengers, **cargo** or with the **means of conveyance**.

Smuggling is the **unlawful bringing in** or **taking out** of the country of **prohibited, restricted** or **dutiable** articles. Sometimes the articles are **misrepresented** or their **value** is stated **false** in order **to evade paying duties and taxes**. Such actions are also considered **illegal**. **Storage** or **sale** of **smuggled articles** on the territory of the country **is forbidden by law**.

There are other **customs violations** connected with smuggling: **money laundering, commercial fraud, corruption, copyright and trademark infringements**, etc.

The most common **objects of smuggling** are: **currency, drugs, jewelry, precious metals and stones, antiques, arms and ammunition**, exotic animals, **counterfeit goods, intellectual property**, and people.

Smugglers use different **places of concealment**, for example, **inside pockets, double (false) bottoms and sides of bags**, toys, souvenirs, books, shoe heels, belts. Sometimes smugglers **swallow** prohibited articles and carry them **inside the body**. **Means of transport** also have many hollow places and **inaccessible (hard to reach) areas**.

Since methods of smuggling are becoming more and more **sophisticated** the Customs has to develop new effective methods of **detecting cases of contraband**. At numerous **ports of entry** customs officers **exercise inspections** of passengers, cargo and **means of conveyance**. In some cases a **Personal Search** may be carried out. Nowadays they use such **high-tech equipment** as **X-ray screening systems, metal detectors, flexible fiber-scopes, density meters, remote operated cameras, mirror kits** etc. **Drug-detector dogs** are of much help in the fight against the traffic of drugs and explosives. Some countries are known to use **biometric scanning technology** to check **criminal record database**.

A person who **is found guilty** of smuggling may be **punished** by a **fine** or **taken to court**. Smuggled goods are **confiscated** and **turned into Federal property**. In some countries **drug trafficking entails death penalty**.

There is no **class distinction** between smugglers. They have included people of different ages, professions and social positions.

### **Working on the text**

#### **Ex. 2 Fill in the gaps with proper words and expressions**

1. One of the main ..... of the Customs service is ..... the traffic of .....
2. Smuggled ..... can enter the country together with passengers, cargo or with .....
3. Smuggling is the ..... or ..... of the country of ....., ..... or ..... articles.
4. Sometimes the articles are .....or their ..... is stated ..... in order ..... paying ..... and .....
5. Such actions are also considered .....
6. .... or ..... of smuggled articles on the territory of the country is ..... by law.
7. There are other ..... ..... connected with smuggling: ....., ....., ....., ....., etc.

#### **Ex. 3 Say what you can remember about:**

- 1) one of the main duties of the customs
- 2) the ways smuggled goods can enter the country
- 3) the actions that are regarded as smuggling
- 4) customs violations connected with smuggling
- 5) the most common objects of smuggling
- 6) the most common places of concealment



**Tariff is a tax, levied on goods that are imported or exported across the border of a country or a group of countries that have formed a customs union. Tariffs are classified as either protective or revenue. Protective tariffs are designed to protect domestic production from foreign competition by raising the price of imported goods. Revenue tariffs are designed to obtain revenue and provide a major source of income for the federal government. These two types are closely related. Protective tariffs raise revenue and revenue tariffs give some protection to domestic producers.**

**The amount of tax collected is called the customs duty. If they are imposed according to the physical quantity of the goods (per ton, per meter, per item, etc.), they are called specific duties. When duty is charged by weight, it is calculated of the net weight of the article excluding the weight of any container.**

**If they are levied according to the value of the goods, they are known as *ad valorem* duties. When an article contains more than one ingredient, the duty is calculated on the proportionate value of the dutiable ingredients. For *ad valorem* duty the value of an article is assessed according to the price of the article on the open market. This value includes freight, insurance, commission, packing, containers and other costs.**

**In the Russian Federation all Customs duties are payable both in Russian and foreign currencies. Payments are accepted in cash and by check.**

**VAT (Value Added Tax) is indirect tax on the final consumption of goods and services in the home market. In Russia there are excise duties on oil products, tobacco, alcohol and automobiles.**

### **Working on the text**

**Ex. 2 Find the words or phrases in the text that mean the following:**

1. to put into operation
2. to keep safe
3. to move from a lower to a higher level
4. to decide or fix the amount of a tax or a fine
5. to bring in from a foreign country

**Ex. 3 Find the word that doesn't fit the group**

- 1) tariff, cash, duty, tax
- 2) to certify, to levy, to impose, to charge
- 3) ton, meter, act, item
- 4) legal, principle, main, major
- 5) goods, commodities, products, ingredients

**Ex. 4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences**

1. classified, either, tariffs, revenue, are, or, often, protective, as.
2. protection, tariffs, producers, some, revenue, to domestic, give.
3. collected, duty, the, tax, called, amount, a, is, of, the.
4. Russian, all, payable, in, currency, duties, the Customs, in, Federation, are, Russian
5. excise, on, products, and, in, there, duties, jewelry, Russia, oil, alcohol, are, tobacco, automobiles.

**Grammar**  
**The Participle**

**Ex. 1 Find examples of the Participles in the text. Copy them out**

**Ex. 2 Open the brackets using the correct form of the Participle**

- 1) Tariff is a tax (to levy) on goods that are imported or exported across the border of a country.
- 2) The amount of tax (to collect) is called the customs duty.
- 3) When duty is charged by weight, it is calculated of the net weight of the article (to exclude) the weight of any container.
- 4) Excise and VAT are indirect taxes (to include) in the value of the goods.
- 5) Specific duties are (to fix) duties (to impose) according to the physical quantity of the goods.
- 6) Tariffs (to design) to protect domestic production from foreign competition are called protective tariffs.
- 7) We deal with vehicles (to transport) commercial and non-commercial goods.

**Ex. 3 Translate the words in brackets using the Participles of the following verbs:**

*to consist, to prohibit, to come, to train, to examine, to include*

Federal Customs Service uses specially (обученный) dogs in everyday activities. Teams (состоящий) of a dog and a handler are used to screen (прибывающий) aircraft, cargo, baggage, mail, vessels and vehicles. The Customs uses a wide variety of dogs (включая) Labrador retrievers,

Alsatians, German Shepherds, Spaniels, Pointers and mixed breeds. The dogs are taught to detect (запрещенный) narcotics, explosives and sometimes currency. They work at the check-points (обследуя) means of conveyance and merchandise.

## UNIT 11 CUSTOMS CLEARANCE OF CARGO

### Ex. 1 Read and translate the text

When **transport means** carrying cargo cross the border of the Russian Federation, the cargo as well as **the vehicle is subject to Customs clearance** and control. The documents **are checked**, the cargo **is examined to ensure** that the information stated in the documents is true to the fact and that no **prohibited goods** may come along.

(1) Customs clearance consists of 5 steps and starts with **checking** and **registration** of a **Cargo Declaration form** and **supporting documents (Bills of Lading, Invoice, Packing List, Insurance Policies, Certificates of Origin, etc.)**. The documents **are submitted** electronically and in writing by **the owner** of the **goods** or by a **person acting on his behalf**.

(2) Then customs officials **define** and **classify the goods** in accordance with **the Goods Nomenclature to apply** the proper **rate of tariff** and check if **the cargo is liable to** any **tariff preferences** or **tax privileges**.

(3) Next they study **the foreign trade contract** and check if **the true value** of the goods is stated there. Having used the proper **method of customs valuation** the officials **assess the amount of duty to be paid**.

(4) After that the duties **are levied** and it can be done on different **terms**. Depending on the **company's previous record** and reputation, payment of duties may **be deferred** but in some cases the Customs may **require to guarantee** the payment.

**Processing** the documents, at each stage a customs official **stamps "VERIFIED"** on the back side of a Cargo Declaration form and puts the date, the time, his signature and **personal identification number**.

If **shipment or entry** is not **authorized** the Customs will return the documents and **attach a Refusal Note indicating the reason for denial**.

(5) After **paper processing** they pass over to **practical examination**. To **speed up the clearance** customs officers exercise **risk management to target certain cargo consignments** for inspection. Transit **goods under seal** are checked when they arrive in **the country of destination**.

Normally, the cargo **is unloaded** and **stored at the warehouse; the vehicle** is to enter a **parking area**. **Examination of goods and transport means** is carried out by a group of **customs inspectors**.

In case the goods are **of dangerous or sensitive nature**, unpacking is done by **experts familiar with the risks involved**. When the cargo is found in **bad or damaged condition** or **deficient in quantity**, it may be put apart for further **settlement** of the situation with **the owner** or **the carrier** of the goods.

Finally **the Customs Office Chief stamps "CLEARED"** on the documents stating that **the cargo and transport means** are **released** from customs control.

### Working on the text

**Ex. 2 Put the actions of customs officials in the chronological order and make sentences using these verbs:**

*to process, to identify, to clear, to assess, to classify, to examine, to study, to stamp, to check, to register, to levy, to release, to apply, to use*

**Ex. 3 Find in the text the words corresponding to the following definitions:**

a) to move things or people from one place to another in a vehicle

t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

b) a special right that only a small number of people are given

p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

c) a formal written agreement between two people or companies

c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

d) the things that a ship, plane or vehicle carries from one place to another

c \_ \_ \_ \_

e) when people, companies or countries do business by buying and selling things

t \_ \_ \_ \_

## Grammar The Infinitive

### Ex. 1 Find in the text examples of the Infinitives. Underline them

### Ex. 2 Insert “to” where necessary

1. The cargo is examined \_\_\_ ensure that the information stated in the documents is true to the fact.
2. Having used the proper method of customs valuation the officials assess the amount of duty \_\_\_ be paid.
3. After that the duties are levied and it can \_\_\_ be done on different terms.
4. Depending on the company’s previous record and reputation, payment of duty may \_\_\_ be deferred.
5. In some cases the Customs may \_\_\_ require \_\_\_ guarantee the payment.
6. Normally, the cargo is unloaded and stored at the warehouse, the vehicle is \_\_\_ enter a parking area.
7. \_\_\_ speed up the customs clearance customs officials exercise risk assessment.
8. I think I shall be able \_\_\_ use this new technology.
9. Let me \_\_\_ help you \_\_\_ process the documents.

### Ex. 3 Complete the sentences using the Infinitive:

1. To work for the Customs is to . . .
2. When you work for the Customs it is important to . . .
3. Customs officers try to . . .
4. The main thing the passengers should do is to . . .
5. They apply to the Customs to . . .

## UNIT 12 CUSTOMS PROCEDURES WAREHOUSING

### Ex. 1 Read and translate the text

#### CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE

The Customs **warehousing procedure** enables **importers** and **exporters** to keep their goods temporarily (for 2 months) in customs warehouses without the **payment of duties and taxes** and without **the application of economic restrictions and prohibitions**.

**Goods can be imported for storage in a warehouse and re-exported in the same state. But traders can use this procedure to improve the packaging and marketable qualities of the goods and to prepare them for shipment. Such operations include: repacking, sorting and grading, breaking bulk, grouping of packages.**

**This customs procedure gives importers and exporters a number of advantages. For example, they can import goods in bulk, at discounted prices and place the goods in the customs warehouse. Then the trader can re-negotiate sales abroad on more favorable terms and re-export the similar quantities of goods at higher prices, making foreign exchange gains.**

**The warehousing procedure can be used to assist home manufacturers in producing goods for export. There are traders who specialize in wholesale trade and act as agents for manufacturers. They consolidate small import orders from different companies and import consignments in bulk on the most favorable terms. After that they offer their goods to home producers at lower prices than the prices for small importations.**

**Besides, warehousing procedure helps exporters to obtain refunds of import duties and taxes before the actual exportation of the goods, thereby facilitating their cash flow.**

**Customs warehouses may be either public or private. "Public warehouse" is available for use by any person and "Private warehouse" is reserved by a warehouse-keeper who must be authorized by the Customs.**

**The warehousing procedure enables the authorities: to assist manufacturers in producing goods for export and thus develop a country's external trade as well as to earn foreign currency for the services rendered at the warehouses and provide employment opportunities.**

### **Working on the text**

**Ex. 2 Answer the questions:**

1. What are the advantages of placing the goods temporarily in customs warehouse?
2. Must the goods be kept in the same state?
3. What operations are permitted in a customs warehouse?
4. Why are these operations carried out by the traders?

**Ex. 3 Translate the sentences from Russian into English:**

1. Таможенные пошлины не налагаются на товары, помещенные на склад временного хранения.
2. Мы занимались сортировкой и упаковкой товара для дальнейшей отправки его на экспорт.
3. Если товар закупается большими партиями, то цены на него могут быть значительно снижены.
4. После хранения на складе товар может быть оформлен для выпуска в свободное обращение.
5. Дробление большой партии товара и его переупаковка заняли несколько дней, и затем он был продан за границу на очень выгодных условиях.

**Grammar**

**Conditionals – II type**

**Ex. 1 Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets**

*Model:* If you (to have) little luggage you (to pass) through the Customs quickly.

*If you had little luggage you would pass through the Customs quickly.*

1. If a smuggler (to be caught) red-handed he (to pay) a fine or be taken to court.
2. If the goods (to be stored) at the bonded warehouse the Customs (to ensure) security of the cargo.
3. If the passenger (to exceed) duty and tax free allowance, he (to have to pay) for the excess.
4. If the cargo documents (to be) in order, the Customs officer (to sign) them and the date (to be stamped).
5. I (to leave) the excess of restricted goods at the Customs if I (to be) you.

**Ex. 2 Translate the sentences into English:**

- 1) Если бы груз был поврежден в таможенной зоне, таможня несла бы ответственность за это нарушение.
- 2) Если бы это был взрывоопасный груз, то им занимались бы специалисты.
- 3) Кто нес бы ответственность, если бы груз получил повреждения во время разгрузки?
- 4) Если бы товар не соответствовал количеству, указанному в документах, он бы досматривался в присутствии владельца или перевозчика.
- 5) Если бы ваш товар хранился на складе временного хранения вещей, вам бы пришлось оплатить расходы за хранение.

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