**Задание I**. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы теста:

Collecting duties in Russia goes back to the late 10th century when inland duties were first recorded.

The most ancient one known as “myt” or “myto” to be found in the Russian Justice, a code of laws adopted under Yaroslav the Wise.

In the middle of the 13th century a new kind of duty “tamga” was introduced by the mongols, who conquered most of Russia. This Turkic word means “a brand” or “seal”. With time the “tamga” became one of the most lucrative duties, as it was paid on the value of merchandise.

The Russian word for Customs “tamozhnya” like many others connected with customs, derives from the noun tamga.

Originally customs duties were collected at markers and fairs. These places were given the name of tamozhnya (a customs – house) and an official responsible for collecting duties was called tamozhenik (a duty – collector).

Thus, Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years. After the adoption of the Code of Commerce (1653), Customs Charter (1654) and the new Trade Rules (1667) the system was completely reshaped.

In these documents inland and foreign trade – related duties were separated, inland duties were unified and foreign trade – related duties were split into import and export ones.

Special permits were granted to foreigners so that they could carry on trade in Russia. But they were allowed to trade only in frontier towns on pain of confiscation.

Such protectionism has been in force for the most of the next 300 years. Every tsar, from Peter the Great to Nicolas II, approved laws limiting the import of foreign goods and defending Russian producer.

For the last time in Russian history the customs service was reorganized in 1912. Since then its main functions are:

Fiscal (revenue collection);

Economic (enforcement of cash export controls to ensure better money circulation and credit policies);

Maintenance of public security (customs, like police, had to control imports that might have been a danger to social stability and existing regime).

Keeping trade – related statistics (so that right duties could have been fixed).

During the Soviet period foreign trade was strictly monopolized in the USSR. Customs neither had any significant functions in the economy nor played any important role. Now Customs policy has a far greater role in Russia’s regulation of economic activities than in countries with developed market economy.

Integration and GATT/WTO development has brought to zero the average Customs duty payment. The Customs tariff is not an economic and trade regulator any longer in Europe.

Tariff for the Russian Federation is of great importance.

During the 90 – s, much was done to create Customs legislation in Russia. Two important laws were put into power: “The Customs Code of the Russian Federation” and “On Customs Tariff”.

Today the Russian Customs officers keep the best traditions of the Russian Customs service.

Efficiently protecting the economic interests of the state, the modern customs collects revenues to the federal budget.

In the north – west of Russia the transformation of the customs service from the “baggage searching” police to the economy – oriented service began in May 1990 when the North – West Customs Administration of the Russian Federation was established.

The years that have passed since then SAW:

Creation of the modern customs infrastructure along the only Russia’s border with the European Union;

The modernization of the state frontier with Finland and the Baltic states.

Computerized technologies were introduced at the customs offices to simplify and speed up customs formalities.

**Notes:**

to collect duties – взимать пошлины

to go back to – восходить к...

to record – зд. упоминаться

Russian Justice – зд. Русский Судебник

a code of laws – свод законов

to adopt, adoption – принимать, принятие

to introduce – вводить, вносить

to conquer – завоевать

lucrative – прибыльный, доходный, выгодный

value of merchandise – стоимость груза

to connect – связывать

to derive from – образовать

completely – полностью

to reshape – реорганизовать

special permits – особые разрешения

to grant – дать, предоставлять (право)

on pain of – зд. под страхом

to approve laws – принимать законы

to defend – защищать maintenance – зд. поддержание

significant – значительный

legislation – законодательство

to collect revenues to the federal budget – собирать налоги, формировать доходную часть федерального бюджета

transformation – преобразование

baggage searching – досмотр багажа

to establish – устанавливать, создавать

1. When were the first inland duties recorded?

a) to the late 10th century b) to the late 15th century c) to the late 8th century

1. What was the name of the most ancient duty?

a) book b) law c) “myt” or “myto”

1. What duty was introduced in the mid of the 13th century?

a) law b) “tamga” c) book

1. What does the word tamga» mean?

a) wind b) brand c) horse

1. What was reorganized in 1912?

a) the customs service b) a code of laws c) federal budget

1. What was specific feature of customs policy in Russia for the most of 300 years?

a) protectionism b) individualism c) bilingualism

1. When was foreign trade strictly monopolized in the USSR?

a) during the Soviet period b) during Stalin’s reign c) during reforms of Peter the Great

8. Who keeps the best traditions of the Russian Customs service?

a) the USA Customs officers b) the Russian Customs officers c) the Lithuanian Customs officers

1. What began in May 1990?

a) creation of the Customs legislation b) the transformation to the “baggage searching” police

c) the transformation to the economy – oriented service

1. What were introduced at the customs offices to simplify and speed up customs formalities?

a) simplified customs categories b) customs warehouse c) computerized technologies

**Задание II. Закончите следующие предложения:**

1. Collecting duties in Russia goes...

a) during reforms of Yaroslav the Wise b) from Peter the Great to Nicolas II c) back to the late 10th century

1. The most ancient inland duties are known as...

a) “myt” or “myto” b) money or grand c) pen or pencils

1. In the 13th century a new kind of duties...
	* 1. was introduced b) was read c) was witten
2. This Turkic word means...

a) law b) “tamga” c) book

1. Originally customs duties were collected...
	1. at markers and fairs b) in the hotspot of Narva c) at the theatres
2. After the adoption... system was...
	1. After the adoption of the constitution … political parties appeared
	2. …the Code of Commerce (1653), Customs Charter (1654) and the new Trade Rules (1667) … the system was completely reshaped
	3. after the adoption of a new technology …

**Задание III.** **Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Взимание пошлин датируется концом 10 – го века.

a) Tariff for the Russian Federation is of great importance.

b) Collecting duties in Russia goes back to the late 10th century.

c) Originally customs duties were collected at markers and fairs.

2. Самая древняя пошлина известна как «мыт» или «мыто».

a) Computerized technologies were introduced at the customs offices.

b) Tariff for the Russian Federation is of great importance.

c) The most ancient one known as “myt” or “myto”.

3. В 13 – ом веке монголами была введена новая пошлина «тамга».

a) Today the Russian Customs officers keep the best traditions.

b) For the last time in Russian history the customs service was reorganized in 1912.

c) In the middle of the 13th century a new kind of duty “tamga” was introduced by the mongols.

4. В России таможенная служба существует более 1000 лет.

a) The modernization of the state frontier with Finland and the Baltic states.

b) Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years.

c) Efficiently protecting the economic interests of the state.

5. Особые права были даны иностранцам.

a) The most ancient one known as “myt” or “myto”.

b) Creation of the modern customs infrastructure along the only Russia’s border.

с) Special permits were granted to foreignersю

6. Протекционизм преобладал в России в течение 300 лет.

a) Two important laws were put into power.

b) Potectionism has been in force for the next 300 years.

c) The modern customs collects revenues to the federal budget.

7. Основные функции Российской таможенной службы: экономическая, правоохранительная, статистичес­кая.

a) Main functions of the Russian Customs service are: economic; maintenance of public security, keeping trade – related.

b) Integration and GATT/WTO development has brought to zero the average Customs duty payment.

c) Documents inland and foreign trade – related duties were separated.

8. В 90 – е годы большая работа была проделана по таможен­ному законодательству.

a) The Russian word for Customs “tamozhnya” derives from the noun tamga.

b) Originally customs duties were collected at markers and fairs.

c) During the 90 – s, much was done to create Customs legislation.

9. Преобразования в таможенной службе на северо – западе начались в мае 1990 года.

a) Russia had a Customs Service.

b) The transformation of the customs service in the North – West began in May 1990.

c) The modern customs collects revenues to the federal budget.

## Module VI. Certain Formalities through which Iincoming/Ooutcoming passengers must pass

**Задание I.** Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

Almost all countries have certain formalities through which incoming/outcoming passengers must pass.

They include passport and visa control, health control and inspection of the passenger’s baggage.

Almost all countries also have forms of one sort or another.

When the passenger enters/leaves the country he must fill in an entry/exit declaration which is to be presented to the customs officer.

The passenger must also declare all dutiable articles. Prohibited or restricted articles though declared are usually detained and the traveler can collect item on his way back. Personal belongings may be brought in or taken out duty – free.

The declaration must be kept until leaving Russia. The lost declaration cannot be restored and its copies are unavailable. Filling in the customs declaration is mandatory if you have something to declare.

The dual – channel or RED and GREEN system was introduced to simply Customs Control.

The system allows choosing between 2 types of channel.

One (green – channel) is for passenger having no goods or goods free of import duties and taxes.

The other (red – channel) is for passenger having goods to declare.

Each channel must be clearly marked.

For the channel “green” – “Nothing to declare”.

For the channel ‘red” – “Goods to declare”.

Passengers even if they have selected the Green channel can be subject to a sport check.

Using the Green channel is not allowed when the imported/exported amount (including foreign and/or Russian currency in cash, traveler’s checks and internal and foreign certified securities) exceedsthe equivalent to USD 10.000 and/or in cases when there is a luggage travelling separately.

Extra money not declared and therefore concealed from the customs control is liable to confiscation. It is prohibited to change money with private persons. The violation of the currency regulations is the criminal offence.

The cash export is limited with the imported amount equivalent to USD 10.000 or the imported amount registered in the entry customs declaration.

Imported items of cultural value (musical instruments, pictures, sculptures, icons, ancient coins, insignia, postal stamps and other articles) created more than 50 years ago must be also mentioned in the customs declaration.

It is not allowed to export from Russia items, including artworks older than 50 years and items of special cultural value regardless to the date of it’s production. To export an item of cultural value including contemporary artworks, except for those registered in the entry customs declaration, the authorized certificate is necessary issued by the RF Ministry of Culture.

The nowadays souvenirs and cultural items of mass production need no permission to be exported.

Without customs duties and taxes, the goods that cost less than the equivalent of USD 10.000 can be exported.

The Customs officer may ask the passenger to open his luggage for inspection. The owner of the baggage must answer all the questions of the officer – in – charge on the contents of his baggage and must present any article for customs examination.

**Notes:**

inspection, examination – досмотр

to enter/to leave – въезжать/выезжать

entry/exit declaration – въездная/выездная декларация

to present, to show – предоставлять документ

citizenship – гражданство

country of residence – страна проживания

permanent – постоянный

purpose – цель

to restore – восстановить

available – имеющийся в наличии

mandatory – обязательный

to prohibit – запрещать

to restrict – ограничить

articles, items, goods – предметы, товары

spot check – выборочная проверка

to import/to export – ввозить/вывозить

to alloW – разрешать

currency in cash – наличная валюта

certified securities – ценные бумаги

amount – количество

extra money – деньги, сверх нормы провоза

to conceal – скрывать

to be liable – подлежать

to confiscate, to seize – конфисковать

contraband, smuggling – контрабанда

violation – нарушение

currency violation – нарушение валютного регулирования

criminal offence – уголовное правонарушение

items of cultural value – культурные ценности

insignia – знаки отличия

to mention – упоминать

importance – важность

contemporary – современный

except for those registered – исключая зарегистрированные

authorized certificate – надлежащий сертификат

to issue – выдавать (документ)

permit, permission – разрешение

cost – стоимость

owner – владелец

officer – in – charge – дежурный офицер

contents – содержание

1. What certain formalities have almost all countries through which incoming/outcoming passengers must pass?

a) You will transit landside if you arrive on a flight, pass through immigration control.

b) Almost all countries have certain formalities: passport and visa control, health control and inspection of the passenger’s baggage.

c) Passport control checks the allowance of a person to be on Russian territory.

3. What document must the traveler fill in?

a) The traveler you must fill in the required fields.

b) The traveler must fill in subsequent accommodation forms.

c) The traveler must fill in an entry/exit declaration.

6. What happens to prohibited or restricted articles?

a) Before listing your articles, make sure it’s allowed to collect them on your way back.

b) Prohibited or restricted articles though declared are usually detained.

c) Describes what baggage items are prohibited or restricted from being in airplanes.

7. Can a passenger bring in/take out personal belongings duty­free?

a) Personal belongings may be brought in or taken out duty – free.

b) When entering the U.S. or returning to the U.S. from a foreign country with goods you purchased or received during your trip, you must declare them on a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) declaration CBP form.

c) Most personal items such as new clothing, footwear, and articles for personal hygiene and grooming (excluding fur and perfume concentrates) may be brought into Australia in your accompanied baggage.

8. What is Red and Green channel system?

a) Green Channel is for passengers having any dutiable goods. Red Channel is for passengers not having dutiable goods.

b) Incoming passengers are advised to choose the appropriate channels for Customs clearance

c) Passengers with goods to declare should go through the Red Channel. Passengers with nothing to declare can go through the Green Channel.

10. When is currency liable to confiscation?

a) If excess cash is declared, it can’t be confiscated at the port of entry/exit and the passenger may be arrested

b) Extra money not declared and therefore concealed from the customs control is liable to confiscation.

c) Confiscation of goods and conveyances are impossible.

**Задание II. Закончите предложения по смыслу и переведите их на русский язык:**

a) Almost all countries have diplomatic relations with almost all the countries in the world.

b) Almost all countries have built railway guns

c) Almost all countries have certain formalities through which incoming/outcoming passengers must pass.

 Customs formalities include...

a) All visitors to some countries should fill in declaration forms and show their luggage to Customs officials on request.

b) Customs formalities include passport and visa control, health control and inspection of the passenger’s baggage.

c) Foreign visitors may bring in personal effects and other goods which are not prohibited by current customs regulation.

When the passenger enters/leaves the country he must...

a) When the passenger enters/leaves the country he/she must work on himself.

b) When the passenger enters/leaves the country he/she enjoys the protection of the country of his or her new nationality.

c) When the passenger enters/leaves the country he must fill in an entry/exit declaration.

 The declaration must be kept...

a) The declaration must be kept until leaving Russia.

b) The declaration must be kept in or near the vehicle so it can be accessed readily from the vehicle for inspection by an enforcement officer.

c) The declarations will be kept on file but will not trigger any change in the legal status of the mark

Green – channel is for passenger...

a) There are some customs channels for clearance of the baggage viz., green channel and red channel and others.

b) Green channel is for passengers not having any dutiable or prohibited / restricted goods.

c) If you are carrying currency including travellers’ cheques exceeding US $ 10,000 in value, do not forget to declare this to the Customs.

Red – channel is for passenger...

1. There are one custom channel for clearance of the baggage.
2. The detained package is sealed with Customs seal in the presence of the passenger.

c) The Red Channel is for passengers having dutiable goods.

Restricted or prohibited articles...

a) A country may return or seize mail containing articles prohibited or restricted within that country.

b) If you (catch) with goods that are prohibited or restricted, or goods in excess of your Customs allowances, you (risk) heavy fines and possibly a prison sentence.

c) Prohibited or restricted articles though declared are usually detained .

Personal belongings...

It is not allowed to export from Russia...

a) It is allowed to export from Russia items, including artworks older than 30 years.

b) It is not allowed to export from Russia books, tables, stamps.

c) It is not allowed to export from Russia items, including artworks older than 50 years

The owner of the luggage must...

a) The owner of the luggage must ask practical, answerable questions based on actual problems that you face.

b) The owner of the luggage must answer all questions and show all work.

c) The owner of the baggage must answer all the questions of the officer – in – charge

**Задание III. Переведите предложения на английский язык:**

* + 1. Таможенные формальности включают паспортный и визовый контроль, медицинский контроль и досмотр багажа пассажира.

a) Export/import customs formalities include declaration and official registration of all the necessary documents at the customs office.

b) Personal luggage may contain any items that the traveller is carrying on his/her journey and are needed for that purpose, such as clothes, shoes, toiletries, food items and other articles intended for personal use.

c) Customs formalities include passport and visa control, health control and inspection of the passenger’s baggage.

2. Пассажир должен заполнить въездную/выездную декла­рацию.

a) The passenger must know about the journey.

b) The passenger must fill in an entry/exit declaration.

c) The passenger must fill in more detailed cruise contract.

3. Пассажир обязан задекларировать товары, подлежащие декларированию.

a) The passenger must declare all his/her children.

b) The passenger must declare all dutiable articles.

c) The passenger mustn’t declare all dutiable articles.

6. На вывоз культурных ценностей требуется разрешение Министерства культуры.

a) To import an item of cultural value is necessary issued by the RF Ministry of Culture.

b) To export an item of uncessary value is necessary issued by the RF Ministry of Culture.

c) To export an item of cultural value is necessary issued by the RF Ministry of Culture.

7. Пассажир багажа обязан предоставить багаж для тамо­женного досмотра.

a) The passenger of the baggage must present any article for customs examination.

b) The passenger of the baggage must have right to find out when the flight will be cancelled.

c) The passenger of the baggage must know if he/or cannot prove that he/she is the person indicated on the ticket, the carrier is entitled to refuse to transport this person.