UNIT 1
Russian Customs Service

Questions for discussion:
1. Do you know anything from the history of the FCS of Russia?
2. What happened to CS after disintegration of the Soviet Union?
3. What are the ways of further development of CS?
4. Is the work of CS profitable for the state budget?

List of terms and word combinations
1. To celebrate — отмечать, праздновать.
2. Thus — таким образом.
3. To mark — отмечать, характеризовать, показывать.
5. Development — развитие.
7. Throughout — на всем протяжении, все время.
8. Recent — недавний, последний, новейший.
9. To sign a decree — подписывать декрет.
10. To set up — учреждать, основывать.
11. Committee — комитет.
12. Rightfulness — правомерность.
15. Multifunctional — многофункциональный.
17. Qualified — квалифицированный.
19. To compose — включать в себя.
20. Customs Administration — таможенное управление.
21. To include — включать в себя.
23. A higher education establishment — высшее учебное заведение.
24. To recognize — признавать, осознавать.
25. Regional — областной, районный.
27. To pass — идти, проходить, пролетать.
28. To process — обрабатывать, оформлять, рассматривать.
29. To transfer — переносить, перемещать.
30. Budget — бюджет.
31. Approximately — приблизительно.
32. Amount — количество, величина, сумма.
33. Primary — первоначальный, исходный.
34. Customs office — таможенный пункт контроля.
35. Input — вклад.
37. Significance — важность, значение.
38. Assessment — оценка, определение ценности.
39. Destructive effects — разрушительные последствия.
40. Disintegration — распад.
41. Issue — спорный вопрос, разногласие, проблема.
42. To issue — выходить, появляться, иметь результатом, происходить, издавать.
43. To inherit — унаследовать.
44. To smuggle — провозить контрабандой.
45. Solvent — платежеспособный, кредитоспособный.
Read and translate the text:

Text 1

Each year Russian customs officers celebrate October 25th as their professional holiday. The state, by making this day a holiday, thus marked the significance of the profession and input of customs service in social and economic development of Russia, provisions for its security and sovereignty.

Throughout all recent history, which is usually recognized as started from October 25th 1991 — the day when the President of Russia signed the Decree «On setting up of the State Service Committee of the Russian Soviet Socialist Federative Republic», the service has confirmed rightfulness of high assessment of the state.

Having overcome destructive effects of disintegration of the USSR, having inherited 14 thousand kilometres of not developed borders, severely lacking professional force, the service has passed a long way of growth and development.

Customs service of Russia today is one of the largest customs services in the world. It is a multifunctional, technically equipped, dynamic structure, with more than 60 thousand qualified personnel working in it.

The FCS of Russia is composed of 7 regional Customs Administrations, 144 customs offices, including 4 specialized, 688 customs terminals, and 317 checkpoints at the state border. In its structure there is a higher education establishment — Russian Customs Academy, recognized by the World Customs Organization as one of its regional training centres.

Federal Customs Service has 7 representative offices abroad — in Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzia, Finland, Germany and Belgium. Opening of representative offices in China and Poland are being considered now.

In the territory with 11 time zones it controls successfully foreign trade turnover of Russia.

Customs officers process each year about three million cargo customs declarations and every day transfer to the budget approximately eleven billion rubles.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the profession of customs officers significant?
2. Why was October 25th made a holiday?
3. What did CS inherit after disintegration of the USSR?
4. What is the structure of the FCS?
5. Where can representative offices be found?
6. Explain the reasons of growing the share of customs payments since 1991.
7. What does FCS control?
Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>objective</td>
<td>a) близко</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to amount</td>
<td>b) выполняю, осуществляю</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to aim at</td>
<td>c) поддающийся, допускающий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparison</td>
<td>d) исполнение, действие</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approximately</td>
<td>e) пошлины</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monetary</td>
<td>f) суверенитет, независимость</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>performance</td>
<td>g) достичь, равняться, составлять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to implement</td>
<td>h) цель</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dues</td>
<td>i) денежный, валютный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capable of</td>
<td>j) сравнение, сопоставление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign trade</td>
<td>k) внешнеторговый оборот</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turnover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sovereignty</td>
<td>l) стремиться</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets:

The Russian customs has exhausted conservative methods of borders infrastructure (развитие) and is actively implementing new technologies aimed at controlling export operations, (грузовые перевозки).

Northwest Customs Administration (SZTU) was founded in 1990 and was the first out of seven (региональный) customs branches in the newly re-established Russia. Nowadays CZTU consists of 23 customs branches with 144 (таможенный пункт) covering the territory of over 1600 square kilometres. The following 71 stations currently (обслуживает) the borders of the Northwest: automobile, railway, air, river and sea customs stations. The three primary objectives of the country's customs system are (способствовать, содействовать) foreign trade development, to increase (эффективность) of customs control and to encourage monetary flow of customs dues into the (федеральный бюджет).

The Customs are implementing new advanced (технологии) in order for the new infrastructure to be capable of meeting high quality performance standards and promoting our country's economic interests in (внешняя торговля).

CZTU is actively utilizing IT-technologies, electronic avowal and preliminary information in order to expedite the process of customs clearing and increase quality control, thus promoting further integration of the Russian customs system into the information space of the EU.

Translate into English

1. Практическое значение таможенного права определяется тем, что по мере развития международных отношений, увеличение объема товарооборота между нашей страной и странами мирового сообщества все большее число граждан зависит от состояния таможенной системы и законности таможенной деятельности.

2. В современном представлении термин «таможенное дело» охватывает сложный комплекс отношений, непосредственно связанных с внешней и внутренней политикой и деятельностью государства. В рамках государственной политики таможенное дело служит удовлетворению разнообразных интересов и потребностей.

3. Основной целью таможенной политики любого государства является обеспечение его экономических интересов.

4. Таможенная система России имеет богатейший опыт защиты экономического суверенитета и безопасности государства, внутреннего рынка, отечественной торговли и промышленности.

Match the phrases with their definitions:

On arrival in most countries as a foreigner you have to show your passport, a landing card (1) and often a customs declaration form (2). You may need a visa and a vaccination certificate (3), depending on the entry restrictions (4). Customs carry out spot checks / random checks (5) on peopled luggage. They use sniffer dogs (6) to search for drugs and explosives. In most cases, you have to clear customs (7) at the port of entry (8).
Genuine refugees may try to seek political asylum (9). Customs officers also look out for illegal immigrants, some of whom may be economic migrants (10).

a) form showing how much money and what goods you are carrying;
b) permission to stay in another country to avoid political persecution back home;
c) people who try to enter from poorer countries just to get work;
d) take your bags through customs;
e) form with your personal details and date of arrival;
f) rules about who can enter a country and for how long;
g) paper proving you have had the necessary health injections;
h) checks done without warning;
i) the port or airport where you first enter a country;
j) specially trained dogs who can smell drugs and bombs.

Rewrite these sentences using phrases and collocations from the above exercise instead of the underlined words

1. You'll have to show a paper proving that you have had injections for tropical diseases when you enter the country.
2. People entering from war-torn countries often ask for permission to stay to avoid political oppression in their own country.
3. You have to take your baggage through customs if you arrive on an international flight at San Francisco airport, even if you are flying on within the USA.
4. You have to fill in a paper saying how much money you're bringing into the country before going through customs control.
5. Some of the people were people who were poor and travelling hoping to find jobs, rather than genuine political refugees.
6. Passenger to airline cabin attendant: Could you give me one of those papers for filling in my passport number and personal details before we arrive, please?
7. At the airport the security guards had those special dogs that can smell drugs.
8. You'll need a visa; the rules about who can enter the country are very strict.
9. You have to fill in the city where you first entered the country in this box here.

Additional Reading. Read the text and render it

Regulations for the Federal Customs Service of Russia

The Federal Customs Service (FCS) of Russia is a Federal executive authority, performing in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation the functions of control and supervision in the field of customs and the functions of a currency control agent and special functions of contraband control, abatement of other crimes and administrative violations.

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

The FCS in its activity is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, decrees and regulations of the President of the Russian Federation, international agreements of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, and also by present Regulations.

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

The structure of the Federal Customs Service (FCS) of Russia

- Main Inspectorial Organizational Directorate (staff of the Head of the FCS of Russia); Human Resources Directorate;
- Main Directorate for Organization of Customs Control; Main Directorate for Contraband Control; Main Directorate for Commodity Items and Trade Limitations; Main Directorate of Logistics; Main Directorate of
Federal Customs Revenues; Main Financial-Economic Directorate; Currency Control Directorate; Customs Cooperation Directorate; Directorate and General Services; Auditing Directorate; Main Directorate for Information Technologies (IT); Legal Directorate; Internal Security Directorate; Customs Inspection Directorate; Customs Statistics and Analysis Directorate; Customs Investigations Directorate; Law Enforcement Directorate.

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition from the list:

- in of at of to throughout against with for of

1. the history CS confirmed rightfulness ___________________ high assessment of the state.
2. CS is a multifunctional structure _______________ more than 60 thousand qualified personnel working _______________ it.
3. The FCS of Russia is composed _______________ regional Customs Administrations, customs offices, customs terminals, checkpoints the state border.
4. Due __________ development of infrastructure the US Customs revenues had reduced the national debt _______________ zero.
5. CS collects and protects the revenue, guards___________ smuggling and is responsible __________ law enforcement.

Complete the sentences using your words

1. The main primary objectives of the country's customs system are
2. Customs service ensures that all imports and exports^.
3. Protecting consumer safety means^.
4. Customs stations controls.
5. Contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs^.

Taking Your Treasures Home

When it comes to exporting some antique items, the word from experts is: Don't even try.

«If a valuable antique is more than 100 years old, it is almost impossible to take it out of Russia», said Oleg Stetsyura, director of Gelos auction house. «If it's between 50 and 100, your chances are better».

However, even those items can be a problem: Officials said that a U.S. diplomat was being investigated on suspicion of trying to smuggle 75 rare Soviet posters out of the country — a crime punishable by up to seven years and a 1 million rouble fine (about $ 38,660). The diplomat was allowed to fly out of Russia but the posters, said to include national treasures of museum value, were confiscated.

If in doubt, take a photo of the antique before you buy it and show it to the Federal Service for Media Law Compliance and Cultural Heritage, said Denis Lukashin, director of Art Consulting, which provides historical and chemical expertise services. The agency is known in Russian as Rosokhrankultura.

«Sometimes people face a criminal charge at the border because they were in a rush or didn't think about the necessary documentation», Lukashin said. «In one case, a person had a recently painted icon but on a very old piece of wood. Little things like that can cause you a lot of wasted time and energy».

To avoid unnecessary border conflicts, you need to obtain a document from the Culture and Press Ministry that describes your antique as having no cultural value that would prevent it from leaving the country. There are two different procedures, for older and more recently made objects.

If your artwork or object is not more than 50 years old, you need to go to the culture ministry branch on Atbat Street. Take three photos of your item, a photocopy of your passport and the proof of purchase. On site you will have to fill out a form describing your item and give all of the papers to ministry staff. A small fee is charged for the appraisal service, which you have to pay at a branch of Sberbank. Return with a receipt and instructions on where to pick up your documents when they are ready — usually within several days.

For items more than 50 years old, you have to follow a different procedure. First, call the Department of Preservation of Cultural Treasures to make an appointment. When you go to the appointment, take three colour photos of the item, a copy of your passport, and the proof of purchase or ownership of the item. Usually it takes two to three weeks to get the necessary papers ready, and even longer if additional chemical or art history evaluation is required.

If your item is proven to have cultural value but doesn't fall under a category of unexportable items, you will need to pay a State Duty fee. The fee for items more than 50 years old is 10
percent of market value, and 5 percent for items 50 years old or less.

A list of documents and rules is posted on the cultural heritage service’s web site: http://rosohrancult.ru/works/import/.

Topics for discussion

1. What are the duties of CS? What other duties can be introduced?
2. What can be done to increase customs revenue?
3. The role of the customs in collecting customs duties and taxes.

UNIT 2

The EU's Customs Policy

List of key terms and word combinations:

To facilitate — облегчать; содействовать; способствовать; продвигать.
Essential — основной, существенный.
Single market — единый рынок.
Properly — должным образом; как следует; правильно.
Application — заявление; прошение.
Preferential tariff — преференциальный таможенный тариф, расценка.
Instruments — документ, акт, механизм.
Measure — мера; единица измерения.
To ensure — обеспечивать, гарантировать.
Smooth — однородный; гладкий, ровный.
To achieve — достигать, добиваться.
To compete — конкурировать (with — с кем-л.; for — за из-за чего-л., ради чего-л.).
Global — мировой, всемирный, глобальный.
To reinforce — усиливать; подкреплять; укреплять.
To invest — помещать, вкладывать деньги, капитал.
Lack — недостаток, нехватка.
Interface — область контакта, взаимодействия.
To highlight — выдвигать на первый план; придавать большое значение.
Contribution — содействие, вклад, пожертвование; взнос.
Interoperability — функциональная совместимость, совместное функционирование сетей.
Environment — окружение, окружающая обстановка, окружающая среда.
Therefore — поэтому, следовательно.
Protection — защита, охрана; прикрытие, покровительство.
Fraud — обман; мошенничество; подделка.
Procedure — процедура.
Treatment — обращение, трактовка, толкование.
Obligation — обязательность; обязанность; долг; обязательство.
Budgetary — бюджетный.
Resources — ресурсы, средства, запасы.
Aim — цель.
To assist — помогать, содействовать.
Proposal — предложение; план.
To set out — а) отправиться, выехать, б) намереваться; в) выставлять напоказ; г) выставлять на продажу; д) излагать.
To give full account of — давать полный отчет.
Involvement — вовлеченность, участие, необходимое условие.
Stable — прочный, крепкий; стойкий; устойчивый.
Damage — вред; повреждение; убыток; ущерб.
The EU's Customs Policy. Facilitating trade

The Customs Union is a foundation of the European Union and an essential element in the functioning of the single market. The single market can only function properly when there is a common application of common rules at its external borders. This implies that the twenty seven Customs administrations of the EU must act as though they were one.

These common rules go beyond the Customs Union as such — with its common tariff and extend to all aspects of trade policy, such as preferential trade, health and environmental controls, the common agricultural and fisheries policies, the protection of our economic interests by non-tariff instruments and external relations policy measures.

Today, customs are facing new challenges: they must ensure the smooth flow of trade whilst applying necessary controls on the one hand, whilst protecting the health and safety of the Community's citizens. To achieve the correct balance between these demands, control methods must be modernized and co-operation between the different services must be reinforced.

In order that the EU’s economy can continue to compete in a global context, it is essential that customs IT systems are able to exchange electronic information and are provided with a range of interfaces with the trade, based on commonly used technology. Although Member States have already invested significantly in the development of automated customs systems, the lack of interoperability between these systems is a barrier to an effective paperless customs environment.
What is the aim of the strategy?

The strategy for the Customs Union highlights the important contribution that Customs makes in trade facilitation, the protection of the financial interests of the EU, especially in the fight against fraud, the protection of society and the harmonisation and uniformity in customs procedures and treatments.

The strategy aims to ensure that Customs authorities are in a position to meet their obligations in a changing world. Customs must have the necessary budgetary resources to be able to assist in the development of international trade, applying clear and stable rules whilst protecting society from unfair practices in international trade and from the damage which results.

To achieve the objectives of the strategy, actions are focused on:

■ Continuing the simplification and rationalisation of customs legislation, taking full account of developments in information technology;
■ Improving the application of legislation and increasing cooperation between the twenty seven national Customs authorities;
■ Improving the service to traders through closer relations between Customs and companies;
■ Improving training for customs officers and for traders;
■ Promoting international Customs co-operation, so as to promote the simplification of trade and customs procedures at world level.

Comprehension questions:

1. What are the functions of the Customs Union?
2. What is considered to be a barrier to an effective customs environment?
3. What is the role of customs in the protection of society?
4. The role of Customs consists in collecting Customs duties and indirect taxes at import, doesn't it?
5. What events/facts have altered the environment of Customs?
6. What are activities of Customs focused on?
7. Why is it important to modernize control methods?

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition from the list:

from of in at for of with out

1. Automated customs systems are aimed __________ protecting unfair and illegal trade.
2. Customs must cooperate internationally to carry __________ the duties.
3. Customs is responsible __________ protecting society, facilitating international trade.
4. Having recognized the threat __________ terrorist attacks and the role __________ organized crime, customs has to develop control methods.
5. The EU's Customs administrations will work __________ collaboration __________ law enforcement agencies.
Match the terms with their definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. co-operation</td>
<td>to start using more modern methods and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a statement</td>
<td>someone or something that is not what it is claimed to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a declaration</td>
<td>to make an organization more effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the authorities</td>
<td>d) a set of rules, laws, or principles that tell people how to behave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to modernize</td>
<td>situation in which people or organizations work together to achieve a result that will benefit all of them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. a fraud</td>
<td>a statement in which you officially give information about yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. a code</td>
<td>a small change, improvement, or addition that is made to a law or document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to rationalize</td>
<td>something you say or write, especially publicly or officially, to let people know your intentions or opinions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. an amendment</td>
<td>the people or organizations that are in charge of a particular country or area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate into English:

1. Таможенное право ЕС — особая правовая система интеграционного объединения 27 государств, которая находится в стадии формирования и постоянно меняется.
2. Российская таможня активно переходит на новые технологии контроля над внешнеторговыми операциями.
3. Внедрение автоматизированной системы таможенного оформления позволяет поднять скорость и качество обработки информации.
4. Перед таможней стоят задачи: содействие развитию внешней торговли, повышение эффективности таможенного контроля и наполнение бюджета.
5. Таможенный Кодекс предусматривает направленность таможенной политики РФ на гармонизацию и унификацию таможенного законодательства РФ с нормами международного права и обще принятой международной практикой.
6. Дальнейшая работа таможни РФ предполагает создание единой системы сбора, хранения и обработки информации всех органов государственного контроля.
7. Получение предварительной информации в рамках сотрудничества таможенных служб необходимо для минимизации угроз экономике, национальной безопасности и обеспечения всенародного развития торговли.
Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. indirect taxes</th>
<th>a) правоохранительная деятельность таможенной службы;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. to implement policies</td>
<td>b) бороться с мошенничеством;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to amend (the Code)</td>
<td>c) быть в состоянии, иметь возможность сделать что-л.;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. tight security</td>
<td>d) приводить в исполнение стратегию / политику;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to be in a position to do smth</td>
<td>e) платить по обязательствам;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. the Customs enforcement mission</td>
<td>f) бюджетные средства;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. tariff treatment</td>
<td>g) косвенные налоги;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to combat fraud</td>
<td>h) строгая изоляция, строгий режим;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. to meet obligations</td>
<td>i) вносить изменения, поправки;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. budgetary resources</td>
<td>j) скидки таможенных пошлин.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets:

Customs in the European Union — A Joint Mission Statement

In July 2005, the EU's Customs (министерство, управление) adopted the following Mission Statement:

Customs is (ответственна) both for protecting (общество) and facilitating international trade through the management of (внутренние границы) and by ensuring overall supply chain (безопасность). We are committed to:

■ Ensuring the safety and security of (граждане).
■ Protecting the (финансовые интересы) of the Community and its Member States.
■ Protecting the Community from unfair and (незаконная торговля) while supporting (законную) business (деятельность).
■ Increasing the (конкуренция) of European business through modern working methods supported by an easily (доступный) electronic customs environment.

To carry out these (обязанности), we shall co-operate nationally and internationally to combat (мошенничество), organised crime and terrorism in (сотрудничество) with other (органы власти), notably with other law enforcement agencies. Our (цель) is to operate with integrity and provide the highest possible (уровень) of service.

Use each of these collocations in sentences of your own:

External borders, to protect society from, budgetary resources, to assist, a global context, to increase cooperation, electronic information, to fight against fraud, Customs authorities, control methods, automated customs systems, financial interests.

Topics for discussion
1. The role of the Customs in importing and exporting goods.
2. Development of automated customs systems in Russia.
3. The increase of import rates.
4. The problem of export duties.

Additional Reading

Australian Customs Service Customs Warehouses

Customs has a number of assistance schemes available for industry operating in local markets.

The licensed warehouse system allows the owners of imported goods to store their goods in licensed warehouses. The goods are held under Customs control until such time as the owner is ready to enter them for home consumption and pay the duty or export them.

Goods held in this manner are referred to as Under Bond Goods. They can be dealt with only in the manner authorised by Customs as listed in the warehouse license or in any specific approvals granted in respect of the goods held. Warehouse licenses are granted for storing goods generally or for goods of a particular class. Warehouses generally operate at the wholesale level. However, Duty Free Shops are warehouses that are specifically permitted to operate at the retail level, selling goods free of customs duty, excise duty and Goods and Services Tax and, where applicable, Wine Equalisation Tax, to relevant international travellers under special conditions.

Anyone wishing to obtain a warehouse license must apply to Customs. Applications for a Warehouse License will need to include full details about the premises to be licensed and the person or group seeking the license. These details include: the type of warehouse; the types of goods to be stored; physical security of goods in the warehouse; documentary systems used to account for goods while under Customs control; and the names and addresses of persons involved in the operation of the warehouse.

The warehousing system is administered by Customs on a cost recovery basis. Warehouse licensees are required to pay an annual fee for their license. These fees are set annually. A security is also required. The amount is dependant on the number of warehouses operated and the duty liability of the goods involved.
UNIT 3
EU Customs' role in the fight against terrorism

List of words
1. To implement effective measures — приводить в исполнение эффективные меры.
2. Efficiency — действенность, эффективность.
3. To derive from — выводить.
4. To ensure control — обеспечивать контроль, надзор.
5. Annual — годичный.
6. Concern — интерес, отношение, касательство.
7. To intend — намереваться, планировать.
8. Co-ordinate — координировать; устанавливать правильное соотношение.
9. To detect illegal goods — обнаруживать незаконные товары.
10. Legitimate — законный.
11. Compliant — податливый, уступчивый.
12. Facilitation — облегчение, помощь.
15. Non-intrusive — ненавязчивый.
17. To deploy — развертывать.
18. Radiation detection portals — детектор излучения.
20. Reciprocity — взаимодействие, взаимность.
22. Partnership — товарищество, участие.
23. Chemical weapons — химическое оружие.
25. Misuse — злоупотребление, неправильное использование.
26. To focus on — сосредоточиться, обращать (внимание).
27. Internal market — внутренний рынок.
28. To relate — относиться, иметь отношение.
29. To recognise — узнавать, признавать.
30. To face — стоять лицом (к чему-л.); смотреть в лицо.
32. To smuggle — провозить контрабандой.
33. Nuclear — ядерный.
34. Consequence — (по)следствие.
35. Expectation — ожидание.
36. Threat — угроза.
37. To derive from — получать, извлекать.
38. Reward — награда; вознаграждение.
39. Trade facilitation — облегчение, помощь.
40. Authority — власть.
41. Reliable — надёжный.
42. Targeted — направленный на.
43. To relate to — устанавливать связь, иметь отношение.
44. Depend on — зависеть от.
45. Assessment — оценка имущества для обложения налогом, сумма обложения, оценка.
46. Particular — особый, исключительный.
47. Objective — цель; стремление.
49. Reciprocity — взаимность, сотрудничество.
Read and translate the texts: Text 1

The challenge

The terrorist attacks in New York, Madrid and London have changed the world in which we live. The fight against terrorism and protection of the citizens has become for governments more than an important issue; it has become a strategic issue. We are facing a serious, new challenge: How best to design and implement effective measures that will successfully defend our trading and transport system from terrorism — while preserving the efficiency of today's system and the benefits which consumers and, businesses derive from it? The European Council called for the protection of all forms of transport systems, in order to ensure effective border control and facilitate the adoption and implementation of the strategy for customs co-operation.

On an annual basis, 1600 million tons of cargo is transported by sea, and 8 million tons of cargo is transported by air, into and out of the European Community.

Worldwide container traffic is projected to grow to 510-610 million containers in 2015. A particular security concern is the potential misuse of a container to smuggle a nuclear or radiological device. The consequences of a terrorist attack related to the international supply chain would bring international transport to a halt, sea ports and airports would be closed, which would have vast consequences for the world economy.

The 2005 Commission work programme recognises that «security is one of the primary expectations of European citizens». In concrete terms, the Commission intends to focus on a common approach to border control. EU citizens will be better protected against security threats through a co-coordinated response at the external borders of the European Community.

The customs authorities of the 25 Member States play an important role in the fight against cross-border crime and terrorism. Customs expertise in controlling goods, backed up by the use of modern IT systems and an efficient risk assessment, is vital to detect illegal goods such as drugs, explosive materials or nuclear and chemical weapons.

Text 2

The EU Customs Security Programme

In the last decade, the role of customs has significantly changed from the collection of customs duties to the protection of citizens due to reduced duty rates and increased concerns for safety and security. The main task of customs nowadays in all administrations is the protection of citizens and their interests while facilitating legitimate trade.

The EU Customs Security Programme covers activities supporting the development and implementation of measures enhancing security through improved customs controls. The programme introduces proper security controls to ensure the protection of the internal market and, in close co-operation with major trading partners in the world, secure the international supply chain.

The programme balances controls with trade facilitation. Traders demonstrating compliant efforts to secure their part of the supply chain will be rewarded by benefits such as fewer controls.

- Traders are required to provide customs authorities with information on goods prior to import or export from the European Union (Pre Arrival / Pre Departure Declarations);
- Reliable traders will benefit from trade facilitation measures through the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programme;
- Introduction of a mechanism for setting uniform Community risk-selection criteria for controls, supported by computerised systems.

These three approaches are interlinked and will provide enhanced security through a combination of measures. The European Community is expecting more security and more facilitation from these rules as for example the use of advance electronic information and electronic systems for risk analysis will enable customs to identify high risk cargo bound for Europe at an early stage in the logistical process. With the new security initiative, Customs will be enabled to carry out more targeted controls on high risk shipments by means of automated systems as well as new technologies.

International customs co-operation

All these efforts have to be seen in the international context; traders request harmonised rules in order to avoid that, depending on the country of import / export, different rules have to be complied with. The European Union is therefore closely co-operating with its main trading partners such as the USA and is also closely following developments in the World Customs Organisation (WCO). Co-operation is also being launched with other third countries, in the framework of pilot projects — e.g. with China — to test secure trade lanes and / or exchange of information for security purposes. The EU’s overall objective in its international relations is mutual recognition and reciprocity of security controls and standards and of business partnership programmes.
Answer the following questions:

1. What have the terrorist attacks in New York, London resulted in?
2. What effective measures are designed to defend trading and transport system from terrorism?
3. What is considered to be of a particular concern?
4. Why is Customs expertise vital?
5. What is the main task of customs nowadays?
6. What kinds of traders will be rewarded?
7. Why is it necessary to use electronic systems?
8. What is NII equipment used for?
9. Why is radiation scanning technology useful? What does it enable?
10. Why should customs of different countries cooperate?
11. Does EU cooperate only with the 25 Member States? What is the main aim of their relations?
12. EU citizens will be better protected against terrorism, won't they? What measures will be undertaken?

Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets:

Advanced control equipment

Technology clearly has a role in increasing both the efficiency of inspecting cargo and the number of (груз, партия товара) that can be inspected. Container inspection technology is of (важный, значительный) interest because it helps customs to answer quickly and easily the security question of paramount importance «What's in the box?» Non-intrusive inspection (NII) equipment using (рентгеновские лучи) and gamma ray technologies is being deployed at border crossings and in sea- and airports. NII equipment allows customs authorities to have a (визуальное изображение) of a container's (содержимое); it is a relatively easy way to review a container's content in contrast to physically unloading a container.

Radiation scanning technology is an important tool as well. Radiation detection (ворота, портал) is already used at most of the major border crossings at the eastern land border of the European Union. Trucks bringing cargo into the European Union are passing through the portals. Currently also more and more sea ports are installing this kind of portals at the gates of (грузовой терминал). It enables efficient scanning and detection of the means of transport and the cargo with a limited (задержка, промедление) for trade.
Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to call for</td>
<td>a) заслуживающий доверия / надежный торговец</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to bring smth, to a halt</td>
<td>b) организация и технология перевозок</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. border crossing</td>
<td>c) пересечение границы</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. to adopt a strategy</td>
<td>d) выгружать, разгружать</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. IT systems</td>
<td>e) опытный план, проект, программа</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. explosive materials</td>
<td>f) внешние границы</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. external borders</td>
<td>g) требовать, обзавываться</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. reliable traders</td>
<td>h) принимать/ одобрять план, стратегию</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. pilot project</td>
<td>i) устанавливать, устраивать</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. logistics</td>
<td>j) взрывчатые вещества</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. consequences</td>
<td>k) потребитель</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. to unload</td>
<td>l) остановить что-либо</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. consumer</td>
<td>m) комплекс информационных технологий</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. to back up</td>
<td>n) поддерживать</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. to install</td>
<td>o) последствия</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translate into English:

Откройте Ваш чемодан

На мою просьбу рассказать о делах таможни последних месяцев начальник таможни столичного аэропорта Шереметьево предложил мне встать на дежурство к досмотровому окну. Пограничники проверяют документы пассажиров и, если все в порядке, разрешают им «войти» в нашу страну.

Правда, сразу в Москву не отправишься — нужно выполнить таможенные формальности, обязательные во всех странах мира. Прибывшему к нам пассажиру нужно заполнить декларацию, ответив на несколько вопросов: не ввозится ли золото, драгоценности, валюта, оружие. Аэропорт связан со всеми континентами мира. Сотни самолетов, тысячи пассажиров и бесчисленное множество чемоданов, портфелей, сумок. Через залы Шереметьевской таможни проходят деловые люди, артисты, спортсмены, туристы... Среди этого огромного потока людей, провозящих контрабанду, — единицы.

Старший инспектор встречает пассажиров. Мне, не посвященному в тонкости таможенного контроля, кажется, что он недостаточно внимателен.

Но вдруг я слышу в его голосе интонации:

- Откройте ваш чемодан!

Старший инспектор шепнул мне: «Убежден, что провозится контрабанда» и предложил прибывшему пройти в соседнюю комнату. Через минуту меня пригласили туда. Из подпоротой подкладки пиджака на стол с мелодичным звоном посыпались золотые монеты с изображением короля Георга V.

- Меня... просили... передать... одному человеку, — невнятно пробормотал пассажир.

- Опыт подсказал, выработалась определенная интуиция.

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition from the list:

with, through, in, for, of, in-, of, against, through, of f , at-, of f , from-, with, for, of f , b y

1. Container inspection is __________great importance as it defends our trading and transport system __________terrorism.
2. The European Union closely co-operates __________its main trading partners, with other third countries __________the framework __________various projects.
3. Reliable traders will be rewarded __________benefits.
4. The main task ________ customs nowadays _________ all administrations is the protection citizens and their interests.
5. Citizens will be better protected _______________security threats _______co-ordinated activities _______________ the external borders __________ the European Community.
6. Customs provides security ___________ improved customs controls.
7. Electronic systems ___________ risk analysis will enable customs to identify high risk cargo bound ___________Europe.

Use each of these collocations in sentences of your own

To make something secure, to be under regular control, to avoid the risk, cargo in transit, to ensure, passport and visa control, customs inspection of the passenger's baggage, prohibited or restricted articles, control equipment, customs officers, belongings, customs co-operation, trade facilitation, customs inspection.

Topics for discussion

1. Russian Customs contends that radiation detectors should not be installed along the Customs Union members borders of as the borders will be dissolved when the Union is implemented.
2. The customs formalities through which all passengers must pass are too strict.
3. A customs officer has no right to ask a passenger to show him personal belongings.
4. Terrorist attacks are likely to occur in foreign countries.

UNIT 4
A crucial battle in the EU's fight against drugs

Preliminary discussion:

1. What is the law in your country regarding drugs — both possession of drugs and drug dealing?
2. Are there any drugs that you think should be made legal? Which ones and why?
3. What problems have you seen in your community caused by drugs?
4. What would be the effect of legalizing drugs?

List of key terms and word combinations:

1. Drug — наркотик.
2. Frequently — часто.
3. Precursor — предтеча, предшественник, предвестник.
4. Drug precursor — исходные вещества для производства наркотиков.
5. Legitimate — законный.
6. In particular — в особенности.
7. Major — главный.
8. Source — источник.
9. Concern — интерес, забота, беспокойство.
10. Extremely — чрезвычайно.
11. Enormous — огромный.
12. Value — стоимость, цена.
15. Obvious — очевидный, понятный.
17. Therefore — поэтому, следовательно.
19. To monitor — контролировать.
20. Diversion — отклонение.
22. To prohibit — запрещать.
23. Illicit — запрещенный, незаконный.
24. To divert — отклонять.
25. To associate — ассоциировать, связывать.
27. To pose — ставить, предлагать, формулировать, являться.
28. To produce — производить.
29. On the ground of — по причине, на основании.
30. Dimension — важность, серьезность.
31. To involve — вовлекать, втягивать.
32. Profit — выгода, доход.
33. Recent — недавний, новый, свежий.
34. Hazard — риск.
35. Administration — управление, ведение, исполнительная власть.
36. Quantity — количество.
38. Notably — особенно.
39. To represent — представлять.
40. Frontier — рубеж, граница.
41. To misuse — злоупотреблять.
42. External — внешний.
43. Stimulant — возбуждающее средство.
44. In place — взамен.
45. Regulation — правило, постановление.
46. A set — комплект, набор.
47. To aim at — стремиться.
48. Community — сообщество.
49. Manufacturer — производитель.
50. To require — требовать.
51. Trade — торговля.
52. To secure — обезопасить.
53. Transshipment — перегрузка, переотправка, перевалка (с одного судна на другое).
54. Intermediary — посреднический.
55. Activities — действия, деятельность.
56. To identify — отождествлять, опознавать.
57. In addition — к тому же, кроме того.
58. To implement — обеспечивать выполнение, приводить в исполнение.
59. To establish — устанавливать.
60. Regarding — относительно, касательно.
61. Concerning — относительно, касательно.
63. Individual — единичный, отдельный, частный.
64. Authorisations — разрешение, санкция, одобрение.
65. Consignment — груз, партия товара.
66. Transaction — сделка, дело.
67. To span — соединять, перекрывать.
68. Co-operation — сотрудничество.
69. Significant — важный, существенный.
70. Purpose — цель.
71. To prevent — предотвратить.
72. Relevant — относящийся к делу.
73. Chemicals — химикаты.
74. To demonstrate — показывать, демонстрировать, служить доказательством.
75. Diversion — отклонение, отвлечение внимания, обход, отвод.
Read and translate the text:

A crucial battle in the EU’s fight against drugs

«Drug Precursors» are chemical substances frequently used to manufacture illicit drugs such as ecstasy or amphetamines manufacture. Having wide legitimate uses, drug precursors may be extremely dangerous when diverted from the licit distribution channels for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.

Ecstasy in particular is a major source of concern for the European Union. Some 2.6 million adults in the EU have used it recently, according to the report of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction.

Ecstasy poses a problem not only on grounds of the health hazards associated with its use, but also because in recent years the EU has become one of the world’s leading manufacturers and exporters of the drug, using imported precursors. And synthetic drugs are also made in the EU in large quantities. Of course what represents enormous risks for users means huge profits for the drugs «business»: one litre of some key precursors can produce amphetamine-type stimulants with a street value of more than € 500,000.

Fighting precursor diversion is therefore an absolute necessity. It is equally obvious that trade in drug precursors cannot be prohibited.

European Community legislation

Different types of administrations are involved in drug precursor control, notably Health, Police, and Customs. Today, precursor specific controls through Customs at the EU external frontier are more important than ever. When the EU precursor legislation came into force, the EU used to be an exporter of drug precursors. Today this is still the case, but the EU has also become an importer of drug precursors. Especially those precursors than are generally not produced locally and must be brought into the EU. This situation requires particular attention from EU Customs when securing the EU external frontier.

A new legal arsenal has been put in place in the EU with the entry into force in August 2005 of a set of three regulations aiming at:

■ monitoring of trade in drug precursors between the EU and countries outside the Union. It requires that all imports — including transhipment, exports and intermediary activities involving drug precursors be documented by operators, and that drug precursors be clearly identified as such. In addition, businesses trading in drug precursors have to hold a license or must be registered;

■ monitoring of trade within the EU;

■ implementing rules for the two regulations mentioned above, in order to establish the necessary procedures regarding licensing, and further detailed rules concerning the monitoring of trade. Imports and exports require prior individual authorisations where specific forms must be used. For transshipment consignments the operator must be able to demonstrate the licit purposes of the transaction.

Diversion of drug precursors is a problem with an obviously international dimension, spanning several continents. This is why co-operation between the EU and other countries has a very significant role to play in preventing relevant chemicals from ending up in the illicit manufacture of ecstasy and other dangerous substances.

Answer the questions:

1. What does the term «drug precursors» mean?
2. Why are drug precursors dangerous?
3. What kinds of administrations are involved in drug precursor's control?
4. The EU has become an importer of drug precursors. Why?
5. What are EU regulations aimed at?
6. Why is ecstasy of a particular concern for the European Union?
Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. necessary procedures</td>
<td>a) кроме того, в дополнение к</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. external frontiers</td>
<td>b) источник беспокойства / заботы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a problem of international dimension</td>
<td>c) для того, чтобы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in addition</td>
<td>d) опасные вещества</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. leading manufacturer</td>
<td>e) по причине</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. in order to</td>
<td>f) вступать в силу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. dangerous substances</td>
<td>g) необходимые мероприятия (операции)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. according to</td>
<td>h) дело международной важности</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. to come into force</td>
<td>i) основной(ведущий) производитель</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. a source of concern</td>
<td>j) согласно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. a set of regulations</td>
<td>k) внешние рубежи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. on grounds of</td>
<td>l) ряд постановлений / директив</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition from the list:

In, in, with, on, upon, in, of, between, with, against, for, of, around

1. Ecstasy ________ particular is a major source ________ concern ________ the European Union.
2. Cooperation ________ the EU and other countries has a very significant role ________ preventing the illicit manufacture ________ dangerous substances.
3. The EU has concluded bilateral agreements ________ a number of countries ________ the world to help prevent the diversion of drug precursors.
4. Co-operation ________ industry is a core element of international drug precursor control.
6. Many synthetic drugs are made in the EU ________ large quantities.

Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets:

**Bilateral agreements**

Diversion of drug precursors is a problem with an international (важность), spanning several continents. This is why (сотрудничество) between the EU and other countries has a very (важная роль) to play in preventing relevant chemicals from ending up in the illicit (производство) of ecstasy and other dangerous (вещества).

At present the EU has (соглашения) on the (предотвращение) of diversion of precursors and chemical (вещества) frequently used in the (незаконный) manufacture of narcotic drugs with 9 countries. Those are Turkey, a candidate country, the United States, Mexico, Chile, and the five members of the Andean (сообщество) (Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru; and Venezuela).

Those (соглашения) are all built on the same model. They provide for co-operation in trade monitoring and (взаимный) administrative assistance.
Translate into English:

1. The customs organs of Russia possess unique experience in combating drug trafficking, which was accumulated over years of partnership relations with customs services of various states.
2. In the early 90s, customs officers found cocaine batches in banks with labels «Pig Stew» and in packs of juice, supplied from Colombia to Russia. This year, the largest seizure in recent years was made — 237 kg of heroin. The seized heroin was packaged in juice packs. Customs officers found cocaine dissolved in wine, marijuana, camouflaged in paint. For drug delivery, they use secret compartments in railway wagons, in difficult-to-inspect parts of cars.
3. The threat that comes from drug trafficking has already taken a global character. When analyzing the statistics of drug seizures at the customs border, it can be stated that the bulk of drugs, including those that are especially dangerous such as heroin and cocaine, are imported into Russia from abroad.
4. The cooperation of the Russian customs service with foreign colleagues in combating drug trafficking is carried out on the basis of intergovernmental agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance, which have been concluded with more than 50 countries of the world.

Additional reading

_Not Guilty (L. G. Alexander)_

Going through the Customs is a tiresome business. The strangest thing about it is that really honest people are often made to feel guilty. The hardened professional smuggler, on the other hand, is never troubled by such feelings, even if he has five hundred gold watches hidden in his suitcase. When I returned from abroad recently, a particularly officious young Customs Officer clearly regarded me as a smuggler.

«Have you anything to declare?» he asked, looking me in the eyes.
«No». I answered confidently.
«Would you mind unlocking this suitcase, please?»
«Not at all». I answered.

The Officer went through the case with great care. All the things I had packed so carefully were soon in a dreadful mess. I felt sure I would never be able to close the case again. Suddenly I saw the Official's face light up.

He had spotted a tiny bottle at the bottom of my case and he pounced on it with delight.
«Perfume, eh?» he asked sarcastically. «You should have declared that. Perfume is not exempt from import duty».
«But it isn't perfume». I said. «It's hair-oil». Then I added with a smile, «It's a strange mixture I make myself». As I expected, he did not believe me.
«Try it!» I said encouragingly.

The Officer unscrewed the cap and put the bottle to his nostrils. He was greeted by an unpleasant smell which convinced him that I was telling the truth. A few minutes later, I was able to hurry away with precious chalk-marks on my baggage.

Topics for discussion

1. Drugs can help people who are ill.
2. Making drugs legal means that they can be taxed, and that means revenue for the government.
3. Drug-trafficking is not as serious as violent crime.
4. Legalising drugs could make the job of law enforcement officers much easier.
5. Alcohol and cigarettes are more harmful and are already legal.

UNIT 5
Communication Across Cultures (1)

Questions for discussion:
1. What is culture?
2. Have you ever lived in another culture? If yes, were you ever in a situation where you felt culturally unprepared? Did you feel like you did something inappropriate because you didn’t know about the culture?
3. Have you ever noticed any differences in the way people behave in other countries?
4. What influence does your own culture have on the way you see people from other cultures?

Key words and combinations:
1. To behave — вести себя.
2. To expect — ожидать.
3. Colleague — сослуживец, коллега.
4. To allow — позволять, разрешать.
5. To increase — возрастать, увеличивать(ся); расти; усиливать(ся).
8. To assume — предполагать, допускать.
9. Custom — обычай; привычка.
10. Rare — редкий, необычный, необыкновенный, замечательный, превосходный.
11. Afterwards — впоследствии, потом, позже.
12. To roll up sleeves — засучить рукава; перен. приготовиться к борьбе; к работе.
13. Sign — знак; символ; обозначение; жест, признак, примета.
14. Executive — a исполнительный; административный; n 1) должностное лицо, руководитель, исполнитель, представители деловых кругов; 2) (the executive) исполнительная власть, исполнительный орган.
15. Whilst — пока.
17. Insult — оскорбление; обида.
18. To exceed — превышать, быть больше, превосходить.
19. To blow a nose — сморкаться.
20. Strict — точный, определённый; строгий, требовательный.
22. Business card — визитная карточка.
23. To exchange — обмениваться.
24. Immediately — немедленно, тотчас же, непосредственно.
25. To establish — основывать; создавать; устанавливать, устраивать.
26. Superior — высший, старший, лучший, превосходный, высшего качества; to be superior to — быть лучше, чем (что-л.); быть выше (чего-л.); 1) старший, начальник; 2) превосходящий другого.
27. A bow — поклон.
28. To realize — представлять себе; понимать (ясно, в деталях) осуществлять; выполнять (план, намерение).
29. To clasp — сжимать, обнимать.
30. To clasp in one's arms — заключать в объятия.
31. To clasp smb's hand — пожимать кому-л. руку.
32. To greet — приветствовать; здороваться; кланяться.
33. Respect — уважение; отношение, внимание.
34. Cool — прохладный, спокойный, невозмутимый; равнодушный, безучастный; неприветливый.
35. Importance — важность, значимость, значительность.
Read and translate the text:

A World Guide to good manners. How not to behave badly abroad (by Norman Ramshaw)

We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive?

If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they're British, they'll be 15 minutes late and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke but very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

For example:

- The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

- The Germans like to talk business before dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

- Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy.

- American executives sometimes signal their feelings of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position.

When it is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal. The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather — unemotional and impersonal. In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link. «Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there».

Choose the best answer:

1. People began to study international etiquette
   a) just to get some knowledge about it;
   b) because travelled a lot;
   c) to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

2. The British are happy to discuss business matters

22
a) before lunchtime;
b) during their lunch;
c) at any time.
3. The Japanese will be shocked if you
a) put your feet on the desk;
b) bow the head;
c) are cool and reserved.
4. Rolling up your sleeves is a sign of your readiness to work in
a) Holland;
b) Germany;
c) Japan.
5. Establishing everyone's status and position is very important in
a) Holland;
b) Britain;
c) Japan.
6. have the strictest rules of social and business behaviour.
a) The British;
b) The Japanese;
c) The Americans.

Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Expression</th>
<th>Russian Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to arrange a meeting</td>
<td>a) открыто, публично</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to get down to work</td>
<td>b) опустить голову</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to take something easy</td>
<td>c) завершить сделку</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in public</td>
<td>d) старше по рангу / положению</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to complete a deal</td>
<td>e) устроить / организовать встречу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to shake hands</td>
<td>f) быть как раз вовремя, точно в назначененный час</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to lower a head</td>
<td>g) знак уважения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. a mark of respect</td>
<td>h) не волноваться, смотреть на вещи проще</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. in a superior position</td>
<td>i) обменяться рукопожатием</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. to be bang on time</td>
<td>j) засесть за работу</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the gaps

the Middle East Thailand Spain France Russia Italy America Afghanistan Pakistan

«When in Rome, do as the Romans do»

Here are some tips how not to behave badly abroad:

■ In ________ you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.
■ In ________ you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.
■ In ________ you mustn't wink. It is offensive.
■ In ________ you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that they have to give it to you.
■ In ________ you must match your hosts drink for drink or they will think you are unfriendly.
■ In ________ you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.
■ In ________ you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible. You shouldn't try to have a conversation until it is eaten.
Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition

You are reading a document about improving intercultural communication. The text includes a list of actions to improve communication, such as:

1. Avoid using slang and idioms;
2. Listen carefully and, if _________ doubt, ask for confirmation of understanding (particularly important if local accents and pronunciation are a problem);
3. Recognise that accenting and intonation can cause meaning to vary significantly;
4. Respect the local communication formalities and styles, and watch _________ any changes in body language;
5. Investigate their culture's perception of your culture _________ before entering _________ communication with them.

If it is not possible to learn the other's language, it is expected to show some respect _________ learning a few words.

Translate from Russian into English: Part 1

Нередко один и тот же жест у разных народов может иметь не только различное, но и прямо противоположное значение.

Говоря о себе, европеец показывает рукой на грудь, а японец — на нос.

Жители Мальты вместо слова «нет» слегка касаются кончиками пальцев подбородка, повернув кисть вперед. Во Франции и Италии этот жест означает, что у человека что-то болит.

Обычный утвердительный кивок головой на юге Югославии служит знаком отрицания.

Немцы часто поднимают брови в знак восхищения чьей-то идей. Но то же самое в Англии будет расценено как выражение скептицизма.

Наиболее экспрессивен язык жестов у французов. Когда француз чем-то восхищен, он соединяет кончики трех пальцев, подносит их к губам и, высоко подняв подбородок, посылает в воздух нежный поцелуй. Если же он потирает указательным пальцем основание носа, то это означает, что он предупреждает: «Здесь что-то нечисто», «Осторожно», «Этим людям нельзя доверять».

Постукивание итальянцем указательным пальцем по носу означает: «Берегитесь, впереди опасность, они что-то замышляют». Но этот же жест в Англии — конспирацию и тайну.

Движение пальца из стороны в сторону в США, Италии может означать легкое осуждение, угрозу или призыв прислушаться к тому, что сказано. В Голландии этот жест означает отказ. И если надо жестом сопроводить выговор, то указательным пальцем водят из стороны в сторону около головы.

Part 2

Я приехал в качестве посредника для выработки компромисса

Одно и то же слово в разных языках имеет различную смысловую нагрузку и игнорирование этого обстоятельства может породить множество проблем. Например, в персидском языке слово «компромисс» не обладает тем позитивным значением, как в русском и английском, где оно означает половинчатость решения, с которым могут согласиться обе стороны. В персидском оно имеет только отрицательный смысл (ее добродетель была скомпрометирована, наше единство было скомпрометировано). Аналогично и слово «посредник». В персидском — это непрошеный, назойливый человек, который вмешивается в дело без приглашения. Поэтому, когда в начале 1980 года Генеральный секретарь ООН Вальдхайм прилетел в Иран для урегулирования дела о заложниках и сделал сообщение по телевидению и радио: «Я приехал в качестве посредника для выработки компромисса», то через час после передачи разгневанные иранцы его машину забросали камнями.

Complete the sentences using your words

1. Different business cultures have different ideas about.
2. In order not to offend your foreign friends it's important.
3. A successful international businessperson must.
4. The great topic of conversation.
5. Before you go overseas on a business trip, you should.
6. People from different countries.
Topics for discussion
1. Similarities of traditions across cultures.
2. How important are cross-cultural communication skills for businesspeople?
3. All human beings are captives of their culture.
4. Choose a country and prepare a brief presentation focusing on cultural values.

UNIT 6
Business Across Cultures (2)

Key words and combinations:
1. Handshake — рукопожатие.
2. Reason — причина, повод, основание.
4. Boom — подъем деловой активности.
5. To save — спасать.
6. To socialize — общаться обобществлять; национализировать.
8. To touch — прикосновение.
10. Unfamiliar — незнакомый, неведомый непривычный.
11. Certain — уверенный; определённый.
12. Plain — ясный, явный, очевидный.
13. To rely on — полагаться, доверять, быть уверенным.
16. To greet — приветствовать; здороваться.
18. To create — творить, создавать.
19. To bow — кланяться.
20. To nod a head — кивать головой.
23. To lean — наклониться.
25. To tend — иметь тенденцию (к чему-л.); клонитьс (к чему-л.).
26. To interpret — объяснять, толковать, интерпретировать.
27. To cause — быть причиной, причинять, вызывать.
28. Instant — мгновение, момент; немедленный; безотлагательный.
29. To ease — успокаивать ослаблять, освобождать.
30. Desire — (сильное) желание (for) просьба; пожелание.
31. Disrespectful — непочтительный, невежливый
32. To vary — меняться, изменяться;
33. Circumstances — обстоятельство; случай
34. Selective — отборный отбирающий
35. To judge — судить; выносить приговор
36. To assume — предполагать, допускать
37. To locate — определять место, местонахождение
38. Appropriate — подходящий, соответствующий
39. Tight — тугой; туго завязанный
40. To maintain — поддерживать; удерживать; сохранять
41. Privacy — уединение, уединённость
42. Sincerity — искренность; честность
43. Confidence — доверие; конфиденциальное сообщение
44. To emphasize — придавать особое значение; подчёркивать; акцентировать
Questions for discussion:
1. What stereotypes do people/nations have about each other?
2. What stereotypes are there of people from your country? Where do stereotypes come from?
3. How dangerous is it to stereotype people?
4. Have you ever arrived in a country without any knowledge of the language or without knowing anyone?
5. Why is it important to know about the traditions for addressing your foreign (business) partners?

Read and translate the text:

Watch that Handshake. In other cultures, what you do may be more important than what you say

The international business community is busy learning languages.

One of the most important aspects of doing business internationally is being able to speak other languages. For this reason, there is a current boom in language learning for business people. But unless they can speak a foreign language really well, it is best to save it for socialising.

Using body language can say much more than words. But actions speak louder than words, and psychologists say that your body language is much more important than what you say. Doing the wrong thing, making eye contact, touching, using people's first names, even how you eat and drink — can all be hazardous for people who are unfamiliar with certain cultures.

Some cultures communicate using signals. Cultures are divided into «low context» and «high context». In low context cultures such as North America, Britain, Sweden and Germany, people say things very plainly, and rely on clear verbal communication. High context cultures such as France, Japan, Spain, Saudi Arabia, China and South Korea often use silence or hand signals to communicate, and this can sometimes be as important as speaking.

The handshake is a universal form of greeting. Shaking hands is often the most common form of greeting people, but even this can create problems. In Japan, people bow to each other. In England, people shake hands firmly — but not very often — while in places like Italy and France people shake hands all the time but not as firmly as the English. The Germans and the Danish nod their heads while they shake hands, as a mark of respect, while people in Mediterranean countries sometimes lean their heads backwards while doing the same thing.

Greetings with a kiss can create confusion. People from «low context» cultures tend to look into other people's eyes, but in «high context» cultures such as the Chinese and Japanese, this can be interpreted as aggressive behaviour. As a rule, though, close physical greetings such as kissing are not a good idea. For example, the British kiss each other once, on the right cheek, the French kiss each other twice, first on the left cheek and then on the right, but in some cultures, especially in the Middle East, they kiss up to four times and still shake hands!

American «openness» can cause offence. Trying to make people from other cultures feel comfortable can be confusing as well. Americans often use first names as a way of making instant friends, but this does not always work, especially with the Germans and the English. For although all three are «low context» cultures, the British and Germans are not quite as «open» as the North Americans.

Jokes are often used to ease the formality of a situation. One thing the British and Germans do share when meeting each other, however, is the desire to break the ice by making a joke. Some cultures, especially the «high context» ones, could find this rude or disrespectful. Cultures and peoples vary so much, though, that it is impossible to please all of the people all of the time. The best thing you can do under these confusing circumstances is to be polite to everyone you meet.

Answer the questions:
1. Is body language very important?
2. Name low context cultures.
3. Characterize «high context» cultures.
4. What ways of greeting people do you know?
5. What circumstances in different countries can be confusing?
6. What kind of behaviour can be interpreted as aggressive?
7. Jokes always ease the formality of a situation, don't they?
8. Are physical greetings (e.g. kisses) always preferable?
9. All cultures communicate using signals, don’t they?
10. What do high context cultures often use while communicating?
11. Does doing business internationally require the ability to speak other languages?

Complete the sentences using your words

1. Middle Eastern countries are known for .
2. Cultures and peoples vary in .
3. Confusion while communicating can be created
4. Culture is .
5. Body language includes .
6. A stereotype is based on .

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition

We often judge people ^ other cultures incorrectly because we assume that they do things for the same reasons that we do.

For example, Latin Americans shake hands a lot. They shake hands at the beginning ... a conversation and ... the end ... a conversation. They shake hands ... people when they meet someone ... the first time or ... a formal situation. So when Latin Americans judge North Americans, they think that North Americans are not very friendly; in fact, they seem rude ... the other hand, North Americans think that Latin Americans are very formal. As a second example, let's consider the Japanese student who is studying ... a North American university. He may come ... his professor and say, «I am very sorry, but I have to leave school. I have to go home to see my mother. She is very sick». While the student is saying this, he is smiling. The professor doesn't understand why the student is smiling. She thinks that it is strange ... the student to smile if his mother is so sick. The professor doesn't know that a smile may not always mean happiness. A smile may mean nervousness, also.

Therefore, when we judge others, we have to be careful ... interpreting the acts ... others. The same act may have different meanings ... different people.

Choose the best answer:

1. If locating in Egypt, business cards should be printed in
   a) in English;
   b) in Arabic;
   c) in English on one side and Arabic on the other.

   In Mexico_________ are generally not appropriate, and tight or low cut clothing is never appropriate
   a) jeans;
   b) T-shirts;
   c) skirts.

2. is important in England, and one should maintain a wide physical space when conversing. It is considered inappropriate to touch others in public.
   a) Privacy;
   b) Personal space;
   c) A simple handshake.

3. Good __________ during business and social conversations shows interest, sincerity and confidence.
   a) handshake;
   b) lunch;
   c) eye contact.

4. In Brazil never start into business discussions before your host does. Business meetings normally begin with
   a) casual «chatting» first;
   b) some drinks;
c) the main meal.
6. the head is considered the seat of the soul. Never touch someone else's head, not even to pat the hair of a child.
   a) In Mexico;
   b) In India;
   c) In Saudi Arabia.
7. The Spanish dress more _________ than many other Europeans.
   a) formal;
   b) informal;
   c) conservative.
8. Avoid the «OK» sign; in Japan it means ____________
   a) sex;
   b) death;
   c) money.
9. In Saudi Arabia do not discuss the subject of women, not even to inquire about the health of a wife or daughter.
   The topic of Israel should also be avoided _________ is an appropriate topic.
   a) Sports;
   b) Poverty;
   c) Religion.

Translate from Russian into English:

У народов различных культур существуют разные представления об оптимальных расстояниях между собеседниками. Так, немцы обычно ведут разговор, стоя на расстоянии не ближе 60 сантиметров друг от друга, в отличие от арабов, для которых это слишком большое расстояние для общения.

Наблюдая за беседой араба и немца, можно увидеть, как первый все время стремится приблизиться к собеседнику, в то время как второй делает шаг назад, увеличивая расстояние для общения. И если спросить немца, какое впечатление производит на него араб, он, скорее всего, отметит, что тот излишне настойчив и претендует на установление близких отношений. А араб наверняка охарактеризует своего собеседника как высокомерного и надменного человека. И оба, таким образом, ошибутся в своем мнении, поскольку при разговоре у каждого из них была невольно нарушена приемлемая дистанция для общения.

То же касается и восприятия пространства. Так, американцы привыкли работать в больших помещениях при открытых двух рядах. Открытый кабинет, по их представлению, означает, что человек на месте и ему нечего скрывать. Не случайно небоскребы в Нью-Йорке целиком построены из стекла и просматриваются насквозь: там все — от директора фирмы до посыльного — постоянно на виду. И это создает у служащих вполне определенный стереотип поведения, вызывая ощущение, что «все сообща делают одно общее дело».

У немцев подобное рабочее помещение вызовет лишь недоумение. Немецкие традиционные формы организации рабочего пространства — принципиально иные. Каждое помещение у них должно быть снабжено надежными (часто двойными) дверями. А распахнутая настежь дверь символизирует крайнюю степень беспорядка.

Для американца отказ разговаривать с человеком, находящимся с ним в одном помещении, означает крайнюю степень отрицательного к нему отношения. В Англии это общепринятое правило.

Американец, когда желает побить один, уходит в комнату и закрывается за собой дверь. Англичанин же с детства не привык пользоваться пространством, для того чтобы отгородиться от других. Несовпадение взглядов на использование пространства приводит к тому, что чем больше американец замыкается в пространстве в присутствии англичанина, тем тот настойчивее пытается выяснить, все ли в порядке.

Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets:

1. Many companies are now helping their (служащие) build their (межкультурные) __________ (навыки).
   They realize the (важность) of preparing them for the very different international (деловой мир).
2. In Japan, silence can be part of a (разговор).
3. In the United States, (различия) in social and economic classes (существовать), but are not emphasized.
4. Business in Spain is often obtained as a result of (личные взаимоотношения). You must be very (избирательный) when choosing your Spanish (представитель), as it is (крайне) difficult to change to another person.
5. Being in China do not use large hand (жесты). The Chinese do not (разговаривать) with their hands. Your movements may be (смущать) to your (приемающая сторона).
6. In business situations, shake hands at both the beginning and the end of a (встреча). Be sure to look directly into the person's eyes while (рукопожатие).

**Topics for discussion**

1. The «right» way to do things in one culture might be different in a different culture
2. We evaluate others based on our own perceptions of what is «right».
3. Respect for the local customs and cultural sensitivity will ensure your success.
4. Stereotypes can be harmful and hurtful, both to others and myself.
5. I see my own cultural values more clearly and understand how and why they differ from others.

**Additional Reading**

*Americans as Others See Them*

People from other countries are often puzzled and intrigued by the intricacies and enigmas of American culture. Below is a selection of actual observations by foreigners visiting the United States. As you read them, ask yourself in each case if the observer is accurate, and how you would explain the trait in question.

**India** «Americans seem to be in a perpetual hurry. Just watch the way they walk down the street. They never allow themselves the leisure to enjoy life; there are too many things to do».

**Kenya** «Americans appear to us rather distant. They are not really as close to other people—even fellow Americans — as Americans overseas tend to portray. It's almost as if an American says, "I won't let you get too close to me". It's like building a wall».

**Turkey** «Once we were out in a rural area in the middle of nowhere and saw an American come to a stop sign. Though he could see in both directions for miles and no traffic was coming, he still stopped!»

**Colombia** «The tendency in the United States to think that life is only work hits you in the face. Work seems to be the one type of motivation».
Indonesia «In the United States everything has to be talked about and analyzed. Even the littlest thing has to be “Why, Why, Why?” I get a headache from such persistent questions».

Ethiopia «The American is very explicit; he wants a "yes" or "no". If someone tries to speak figuratively, the American is confused».

Iran «The first time my [American] professor told me, "I don't know the answer, I will have to look it up", I was shocked. I asked myself, "Why is he teaching me?" In my country a professor would give the wrong answer rather than admit ignorance».

To the extent that we can begin to see ourselves clearly through the eyes of foreigners, we can begin to modify our behavior, emphasizing our most appropriate and effective characteristics and minimizing those least helpful. To the extent that we are culturally self-aware, we can begin to predict the effect our behavior will have on others.

UNIT 7

I. Preliminary Questions for discussion
1. Have you ever crossed the Russian border? How long did it take you to cross it?
2. Is it necessary to search every car, bus or ship on the border crossing? If yes, give the reasons.
3. According to your own experience say some words about the quality of work of customs officials.
4. Do you think Customs Service in Russia needs developing?

II. List of key terms and word combinations
1. To suffer — страдать.
2. Border crossing — пересечение границы.
3. Customs official — таможенный чиновник.
4. To crack down — бороться, принимать жесткие меры.
5. To reveal — открывать, обнаруживать, разоблачать.
6. To replace — заменять, замещать.
7. To halve — уменьшать наполовину, сокращать наполовину.
8. Customs duties — таможенные пошлины.
9. To launch a campaign — организовывать кампанию.
11. To suspend — временно отстранять, исключать.
13. Tough line — жесткая, последовательная линия.
14. To adopt — принимать.
15. To startle — сильно удивить, поразить.
16. Shipment — груз, партия товара; поставка, отгрузка, отправка.
17. To label — относить к какой-то категории, приклеивать, навешивать ярлык.
18. Stringent inspection — строгая проверка.
19. Fraud — обман, мошенничество, подделка.
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — Ports and border crossings throughout northwestern Russia have been jammed with trucks and ships after federal customs officials decided to crack down on the transformation of products on Russia’s borders with Scandinavia and the Baltic states. Prior to the end of the year, flowers were becoming grass, chicken legs were turning into full-grown turkeys, and — in an audacious leap of imagination — washing machines were morphing into pasta. Now, at least in one part of Russia, that may be changing.

At the start of 2001, tax duties were simplified and the previous seven tax bands replaced with four. That may have made life simpler, but the differences in tariffs-the bands are 5, 10, 15, and 20 percent — and the categorization of products continued to encourage widespread and large-scale falsification of documents. One company, a customs spokesman revealed, even tried to pass off 17,000 tons of coffee as toilet paper in an effort to halve customs duties.

Customs officials in Moscow decided enough was enough and launched an anti-fraud campaign before the winter set in, though only in the northwest. «Due to the large number of violations discovered during the inspection, a decision was made on 24 October to search all transport trucks carrying goods from what were identified as risk groups», said Yevgeny Vensko, a spokesman for customs authorities in the northwest.

At the same time, the authorities suspended the head of the Baltic customs section at St. Petersburg’s sea port, Alexander Puchkov, and dispatched inspectors to replace head of the North-West Customs Office, and his deputy. Both had resigned, reportedly for health reasons. Some Russian political analysts have interpreted the tougher line adopted in the northwest as a part of a plan by President Vladimir Putin to appoint his people to key state positions.

Whatever the politics, the economic results have been startling since customs officers began carrying out item-by-item checks on shipments of coffee, household appliances, furniture, tires and some other products. According to
federal authorities, 30 percent of goods were falsely labelled. Prior to the crackdown, Mikhail Vanin, head of the Federal Customs Committee, was asked how much money was being lost.

«I hate to think about it. I will name exact figures only to the president», was the reply quoted by the news agency Interfax. The authorities now believe that the 13 land and sea entrance points where the checks are being implemented — several in St. Petersburg port, and the rest across the regions of St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Murmansk, and Karelia — were losing up to $ 200 million annually because of false customs declarations.

«Since the more stringent inspections started, customs duties collections have increased significantly», said Irina Skibinskaya, a spokeswoman for the Federal Customs Committee. «I can't give you any numbers yet, but it's clear now that collections will be much higher than North-West Customs initially planned». Another source indicated that, when the campaign was launched, the Federal Customs Committee had ordered the customs authorities in the northwest to collect an additional 1 billion roubles (about $ 33,6 million) in 2001. According to the International Association of Cargo Importers (IACI), duties collected at Russia's checkpoints account for roughly 30 percent of the entire national budget.

IV. Comprehension questions
1. How were tax duties simplified at the start of 2001?
2. What did customs officials decide to launch?
3. Who resigned for health reasons?
4. How much money was being lost annually because of false customs declarations?
5. What percentage of the entire national product do duties collected at Russia's checkpoints account for?

V. Match the words with their Russian equivalents

| 1. налоговые категории, группы | a) exact figures |
| 2. осуществлять, обеспечивать выполнение | b) tax bands |
| 3. бытовая техника | c) customs authorities |
| 4. применение суровых мер | d) household appliances |
| 5. сбор таможенных пошлин | e) implement |
| 6. таможенные власти, таможенное управление | f) item-by-item check |
| 7. трансформироваться, превращаться | g) crackdown |
| 8. поштучная проверка | h) customs duty collection |
| 9. точные цифры | i) morph |
| 10. широкомасштабный | j) large-scale |

VI. Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets
1. The economic results have been startling since customs officers began (выполнять поштучную проверку) о shipments of coffee, household appliances and other goods.
2. Since the more stringent inspections started, (сборы пошлин) have increased significantly.
3. When (кампания была организована) the Federal Customs Committee ordered to collect an additional 1 billion roubles in 2001.
4. They decided (проверять) all transport trucks carrying goods from what were identified as risk groups.
5. The categorization of products continued (поощрять широко распространенную и широкомасштабную фальсификацию документов).

VII. Translate into English:
1. Правительство решило организовать кампанию против мошенничества до начала зимы.
2. Таможенное управление освободило от должности главу Балтийского отделения таможни морского порта.
3. Из-за большого числа нарушений закона было принято решение проверять все грузовики.
4. Ясно, что налоговые сборы будут выше, чем первоначально планировалось.
VIII. Additional Reading Task. Read the texts below. Translate the expressions and words in bold type. Render the articles

A truck driver’s nightmare

While there may be smiles and bonuses in the customs office, truck drivers and importers are suffering. «This is just a nightmare», said Valter Velsman, head of the St. Petersburg-based IACI. «They search 50 percent of all trucks coming to the border, which means they have to be fully unloaded and then reloaded».

At two checkpoints, the results have been huge queues, sometimes stretching 15 kilometres, on the Finnish side of the border. This is making life difficult for villagers close to the border. Lidia Benetska, who lives near the crossing point in Valimaa, complains that her car was damaged as she tried to squeeze past the long line of trucks. More significantly, the perfume boutique where she works is losing money.

Tourists are also incensed. «The other day I met some tourists from Germany who had just arrived from Russia. They were tired and outraged, saying that they don’t ever want to go back to Russia after spending six hours waiting to be checked on the Russian side», said Nadezhda Helge, who owns the perfume shop.

The biggest losers, of course, are the freight companies. Velsman said that losses per vehicle have been about $200 per day, while the total cost to the transport industry has been about $500,000 since the new regulation was introduced.

Some days in November, according to Lasse Koskela, duty chief of the Valimaa checkpoint, there were up to 400 trucks standing in a line, waiting to be allowed to enter Russia.

«That's not big surprise for me. I've seen how they work», was the reaction of Sergei Ivanov, a truck driver stuck in an overloaded parking lot on the Finnish side of the border, near Valimaa. He said he had moved at an average speed of five kilometres a day over the past two days. «You pull up to the checkpoint, and there's nobody there. One has just left, another is having tea and a third is off just walking around somewhere», Ivanov said.

Workload, rather than working habits, is blamed by customs spokesman Vensko. «We have only 75 percent of the staff we need», he said, and in the winter months sickness is also taking a toll.

Whether the reason is sloth or understaffing or both, Velsman of the IACI believes the authorities are not using the full capa-city of the checkpoints. «The best cargo checkpoint in Europe is located in Torfyanovka», he said, «but instead of having all eight lanes open, only one, two or sometimes three work. They can inspect 1,300 trucks a day, but handle only 250». That capacity is sorely needed. According to other figures from the IACI, 250,000 trucks crossed the border at Torfyanovka in 2000, and that figure had been due to rise by 20 percent before tile new inspections, suggesting that the flow of trucks over the border has dropped by more than two-thirds.

He appears to be right, at least in some places. In recent weeks, some bottlenecks have eased a little as more lanes were opened. In late December, officials claimed that waiting times were down from 72 hours to 24 hours at Valimaa and to 48 hours at another crossing point, in Brusnichnoye. «The number of trucks passing through customs has increased from 500 to 900 a day», said Vensko.

Even worse in Petersburg

In contrast, however, the situation in the St. Petersburg seaport has worsened. Ships wishing to dock were being turned back in December, with the port almost out of storage space, according to PKT, one of the largest container cargo operators in northwestern Russia. Passing through customs was taking 12 days, rather than the usual five, the company reported.

«The capacity of the storage lot is 8,500 containers, and, we have 9,715 standing here at the moment. So instead of two levels there are three in some places, which makes it more difficult to process the cargo and slows done all the work», said Alexander Svetlichny, director of the port’s container terminal. Eighty percent of containers with goods on the watch list are now subjected to item-by- item searches, up from 55 percent before 24 October.

But Tatyana Ogorodnikova, the manager of a local cargo company, Baltic Transportation Systems, said the situation looks typical to her. «These are recurring problems for the port. There were always delays at the port linked to processing automobiles, cargo, and so on», she said.

Svetlichny fears the checks could hamper the port's development. Speaking just before the year's end, he said 80 percent more cargo — or 340,00020 — foot equivalent units (FEUs) — had passed through the port than in 2000, while storage capacity had increased by 25 percent. The port has ambitious plans to raise the volume of cargo to 1,6 million TEU s by 2010. «Many foreign companies have asked us ... to handle more cargo, but we've been putting them off because we have no space. This new [customs] policy won't help», Svetlichny said.
Others prefer to look backwards for hope. «Everything is going to be fine as soon as inspectors from Moscow leave the checkpoints», claims a member of the International Association of Cargo Importers. «Customs will work the same way it did before [they] showed up».

IX. Using prepositions — Revision

for in for of at out on down on

Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable preposition from the list above

1. One company tried to pass ____________ 17,000 tons of coffee as toilet paper ____________ an effort to halve customs duties.
2. Both had resigned ____________ health ____________ reasons.
3. They began carrying __________ item-by-item checks __________ shipments of goods.
4. Officials decided to crack ______________ the transformation of products.
5. Duties collected ____________ Russia's checkpoints account __________ roughly 30 percent of entire national budget.

X. Complete the sentences using your words
1. Tax duties were simplified...
2. Customs officials decided to launch...
3. The authorities believe that...
4. Since the more stringent inspections started...
5. The Federal Customs Committee ordered...

XI. Topics for discussion
1. Who were suffering most while the authorities were checking all the transport trucks? How could it have been changed?
2. What was the situation in the St.-Petersburg seaport?
3. What measures should be taken to prevent delays on the border crossings?
4. What is the reason of transformation of products on Russia's borders? How could the customs authorities change the situation?
5. What new regulations must be introduced to improve the work of customs? Give your suggestions.
6. «Customs will always work the same way». Do you agree to this statement?

UNIT 2

Preliminary
I. Questions for discussion
1. Why do we need Customs Regulations?
2. Why should we learn Customs Regulations of other countries?
3. What do you know about the customs territory of the Russian Federation?

II. List of key terms and word combinations

- Customs Regulations — таможенное регулирование.
- Customs System — таможенное дело.
- To be subject to jurisdiction — находиться в ведении.
- To establish — устанавливать.
- Observance — соблюдение (закона).
- To enable — давать возможность или право что-либо сделать.
- To convey — перевозить, переправлять.
- Merchandise — товары.
- Means of transport — транспортные средства.
- Hereafter — далее.
- Customs border — таможенная граница.
- To exercise — осуществлять, использовать, применять.
- Customs legislation — таможенное законодательство.
- Effective — действующий, эффективный, фактический.
- Foreign Trade Activities — внешнеэкономическая деятельность.
To incorporate — содержать в себе, соединяться.
Facility — возможность, средство.
Prohibition — запрет.
Restriction — ограничение.
To ensure — обеспечивать, гарантировать.
To stipulate — устанавливать, оговаривать.
Conveyance — перемещение, перевозка.
To warrant — подтверждать, гарантировать.
Uniformity of application - единообразное применение.
General supervision — общее руководство, контроль.
Customs authorities — таможенные органы.
To amend — улучшать, совершенствовать, вносить поправки.
In conformity with — в соответствии с.
Man-made — искусственный.
Installation — установка.
To constitute — составлять, создавать, основывать.
To regard — рассматривать, относить.
Pursuant — соответствующий, согласующийся.
Instance — исключение, отдельный пример, случай.
To coincide — совпадать, соглашаться.
To comprise — включать, содержать, составлять.
Herein — в этом, здесь, при сем.
Adoption — принятие, установление.
Relations — отношения.
Customs control measures — таможенный контроль.
Complaints to legal acts — обжалование актов.
Customs offices — таможенные органы.
Customs officers — таможенные должностные лица.
To result from — вытекать.
Customs procedure — таможенный режим.
Levying — введение, наложение (пошлин, налогов).
Dutiable payment — таможенные платежи.
Applicable — применимый, подходящий.
Latter — последний (из двух названных).
To govern — править, управлять, регулировать.
Predicated — утвержденный, заявленный.
Hereinafter — далее.
Federal statute — федеральный закон.
Adopted pursuant — принятый в соответствии с.
Pertinent decree — соответствующий указ, декрет.
Resolution — постановление.
To pertain — принадлежать, относиться.
To apply to — применять.
Enactment — введение закона в действие.
To have no retroactive effect — не иметь обратной силы.
International treaty — международный договор.
Party — договаривающаяся сторона, участник (договора).
To go into effect — вступать в силу.
To set forth — устанавливать, формулировать.
Respective clause— соответствующее постановление, статья, пункт.
Intent — намерение, цель.
Enforcement — правоприменение, наблюдение за проведением закона в жизнь.

III. Read and translate the text
The Customs Code of The Russian Federation
Chapter 1. BASIC PRINCIPLES

36
Article 1. Customs Regulations and the Customs System of the Russian Federation

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the customs regulations are subject to the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in establishing the norms and the rules whose observance shall enable persons to fulfill their rights to convey merchandise and means of transport across the customs border of the Russian Federation (hereinafter, the customs border). The customs regulations shall be exercised in accordance with the customs legislation of the Russian Federation and the effective Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the State Regulation of Foreign Trade Activities.

2. The customs system incorporates the methods and the facilities applied to ensure the observance of customs-tariff regulations, prohibitions, and restrictions stipulated by the effective Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the State Regulation of Foreign Trade Activities associated with conveyance of merchandise and means of transport across the customs border.

3. In accordance with Russian federal legislation, the Government of the Russian Federation exercises general supervision of the customs system. The Federal Customs Authority shall warrant proper fulfilment of customs-related tasks and uniformity of application by all customs authorities of the customs legislation of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Russian Federation.

4. The Russian Federation participates in international cooperation in the field of customs regulations with a view to harmonizing and amending the customs legislation of the Russian Federation in conformity with generally recognized international norms and practices.

Article 2. Customs Territory and Customs Border of the Russian Federation

1. The territory of the Russian Federation constitutes the only customs territory of the Russian Federation.

2. The customs territory of the Russian Federation also includes man-made islands, installations, and structures situated in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation as well as those located on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation subject to the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in accordance with Russian federal law.

3. The territory of the Russian Federation may incorporate special economic zones set up in accordance with Russian federal legislation, which constitute an integral part of the customs territory of the Russian Federation. The merchandise placed on the territory of said special economic zones shall be regarded as situated outside the customs territory of the Russian Federation in terms of its liability for customs duties, taxes, and economic prohibitions and restrictions pursuant to the effective Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the State Regulation of Foreign Trade Activities, except in those instances stipulated by this Customs Code and other federal laws.

4. The boundaries of the customs territory of the Russian Federation, including the perimeters of the territories specified in Items 2 and 3 herein, shall comprise the customs border of the Russian Federation.

5. The customs border coincides with the State Border of the Russian Federation except the boundaries of the territories specified in Items 2 and 3 herein.

IV. Comprehension questions

1. What jurisdiction are the Customs Regulations subject to?
2. What is the definition of the Customs System?
3. Can you explain the term «uniformity of application»? What does this mean in respect of the Customs Legislation?
4. How does the Russian Federation participate in international cooperation in the field of customs regulations?
5. What does the customs territory of the Russian Federation include?
V. Match English words to their Russian equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English term</th>
<th>Russian equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. prohibition</td>
<td>а) использовать, осуществить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. restriction</td>
<td>б) таможенное дело</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to coincide</td>
<td>с) случай, пример</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to warrant</td>
<td>d) запрет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. conveyance</td>
<td>е) таможенное регулирование</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to constitute</td>
<td>f) включать, содержать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to comprise</td>
<td>g) соблюдение (закона)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. observance</td>
<td>h) ограничение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. to exercise</td>
<td>i) совпадать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. customs system</td>
<td>j) создавать, составлять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. customs regulations</td>
<td>k) гарантировать, подтверждать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. instance</td>
<td>l) перемещение, транспортировка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. customs legislation</td>
<td>m) установка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. installation</td>
<td>n) соответствующий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. pursuant</td>
<td>o) таможенное законодательство</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets

1. The territory of the Russian Federation (составляет) the only customs territory of the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation can change the customs legislation of the R.F. (в соответствии с) generally recognized international norms and practices.
3. The customs border (совпадает) with the State Border except the boundaries of the territories specified in Items 2 and 3.
4. (Таможенное законодательство Российской Федерации) regulates relations in the sphere of the customs system.
5. The relations herein may also be regulated (указами, изданными) the President of the Russian Federation.
6. The Statutes (должны вступать в силу) not earlier than in one month from the date of their official publication.

VII. Translate into English

1. Общее руководство таможенным делом осуществляет правительство Российской Федерации.
2. Российская Федерация участвует в международном сотрудничестве в области таможенного регулирования.
3. На территории Российской Федерации могут находиться создаваемые в соответствии с Федеральным законодательством особые экономические зоны, являющиеся частью таможенной территории Российской Федерации.
4. Таможенное законодательство регулирует отношения по установлению порядка перемещения товаров и транспортных средств через таможенную границу.
5. Акты таможенного законодательства имеют обратную силу, если прямо предусматривают это.
6. Таможенное дело представляет собой совокупность методов и средств соблюдения мер таможенного тарифного регулирования и запретов и ограничений, связанных с перемещением товаров и транспортных средств через таможенную границу.
7. Установление, введение и взимание таможенных платежей регулируется таможенным законодательством Российской Федерации.
8. Запреты, ограничения или требования в области таможенного дела вводятся в действие не ранее, чем по истечении месяца со дня опубликования указанных актов.
9. Каждый таможенник должен знать таможенный кодекс и уметь объяснять гражданам, пересекающим границу, их права и обязанности.
10. Таможенное регулирование осуществляется в соответствии с таможенным законодательством и законодательством Российской Федерации и законодательством о государственном регулировании внешнеторговой деятельности.

VIII. Additional Reading Task. Read the texts below. Translate the expressions and words in bold type. Render the articles.

Legal Acts of President and Government of the Russian Federation

1. The customs legislation of the Russian Federation regulates relations in the sphere of the customs system including those stipulated by the adoption of the customs border crossing procedures for merchandise and / or means of transport, arising in the process of customs registration and customs control measures, due to persons' complaints to legal acts, actions (inaction) of customs offices and their officers, resulting from the introduction and application of various customs procedures, as well as the relations associated with the establishment, levying and collection of dutiable payments.

The customs border crossing procedures applicable to the merchandise and means of transport conveyed across the customs border, the latter coinciding with the State Border of the Russian Federation, shall be governed by the Federal Law on the State Border of the Russian Federation and in those instances which are not regulated by the Federal Law on the State Border of the Russian Federation, by the customs legislation of the Russian Federation.

As regards the relations predicated on the establishment, levying and collection of dutiable payments, the customs legislation of the Russian Federation shall only apply in those instances which are not regulated by Russian legislation on taxes and duties.

2. The customs legislation of the Russian Federation consists of this Customs Code and other federal statutes adopted pursuant to this Customs Code (hereinafter, the statutes of the customs legislation).

3. The relations specified in Item 1 herein may also be regulated by decrees issued by the President of the Russian Federation. Based on and pursuant to the statutes of the customs legislation and pertinent decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation shall issue specific resolutions and directives pertaining to the customs system.


1. The statutes of the customs legislation, the decrees issued by the President of the Russian Federation, the resolutions and the directives of the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter, other legal acts of the Russian Federation) shall apply to the relations resulting from their enactment, and they shall have no retroactive effect, except in those cases stipulated by Item 2 herein.

2. The statutes of the customs legislation and other legal acts of the Russian Federation adopted to improve the customs formalities applicable to persons shall have retroactive effect provided such effect is directly stipulated by them. In other situations, the statutes of the customs legislation and other legal acts of the Russian Federation may only have retroactive effect if the latter effect is stipulated by federal laws or the international treaties to which the Russian Federation is party.

3. The statutes of the customs legislation shall go into effect not earlier than in one month from the date of their official publication.

4. The prohibitions, restrictions or requirements pertaining to the customs system set forth by other legal acts of the Russian Federation shall go into effect not earlier than in one month from the date of official publication of said acts except the instances when:

- the respective clauses of the legislative acts, on whose basis and pursuant to which other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation have been issued with an intent to warrant the observance of the prohibitions and restrictions introduced in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the State Regulation of External Economic Activities, directly stipulate that they be enforced within a shorter period of time;
- this Customs Code sets forth a special procedure for the enforcement of said prohibitions, restrictions or requirements.
IX. Using prepositions — Revision

into from to on by on to in in with

Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable preposition from the list above

1. The customs border crossing procedures shall be governed \textit{by} the Federal Law \textit{on} the State Border of the Russian Federation.

2. Based \underline{________} and pursuant \underline{________} of the customs legislation and pertinent decrees of the President of the Russian Federation? The Government of the Russian Federation shall issue specific resolutions and directives pertaining \underline{________} the customs system.

3. The statutes shall apply \underline{________} the relations resulting \underline{________} their enactment.

4. The statutes shall go \underline{________} effect not earlier than \underline{________} one month \underline{________} the date \underline{________} their official publication.
5. **accordance** ____________ Russian federal legislation, the Government of the Russian Federation exercises general supervision of the customs system.

**X. Complete the sentences using your words**

1. The boundaries of the customs territory.
2. The Russian Federation participates.
3. In accordance with the Constitution.
5. The statutes of the customs legislation adopted to improve the customs formalities shall have.

**XI. Topics for discussion**

1. What customs procedures can be regulated by the customs legislation of Russian Federation?
2. What influences on the validity of statutes of customs legislation and on the other legal Acts of the Russian Federation?
3. What is the aim of establishing customs regulations?

**UNIT 3**

**I. Preliminary**

1. Do you know when the normative legal act shall go into effect?
2. How should customs officer use the information obtained?

**II. List of key terms and word combinations**

1. To define — определять.
2. Executive power bodies — органы исполнительной власти.
3. Respective clauses — соответственные положения.
4. Equitable procedures — льготный порядок.
5. Entry into force — вступление в силу.
6. To affect — влиять, затрагивать.
7. Entrepreneurial — предпринимательский.
11. Sequence — последовательность, порядок.
12. To contradict — противоречить.
13. Inconsistent — несовместимый, несоответствующий.
14. To authorize — уполномочивать.
15. To contravene — нарушать (закон).
17. To alter — менять.
18. Substance of the provisions — содержание понятий.
20. By an explicit court — в (прямом) судебном порядке.
21. To predicate — вызывать.
22. Vagueness — неясность.
23. To recompense — возмещать.
25. Passage — прохождение, принятие (правовых актов).
27. To circulate — распространять.
III. Read and translate the text:

Article 5. Legal Acts of the Federal Customs Authority

1. In those instances which are directly defined by the statutes of the customs legislation and other legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Federal Customs Authority within the limits of its competence shall issue normative legal acts pertaining to the customs system.

2. The normative legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority shall be subject to state registration and official publication in accordance with the procedure established for the state registration and official publication of normative legal acts issued by the federal executive power bodies.

3. The normative legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority shall go into effect not earlier than in ten days following their official publication with the exception of the instances when:
   - respective clauses of the statutes of the customs legislation and of other legal acts of the Russian Federation on whose basis and pursuant to which the Federal Customs Authority has issued its normative legal acts ought to go into effect within a shorter period of time;
   - the normative legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority stipulate more equitable procedures than those currently applied. In this case, the time terms for the entry into force of such legal acts may be shortened or they may have a retroactive effect.
   - this Customs Code establishes a special procedure for the entry into force of the normative legal acts issued by the Federal Customs Authority.

4. The normative legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority affecting the rights and lawful interests of the persons involved in entrepreneurial and / or other economic activities may be appealed in arbitration tribunals in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Procedural Code of the Russian Federation.


1. The clauses and provisions of the statutes comprising the customs legislation and the normative legal acts pertaining to customs ought to be worded and formulated so as to ensure clear understanding by every person of his (or her) rights and obligations, as well as his (or her) actions and their sequence in the process of conveyance of goods and means of transport across the customs border.

2. The clauses of the legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority may not contradict the provisions of the statutes of the customs legislation or any other legal act of the Russian Federation or the requirements, prohibitions and restrictions that are not stipulated either by the statutes of the customs legislation or by other legal acts of the Russian Federation.

3. A normative legal act pertaining to the customs system shall be regarded as inconsistent with this Customs Code if said act:
   1) has been issued by a body that is not authorized by this Customs Code to issue such legal acts or its issuance contravenes the order established for the issuance of such legal acts;
2) repeals or constrain the rights of persons with regard to goods or means of transport or affects the powers of the customs authorities laid down by this. Customs Code;
3) changes the provisions, conditions, sequence, or order of actions set forth by this Customs Code undertaken by participants of the relations regulated by the customs legislation of the Russian Federation or by any other persons whose responsibilities are defined by the provisions of this Customs Code;
4) alters the substance of the provisions set forth in this Customs Code, or in case such provisions are applied with connotations other than those stipulated by this Customs Code.

4. The normative legal acts specified in Item 1 herein shall be regarded as inconsistent with this Customs Code in case at least one precondition specified by Sub-Item 3) of Item 3 herein applies. Said normative legal act can only be pronounced inconsistent with this Customs Code by an explicit court ruling to that effect.

5. No person may be prosecuted for a violation of any customs regulation if such violation was predicated on vagueness of the legal norm in question contained in the normative legal act pertaining to the customs system.

6. The state shall be obliged to recompense the losses incurred by persons as a result of untimely adoption, entry into force, and / or publication of normative legal whose passage is stipulated by this Customs Code and reimburse the losses caused by inaccurate information circulated by the customs authorities. Compensations shall be repaid from the Treasury of the Russian Federation in accordance with the order set forth by the applicable Russian legislation.


The customs system shall be subject to customs tariff regulations, prohibitions and restrictions stipulated by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the State Regulation of Foreign Trade Activities and the statutes of Russian legislation on taxes and duties effective on the date of acceptance of a customs declaration unless other provisions thereto apply.

IV. Comprehension questions
1. What regulations are more important — international or regulations stipulated by this Customs Code?
2. What organ shall issue normative legal acts pertaining to customs system?
3. When shall the normative legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority go into effect?
4. What are the requirements laid to statutes of customs legislation?
5. Under what circumstances shall the normative legal act pertaining to the customs system be regarded as inconsistent with this Customs Code?

V. Match English words to their Russian equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. executive power bodies</th>
<th>a) льготный порядок</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. to affect</td>
<td>b) менять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. requirements</td>
<td>c) органы исполнительной власти</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sequence</td>
<td>d) противоречить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. equitable procedures</td>
<td>e) требования</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to contravene</td>
<td>f) последовательность, порядок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to alter</td>
<td>g) влиять, затрагивать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to contradict</td>
<td>h) значение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. to repeal</td>
<td>i) нарушать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. vagueness</td>
<td>j) прохождение, принятие</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. connotation</td>
<td>k) неясность</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. passage</td>
<td>l) отменять</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets

1. A normative legal act shall be regarded as (несоответствующий) with this Customs Code, if its issuance (нарушает) the order established for the issuance of such legal acts.
2. In case at least one (обстоятельство) specified by Sub-Item 3 herein applies the normative legal acts shall be regarded as inconsistent with this Customs Code.
3. Compensations shall be repaid from (казны) of the Russian Federation.
4. If the international (договор) contains regulations conflicting with those stipulated by this Customs Code, the regulations of said international treaty should (превалировать).
5. (День начала и день конца) of the events stipulated by this Customs Code shall be calculated in accordance with the order laid down by this Customs Code.
6. The rights and lawful interests of the persons (занимающихся предпринимательской деятельностью) may be appealed in arbitration tribunals.

VII. Translate into English

1. Должностное лицо, получившее доступ к информации, полученной от таможенных органов, не вправе разглашать, распространять и использовать ее в личных целях.
2. Государство возмещает убытки, причиненные лицам вследствие недостоверности информации, предоставленной таможенными органами, за счет казны Российской Федерации.
3. Утрата документов, содержащих государственную, коммерческую, банковскую, налоговую или другую охраняемую законом тайну, влечет ответственность, предусмотренную законодательством Российской Федерации.
4. Каждое лицо точно должно знать, какие у него есть права и обязанности, а также какие действия, когда и в каком порядке следует совершать при перемещении товаров и транспортных средств через таможенную границу.
5. Никто не может быть привлечен к ответственности за нарушение таможенных правил, если это нарушение вызвано неясностью правовых норм.

VIII. Additional Reading Task. Read the text below.
Translate the expressions and words in bold type.

Render the articles

Article 8. Application to Customs of International Treaties of the Russian Federation

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian — Federation, the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties to which the — Russian Federation is party shall constitute an integral part of the legal system of the Russian Federation.
2. In case an international treaty to which the Russian Federation is party contains regulations conflicting with those stipulated by this Customs Code, the regulations of said international treaty should prevail.

Article 9. Determination of Time Terms Established by This Customs Code

1. Commencement and termination of the events stipulated by this Customs Code, which are defined either by a time interval or by the date of their commencement, shall be calculated in accordance with the order laid down by this Customs Code.
2. Unless this Customs Code establishes a special order for determining the time terms of events, the rules set forth in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation shall apply with consideration of the provisions contained in Item 3 of Article 129 of this Customs Code.

Article 10. Handling of Information Received by the Customs Authorities

1. Any information obtained by the customs authorities in accordance with the statutes of the customs legislation, other federal laws and normative legal acts of the Russian Federation or the legal acts issued by the Federal Customs Authority shall be used exclusively for the customs purposes.
2. The customs offices, their officers and other persons who have legitimate access to the information described in Item 1 herein pursuant to law or in accordance with agreement shall have no right to make public, use for personal purposes, or pass to a third party, including the state authorities, any information constituting a state secret, commercial, banking, tax-related, or other secrets protected by law, or other confidential information, except in those instances stipulated by this Customs Code and other federal laws.

   The customs authorities shall furnish the information submitted to them to the federal bodies of the executive power branch, if such bodies need said information for fulfilling the tasks vested in them by federal law, abiding by the procedures coordinated between the Federal Customs Authority and the respective power body of the executive power branch based on the observance of Russian legislation protecting state secrets, commercial, banking, tax-related and other secrets protected by law or other confidential information.

   The federal executive power bodies, their officers, and other persons who enjoy legitimate access to the information provided by the customs authorities shall have no right to make public, use for personal purposes or pass to a third party any such information, except in the instances stipulated by federal law.

3. The information referred to in Item 1 herein, which constitutes a state secret, commercial, banking, tax-related, or other secrets protected by law or other confidential information, shall be subject to special storage and access procedures.

4. Loss of the documents containing state secrets, commercial, banking, tax-related, or other secrets protected by law or other confidential information, disclosure of such information, its use for personal purposes, or its conveyance to a third party shall entail the responsibility stipulated by the Russian laws to that effect.

IX. Using prepositions — Revision

to by into within in with for

   Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable preposition from the list above.

1. Sometimes the time terms for the entry ________________ force of legal acts may be shortened or may have a retroactive effect.

2. The Federal Customs Authority ________________ the limits of its competence shall issue normative legal acts pertaining ______________________ the customs system.
3. Commencement and termination of the events stipulated ______ this Customs Code shall be calculated accordance __ the order laid down by this Customs Code.
4. Any information obtained by the customs authorities shall be used exclusively ______ the customs purposes.

X. Complete the sentences using your words:

1. The customs authorities shall furnish ______.
2. Loss of the documents containing state secrets ______.
3. The clauses of the legal acts of the Federal Customs Authority ______.
4. No person may be prosecuted for ______.
5. The state shall be obliged to ______.

XI. Topics for discussion

1. What are the main principles of working with information obtained by the customs authorities?
2. What should customs officers do in the case of losses caused by inaccurate information?