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UNIT 7. CUSTOMS TECHNOLOGIES

The best is the enemy of the good.
Voltaire

PRE-READING

Exercise 1. Read the words given below and tick those which are connected with the idea of Customs technologies.

English	Russian	English	Russian
equipment		database	
shipment		notebook	
sophisticated		compatible	
automated		efficiency	
out-dated		intelligence	
statistics		ignorance	
data transmission		network	
computerized		state-of-the-art	

Exercise 2. It goes without saying that new Customs technologies help considerably to accomplish various tasks. What tasks in particular would you point out?

READING FOR ANALYSIS

TEXT 1. TECHNOLOGY FOR EFFECTIVENESS

Customs technology covers the methods and techniques of, and the equipment available to, Customs agencies.

Throughout the years, the Customs Services in different countries have experimented with many sophisticated technologies to aid in accomplishing their various tasks. Many of them had already automated such processes as goods declaration processing, accounting and statistics and use EDI as a means of data transmission. One of the newest and most promising technologies is a computerized imagery system used in the US Customs Service for capturing photographic data in an electronic format, which can then be viewed at other locations in the computer network. Imagery will be used initially to build photographic databases of contraband concealment methods, wanted persons, copyrights, trademarks and similar data. Imagery will eventually expand to include fingerprints and documents.

Today, some 40,000 images are installed in the Customs system. When records are retrieved, the user is notified if images are available. These images can be viewed or printed at any imagery workstation. Imagery workstations are currently located at 45 major US airports, 10 land border ports Headquarters, and 13 Customs Attaché offices overseas.

Another of the American technologies is the Automated Targeting System for maritime cargo. This tool is a stand-alone computer system, which is compatible with the central Customs maritime database. It can automatically download, sort and screen-manifest any entry data. This targeting system will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the narcotics and commercial compliance targeting units by facilitating the flow of low risk cargo and concentrating the focus of inspectorial enforcement assets on the cargo with the highest risk.

The Automated Targeting System uses "expert system" programming to evaluate automated manifest and entry information and provide a list of potentially high-risk shipments to inspectors for action. The "expert system" artificial intelligence criteria, which are applied to the data, incorporate the same targeting logic and expertise as is used by manifest review inspectors. The power of the system is further enhanced by its ability to combine several databases and also integrate intelligence' information with these databases to derive the best selection of targets.

While the system is currently designed to operate in a maritime environment, the possibility of expanding this application into the air cargo, passenger processing and land environments is being studied.

Revenue Canada is also continuing to research EDI technologies to automate its existing paper-based release system. A new system called the Accelerated Commercial Release Operations Support System (ACROSS) is being built to move Revenue Canada into the next century. It will facilitate quick release and at the same time assist officers to target high-risk goods and importers.

ACROSS will analyze release data from clients and will recommend whether or not commercial shipment should be released or examined, based on predetermined profiles. Some of the basic features of the system include:

- **EDI release transmission;**
- **flexible service options for doing business;**
- **new ways to manage Customs' workload between offices across the country;**
- **automated decision support on the release of goods; and**
- **capability of identifying high-risk shipments.**

INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Match the words to the correct definition.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 . sophisticated | a. anything owned by a person or company; valuable skill |
| 2. imagery | b. adaptable; easily changed to suit new conditions |
| 3. artificial | c. objective; something to be aimed at |
| 4. assets | d. highly complex or characterized by advanced technique |
| 5. concealment | e. descriptions, figurative language |
| 6. target | f. connected with the sea or navigation |
| 7. flexible | g. simulated, cultivated, unnatural, made in imitation |
| 8. maritime | h. act of hiding something, or keeping secret |

Exercise 4. Find in the text the opposites to the following words.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to release | 6. ignorance |
| 2. to reveal | 7. to diminish, to spoil |
| 3. to contract | 8. simple, artless |
| 4. to lose | 9. to deprive |
| 5. to hinder | 10. incompatible |

Exercise 5. The following words are taken from the text. Explain their meaning as used in the text. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| mainframe (database) | Revenue Canada |
| (to) download (data) | compliance |
| assets | profile |

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences.

1. The Automated Targeting System can download, sort, screen ...
increase ...
concentrate ...

2.The "expert system" can evaluate ...
 provide ...
 combine ...
 integrate ...
 3.ACROSS will facilitate ...
 assist ...
 analyze ...
 recommend ...

Exercise 7. Translate the following word combinations from the text.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. goods declaration processing | 7. enforcement assets |
| 2. data transmission | 8. low-risk cargo |
| 3. computer network | 9. high-risk shipments |
| 4. contraband concealment methods | 10. manifest review inspector |
| 5. stand-alone computer system | |
| 6. Customs mainframe database | |

Exercise 8. Choose one of the systems to make a short talk about. Use the language box to help you.

1. Computerized Imagery System

photographic data	fingerprints
the computer network	40 000 images
contraband concealment methods	imagery workstations
wanted person	45 US airports
trademark	

2. Automated Targeting System

maritime cargo	facilitate
compatible with	low-risk cargo
the central database	high-risk shipment
download, sort, screen	

3. ACROSS - Accelerated Commercial Release Operation Support System

quick release	analyze
to target	release data
high-risk goods and importers	predetermined profile

Exercise 9. Sum up the main ideas of the text. Make use of the language box.

To begin with... Firstly... Secondly... Finally...

to aid in accomplishing various tasks
to increase the efficiency and effectiveness
to derive the best selection of targets
to target high-risk goods and importers

Exercise 10. Say what is happening to Customs technologies in Russia and what you think will happen in the future.

USE: *As far as I know... Perhaps...*
According to... I'm sure...
Judging by... I think...

Exercise 11. Give your comments:

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.

READING FOR COMPREHENSION

TEXT 2. AUTOMATION ALERT!

I am Joe's entry

Allow me to introduce myself. I am an entry. More specifically, Joe's entry. Joe, you remember, Joe Importer. Pardon me for feeling proud. Well, I hope to help you understand what it is like to be an entry, from an entry's standpoint.

So far, I have appeared mostly in flow charts and statistics. Too impersonal. They do not do me justice. It is time you learn about the real me. I am pretty important. Imported merchandise will not get to its intended destination without me. But I am getting ahead in the story.

I was born, so to speak, when my file, a Customs broker, received invoices from the overseas manufacturer in France who made the automobile tires that I covered. My broker started rounding up various documents. All of them together made up an entry. I was growing fast!

I really started to develop when my broker sent me to the Customs Service. Only a few years ago, I would have shown up in person at the Customs house. Boy, have times changed! Now, most of us arrive electronically at Customs. That is what happened to me. That trip from my broker's computer to the Customs computer happened so fast it made my head data spin.

When I arrived, that Customs computer put me through the third degree. It used Joe's importer number to see if had a bond on file. It made sure my entry number was valid too. My traffic number had to be just so. It checked my country code, port code, even the manufacturer code. As if Customs was not enough, I also had to satisfy a bunch of levy and statistics edits.

Only after I passed all of these checkpoints was I accepted. Very few entries are actually rejected these days. I sure did not want to be one of them. While it was checking all these things, the Customs computer was also looking at some criteria already on file to see if my tires needed to be examined.

Most of us are considered trustworthy and low-risk enough that our cargo is not examined. There is about a 50-50 chance that our paperwork never even has to leave the broker's office. If this happens, we are referred to as paperless. This is a feather in the cap for an entry, a status symbol. To tell you the truth, though, even my buddies who are picked for an exam got released much quicker than they used to. All of this checking was done before my tires even arrived. That saves time for my broker, and Joe gets his tires faster.

Anyway, once I was released in the Automated Control Center the news traveled fast. My broker was notified immediately, and the container ship which brought my tires to Malta also received the notice. Since he was automated, I was handled electronically again.

I am sure glad I was an electronic entry. I saw those non-automated guys sitting there, champing at the bit, just waiting for their chance to be processed. I zipped right on by them - in the first line. Get with the program, fellows!

After all that, I got a little time off. I had to be ready, ten days later, to run through the Customs computer again. With some minor changes, this time I traveled as an entry summary. This part used to make me a nervous wreck. At summary time, I was responsible for paying the duties, taxes and all that. I had to be hand-carried to Customs with all that money. What if the cheque was lost? It happened to me once. I was carried to Customs with a cheque attached to me by a paper clip. I was mixed in with a bunch of other guys and gals. It was a mess. Paper clips, cheques and entries -all sticking to each other. Riding around in a car.

Then we got to the Customhouse. I was time-stamped in. Ouch! Take it easy. Then we were all stuffed into a box along with lots of others. When the Customs cashier picked me up, my cheque was gone. I was sent back to my broker. Boy, was I humiliated! The other entries got on my case. What was I supposed to do? I held onto that cheque for dear life, but it was just too much. It was not my fault.

Things got better though. First, my broker started using a statement to make payment to Customs. Several of us could be paid all at once. Very efficient. You have heard about cities overseas, which reward commuters for traveling in vans, buses and the like. Well, a statement is

like that. Sort of mass transit for entries. Then my broker learnt about this facility. This meant we did not have to sweat all that money. While we entries were doing our thing, the payment was being done electronically. What a relief!

All this automation means that Customs folks spend less time having to mess with us. We entries are a lot happier, too. We used to get all dog-eared. Now we just cruise along comfortably through a coax cable and doing our environmental bit.

There is a lot that can happen later, but that is another story. The first ten days of an entry's life are the busiest and, thanks to automation, the most haste-free. I cannot understand why everyone does not want me to be electronic!

(Based on the text from "Portcullis")

Exercise 12. Write out words and phrases from the text that are necessary to speak about the use of computers at Customs.

Exercise 13. Read the text and single out all the important steps in the first ten days of the entry's life.

Exercise 14. Make up a list of questions the answers to which will make the summary of the text.

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Exercise 15. Translate the text. Article 112.3

Where, in accordance with Article 76, import goods are released for free circulation without being presented to Customs and before the corresponding declaration is lodged, and the rules of assessment relating to those goods were ascertained or accepted at the time when the goods were placed under the Customs warehousing arrangements, the said rules shall be considered to be those to be taken into account for the purposes of Article 214, without prejudice to a post-clearance examination within the meaning of Article 78.

Перевод инфинитивных комплексов

Данная конструкция представляет собой так называемый комплекс' «Сложное подлежащее» или «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом». В предложении с таким комплексом подлежащее выражено не одним существительным или местоимением, а сочетанием того или другого с инфинитивом. Если инфинитив выражен формой Indefinite, он означает действие, одновременное с действием глагола в личной форме. Употребление глагола "consider" обычно предполагает использование сложного подлежащего. Предложения со сложным подлежащим обычно переводятся на русский сложноподчиненными предложениями.

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

3. В тех случаях, когда в соответствии со статьей 76 импортные товары выпускаются для свободного обращения без предъявления таможене и ранее, чем соответствующая декларация представляется в таможеню, а правила оценки в отношении этих товаров были подтверждены или приняты в то время, когда по отношению к данным товарам были начаты процедуры таможенного складирования, указанные правила считаются аналогичными тем, которые принимаются во внимание в целях, указанных в статье 214, без нарушения порядка проверки после таможенной очистки в соответствии со статьей 78.

Exercise 16. Translate the text. Article 118

1. The Customs authorities shall specify the period within which the compensating products must have been exported or re-exported or assigned another Customs-approved treatment or use. That

period shall take account of the time required to carry out the processing operations and dispose of the compensating products.

2. The period shall run from the date on which the non-Community goods are placed under the inward processing procedure. The Customs authorities may grant an extension on submission of a duty-substantiated request by the holder of the authorization.

3. For reasons of simplification, it may be decided that a period, which commences in the course of a calendar month or quarter, shall end on the last day of subsequent calendar month or quarter respectively.

Добавления при переводе

При переводе зачастую возникает необходимость вводить в русский текст дополнительные слова, так называемые *добавления*, которых не было в тексте оригинала. Подобная необходимость может быть вызвана как лексическими, так и грамматическими причинами: передачей типично английских грамматических комплексов, расшифровкой существительного в роли определения, различиями в употреблении некоторых грамматических категорий, например страдательного залога, заменой слов, не имеющих русских соответствий, необходимостью* уточнения. Отмечается общая тенденция в английском языке к так называемой *компрессии*, в результате которой русский перевод может оказаться на 20-30% длиннее оригинала за счет более длинных русских слов и добавлений. Как правило, компрессия характерна для менее формальных стилей речи, но прослеживается и в текстах таможенных документов.

Ср.: Non-Community goods - товары из стран, не являющихся членами Сообщества.

Один из вариантов перевода текста:

1. Таможенные органы оговаривают период, в течение которого компенсационные товары должны быть экспортированы или реэкспортированы, либо допущены для других одобренных таможенной процедур или использования. Этот период должен учитывать время, необходимое для проведения операций по переработке и сбыту компенсационных товаров.

2. Этот период продолжается с даты, когда в отношении товаров из стран, не являющихся членами Сообщества, начинается процедура обработки по приходу. Таможенные органы могут разрешить продление сроков выплаты пошлины при наличии обоснованной просьбы со стороны лица, указанного в доверенности.

3. В целях упрощения может быть принято решение, по которому период, исчисление которого начинается не с начала месяца или квартала, заканчивается в последний день следующего календарного месяца или квартала.

UNIT 8. CUSTOMS LEGISLATION

PRE-READING

Exercise 1. Continue the list of verbs, which can be used in a text about Customs legislation.

English	Russian	English	Russian
1. to adopt		6.	
2. to ensure		7.	
3. to protect		8.	
4. to promote		9.	
5. to maintain		10.	

Exercise 2. To collect Customs duties and taxes is only one function of Customs activity. Do you know of any others?

READING FOR ANALYSIS

TEXT 1. THE CUSTOMS CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (excerpts)

Legislation of the Russian Federation regarding Customs activity shall consist of the present Code, the Statute of the Russian Federation "On Customs Tariff (see Commercial Code of Russia, Document No. 422) and other legal acts of the Russian Federation adopted pursuant to the present Code.

In Customs practice, legislation in effect on the day of the receipt of a Customs declaration and (associated) documents by a Customs authority of the Russian Federation shall apply except in those cases as stipulated by the present Code and other legislation of the Russian Federation. When goods and transport vehicles are transferred illegally across the Customs border of the Russian Federation, the date of the actual transference of goods and transport vehicles across the Customs border of the Russian Federation shall be regarded as the reference date...

The Customs authorities of the Russian Federation shall exercise the following principle functions:

- 1) participate in developing and implementing the Customs policy of the Russian Federation;
- 2) ensure compliance with legislation which the Customs authorities of the Russian Federation have been empowered to enforce and to take measures to protect the rights and interests of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations in carrying out Customs activity;
- 3) ensure, within (the scope of) their jurisdiction, the economic security of the Russian Federation which serves as the economic basis for the sovereignty of the Russian Federation;
- 4) protect the Russian Federation's economic interests;
- 5) engage in Customs regulation of trade-economic relations;
- 6) collect Customs duties, taxes and other Customs payments;
- 7) participate in developing measures of economic policy with respect of goods transferred across the Customs border of the Russian Federation and to implement these measures;
- 8) ensure compliance with the permit procedure for transferring goods and transportation vehicles across the Customs border of the Russian Federation;
- 9) counteract smuggling and violation of Customs rules and tax legislation respecting goods transferred across the Customs border of the Russian Federation; stop unlawful circulation across the Customs border of the Russian Federation of drugs, weapons, pieces of art, items of historical and archaeological value for the peoples of the Russian Federation and foreign countries, objects of intellectual property, species of animals and plants threatened to disappear, their parts and derivatives and other goods; and to promote the struggle against international terrorism and suppress unlawful interference with activities of international civil aviation at airports of the Russian Federation;
- 10) exercise and improve Customs control and Customs procedures and to create conditions promoting an acceleration of goods turnover across the Customs border of the Russian Federation;
- 11) maintain Customs statistics of foreign trade and other special Customs statistics of the Russian Federation;
- 12) maintain the Goods Nomenclature of external economic activity;
- 13) promote the development of external economic relations between the constituent republics within the Russian Federation, autonomous regions, autonomous areas, territories, (non-autonomous) regions, the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens;
- 14) promote the implementation of measures on protecting State security, public order, the morals of the population, human life and health, the protection of animals and plants,

- environmental protection and protection of the interests of the imported goods consumers of Russia;
- 15) exercise control over exporting strategic and other materials vital for the interests of the Russian Federation;
 - 16) exercise control over currency within their jurisdiction;
 - 17) ensure fulfilling international obligations of the Russian Federation dealing with Customs practice; participate in developing international treaties of the Russian Federation affecting Customs activity; carry out co-operation with Customs and other competent bodies of foreign States and international organizations engaging in Customs issues;
 - 18) carry out scientific-research work and consultation in the field of Customs practice; carry out training, retraining and improvement of the skills of specialists in this field for public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations;
 - 19) in accordance with established procedure, furnish the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, other State bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens with information regarding Customs issues;
 - 20) pursue a uniform financial-economic policy, develop the material-technical and social bases of Customs bodies, maintain working conditions (in accordance with mandatory requirements) or employees of these bodies...

(translated by R. G. Allen)

INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Some words naturally go together. Look at the list of verbs and choose nouns/phrases that go with them from the box below.

to exercise	to promote
to ensure	to carry out
to protect	to pursue
to counteract	to stop
to improve	to maintain
to be engaged in	

scientific research work, economic security, economic interests, compliance with, violation, struggle against, implementation, unlawful interference, Customs control, Customs statistics, development, cooperation, policy, working conditions, Customs regulation

Exercise 4. Say what you think an article is about if its essential words and phrases are:

drugs	antiquities
weapons	items of historical value
pieces of art	object of intellectual property

Use: *I'm sure..., I think..., I believe ..., No doubt..., I'm not sure, but it seems to me...*

Exercise 5. Write 3 verbs for each noun, which go together naturally.

policy	measures	control	economic interests / security
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	

Exercise 6. Match left and right. Consult the text.

1. compliance with	a. the Customs border
2. economic basis for	b. the present Code
3. circulation across	c. currency
4. interference with	d. legislation

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 5. control over | e. terrorism |
| 6. cooperation with | f. historical value |
| 7. pursuant to | g. the sovereignty |
| 8. procedure for | h. activity |
| 9. items of | i. competent bodies |
| 10. struggle against | j. transferring go |

Exercise 7. Ask questions to elicit the underlined information.

- The date of the actual transference of goods and transport vehicles across the Customs border of the Russian Federation shall be regarded as the reference date.
- The Customs authorities of the Russian Federation have been empowered to take measures to protect the rights and interests of citizens.
- One of the principal functions of the Customs authorities is to suppress unlawful interference with the activities of international civil aviation at airports of the Russian Federation.
- It is vital for the interests of the Russian Federation that smuggling and violation of Customs rules should be stopped.
- The Customs authorities carry out scientific-research work and consultation in the field of Customs practice.
- In accordance with established procedure the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation are informed regarding Customs issues.
- The Russian Customs Service carries out training, retraining and improvement of the skills of specialists in the field of Customs practice for public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations.
- The economic security of the Russian Federation serves as the economic basis for the sovereignty of the Russian Federation.

Exercise 8. Infinitive expressing purpose

Use infinitives from the box to complete the sentences below.

- to protect rights and interests of citizens
- to protect (economic) interests of the RF
- to promote the development of external relations
- to protect state security
- to protect human life and health
- to make the work of the Customs more efficient
- to improve the skills of specialists

The Customs authorities

- counteract smuggling...
- prevent violation of Customs rules ...
- stop unlawful circulation across the border of goods...
- improve Customs procedures...
- maintain Customs statistics
- develop external economic relations ...
- carry out different measures ...
- control the export of strategic materials ...
- participate in developing international treaties ...
- carry out scientific-research work ...

Exercise 9. Write a Code of your group. Make use of the text.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. encourage better results | 6. _____ |
| 2. participate in ... | 7. _____ |
| 3. exercise control over | 8. _____ |

4. _____
5. _____

9. _____
10. _____

Exercise 10. Translate the following quotation.

Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident. Above all things, integrity is there portion and proper virtue.

F. Bacon

Now write what you think judges ought to be.

Exercise 11. Prepare a short talk on one of the following issues. Make use of the language box.

1. The Russian Customs Service protects economic interests of the RF.
2. The Russian Customs Service acts in the interests of every citizen and the whole population.
3. The Russian Customs authorities do a lot to improve the work of the Customs.

To begin with... Firstly... Secondly... And finally...

Exercise 12. Make up a list of questions the answers to which will make the summary of the text.

READING FOR COMPREHENSION

TEXT 2. "MOD ACT"

The short title, "Mod Act" (once known as the "Customs Modernization and Informed Compliance Act"), is a five-year culmination of an ambitious effort by the US Customs Service, the US Congress, and the private sector to update and improve Customs laws.

The "Mod Act" alters the relationship between Customs and the importer by shifting to the importer the legal responsibility for declaring the value, classification, and rate of duty applicable to entered merchandise. The responsibility to maintain and produce records was also significantly changed to reflect Customs new role of verifying declarations made at entry. Some historically traditional entry records will longer have to be produced at the time of entry but must be retained by the importer and presented later when requested by Customs for verification purposes, subject to a new record-keeping penalty for non-compliance with the request.

The "Mod Act" is comprised of four sections containing sixty-six subsections. Section A *Improvements in Customs Enforcement* strives to modernize Customs enforcement statutes by making them applicable to an automated commercial environment. It also codifies existing practices in the areas of regulatory audits, detentions, seizures, and the accreditation of private laboratories. Finally, Section A provides new penalty statutes in the record-keeping and drawback areas.

Section B *The National Customs Automation Program* reflects what Customs, the Congress, and the private sector visualize for a thoroughly modern automated Customs which is capable of processing millions of commercial importations electronically.

Once *The National Customs Automation Program* is fully operational, an importer will be able to file entries from one location for merchandise arriving at any port in the United States (known as national entry processing or remote entry filing). Moreover, importers will be able to file entry summaries and pay duties on a monthly basis, using the new importer activity summary statement.

Section B amends the laws governing drawback, entry and liquidation, payment of duties and interest, bonds, and Customs brokers. It provides for a new procedure called *reconciliation* which will allow Customs and importers to aggregate entries subject to a countervailing or antidumping duty order, or for which certain information is undeterminable at the time of entry.

Section C *Miscellaneous Amendments to the Tariff Act of 1930* amends the law in a variety of areas and enacts a few new laws. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to raise the value

of informal entries and administrative exemptions, thereby increasing their use, and to modernize the laws governing vessel entry and clearance and warehouse record-keeping, thereby facilitating Customs processing.

Section C also amends the general order warehouse laws.

The statute of limitations for duties collected pursuant to 19 USC 1592 (d) is amended to run currently with the statute of limitations for penalties under 19 USC 1592. Finally, Section C enacts new laws concerning the collection of fees for other agencies, the use of private collection agencies for the recovery of debts owed Customs, and the payment of claims from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund for Customs damage to personal property.

Section D primarily contains conforming amendments to other laws.

In addition, Section D amends the harmonized Tariff Schedule concerning entry of transportation equipment, makes the shifting of airport personnel easier, and eliminates the prohibition against using funds in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to reimburse Customs for its expenses in administering the harbor maintenance fee.

Exercise 13. Write out from the text words and phrases necessary to speak about the “Mod Act”.

Exercise 14. Choose one of the points below to make a short talk about.

1. The “Mod Act” alters the relationship between Customs and the importer.
2. Section A – Improvements in Customs Enforcement.
3. Section B – the National Customs Automation Program.
4. Section C – Amendments to the Tariff Act of 1930.
5. Section D – Amendments to other laws.

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Exercise 15. Translate the text. Chapter 1 Article 37

1. Goods brought into the Customs territory of the Community shall, from the time of their entry, be subject to Customs supervision. They may be subject to control by the Customs authority in accordance with the provisions in force.
2. They shall remain under their Customs status, if appropriate, and in the case of non-Community goods and without prejudice to Article 82 (1), until their Customs status is changed, they enter a free zone or free warehouse or they are re-exported or destroyed in accordance with Article 182.

Перевод конструкции “subject to”

Данная конструкция, распространённая в официальных документах, в основном в текстах юридического характера, имеет множество вариантов перевода: *подлежащий чему-либо; зависящий от чего-либо; подверженный чему-либо; при условии если; при соблюдении...* плюс еще более 10 значений.

Обратите внимание на перевод этой конструкции в следующих сочетаниях:

subject to appeal - подлежащий апелляции

subject to be proven - подлежащий доказательству

subject to conditions - на условиях

subject to reservations - с оговорками

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

1. Товары, ввезенные на таможенную территорию Сообщества, начиная со времени их ввоза, подлежат таможенному надзору. Они могут подпадать под контроль таможенного органа в соответствии с действующими нормами.
2. Данные товары, при необходимости, сохраняют свой таможенный статус, и в случае, если товары происходят из страны, не являющейся членом Сообщества и не нарушают

статьи 82(1), до тех. пор пока данные товары не получают новый таможенный статус, они поступают в свободную зону или на свободный склад или подлежат обратному вывозу или уничтожению в соответствии со статьей 182.

Exercise 16. Translate the text. Article 53

1. The Customs authorities shall without delay take all measures necessary, including the sale of the goods, to regularize the situation of goods in respect of which the formalities necessary for them to be assigned, a Customs-approved treatment or use are not initiated within the periods determined in accordance with Article 49.

2. The Customs authorities may, at the risk and expense of the person holding them, have the goods in question transferred to a special place, which is under their supervision, until the situation of the goods is regularized.

Семантико-синтаксический анализ предложения при переводе

Зачастую в официальных документах используется чрезвычайно сложный синтаксис, что вызывает дополнительные сложности при переводе.

Для правильного синтеза высказывания на языке перевода необходимо провести комплексный семантико-синтаксический анализ исходного текста и разбить сложные и осложненные предложения на ряд более простых смысловых групп. Иными словами, рекомендуется построить схему сложного высказывания для дальнейшей передачи ее часть за частью на язык перевода.

1. The Customs authorities/shall/ without delay/ take/ all measures necessary,/ including/ the sale/of the goods,/ to regularize /the situation of goods/ in respect of which/ the formalities/ necessary for them/ to be assigned,/ a Customs-approved treatment/ or use/ are not initiated/ within the periods/ determined/ in accordance/ with Article 49.

2. The Customs authorities/ may,/ at the risk and expense/ of the person/ holding them,/ have/ the goods in question/ transferred to/ a special place,/ which is/ under their supervision,/ until the situation/ of the goods/ is regularized.

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

1. Таможенные органы немедленно принимают необходимые меры для урегулирования ситуации с товарами, в отношении которых необходимые формальности и введение утвержденного таможенной режима, либо использование, не осуществляются в сроки, определенные в соответствии со статьей 49.

2. Таможенные органы вправе распорядиться о перемещении конкретных товаров в специальное место, находящееся под надзором таможни, до урегулирования ситуации с последними. При этом риски и расходы, связанные с перемещением, относятся на счет владельца товаров.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

- 1. Below you will find Mini-vocabulary of juridical terminology. Work in pairs. Your partner will read the English part of the given list of words and you will translate them and get one point for each correct answer. Your partner will then do the same. Compare the results.**

быть виновным в чем-либо

be guilty of smth.

быть замешанным в чем-либо

be involved in smth.

быть обвиняемым в чем-либо

be accused of smth.

быть ответственным за что-либо

be in charge of smth.

быть признанным виновным

be found guilty

быть связанным обязательством по отношению к кому-либо	be under an obligation to smb.
быть уполномоченным	be authorized
вводить в силу	put in force
взыскать с кого-либо стоимость	charge smb. (the cost of)
взять на себя вину	take blame upon oneself
виновный в чем-либо	guilty of smth.
влечь за собой ответственность	involve responsibility
возбуждать судебное дело	commence a law-suit
возбуждать судебное преследование	commence prosecution
воздержаться от предъявления иска	forbear to sue
возместить потери	make up for losses
востребовать груз	claim goods
вступить в должность	come into force
входить в компетенцию	fall into competence
выносить решение	enter a judgment
выполнять обязательства	meet one's obligation
выпускать на поруки	hold on bail
давать показания на суде	give evidence in court
делать признание	make a confession
доказывать кому-либо	prove to smb.
докладывать кому-либо	report to smb.
жаловаться кому-либо	complain to smb.
задержка в получении	delay in receipt
заканчивать дело миром	compromise an action
иметь право на...	be entitled to ...
иметь силу	hold good
иск из договора	action in contract
иск о неисполнении обязательств	action for default on obligations
лишать кого-либо чего-либо	deprive smb. of smth.
наносить ущерб	cause damage
не имеющий силы	of no effect
нести ответственность по договору	be liable under the contract
нести ответственность по закону	be legally liable
нести персональную ответственность за ч.-л	be personally liable for smth.
не причастный к делу	not proxy to a cause
обвинение в преступлении	accusation of a crime
обвинение по суду	charge in a law-suit
одобрять что-либо	approve smth.
освободить от ответственности	release from an obligation
оспаривать иск	contest a claim
отвечать за свои действия	be accountable for one's action
отказ от платежа	refusal of payment
передавать спор в арбитраж	refer the dispute to arbitration
подлежать юридической ответственности	be (legally) liable
подпадать под действие закона	come within the purview of the law
подпадать под юрисдикцию	fall within jurisdiction
передавать суду	commit for trial
представлять дело в суде	bring a case into court
предъявлять кому-либо обвинение в ч.-л.	charge smb. with smth.
преследовать по закону	to prosecute

претензия по платежу	payment claim
прийти к соглашению	come to agreement
принимать дело к производству	accept a case for proceedings
принимать споры к рассмотрению	accept disputes for consideration
приобщить к делу	enter upon the record
противоречить кому-либо/чему-либо	contradict smb./smth.
разобраться в вопросе	check into the matter
разрешить спор между собой	resolve dispute among themselves
скрывать сведения	hold back information
совершать преступление	commit a crime
соглашаться на что-либо	agree to smth.
соглашаться с чем-либо	agree with smth.
составлять акт	draw up a statement (-of-facts) act
соучастник преступления	accomplice to an offence
спор из-за разногласий	dispute of difference
ссуда под товар	loan against goods
ставить условия	make conditions
юридически обоснованный	good in law

2. Punctuate the text.

The right of appeal ensures protection of the individual against decision of Customs authorities, which are not in compliance with the law and regulations at the same time the review of challenged decisions by a competent authority and the verdicts thereon can be a suitable means of ensuring uniform application of the laws and regulations depending upon the country concerned these verdicts may or may not constitute legal proceedings or official interpretations in respect of like or similar disputes to be settled in the future national legislation shall provide for the right of an initial appeal to the Customs authorities the appeal may be made to the Customs office responsible for the decision or to a higher authority within the Customs administration in some countries, the initial appeal may be made either to the Customs authorities or to an authority independent of the Customs administration at the option of the person concerned in the final instance the appellant shall have the right of appeal to a judicial authority where an appeal to the Customs authorities is dismissed-they shall advise the appellant in writing of the reasons for the verdict and of his right to lodge any further appeal with an administrative or independent authority and of any time limit for the lodgment of such appeal the procedure for the lodgment and consideration of an appeal to the Customs authorities shall cause as little cost to the appellant as possible.

Think of the title to the above text. Choose the best title.

3. Read the following- text.

COMPLAINTS

" ...Customs and Excise is committed to providing a high standard of service to the public, but, if you are not satisfied, you may complain about your treatment by an individual officer, or about some procedure that has caused you difficulty.

If you feel you have been unfairly or discourteously treated, or some procedures have caused you difficulty, you should first speak (or if you prefer write) to:

- the individual officer,
- the officer's manager,

explaining why you are not satisfied.

If you complain in person to an officer, he or she will try to resolve the matter with you right away.

If you are not satisfied, you can ask to speak to a senior manager who will look into your complaint. You may be asked for more information.

If you have to leave before the matter can be resolved, you will be told, in writing of the outcome of the inquiry, within 10 working days.

If you complain in writing, your complaint will be acknowledged and the matter investigated. You may be asked to give more information.

When all the facts have been received, a senior manager will examine your complaint. You will be given a full explanation of the outcome in writing.

You will get a reply to your complaint in 10 working days. If the matter is not resolved within that time, you will be told when you may expect to know the outcome.

If you are not satisfied with the written reply, you may ask for your complaint to be looked at again.

A different senior manager, who has not seen your complaint before, will independently examine your appeal. You will be told of the outcome of your appeal and given a full explanation in writing. You will get a reply within 10 working days, to tell you when you may expect to know the outcome.

If you are still not satisfied, you may write to H.M. Customs and Excise Headquarters..."
(based on the text from "Complaints against Customs & Excise",
H.M. Customs & Excise, July 1993)

Taking the above text as a model write down a "Standard of Service" document for Sheremetyevo Customs:

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SHEREMETYEVO CUSTOMS

4. Read the texts given below and discuss them with your partner.

I

For a wide variety of reasons - work, study, family, marriage, desire for change, reasons of health, pension, etc. - Europeans are increasingly going to live in another country. You have the right to do this, of course, but there are, nonetheless, certain rules and regulations, which you must know and comply with. **Do you know these rules?**

II

It is not just footballers to whom the European Constitution (the Treaty of Rome) guarantees the right to work wherever they like within the European Economic Community (EEC). You may come and go in the EEC as you wish, working in the country of your choice. As a citizen of a Community country, you are entitled to do a paid job, work independently, or set up a business in another country. Your wife or your husband, and also your children, are likewise free to work in the country where you take up residence. In the case of Portugal and Spain, the free movement of workers became effective in' 1933. **What about the Russian Federation?**

UNIT 9. DRUG CONTROL

PRE-READING

Exercise 1. Drugs open the list of objects most frequently involved in CONTRABAND. Continue the list.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. drugs | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

Exercise 2. Read twenty words and phrases taken from the text on the next page and answer the following questions:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. drug trafficking | 8. flow of drug money | 15. international conventions |
| 2. drug abuse | 9. economic problems | 16. drug control laws |
| 3. illicit | 10. to corrupt | 17. to interdict |
| 4. global problem | 11. to prevent | 18. to adopt |
| 5. criminal organizations | 12. to reduce | 19. to co-operate |
| 6. violence | 13. drug addicts | 20. countermeasures |
| 7. enforcement | 14. to strengthen | |

What do you think the text is about? What title would best suit the text?

READING FOR ANALYSIS

TEXT 1. DRUG CONTROL

Humanity has used drugs since the earliest times, mainly to relieve pain or for ritual purposes. Over the past century, however, this use has degenerated into abuse, dependence and crime. In our age of intensive international exchanges, illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption have spread at an epidemic rate and reached every part of the globe. According to estimates, about forty million people throughout the world abuse drugs. Today, no-nation is immune to the devastating problems caused by drug abuse on the user, the family, the community and society at large. People are enslaved by their dependence on drugs and prevented from participating fully in society. Drug abuse and trafficking lead to the spreading of violence, increased criminality and economic dislocation.

The producers and traffickers of illicit drugs have intimidated and corrupted civil servants, taken the lives of countless enforcement officers and even destabilized entire governments. The sheer volume and erratic flow of *drug money* is polluting whole economies. Developing countries have been particularly affected by the adverse consequences of drug abuse, due to a lack of resources that prevents them from adopting the necessary defenses. Over the years, the international community has become increasingly aware of the danger it is facing and has concluded that a global problem such as drug abuse requires a global response.

States in transition, whether the transition is political, economic, or both, have unique vulnerabilities. Indeed, drug trafficking groups and criminal organizations tend to develop and flourish amidst the conditions that almost invariably accompany the transition to democracy and the free market. The political transition in South Africa, for example, has been accompanied by the development of indigenous criminal organizations and the influx of groups from outside the country, as well as an increase in the problems of drug abuse and drug trafficking and an upsurge of the violence associated with both these phenomena. Where there has been a dual transition to both democracy and a free market economy (Russia) there has been a dramatic increase in drug abuse and drug trafficking as well as in organized crime. The last decade has seen a steady increase in both drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the world, leading governments to adopt a series of wide-ranging countermeasures. New drug control laws, drafted in accordance with the International Conventions and taking into account recommendations by the United Nations, were adopted by many parliaments. The Russian Federation has now acceded to all the International Drug Control Conventions. In 1995, the Government approved a Federal Action-oriented Program of Comprehensive Measures against Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse.

The main objective of the Program was to prevent the escalation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and to reduce the level of drug-related crime. The Program envisaged the development of an adequate legal and institutional framework and the implementation throughout the Federation of comprehensive drug control measures to prevent drug abuse, promote treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts, strengthen controls over drugs used for illicit purposes, interdict illicit drug trafficking, and expand drug control contacts and cooperation at the international level.

INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Match the following words with their correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. abuse | a. unfavorable |
| 2. devastate | b. irregular |
| 3. intimidate | c. the quality or condition of being liable to be damaged |
| 4. erratic | d. wrong or bad use |
| 5. adverse | e. to picture in the mind |
| 6. vulnerability | f. to frighten (by threatening) |
| 7. upsurge | g. to ruin |
| 8. envisage | h. to prosper |
| 9. interdict | i. forward or upward movement |
| 10. flourish | j. to prohibit |

Exercise 4. Choose the words from the box which naturally go together with the nouns below.

organized	global	steady
illicit	enforcement	political
comprehensive	economic	drug
civil		

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| crime | officers |
| increase | response |
| addicts | transition |
| trafficking | measures |
| servants | dislocation |

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences by matching left and right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. No nation is immune to the devastating problems caused by ... | a. the danger it is facing today. |
| 2. Drug abuse and trafficking lead to ... | b. an adequate legal and institutional framework. |
| 3. People are enslaved by drugs and prevented from ... | c. the development of indigenous criminal organizations. |
| 4. Developing countries have been particularly affected by ... | d. participating fully in society. |
| 5. The international community has become aware of... | e. all the International Drug Control Conventions. |
| 6. The political transition in South Africa has been accompanied by ... | f. drug abuse on the user, the family, the community and society at large. |
| 7. The Russian Federation has now acceded to ... | g. the adverse consequences of drug abuse. |
| 8. The Program envisaged the development of... | h. the spread of violence, increased criminality and economic dislocation. |

Exercise 6. Make questions about the text to go with the given answers

Questions	Answers
------------------	----------------

1. How many...?	According to estimates, at least two million people.
2. (to) What...?	To the spreading of violence, increased criminality and economic dislocation.
3. Why...?	Due to a lack of resources that prevents developing countries from adopting the necessary defenses.
4.?	Yes, states in transition to democracy and the free market have unique vulnerabilities.
5. What...?	Lately the governments have adopted a series of wide-ranging countermeasures.
6. What...?	The Russian Federation has now acceded to all the International Drug Control Conventions.
7. When ...?	In 1995.
8. What ...?	The main objective of the Program was to prevent the escalation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Exercise 7. Consult the text and say what has happened in the world as far as drugs are concerned.

Make use of the following:

Since the earliest times...

Over the past century...

Over the years...

Recently...

For (some) years...

Exercise 8. Translate the following questions.

1. С незапамятных времен человечество использовало наркотики для обезболивания, не так ли?
2. Во что, однако, вылилось использование наркотиков за последнее столетие?
3. Каковы последствия злоупотребления наркотиками для человека, семьи и общества в целом?
4. К какому выводу пришло международное сообщество перед лицом такой опасности?
5. Почему криминальные наркоструктуры имеют тенденцию к развитию и процветанию в странах, переживающих переходный период в политике или экономике?
6. Какие контрмеры были приняты правительствами в ответ на постоянный рост злоупотребления наркотиками и их нелегальной торговли?
7. Присоединилась ли к настоящему времени Российская Федерация ко всем международным конвенциям по контролю за наркотиками?
8. Какова основная цель Федеральной программы всесторонних мер против торговли и злоупотребления наркотиками?

Exercise 9. Speak about the reasons that lead to the following consequences:

dependence on drugs
upsurge of the violence
economic dislocation
pollution of economics

destabilization of entire governments
corruption of civil servants
development of drug control measures
cooperation of drug enforcement bodies

You can make use of the box below.

<p>drug abuse illicit drug production and trafficking erratic flow of drug money growth of indigenous criminal organizations</p>
--

transition to democracy and the free market lack of resources
--

Exercise 10. Prepare a short talk about one of the areas below.

1. Today no nation is immune to drug problems.
2. A global problem such as drug abuse requires a global response.
3. States in transition have unique vulnerabilities.
4. The Federal Program of Comprehensive Measures against Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse (the main objectives).
5. The greater the crime, the higher the gallows. (Proverb)

READING FOR INFORMATION

TEXT 2. UN DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMMES

The UN General Assembly met in special session to look at ways of combating the widespread epidemic of violence, social upheaval and human misery brought on by drug abuse and illicit trafficking. With an estimated 40 million drug consumers worldwide, countries have come to realize that time is running out. If they are not already trapped in the web of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, they may soon be. The special session's closing document *Political Declaration and Global Program of Action* captured the spirit of co-operation at the meeting, and was complemented by a decision to declare the period 1991 - 2000 as the UN Decade against Drug Abuse.

Timely exchange of information is crucial to fighting drug trafficking. Countries cannot possibly *do it alone*. By serving as a focal point for government and NGOs (non-governmental organizations), the UN is a gold mine of information on the spread of the drug abuse epidemic, on innovative responses, on the kind of help that can be made available and on where to go to get it. Within its limited financial resources, the UN system also provides material assistance to developing countries in their efforts to curb production, trafficking and abuse of drugs.

The UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) has 114 projects under way in 49 countries. Among the Fund's ongoing investments are \$ 15 million to Thailand and \$ 20 million to India - part of an overall plan to help these countries stem the tide of drug addiction and production. Thailand is a major grower of opium, while India is the only legalized producer of the plant for medical purposes. The Fund has also provided \$ 1 million for a telecommunications network to enhance co-operation among the Caribbean countries themselves and between that region and Interpol, assisting law enforcement agencies to communicate rapidly and intercept drug traffickers.

In Bolivia, the UN Development Program (UNDP) seeks to diminish economic dependence of farmers on coca production, improve marketing of alternative crops and upgrade law enforcement. In Thailand, UNDP is co-operating with UNFDAC to promote integrated rural development. The goal is to encourage production of coffee, vegetables and other food and cash crops as alternatives to drug crops. A farmer in one Thai village exemplifies what the Program is trying to accomplish. After a switch to coffee cultivation, the farmer's income improved considerably. He used to make \$800 a year cultivating opium poppy, but after his first coffee harvest, he expected to make \$ 6,000.

The International Maritime Organization has developed guidelines to prevent drug smuggling on ships plying international routes. The International Civil Aviation Organization is studying measures, including sanctions, to ensure that commercial air carriers are not used to transport illicit narcotics.

A growing number of shared images and expressions reinforce the notion of the global village. On the positive side, the global jargon of fields like aviation, medicine or information

technology makes international co-operation in those areas possible. But the street language of drug traffickers and abusers has also entered the world vocabulary.

It is hard to remember a time when terms like *drug warlords*, *cocaine barons*, *crack*, *black tar*, *money laundering* and *nickel bag* were not part of daily newscasts. The language and experiences of a child in Bombay's shanty-towns, addicted to "brown sugar" - a heroin derivative used to lace sweets - is depressingly similar to that of the child in New York City, hooked on *crack*. Their societies share the anxiety of families, communities and national leaders desperate for ways to break the vicious circle of drug abuse and trafficking, demonstrating that the differences that separate us are less pronounced than the terrifying similarities of the menace we face.

Exercise 11. Write out from the text words and phrases necessary to speak about the UN drug control programs.

Exercise 12. Identify the main points of the text and formulate them in the form of a plan.

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Exercise 13. Translate the text. Article 99

A Customs warehouse may be either a public warehouse or a private warehouse.

- "Public warehouse" means a Customs warehouse available for use by any person for the warehousing of goods;
- "Private warehouse" means a Customs warehouse reserved for the warehousing of goods by the warehousekeeper.

The warehousekeeper is the person authorized to operate the Customs warehouse.

The depositor shall be the person bound by the declaration placing the goods under the Customs warehousing procedure or to whom the rights and obligations of such a person have been transferred.

Перевод терминологической лексики

Терминами называются точные обозначения понятий в определенной области науки, техники, искусства и др. Термин отличается однозначностью, по крайней мере в одной области деятельности, в том числе и таможенном деле, в котором сложилась своя, достаточно самостоятельная и обособленная система терминов, понятная часто только таможенникам. Многие термины в таможенной области являются международными: декларант, контейнер, тариф, конвенция, карнет. Однако есть и расхождения. Ср. *suspected container* - *контейнер группы риска*. При переводе таможенных текстов следует быть особо внимательным по отношению к так называемым псевдоинтернациональным словам, чтобы не поддаться соблазну и не употребить в переводе слово, имеющее аналогичное звучание, но далекое по смыслу в языке перевода. Так, например, слово "public" в отношении склада переводится не как «публичный», а как «открытый» (не приписной).

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

Таможенным складом может быть как государственный, так и частный склад.

«Государственный склад» - это таможенный склад, которым может воспользоваться любое лицо для складирования товаров;

«Частный склад» - это таможенный склад, зарезервированный для складирования товаров с разрешения управляющего складом.

Управляющий складом - это лицо, уполномоченное управлять таможенным складом.

Депозитор - это лицо, обязанное согласно декларации поместить товары для хранения на таможенный склад, или тот, кому такое лицо передало свои права и обязанности.

Exercise 14. Translate the text. Article 112

1. Where a Customs debt is incurred in respect of import goods and the Customs value of such goods is based on a price actually paid or payable which includes the cost of warehousing and of preserving goods while they remain in the warehouse, such costs need not be included in the Customs value if they are shown separately from the price actually paid or payable for the goods.
2. Where the said goods have undergone the usual forms of handling within the meaning of Article 109, the nature of the goods, the Customs value and the quantity to be taken into account in determining the amount of import duties shall, at the request of the declarant, be those which would be taken into account for the goods, at the time referred to in Article 214, if they had not undergone such handling. However deteriorations from this provision may be adopted under the committee procedure.

Перевод герундия

Проблема перевода герундия заключается, в первую очередь, в том, что в русском языке эта часть речи отсутствует. Поэтому следует найти средства, соответствующие основным характеристикам английского герундия, т.е. выражению свойств глагола и существительного. Если герундий в большей степени выражает протекание самого действия, то его лучше переводить глаголом:

No smoking. - Не курить.

Когда герундий выражает не действие, а его результат или состояние, то следует остановиться на существительном:

Selling shares. - Продажа акций.

В данном тексте таможенного документа, как и в других текстах официального стиля, в большей степени подчеркивается не динамика действия, а его результат или состояние. В таких текстах в переводе чаще используется имя существительное:

warehousing- складирование preserving - сохранение, сохранность determining - определение и т.д.

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

1. В тех случаях, когда образуется таможенная задолженность в отношении импортируемых товаров и таможенная стоимость таких товаров основывается на цене, реально уплаченной и/или подлежащей к уплате, включающей оплату за складирование и сохранность товаров во время нахождения их на складе, подобные расходы не должны включаться в таможенную стоимость, если они представлены отдельно от цены, реально уплаченной или подлежащей к уплате за товары.
2. В тех случаях, когда указанные товары подверглись обычным операциям по складированию, оговоренным в статье 109, характер товаров, их таможенная стоимость и количество, которые принимаются во внимание при определении размера импортной пошлины, по просьбе декларанта считаются такими же, как и товаров, не подвергшихся подобным операциям, на период времени, указанный в статье 214.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

1. Punctuate the following text.

India's National Highway 39 was the assault route used by Japanese troops during World War II now a new menace is marching along this jungle road it comes by the kilo or in tiny plastic packets labelled 'Sunflower' 'Eagle' and most appropriately 'Danger' this time the fearsome invader is heroin highway 39 has become a vital link in an increasingly important route leading out of Asia the region around the intersection of Burma Thailand and Laos that is the World's leading producer of opium poppies in the past heroin has flowed freely from Burma into Thailand and from there to the rest of the world but tougher surveillance is forcing smugglers to look for alternative pathways to the West smugglers have the option of shipping unprocessed opium to laboratories near the border from transit points pure-grade 'Number Four' heroin is

moved on to the Middle East Europe and the U. S. but a lot stays in India at least two bands of Indian rebels have become engaged in the way heroin is wasting local youth Manipur a state of 2 million people has more than 30, 000 young addicts who have begun killing drug peddlers but while local groups will not give information to Indian anti-drug authorities it's hard to infiltrate such an ethnically closed society laments a former Narcotics Control Bureau official he says people don't want to co-operate with narcotics combat in the northeast officials deny that Indian security forces are mixed up in the drug trade but at least one army major was arrested in 1988 with two kilos of heroin since then at least ten other servicemen have been arrested but not charged a western drug-control expert who visited the area once asked a senior police officer what he reckoned the corruption level to be on his force about 100% came the reply I've got men who can't afford to buy schoolbooks for their children but there's a difference between corruption of need and corruption of greed the greed is spreading and it is making India a superhighway in the international drug trade.

Discuss the results with your partner and think about a title for the text.

2. Put the following paragraphs in the correct chronological order.

COLOMBIAN COCAINE

(1) The Colombians provided a map showing exactly where the drugs were concealed. Officers flew to Amsterdam and, with the co-operation of Dutch police and Customs, the six flower boxes containing the cocaine were allowed to be removed from the KLM aircraft and sent on to Manchester. There the drugs were taken to an 'undercover' warehouse, provided by the Customs team.

(2) During one visit to the UK, they offered in the region 5,000 kilos of cocaine, worth more than £350 million, to undercover Manchester CID officers. The 'deal' was struck for about 250 kilos of the drug to be hidden among a legitimate consignment of cut flowers on a flight from Bogota.

(3) Their arrests resulted from an undercover Customs operation which began in April 1995.

(4) Two Colombians, who unknowingly teamed up with Customs officers to smuggle cocaine worth £50 million into Manchester airport, have been sentenced at Woolwich Crown Court.

(5) Manchester assistant chief investigation officer, Paul A., said: "This is a very important case, not only because it is the first time we have had any direct contact with the Cali cartel, but also because intelligence gained from this operation has resulted in the seizure of a further 2.2 tons of the drug in the UK and Poland."

(6) It is believed that both men were part of the famous Cali cartel in Colombia and involved in the shipment of large quantities of cocaine into the US and Europe.

(7) Francisco S., aged 36, was jailed for nine years for his part in smuggling 243 kilograms of the drug. Gerardo B., 48, pleaded guilty, but sentencing was delayed for a month pending medical reports.

3. Unjumble the following' paragraphs to make up two texts: "Money Laundering" and "Hazardous Substances".

(1) Drugs are hazardous substances. When examining suspect substances do not touch, taste or smell them. The chemicals used in drugs test kits are also hazardous. Amongst the contents can be acids or carcinogenic substances. Use gloves whenever possible when carrying out tests.

(2) The money laundering process is described in three separate phases: **Placement**. This is the insertion of money from an illicit into an apparently legitimate location.

(3) Drugs couriers are not always the cleanest of people. They represent a health hazard in themselves. Bear in mind the fact that a person does not have to look ill to be riddled with the

most unpleasant diseases and in fact appearances can be enhanced to look normal. Do not take chances with drugs couriers and dealers.

(4) Money laundering is a multimillion industry (in any currency). Clearly the enormous amounts of profits to be made from drug dealing have to be concealed from the authorities. If they are not concealed, then they can easily be seized or, if the national legislation does not allow seizure, they can still be an indicator of drugs activity.

(5) Drugs paraphernalia can also be dangerous in the same way as the packaging of drugs, e.g. blades and hypodermic needles. When handling these things place a barrier between your skin and the suspect item, e.g. use tweezers or a sheet of plastic.

(6) **Integration.** This term covers the movement back into commercial activity of the funds previously laundered and is therefore the last element of the process.

(7) Controlled drugs are frequently packed or concealed in such a way as to render their retrieval difficult and dangerous both in terms of immediate injury or long-term health risk to the officer. Protect your skin and clothing.

(8) **Layering.** This is the means by which a series of movements or transactions are used to mask the origins of the money.

4. Look through the following texts (I-VI) to answer the questions below.

1. Why was Fernando Rossi ordered to pay £ 5.700?
2. What did Indian Customs officials find in the parcel?
3. Why were two Somali nationals arrested?
4. In what connection is “the lining of the jacket” mentioned?
5. Who packed the drugs among furniture in a van?
6. What was hidden inside the padded covers of an address book?
7. How old was Albert Vassell?
8. What is the “City of Durban”?
9. What happened at Essex train station?
10. What types of drugs are mentioned in all the texts?

▪ TWO MEN were arrested outside an Essex train station and more than five kilos of ecstasy seized after long-term surveillance by investigation officers. The officers followed a man who arrived by ferry from Holland. He drove to Manningtree railway station where he met another man who also arrived by car.

The drugs - worth a quarter of a million pounds - were in one of the cars.

Investigators then searched three houses where they found more ecstasy and some cash.

▪ A MAN was jailed for four years for smuggling 192 grammes of cocaine -worth £21,000 - into the UK. The cocaine was hidden inside the padded covers of an address book sent by courier mail from Jamaica. Officers at Heathrow found the drugs. The parcel was delivered to an address in Hackney where 38-years-old Briton, Albert Vassell, was arrested by investigation officers from South London and Thames. V. absconded while on bail but was rearrested by police and brought to trial.

▪ TWO MEN were arrested after officers at Tilbury found 30 kilos of cannabis in a shipment of South Africans surfboards. The drugs - worth £80,000 -were hidden in wooden crates containing surfboards among cargo on the *City of Durban*. The load was cleared at Tilbury Customs and delivered to a London address where the men were arrested when they took delivery. They were charged with being knowingly involved with the illegal importation of drugs.

▪ A MAN has been jailed for 11 years for attempting to smuggle cannabis worth more than £33 million through Felixstowe last year. Officers found nine tons of the drug in a container of wax candles and carried out a controlled delivery to a warehouse near Ipswich where they arrested Fernando Rossi. R., who pleaded guilty halfway through the trial, was also ordered to pay £5,700. Sentencing of a second man was deferred pending further reports.

- TWO SOMALI nationals were arrested after a kilogram of heroin was found in the lining of a jacket and handbag sent by post to the UK from India. Officers from South London and Thames carried out a controlled delivery of the parcel to an address in London after a joint operation involving Indian and UK Customs. Indian Customs officials found the drugs during routine checks of export parcels at New Delhi post office.

- ANGLIAN Customs officers seized 30 kilos of tablets thought to be ecstasy in their third major seizure in less than a week. The drugs - worth more than £ 1 million - were found packed among furniture in a van driven by a Dutchman arriving on the morning ferry from Holland. Earlier that week officers seized 50 kilos of cannabis at Felixstowe and more than a kilo of ecstasy at Harwich. In each case one person was arrested.

5. Define the term “controlled delivery”. Discuss with your partner what kind of a technique “controlled delivery” is.

Look through the text given below and note at least one thing mentioned in the text which is new to you.

Controlled delivery is a technique that leads to the detection and arrest of drug trafficking organizers and the breakup of smuggling operations, bringing about some degree of slowdown in smuggling activity. After a drug shipment is discovered, the shipment is allowed to proceed to its destination under control and surveillance. In some cases, the drugs are kept in the shipment; in others, most of the drug is removed and some other material substituted with enough of the drug left as is required for legal prosecution purposes. Controlled deliveries usually involve drugs sent either in cargo shipments or in the mail where there is not a person present, (courier) who has the responsibility for the drugs and would know of delays caused by their detection. However, there have been a number of cases of controlled deliveries around the world involving air passenger baggage. Some of these cases have resulted from detection of baggage that has been misdirected or delayed and not traveled with the passenger.

In some countries, controlled deliveries can be conducted solely under the auspices of the Customs Service, while in others, the Customs Service is required to work with the Police; either the federal or national Police agency or local authorities. These situations also may require close co-operation with other government agencies such as the judiciary or the postal service and/or with persons involved in the transportation/trading business such as shipping company staff or Customs brokers. In almost all cases, these other people have been very willing to help with these operations, though caution must be taken that the drug shipment is not part of an internal conspiracy operation involving such outside people.

6. Insert the right words in the following- texts.

I

(1) weapons such as nerve gas can cause almost instantaneous death. (2) weapons, which consist of two chemical agents that are not highly toxic independently but become so in combination, are also lethal. (3) weapons, based on microbial or other organisms or toxins, can cause slow, painful death to thousands if used in densely populated areas. (4) weapons include “traditional” weapons used on land, sea and in the air.

biological
binary
conventional
chemical

II

At Sheremetyevo-II airport, on average, (1) is found in passengers’ (2) once every two days. In the first six months of 1996, Customs officers confiscated (3) worth \$ 53 m. Topping the

alcohol
cars, currency
food product
goods, list
luggage
something illegal

contraband(4)were(5).(6)wereadistantsecond, followedby(7)and(8).

7. The teacher calls for suggestions for each of the missing words (adjective) in the text "Russian Icons". Write up and accept any suitable adjectives - you are not looking for the "right" word, but for plausible suggestions. The discussion is important. Finally check your adjectives with the KEY.

RUSSIAN ICONS

In (1) Russia, icons (the word *ikona* in (2) means "(3) image") were (4) to people's lives, occupying a place of honour, and having (5) and (6) qualities.

The most (7) icons were created not only to be worshipped, to provide aid and healing, but also for man to find solace, joy and harmony with the world after admiring the icon's beauty. They were kept on (8) altars in the home, attached to poles at the roadsides or carried high above troops setting off on (9) campaigns. (10) icon painting embodied (11) ideas of the world through the portrayal of events from the life of Christ, the Virgin and the Saints. The symbolism of the icon was founded on the philosophy that everything in the world is only an (12) layer which obscures the (13) meaning. (14) meant the passion of Christ, (15) was the (16) colour of heaven, (17) personified joy and (18) the treachery of Judas.

The (19) Russian icons appeared in Kiev in the 10th -11th centuries. They were based on (20) prototypes, with (21) icons (22) to frescoes and their (23) colours and symmetry of composition expressing (24) calm and serenity. At the end of the 14th century Theophanes the Greek came to work in Russia and influenced (25) artists with his (26), (27) art.

One of the (28) points in Russian icons painting was the 15th century art of Andrei Rublyov. The (29) depth and (30) character of images are perfectly reflected in the composition, the (31) rhythms of lines and (32) (33) colours of Rublyov's icons. Prince Dmitry Donskoi took Rublyov's icons to the (34) battle of Kulikovo Polye (1380). Icon-painting also flourished in the (35) city of Novgorod, with a style close to folklore traditions - (36), but (37) because of the spontaneity of expression, (38) colours and (39) simplicity. At the end of the 15th century, Dionysius created masterpieces which influenced icon painting for two centuries. He was a (40) colorist, his colours forming (23) cords, especially in (41) scenes with (42) numbers of characters. In the 16th century, icons acquired a (43) character. A century later icons became (44), resembling jewelry with their (45) colours and (46) detail.

The reforms of Peter the Great led to the westernization of (47) society and with this a slump in interest in icons.

8. Read the following- text and discuss it with your partner. Answer the questions following the text.

THREATENED SPECIES

Every day 100 species of flora and fauna are lost for ever. A quarter of the Earth's estimated 5 million to 30 million plants, animals, microorganisms and ecosystems is believed to be at risk of extinction within 30 years. Their loss threatens not only the world's climate and the maintenance of oxygen in the atmosphere, but also crop breeding and such vital industries as those producing pharmaceuticals from plants. Under UN auspices, legal and technical groups worked out an International Convention to save the Earth's disappearing plant and animal species.

1. *What can you tell us about the Convention, mentioned in the text?*
2. *What is "Красная книга"?*
3. *What threatened species of flora do you know?*
4. *What threatened species of fauna do you know?*
5. *What species are especially 'favoured' by smugglers? (in what countries? on what routes? why?)*

9. Render the following in English:

Обратная сторона наркобизнеса

За торговлю наркотиками в столице работники правопорядка арестовали уже около сорока жителей Колумбии. Теперь им придется предстать перед судом. По российским законам срок тюремного заключения за торговлю наркотическими препаратами колеблется от пяти до пятнадцати лет. По оценке правоохранительных органов, в прошлом году из Колумбии в страны бывшего СНГ было отправлено примерно сорок тонн кокаина. Как утверждают международные эксперты, белое зелье хоть раз пробовали не менее 15% россиян и к началу нового тысячелетия наркоманами могут стать около четырех миллионов наших соотечественников. Основные пути доставки наркотиков в Россию - морской, т.е. через Атлантический океан в Швецию и Финляндию, откуда трейлерами психостимуляторы доставляются в Санкт-Петербург, и воздушный, а именно самолетом из Колумбии в Венесуэлу, потом судном в Италию и дальше снова по воздуху. Но, несмотря на то что столица завалена «белой смертью», стражи порядка прилагают все усилия для перекрытия наркоканалов.

(«Московская правда», 21 апреля 1998г.)

UNIT 10. WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

PRE-READING

Exercise 1. "CCC/WCO" is the title of the text on the following page. R(words given below and guess what information the text will contain.

intergovernmental	modernization
mission	anniversary
well-being of nations	to mark
assistance	a variety of activities

Exercise 2. Add 10 more words which were not given in exercise 1 but which can be used in the text devoted to the activities of the WCO/CCC

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

READING FOR ANALYSIS

TEXT 1. WCO/CCC

The Customs Co-operation Council is an independent intergovernmental body with worldwide membership whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations in the areas of compliance with trade regulations, protection of society and revenue collection, thereby contributing to the economic and social wellbeing of nations.

The organization has come to maturity; although, having been in existence for over 40 years, this is not surprising. It started out as a regional-organization, before bringing together all principal Customs administrations. It reached the 100-member mark at the beginning of the 1990s and now has 142 embers, i.e. practically all the Customs Services of the planet, so it can truly be called universal, and the new name, World Customs Organization, is fully justified. The World Customs Organization organizes up to 50 meetings a year on varied subjects such as the classification of goods in the Harmonized System, drug enforcement techniques, training methodologies, public relations, automation, etc.

In order to fulfill its mission, the WCO:

- establishes, maintains, supports and promotes international instruments for the harmonization and uniform application of simplified and effective Customs systems and procedures;
- reinforces Members' efforts to secure compliance with their legislation by endeavouring to maximize the level and effectiveness of Members' cooperation in order to combat Customs and other trans-border offences;
- assist Members in their efforts to meet the challenges of the modern business environment and adapt to changing circumstances by promoting cooperation among Members and by fostering human resource development, improvements in the management and working methods of Customs administrations and sharing of best practices.

The WCO's 140-member staff has a number of urgent projects which demand its attention: a cargo time delivery study; working with Customs administrations against money laundering, IPR violations, commercial fraud, and narcotics interdiction; maintaining the harmonized system at peak performance level; and furthering the dialogue with the private sector to develop the best practices for Customs administrations and all parties involved in international trade.

A variety of activities were undertaken by Customs officers worldwide to mark the 40th anniversary of the WCO in 1993. These included the donation of seized peanuts to a zoo for use as animal feed, the distribution of special 'International Customs Day' gifts to passengers passing through Customs control, a football tournament and a 10 km walk. Displays, exhibitions and other public demonstrations of Customs activities, together with newspaper articles, and radio and television programmes provided insights into the work of the World Customs Organization and its members.

More and more administrations are beginning to realise that the survival of Customs depends on the transformation of its "bag-opening gate-keeper" image into one of "the facilitator and protector of society". As a result, Customs officers can now be heard using words like facilitation, consultation, dialogue, image, effectiveness, etc., when describing their functions.

Since the anniversary celebrations, the WCO has forged ahead with efforts to develop a framework for a Public Relations/Communication strategy for member administrations. As one of the first steps towards achieving this goal, a survey was undertaken by the WCO Secretariat to establish Members' practices in this field. The findings of the survey and a soon-to-be-issued Public Relations/Communication Guide for Managers should pave the way for further action.

INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Find in the text words to match the following definitions.

1. to intensify, to make greater, to add to smth.
2. beginning, birth, coming into existence or use
3. promise, pledge, undertaking
4. cheating, intentional deception
5. to promote, to give aid to
6. a previously unavailable glimpse of the inner nature of things
7. to move forward with determination and purpose
8. to facilitate the introduction of smth., to prepare the way (for) smth.

Exercise 4. Make noun phrases matching left and right. Think of a good translation.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. drug enforcement | a. countries |
| 2. manufacturing and assembly | b. interdiction |
| 3. pre-shipment | c. procedure |
| 4. market economy | d. collection |
| 5. cargo time delivery | e. strategy |
| 6. narcotics | f. techniques |
| 7. revenue | g. study |
| 8. policy | h. facilities |

- 9. harmonized Customs i. makers
- 10. public communication j. inspection

Exercise 5. Make questions about the text to go with the answers below.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. What _____? | 1. An independent intergovernmental body with worldwide membership. |
| 2. Who _____? | 2. General Secretary of the WCO. |
| 3. What project _____? | 3. A project to harmonize the rules of origin for all countries worldwide. |
| 4. Who _____? | 4. Companies will. |
| 5. (to) Whom _____? | 5. The Reform and Modernization project offers assistance to Customs administration. |
| 6. Why _____? | 6. A variety of activities were undertaken by Customs officers worldwide to mark the WCO anniversary. |
| 7. What _____? | 7. Displays, exhibitions, newspaper articles, radio and television programmes did. |
| 8. What _____? | 8. They are beginning to realize that the survival of Customs depends on the transformation of its image. |
| 9. What words _____? | 9. They can now be heard using words like facilitation, consultation, dialogue, image, effectiveness, when describing their functions. |
| 10. What _____? | 10. A framework for a Public Relations/Communication strategy for member administrations. |

Exercise 6. Look at the phrases below and put them into three groups.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| origin rules | revenue collection |
| protector | bag-opening |
| consultation | facilitator of society |
| trade regulation | modernization |
| policy makers | gate-keeper |
| protection of society | diagnostic study tool |

I. Customs Administrations' responsibilities	II. The WCO's projects	III. Image of a Customs officer

Exercise 7. Translate the following questions.

1. Каким образом таможенные власти могут способствовать экономическому и социальному благосостоянию народов?
2. Где и когда был принят проект, основанный на новых правилах происхождения (товара), согласно которому компании сами будут решать, где размещать оборудование по производству и сборке?
3. Что представляет собой трехступенчатый переход ВТАО согласно ее проекту модернизации?
4. Существуют ли другие проекты ВТАО относительно сотрудничества с таможенными в их борьбе с наркотиками, отмыванием денег и коммерческими нарушениями?
5. Какие мероприятия были организованы таможенниками во всем мире в связи с годовщиной ВТАО?
6. Как таможня может изменить свой образ «сторожа, открывающего чемоданы» на образ «помощника и защитника отечества»?

7. Какие усилия были недавно предприняты ВТАО для разработки структуры по связям с общественностью?
8. Какой справочник для администраций будет вскоре выпущен?

Exercise 8. Explain the meaning of the following phrases from the text and translate them. Discuss your versions in class and choose the best.

Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

diagnostic study tool

cargo time delivery study

harmonized Customs procedure

decisions on sourcing.

Exercise 9. Sum up the text in 8-10 sentences using the language box.

The text	considers ...	emphasises that...
	calls attention to ...	reflects ...
	presents facts ...	specifies ...
	stresses the importance ...	reviews ...

Exercise 10. Prepare a short talk on one of the following points.

1. The WCO's activities.
2. Customs' image of today.
3. Customs' image of the future, as you see it.

Exercise 11. Translate:

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

"Shared responsibility" increases the legal responsibility of a better-informed importer to comply with Customs laws and regulations. Basically, shared responsibility stands for the proposition that importers and Customs have a joint responsibility to ensure that international traffic flows smoothly.

who said ?

- 1) We have learned that we cannot live alone at peace, that our own wellbeing is dependent on the wellbeing of other nations far away.

Churchill¹, Roosevelt², Voltaire³

- 2) The good of the people is the highest law.

Roosevelt, Voltaire, Cicero⁴

READING FOR INFORMATION

TEXT 2. CUSTOMS REFORM AND MODERNIZATION

Throughout history, there has been a constant evolution of the way in which people and goods have moved around the world. The challenge for Customs administrations has always been to keep pace with these developments and, at the same time, to continually develop and improve systems for their control, without causing unnecessary and expensive jams and delays.

Governments, businesses and the public are increasingly intolerant of time consuming and complicated border controls. Time is money, so the faster things arrive at their destination the better. Vast sums of money are being wasted through delays, slowness, unnecessary paperwork and high logistical costs. Losses in revenue are being incurred by the worldwide increase in organized crime, fraud and illegal fiscal practices.

Today world trade is growing very very fast - twice as fast as the growth of income, in fact: and to facilitate this trade is very important. This trade may be facilitated by the lowering of tariffs but also by the role of Customs. Customs were created in a period when their role was to stop trade rather than to promote trade. For this reason it's very important that they modify themselves, they improve their efficiency, they improve the way in which they conduct their business. They must change to facilitate the process. However, implementing changes to meet modern demands can sometimes be difficult.

Traditional values, systems and procedures are often deeply ingrained and any criticism can cause resentment. People fear the unknown and can be intimidated by change. This is where an international organization can often help by offering a positive and objective view of the problem, and then promote active internal examination and restructuring. The WCO can offer that help to its members through its Customs Reform and Modernization Programme (CRM).

The Programme has four stages which make up a cohesive and realistic programme for change.

1. The first stage, **Entry**, involves initial assessment to establish the current situation, to identify goals and decide on what needs to be done and why.
2. The second stage is the **Diagnostic Study**. It examines the strengths and weaknesses of the local environment, and then suggests solutions and designs a plan for improvement.
3. The third stage, **Implementation**, is where the Customs Reform and Modernization Programme is put into action.
4. The final stage is **Evaluation**. Here the effectiveness of the Reform and Modernization Programme is tested to see whether it has achieved what it set out to do and what it cost.

The CRM Programme can help Customs administrations become more efficient, effective and economic. As a result, a whole range of potential benefits are available to governments and society:

- the collection of more revenue;
- an increase in the detection of fraud and the smuggling of prohibited and restricted goods;
- the reduction of trading business overheads and easier access to international markets;
- better targeted training and technical assistance;
- the production of more accurate and timely statistical and management information;
- better strategic planning, output definition and performance measurement. The World Customs Organization's Customs Reform and Modernization Programme offers Customs administrations around the world the opportunity to effectively meet the challenging demands of today's highly competitive and rapidly changing world.

Exercise 12. Write out words and phrases from the text that are necessary to speak about Customs Reform and Modernization Programme.

Exercise 13. Using the words and phrases from Exercise 11, prepare to talk about the CRM Programme, include the following points.

1. The necessity of the CRM Programme for the Customs:
 - to develop and improve systems of Customs control;
 - to simplify time-consuming border controls;
 - to promote trade.
2. The four stages of the Programme.
3. Potential benefits of the CRM Programme for governments and society.

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Exercise 14. Translate the text. Article 136. 2

If the preferential tariff treatment referred to in paragraph 1 in respect of the import goods is subject to tariff quotas or tariff ceilings, the application of the rate of duty referred to in paragraph 1 in respect of the processed products shall also be subject to the condition that the said preferential tariff treatment is applicable to the import goods at the time of acceptance of the declaration of release for free circulation. In this case, the quantity of import goods actually used in the manufacture of the processed products released for free circulation shall be charged against the tariff quotas or ceilings in force at the time of acceptance of the declaration of release for free circulation and no quantities shall be counted against tariff quotas or ceilings opened in respect of products identical to the processed products.

Перевод сложных предложений

В английском стиле официальных документов используется, как правило, чрезвычайно сложный синтаксис: сложносочиненные предложения с многочисленными подчинениями и атрибутивными оборотами. При переводе, ориентируясь на нормы соответствующего стиля в русском языке, часто удается сохранить подобный сложный синтаксис. Однако, так как в русском языке мы в большей степени используем придаточные предложения вместо английских причастных, герундиальных и др. оборотов, иногда требуется разбить чересчур громоздкое предложение на два или более самостоятельных. Делается это в целях сохранения четкой логической последовательности изложения смысла. В приведенном примере последнюю часть сложносочиненного предложения можно преобразовать в отдельное предложение.

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

2. Если применение льготного тарифа в соответствии с параграфом 1 в отношении ввозимых товаров подразумевает использование тарифных квот или «потолков», на применение ставок пошлин в соответствии с параграфом 1 в отношении перерабатываемого продукта также распространяется условие, согласно которому означенная процедура применения льготного тарифа используется в отношении импортных товаров при принятии декларации на выпуск для свободного обращения. В этом случае количество импортных товаров, фактически используемое в производстве перерабатываемых продуктов, выпущенных для свободного обращения, облагается пошлиной в соответствии с действующими тарифными квотами или «потолками» при принятии декларации на выпуск для свободного обращения. При этом товары не облагаются пошлиной в соответствии с тарифными квотами или «потолками», применяемыми в отношении продуктов, идентичных перерабатываемым продуктам.

Exercise 15. Translate the text.

The total or partial relief from import duties provided for in Article 145 shall be effected by deducting from the amount of the import duties applicable to the compensating products released for free circulation the amount of the import duties that would be applicable on the same date to the temporary export goods if they were imported into the Customs territory of the Community from the country in which they underwent the processing operation or last processing operation.

Перевод причастий

Английское причастие I имеет окончание -ing и по форме совпадает с герундием, однако является другой формой глагола с другими функциями в предложении. Причастие I может выступать как часть составного глагольного сказуемого, быть обстоятельством или выполнять функцию определения. Причастие I в функции определения переводится русским причастием, сочетанием существительного с предлогом в роли определения или придаточным определительным.

Now compare your translation with the following variant.

Полное либо частичное освобождение от уплаты импортных пошлин, в соответствии со статьей 145, осуществляется путем вычитания из суммы импортных пошлин, применимых к компенсационным товарам, выпущенным для свободного обращения, суммы импортных пошлин, применяемых на ту же дату к товарам временного ввоза, если таковые ввезены на таможенную территорию Сообщества из страны, в которой они подверглись операции по переработке или последней операции по переработке.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

1. Tick the answer you think is correct:

1. WCO is situated in: a) Paris, b) Brussels, c) Moscow, d) Bonn.
2. Exchange of views and experience is important for the Customs Services of the world.
a) false, b) true.
3. 'Briefing' and 'discussion' are synonyms. a) yes; b) no.

Unjumble the words in brackets to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

- The Seminar was concluded with an official dinner _____ by the Directorate. (dehtos)
- The plan _____ measurable goals for each key activity. (rainporcste)
- The progress made toward the achievement of those goals will be _____ by the Council each year. (vatedaue)

Cross out the words that do not fit.

freight forwarder, shipper, soldier, Customs agent, conductor, transporter, bachelor, broker, pilot, charlady, intermediary

Choose the right word.

1. The briefing was followed by a three-days seminar which was exclusively _____ for the Customs officers. a) meant, b) chosen, c) done, d) held
2. The Concept of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) should be _____ between the Customs and various trade organizations. a) done, b) developed, c) written, d) considered

Discuss what other issues (besides the given below) Customs officials should discuss at the international meeting's and conferences.

- a) International narcotics trafficking;
- b) Identification of drugs;
- c) Risk assessment of airline flights;
- d) Cargo handling by shipping companies.
- e).....

2. Punctuate the following text.

International Assistance WCO has more than 100 staff out in the field at any one time in more than 30 countries around the world the eventual aim is to place 240 people in long-term posts in key locations the objective is to offer practical help in building optimum practice in Customs and revenue administrations overseas primarily through consultancy and training designed to meet individual countries' needs around 600 staff are on the International Assistance database ready to fly out where required often at short notice a request for an officer to be sent to Iraq received on a Thursday was fully met by the following Sunday close contact with the Foreign Office ensures that IA experts can be in position as soon as possible to ensure border compliance following the imposition of trade sanctions for example IA is currently awaiting the go-ahead to start setting up a workable revenue authority in Rwanda the environments we work in are often very difficult politically which can be a recipe for disaster said IA head David Garlick the first chance for IAs

to take up postings overseas in Mozambique resulted in 350 applications for a major reform project following years of civil war

3. Match the names of the UN bodies on the left with their brief descriptions on the right:

UN BODIES

1. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) countries deal with it.	is	a) the connection between crime and drug misuse and how individual countries deal with it.
2. The United Nations Commission on Narcotics and Drugs (CND)	advises	b) responsible for shaping UN policy in drug misuse matters.
3. The United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)	researches	c) governments on application of international drug control treaties. It is also produces detailed information on drug patterns.
4. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)		d) the Council on drugs matters. It is consulted by other UN on drug matters, including strategies and policies.

Compare your results with your partner's.

4. In the following text the first sentence is missing. Choose the appropriate sentence among the given versions (a-c).

The WCO's objectives related to the fight against international drug trafficking were promoted at the second World Heroik Conference, which was held in Istanbul (Turkey) in June 1995. The RILO action plans to combat money laundering and chemical diversion were endorsed, and co-operation between Customs and other drug law enforcement agencies at the various levels was promoted.

Eighteen countries are now operational within the framework of the RILO for Eastern/Central Europe with its site in Warsaw (Poland). All national units are link via modem to the WCO electronic Bulletin Board and can exchange information from Bulgaria, Russia, Romania, Poland, the Baltic states, Moldova, Belarus, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Ukraine, Albania and Slovenia. CIS countries also submit information to Warsaw and are benefiting from the monthly feedback.

- a) *The WCO legal framework for information exchange in Customs enforcement matters is implemented through the regional'ization programme.*
- b) *Most of the issues concerning control measures related to illicit drug trafficking are dealt with at regional level by the recently established Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO).*
- c) *The WCO would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Customs administrations of Canada, Finland and France for their generous support.*

5. Insert the missing- names of the organizations in the texts that follow.

Choose from the following list:

- A. European Committee to Combat Drugs.
- B. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).
- C. The Pompidou Group.
- D. The Pompidou Group.
- E. North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA).
- F. Vienna Convention.

C. World Customs Organization G. OECD.
(WCO).

1.....is involved in a wide range of matters of police interest in criminal activity. On the drugs side, it provides information about illegal movements of drugs and money internationally. It also co-ordinates extradition warrants.

2. Established by the Council of Europe,.....has a membership of 25 states.

The Group looks at addiction in Europe and aims to work at reducing demand and maintaining contact points for drug trafficking control at Europe's international airports. It seeks to widen Customs co-operation throughout Europe. With the opening up of Eastern Europe, the Group has been at the forefront in co-ordinating control efforts in the wider trading area, with the easier travel and transport facilities now available.

3. There are currently (1997) 140 countries in the.....and it includes all the major Customs authorities. The operates to standardize Customs procedures and legislation through international agreements, working in co-operation with the UN. It also has a significant part to play in Customs enforcement through its own enforcement committee by an exchange of information, particularly in the anti-drug field.

4. Did you know there is a? The Association has offices in Washington, D.C., and in Mexico City. There are future plans for an office in Canada. The Association helps members in all three countries putand its provisions to the best possible use. It also provides advice on distribution options, import-export concerns, Customs procedures, and licensing and foreign investment regulations.

5. This organization exists to co-ordinate all EC anti-drugs work. It meets six times a year. It established the European Plan which is the basis for anti-drugs work throughout the EC; a European Drugs Intelligence Unit for exchange of information between EC states; and a European Drugs Monitoring Centre for researching drugs statistics. The name of this organization is.....

6. The calls for states to implement legislation for international cooperation between signatories in drug trafficking matters to: eliminate conflicts, freeze or seize proceeds of drug trafficking, ease extradition, allow controlled deliveries, control traffic on the high seas, monitor precursor chemicals.

7. Formed in 1989 as an informal dialogue group of 12 economies,has since become the primary regional vehicle for promoting open trade and practical economic co-operation. Today, is an economic forum composed of 18 of the world's most dynamic and diverse economies, all of which rim the Pacific. Collectively, the 18 members have a GNP of 56 percent of the world's annual output and more than 46 percent of the world's total merchandise trade.

6. Discuss with your partner the following- issues:

1. Why do the Customs administrations of the world have different areas of responsibility? Does it depend only on the national legislation governing their activities?

2. What is one prime responsibility that every Customs Service has?

3. What monetary payments are associated with Customs?

4. What is 'control of goods'?

5. What is a prime contraband item in Russia?

6. Define the term 'contraband'.

7. 'The world exists on trade'. How does this affect Customs Services?

Read the text given below to compare your answers with the contents of the text.

The Customs administrations that make up the Customs Co-operation Council, have many different areas of responsibility, depending upon their internal structures, their positioning within their government service and the national legislation governing their activities. There are many variances from country to country on the particular responsibilities of their Customs Service. However, every Customs Service has one prime responsibility, that which makes them 'Customs'. This duty is the control of the flow of goods into and also, in most cases, out of a country. This covers both goods shipped commercially in some form of cargo and those transported by individuals. A part of this role involves the collection of whatever taxes, duties, fees and/or other monetary payments are required by their government. Another part of this function that is at least equal to this revenue responsibility lies within the aspect of control of goods; the detection and interdiction of contraband.

The exact definition of what constitutes contraband can again vary from country to country. For some nations, such goods as alcohol and tobacco could qualify. For most nations, pornography and firearms are high on the list. But for every count, drugs are a prime contraband item.

Trying to halt the flow of illicit drugs is an incredibly challenging task facing the world's Customs Services. The world exists on trade, with a constant flow of goods back and forth. Literally tens of million of persons cross national borders and enter a different country each day. Within this vast stream of people and cargo, drug smugglers can submerge themselves and their activities; their numbers being dealt with by the Customs Services make the detection of drug smuggling difficult.

Баландина Нина Дмитриевна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИКУМ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ
2 КУРСА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТА (ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ДЕЛО)
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