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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК для таможенников

English for Customs Officers

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Министерством образования
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в качестве учебника для студентов
учреждений высшего образования
по специальности «Таможенное дело»*



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Содержится аутентичный материал, тематически связанный с основами таможенного дела. Представленные в пособии задания ориентированы на освоение профессиональной лексики, терминологии, развитие навыков разговорной речи и активное использование специальной лексики в предметной области.

Предназначено студентам специальности «Таможенное дело», слушателям высших учебных заведений и различных курсов повышения квалификации в области внешнеэкономической деятельности, а также для самостоятельной работы студентов по освоению курса. Может быть использовано в качестве дополнительного материала на интенсивных курсах.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Понятие «таможенное дело» объединяет широкий круг вопросов экономического, юридического и организационного характера, так или иначе затрагивающих внешнеэкономическую деятельность.

В учебнике на основании документов международных организаций (WCO) и таможенного законодательства ЕАЭС освещены управленческие, экономические и правовые основы организации и осуществления таможенного дела как комплексной, междисциплинарной области знаний. Особое внимание уделено таможенному контролю и таможенному оформлению, как одним из основных функций таможенных органов, а также техническим средствам таможенного контроля и информационным технологиям, применяемым в этой сфере. Учебник подготовлен на основе нормативных источников, выдержек из международных документов, статей и других материалов, список которых представлен в конце.

Основное назначение предлагаемого учебника – оказание практической помощи лицам, изучающим профессионально-ориентированный английский язык. Курс предназначен для специалистов в сфере таможенного дела и внешнеэкономической деятельности. В нем предлагается оригинальная методика работы с материалом, которая основана на использовании разнообразных способов его подачи, систематическом повторении лексики по темам и активном применении различных коммуникативных приемов.

Учебник включает 18 тематических блоков. Их структура определяется общей целью освоения будущими специалистами лексических, грамматических и стилистических средств выражения основных понятий таможенного дела, развития навыков разговорной речи и активного использования специальной лексики в предметной области.

В каждый блок входят основные тексты по конкретной тематике таможенного дела, послетекстовые лексические и грамматические упражнения. Для более точ-

ной передачи контекстуального значения некоторые явления и понятия сопровождаются переводом на русский язык.

Наличие раздела «Follow-up activities» позволяет не только расширить словарный запас обучающихся, закрепить сформированные лексико-грамматические навыки говорения и чтения, но и расширить кругозор слушателей. Для более тщательной отработки основного тематического материала в данной части предлагается двусторонний письменный перевод отдельных предложений и фрагментов текста.

С целью контроля усвоения тематического материала и «выхода в речь» в каждом разделе урока используются более сложные упражнения – ситуативные имитации, выполнение которых подразумевает свободное владение профессиональной лексикой в пределах конкретной тематики.

Кроссворды, ребусы, задания творческого характера в разделе «Do it for fun» делают изучение профессионально-ориентированного иностранного языка более интересным и занимательным.

Раздел «Keys» содержит ответы к наиболее сложным лексическим и грамматическим упражнениям, а также решение ребусов и кроссвордов.

Автор

UNIT 1

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

TEXT 1.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- Study the following words and word combinations from the text.

seal	клеймо, печать
to verify	подтверждать, удостоверить
to evolve	развиваться
sovereignty ['sɒvrənti]	суверенитет
sovereign ['sɒvrɪn]	суверенный, независимый
nomenclature [nəʊ'menkləʃə]	номенклатура
to forge	изобретать
to be passed	быть принятым
Charter	устав
Code	кодекс
framework	структура, основа, рамка
to stipulate	оговаривать
wording	формулировка

The origin of the current Russian word for Customs “*tamozhnya*” dates back to the times of the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The word *tamga*, in Tatar, meant “a Customs tax, the official who collected it, and the stamped seal or statement verifying that it had been paid”. At that time each market had its *tamozhnya*, and the right to collect duties could be purchased from the State. As a rule this right was acquired by powerful merchants.

THE CREATION OF THE BELARUSIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE dates back to 1990s. But Customs Service on the territory of Belarus has a more than one thousand-year history. The first Customs that were called “*mytnizy*” appeared in the 9th century. They were located near bridges, river crossings, in the cities close to the main trade ways. Taxes and duties were

collected by “mytniky”. It came from the word “myto”. The words “myto” and “myt” were mentioned for the first time in the agreement between Kievan Rus and Byzantine Empire in 905. These words had the same meaning as today’s customs duty. There were different kinds of myto. There was “dry” myto collected from carriges and “water” myto that was applied for boats.

In 1991 the Belarusian office of the USSR State Customs Control was transformed into the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus. All the USSR Customs facilities that were stationed on the territory of Belarus were brought under the supervision of the newly-formed committee. That was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Belarusian Customs Service, which saw it evolve into a law-enforcement body defending economic interests of the country.

Historically, Belarus has always been a territory on the way of major freight and passenger railway and motorcar transport flows from East to West and from West to East of the European continent. After Belarus gained sovereignty in 1991, it realized it had to place more effort in guarding its economic interests and that was the main mission of Customs authorities.

Before 1991, there were four Customs stations in Belarus. Despite socio-economic difficulties the country faced after gaining sovereignty, there was an urgent need to create an integrated system of Customs Service within a short period of time in order to ensure economic security of the sovereign state. The work on forging Customs legislation started at that time.

A law “On the Fundamentals of Organization of the Customs Service of the Republic of Belarus” was passed in 1992. The document stipulated legal and organizational aspects of Customs Service and outlined its mission and goals which were aimed at protecting economic interests of the state. Two documents were adopted at that time: the Republic of Belarus State Customs Committee Regulations and the Customs Service Charter.

In 1993, the Customs Code and a law “On Customs Tariff” were passed. Since 1995, specialists have been working on unifying Customs legislations of Belarus and Russia in the framework of the Customs Union. On July 17, 1998 a new Customs Code of the Republic of Belarus was introduced. It has become the major legal document regulating the work of Belarusian Customs authorities. On February 2, 2000, new Republic of Belarus State Customs Committee Regulations were adopted.

On July 1, 2002, a Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CNFEA) of the Republic of Belarus was introduced. It had

been developed on the basis of a new (2002) wording of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. The new nomenclature is based on a ten-digit coding system. Such a classification allows to specify commodity nomenclature giving an CNFEA individual code to the goods which have the same names but different technical or consumer properties.

Since 2010 the most close and fruitful Customs cooperation of the Republic of Belarus has been conducted in the post-Soviet area in the Union State of Russia and Belarus, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

EXERCISES

I. Match the words from the text with their corresponding definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. to verify | a. to try or intend to achieve something |
| 2. to acquire | b. to develop something new |
| 3. facilities | c. to combine to make a single unit |
| 4. to guard | d. to specify as a condition or requirement (as of an agreement or offer) |
| 5. to ensure | e. to start to deal with or think about something in a particular way |
| 6. to forge | f. to obtain something by buying it or being given it |
| 7. to stipulate | g. to protect a person, place, or object by staying near them and watching them |
| 8. to aim | i. to bring a plan, system, or product into use for the first time |
| 9. to adopt | j. to make certain that something will happen properly |
| 10. to unify | k. rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose |
| 11. to introduce | l. to discover whether something is correct or true |

II. Find the words/phrases in the text which follow the verbs below.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| to collect | to gain | to outline |
| to acquire | to ensure | to unify |
| to defend | to stipulate | to give |

III. Match the major legal documents, regulating the activities of the Belarusian Customs Service, with their corresponding definitions in Russian.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. On the Fundamentals of Organization of the Customs Service of the Republic of Belarus | a. О таможенном тарифе |
| 2. The Republic of Belarus State Customs Committee Regulations | b. Устав таможенной службы |
| 3. On Customs Tariff | c. Гармонизированная система описания и кодирования товаров |
| 4. A Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Belarus | d. Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза |
| 5. The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System | e. Об основах организации таможенной службы Республики Беларусь |
| 6. The Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union | f. Товарная номенклатура внешнеэкономической деятельности Республики Беларусь |
| 7. The Customs Service Charter | g. Положение о Государственном таможенном комитете Республики Беларусь |

TEXT 1.2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE

- Study the following words and word combinations from the text.

to intertwine [ˌɪntə'twaɪn]

to entrust

under the auspices

[ˈʌndə ði:'ɔ:spɪsi:z]

rapprochement (fr.)

[ræ'prɒʃmə:ŋ] – (esp. in international relations)

переплетаться

доверить, поручать

под эгидой, под руководством, при содействии

восстановление или возобновление дружественных отношений между государствами

RUSSIA'S CUSTOMS SERVICE is intertwined with the history of the Russian state. The Russian Customs Service predates the Mongol Yoke (1237–1480). Some three centuries before, in Kievan Rus, taxes were collected for the transportation of goods through the frontiers of its individual princedoms. There were Mytnic Brigades, who were responsible for the trading and transit of Myto Duties. At the end of the 13th century the

Mytnic Brigades were replaced by Tamgachey collectors of the Mongolian Khan Horde who collected the so-called Tamgha Duty.

The Tamgha Duty proved to be one of the most profitable fees collected and was calculated according to a commodity's value. Ever since that time, this fee has come to be known as a Customs duty and its place of collection – a Customs office.

Revenue collection was entrusted to the Russian Principalities and by the 14th century the right to collect the duties and be Customs officials could be inherited or purchased in some towns, villages and small administrative settlements, the volosty.

Thus, Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years. The Russian Customs Service has always targeted smuggling. In the 15th and 17th centuries foreigners were often found to be smuggling out of Russia secret maps of its territories and its fortresses.

The Russian Customs Service has always been much more than a force for keeping out contraband. In fact, it has been a powerful administrative organ, serving mainly protectionist leaders.

The first Russian Customs statute was handed down in 1667. It was strict towards foreigners. They were allowed to trade only in frontier towns on pain of confiscation. To trade further inside the country a special tsar's certificate was required. Such protectionism held away for most of the next 300 years. All tsars (from Peter the Great to Nicolas II) approved laws limiting the import of foreign goods, thus defending Russian producers.

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

Since 1720 the major Customs officers were called Senior Customs Observers or Inspectors. According to the Manifest of the Russian Empress Elizabeth domestic Customs houses were abolished along with 17 internal trade and transit duties. Inward and outward commodity transactions were levied with an additional 13 % duty in Russian currency.

Since 1811 the Customs Division in the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance has been responsible for the management of all Customs stations. In 1864 the Customs Division was renamed the Customs Revenue Collection Department of the Ministry of Finance.

In April 1918 the basic organization of the Customs was fixed by the Sovnarkom Decree of the Government Regulation of Foreign Trade. The

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