



海关高等教育教材

HAIGUAN GAODENG JIAOYU JIAOCAI

CUSTOMS ENGLISH READING

海关英语阅读

谢万钧 郑继正◎编著

 中国海关出版社



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李芳兰 韩 健◎参编

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HAIGUAN YINGYU YUEDU

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我国古代海关的起源,一般认为是在西周,至今已有三千多年的历史。其名称几经变迁,经历过关、塞、关楼、津、市、市舶司、月港督饷馆、钞关、户关、工关、榷关、常关等,直到清代康熙二十四年(1685年),中国历史上才第一次出现了正式的、以海关命名的进出境关口。1840年鸦片战争以后,中国沦为半殖民地半封建国家,丧失了关税自主权和海关行政管理权。为收回海关主权,培养我国自己的海关人才,清政府于1908年在北京创办了税务学堂,开创了我国海关高等教育的先河。1913年,北洋政府教育部批准改名为税务专门学校。在四十余年的办学中,该校为中国海关培养了两千余名专业人才。

新中国的海关专业教育起步于1953年,以上海海关学校的设立为标志。1980年经国务院批准,上海海关学校升格为上海海关专科学校。1996年更名为上海海关高等专科学校。2007年3月,教育部批准在上海海关高等专科学校的基础上设立上海海关学院。上海海关学院作为全国唯一系列设置海关类课程和专业的本科院校,承担着传播海关专业知识、培养海关专门人才、进行海关学术研究、开展海关国际交流与合作的重任。

上海海关学院的发展,事关人才培养重任,事关国家的海关大业,需要我们冷静思考,科学规划,抓住机遇,真抓实干,在新的起点上以新的办学思路、新的办学举措、新的办学业绩来适应海关和社会经济贸易发展的变化。为此,学院确立了走专业化、精品化、特色化的发展之路,分别设置了分属管理学、经济学、法学和文学等学科门类的若干个本科和专科专业。为实现立足海关、服务社会、面向国际,把学院建设成为教育、培训协调发展,具有鲜明海关特色的高等学府的办学目标,学院将坚持党和国家的教育方针,遵循教育教学规律,科学界定办学定位,努力发挥办学优势,逐步形成办学特色,不断提高教育培训质量,全面提升学院的综合实力和办学水平,真正将上海海关学院办成名副其实的海关人才培养基地。

在海关总署的领导和全国海关的支持下,升本后的上海海关学院在严格按照教育教学规律组织教学工作、夯实教学管理的基础工作、切实加强教学监控、狠抓人才培养质量的同时,积极探索构建以海关学为核心的学科群,探讨海关学基础理论,明确海关学的研究对象,建立包括海关管理学、海关法学、关税学等在内的二级学科理论体系,努力使中国海关拥有与自身地位相匹配的学科地位。为满足迅速发展的海关高等教育的实际需要,学院根据教学需要和学院实际,着手组织编写了这套“海关高等教育教材”(以下简称教材)。该套教材涵盖了海关法律、关税、商品归类、海关估价、海关稽查、海关管理、海

关统计、风险管理、海关专业英语和海关公文写作等诸多内容，具有涉及海关专业诸多领域、专业性强、偏重原理、强调理论和实践相结合等特点。该套教材不仅能满足海关高等教育的需要，同时也是对海关实践的理论总结，对丰富和发展海关学科专业，构建以海关学为核心的学科群具有重要的意义。

对新升本的上海海关学院而言，一方面教学的实际对教材的需要极为迫切，另一方面也深知编写高水平教材之不易。教材的编写过程是一个需要我们不断深入研究和反复论证的过程，同时也是一个需要我们勇于创新、迎难而上的过程。令人欣喜的是，海关总署“将上海海关学院办成名副其实的海关人才培养基地”的宏伟目标和“倾全国海关之力办好上海海关学院”的坚定态度，以及中国海关事业的繁荣和发展，为海关理论研究和海关高等教育的发展提供了源源不断的动力和良好的学术氛围，同时也强化了我们海关事业的责任感。我们相信，本着科学、务实的精神编写的这套教材，不仅能够为学院的教学提供适用的教材，而且也将为海关学科建设和人才培养作出积极的贡献。

肖建国

2009年1月



当前,我国海关工作面临着21世纪复杂多变的国际经济气候和社会环境:贸易不断走向全球化,经济节奏不断加快,国际恐怖主义势力日益猖獗,全球性的疾病传播和环境破坏日益威胁着人们的生存。如何最大程度地实现贸易便利化,同时又能对贸易活动实施高效的监管,以保护我国的经济利益和社会安全,是我国海关工作面临的一个十分严峻的问题。为了应对这一挑战,海关总署制定了“两步走”的发展战略,积极开展国际交流,学习借鉴其他国家的现代海关制度,努力实现我国海关制度的现代化。

英语,作为一种主要的国际交流工具,一直在海关涉外事务中扮演着非常重要的角色,而随着我国成功加入世界贸易组织,海关所执行的各项法律法规和贸易政策已在多方面与国际接轨。掌握海关英语,因此成为从事海关工作人士不可或缺的素质。上海海关学院,作为我国海关人才培养的重要基地,一直以来都把海关英语作为外语系重点建设的特色课程。同时,海关英语也是海关专业学生必修的基础课程之一。

海关英语属于特殊用途英语(English for Specific Purposes)范畴,应用于海关各项业务中,具有鲜明的海关特色。由于海关业务涉及商务、货代和法规等诸多方面,因此,海关英语同时也涵盖了部分商务英语、货代英语和法律英语。本教材的编写正是以海关英语的特殊性为出发点,以培养读者对海关英语的应用能力为目的,强调遵循语言学习规律和认知规律,融合传统语法翻译教学法、交际教学法和探究性学习教学法,既注重语法基础,也重视语言实际应用能力,尽量让读者在海关相关业务的模拟语境中学习掌握海关英语。

本教材以海关英语篇章阅读为基础,并配以大量的语言输出练习,以锻炼读者的口头和书面表达能力,使读者能顺利阅读并正确理解海关文章与文件,实现在海关领域的涉外沟通 and 交流。本教材适合大学三年级的学生,及具有大学英语六级水平以上的读者,从总体上来说,本教材主要具有以下特色:

1. 内容全面,体裁丰富

本教材以我国海关监管、征税、统计和缉私的四大职能为基础,对各项职能进行细分,再精选出我国海关目前重点业务和改革事项,内容涉及关税、协调制度、原产地规则、知识产权和贸易安全等。本教材取材广泛、体裁多样,有说明文、议论文、新闻报道和法规条文等。

2. 选材新颖,趣味性强

为反映海关业务的最新发展情况,本教材选择了最新、最具代表性的英文阅读材料,

介绍了海关业务的最新观点、最新做法和海关领域的热点问题,充分体现了时代性的特点,如美国海关现推行的“海关—商界反恐伙伴关系”(C-TPAT)、风险管理、世界海关组织的“安全标准框架”、环境犯罪等。同时,本教材图文并茂,并提供有游戏、案例分析和辩论形式的练习,富有趣味性。

3. 便于学习,指导性强

课文中的重点词汇和词组以粗体突出显示,课文后附有词汇表和海关术语,便于读者复习巩固;课文收集了我国海关常用的英汉对照术语和表达方式列表,以供读者学习查阅。此外,本教材为便于读者进一步开展广泛阅读,提供了与课文相关的阅读资源和网络链接方式,方便读者查找相关资料。

本教材共分为15个单元,每单元包含2篇课文,设计教学80学时。Passage I为重点阅读和操练课文,Passage II为补充阅读课文。Passage I由五部分组成:1) Warming-up: 小组讨论,以导入课文;2) Reading Task: 通过快速阅读和精读练习,锻炼读者的阅读理解能力;3) Vocabulary Task 和 Reading Practice: 组织进行课文重点词汇和词组练习,并根据课文主题配置阅读练习,以提高读者的阅读水平;4) Translation: 根据课文内容,为读者提供汉译英或英译汉练习;5) Over to You: 采用语言游戏、小组讨论、相互辩论、案例分析、研究报告、写作等练习形式,促使读者围绕课文主题开展实际应用练习,以培养和发挥读者的学习主动性,从而提高读者的英语综合应用能力。Passage II配有词汇练习和阅读练习。

本教材的编写得到了上海海关学院外语系老师及海关同仁们的大力支持和帮助。在教材编写的前期工作中,外语系朱嘉麟、孙建一、唐布尔等十余名老师进行了大量的素材收集工作,阅读、推荐并改写了数以百计的文章,为教材编写奠定了基础。学校和外语系的领导组织和参与了编写教材的全过程。系领导汪刚和李蕙老师的督促指导和审稿校订,保证了本教材的顺利完成。外语系的李芳兰和韩健老师分别承担了部分单元的注释和练习编写工作。上海海关法规处的董晶、任绘宏、尤季民、展国红、吕春鸽、顾少莹等同志对教材编写所涉及的海关业务和法规提出了许多宝贵的指导意见。在国际海关组织工作的张树杰老师、荷兰海关的Cor Willemse先生和Jan Hoogeweg先生对教材内容的选择提供了富有建设性的指导意见。美国经济学者Arthur Patten先生负责了教材的部分审稿工作。总之,本教材是上海海关学院的教师们和海关同仁们的共同智慧结晶,编者对他们所给予的热心帮助和支持表示衷心的感谢。

尽管编者以满腔的热忱努力为海关英语爱好者打造一本理想教材,为海关教育和培训事业略尽绵薄之力,但由于本教材篇幅限制,不能将海关诸多方面的内容和语言现象一一囊括。另外,个人学识功力有限,本教材难免有不尽如人意之处,恳请关心本教材的广大师生和读者批评指正。

编者

2009年12月22日



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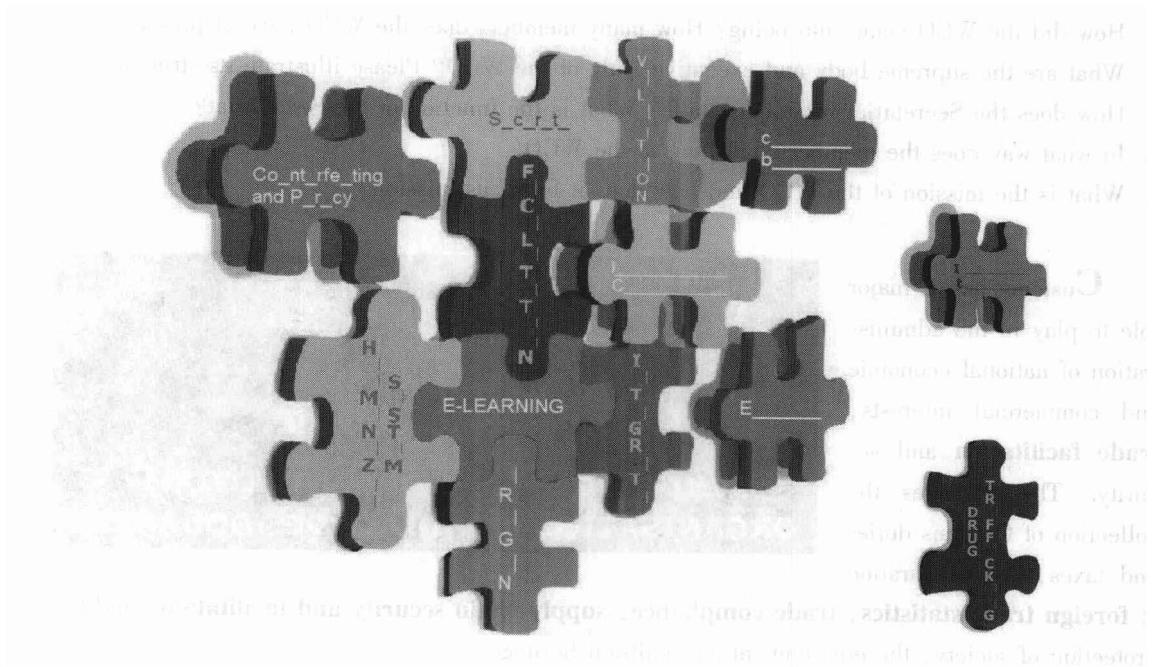
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Passage I

The World Customs Organization



Warming-up

Group discussion

1. Why would you like to follow the career in Customs?
2. What roles do you think Customs plays in the modern society?

Reading task

A. Structure of the text

Read the text and try to divide it into several parts and decide on a heading for each part with your partners.

B. Understanding details

Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. According to the text, what roles does Customs play nowadays?
2. Why does Customs all over the world need modernization and harmonization in procedure and system?
3. What challenges does Customs face today?
4. As an intergovernmental organization, what work is the WCO responsible for?
5. How did the WCO come into being? How many members does the WCO have at present?
6. What are the supreme body and executive body of the WCO? Please illustrate its structure.
7. How does the Secretariat recruit its staffs? What is the function of the Secretariat?
8. In what way does the member contribute to the WCO?
9. What is the mission of the WCO and how does it fulfill its mission?

Customs has a major role to play in the administration of national economic and commercial interests, **trade facilitation** and security. This includes the collection of Customs duties and taxes, the preparation



of **foreign trade statistics**, **trade compliance**, **supply chain security and facilitation**, and the protection of society, the environment and cultural heritage.

As international trade has developed within the global economy, out-of-date, incompatible and inefficient **Customs procedures** have been recognized as a costly constraint on economic and social development. Customs modernization and harmonization therefore represent a key objective to facilitate international trade. However, Customs must also continue to maintain effective controls to **combat cross-border crime**, which has grown and become sophisticated as a result of the development of world markets.

The World Customs Organization (WCO) is the only intergovernmental organization com-

petent on Customs issues. It is particularly noted for its work in areas covering the development of global Customs standards, compliance issues, the **simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures**, the security and facilitation of the trade supply chain, trade facilitation and sustainable Customs capacity building initiatives. Through the above work, it promotes the national economic and social well being of its Members by developing an honest, transparent and predictable Customs environment. This helps **licit international trade** to flourish, while at the same time making it possible to take effective action against **fraudulent activities**.

In 1948 the Committee for European Economic Cooperation set up two committees—an Economic Committee and a Customs Committee. While the Economic Committee was the predecessor of **the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**, the Customs Committee became **the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC)**. In 1952, the Convention formally establishing the CCC came into force and the inaugural session of the Council was held in Brussels on 26 January 1953.

After years of membership growth, in 1994 the Council adopted the working name “World Customs Organization”, to more clearly reflect its transition to a truly global intergovernmental institution. It is now the voice of 174 Customs administrations which operate on all continents and represent all stages of economic development. Today, WCO Members are responsible for processing more than 98% of all international trade.

The WCO is governed by the Council, which meets once a year in June, usually in Brussels. The delegates to the Council are the representatives of the Members, normally the Heads of the national Customs administration. The Council is aimed to secure the highest degree of **harmony and uniformity** in the Customs systems of the Members, and especially to study the problems in the development and improvement of Customs techniques and Customs legislation.

The Council is assisted by the Policy Commission with financial and management advice from the Finance Committee and Audit Committee. As its name indicates, the Policy Commission is called upon to consider and advise on important policy matters and acts as a dynamic steering group within the Council.

The Council works mainly through its **technical and advisory committees**. The principal ones are Enforcement Committee, Harmonized System Committee, Permanent Technical Committee, Technical Committee on Rules of Origin and Technical Committee on Customs Valuation.

The Secretariat provides the administrative support to the Council and is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Organization, with a total staff complement of just over a hundred, including international officials, technical experts and support staffs from different Members. Together with various high-level strategic groups, technical committees and working groups, the Secretariat carries out the key activities of the annual Strategic Plan approved by the Council.

The official languages of the WCO are English and French. However, Spanish is also used for the work of the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation, while the Administrative Committee



for the Customs Convention on Containers operates in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish) .

The Secretariat organizes technical meetings throughout the year, most of which are held at the headquarter. However, courses and specialized seminars are often held away from Brussels.

The WCO's budget is financed principally by Members' annual contributions. The scale of contributions adopted by the Council is based on the scale of contributions of the United Nations.

From small beginnings, the WCO has grown into a dynamic organization with a worldwide vocation. With the advent of the 21st century, Customs administrations all over the world are striving to promote trade by facilitating the legitimate movement of goods across frontiers and at the same time having to contend with increasingly sophisticated methods of all kinds of **Customs fraud**.

In this challenging environment, the WCO will as always stick to its mission to improve effectiveness and efficiency of its Member Customs administrations across the globe by:

- Developing and administering various **international instruments** for the harmonization, simplification and uniform application of Customs systems and procedures governing the cross-border movement of commodities, people and means of transport.

- Developing international standards, particularly in order to ensure the safe movement of goods. For example, **SAFE Framework of Standards and SECURE IPR Program**.

- Assisting its Members via its capacity building program to enable Customs to base their practices on internationally-accepted standards relating to the organization and functioning of Customs administration, **Customs integrity**, etc.

- Encouraging cooperation between Customs administrations, and between Customs administrations, international organizations and **the trading community**, notably with respect to trade security and the fight against fraud.

- Training **the private sector** to enhance knowledge about international Customs rules and enable the business community to respond more efficiently to the dynamics of the global trade environment.

Notes:

1. **the preparation of foreign trade statistics** 编制对外贸易统计数据

“prepare” 有时可理解为“编制、制作”, e. g. “*prepare the documents*”

2. **Customs capacity building initiatives** 海关能力建设项目

The WCO has a special unit, namely “the Capacity Building Directorate”, which is responsible for developing Members' Customs Administrations by providing consultancy and training on the implementation of WCO Conventions, guidelines and tools.

3. **Committee for European Economic Cooperation** 欧洲经济合作委员会

In July 1947, the Committee for European Economic Cooperation was established to administer the

Marshall Plan and the cooperative efforts for European recovery from the economic disaster of World War II. The member countries could draft a report for technical and economic aid. The Committee subsequently became the Organization of European Economic Cooperation, an expanded and permanent organization that was responsible for submitting petitions for aid.

4. **Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development** 经济合作发展组织

It is an organization of industrialized countries, established in 1961, and based in Paris, which seeks to promote coordination of economic and social policies among members, to provide capital and training to developing countries, to contribute to the expansion of world trade, and to foster cooperation in fields such as education, energy, and transport. It was created as a replacement for the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

5. **international instrument** 国际协议/条约

The main instruments that the WCO develops and administers are the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, the Revised Kyoto Convention, the Istanbul Convention, World Trade Organization (WTO) Valuation Agreement, and Harmonized Rules of Origin.

6. **SAFE Framework of Standards** 安全 (SAFE) 标准架构

SAFE Framework of Standards sets forth the minimum standards that Customs and economic operators should apply in order to secure and facilitate the international trade supply chain and presents them for adoption as minimal threshold of what must be done by WCO members.

7. **SECURE IPR Program** 海关知识产权统一执法标准计划

In order to better co-ordinate Customs worldwide efforts to combat the illicit trade in IPR-infringing goods, the WCO has developed Provisional Standards Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE), to promote improved border enforcement of intellectual property rights. It is a set of standards and an action plan designed to build Customs capacity and foster co-operation with international partners, right holders and the private sector.

8. **private sector** 私人部门

“Private sector” refers to the industries and services in a country that are owned and run by private companies, and not by the government, as opposed to “public sector”.

New Words & Expressions:

Brussels /ˈbrʌslz/

the capital city of Belgium, from which the business of many international organizations such as the European Union, NATO and WCO is run
布鲁塞尔

initiative /iˈnɪʃiətiv/ *n.*

an important new plan or process to achieve a particular aim
行动; 倡议

complement /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/ *n.*

the number or quantity needed to make a group complete
编制

compliance /kəm'plaiəns/ *n.*

heritage /'heritidʒ/ *n.*

dynamic /dai'næmik/ *adj.*

facilitate /fə'siliteit/ *v.*

facilitation /fə'sili'teifən/ *n.*

foster /'fɒstə/ *v.*

fraudulent /'frɔ:dʒələnt/ *adj.*

incompatible /'ɪnkəm'pætəbəl/ *adj.*

institution /'ɪnsti'tju:ʃən/ *n.*

instrument /'ɪnstrumənt/ *n.*

integrity /'ɪntɪgriti/ *n.*

licit /'lisit/ *adj.*

multilateral /'mʌlti'lætərəl/ *adj.*

legitimate /li'dʒɪtɪmit/ *adj.*

predecessor /'predisesə/ *n.*

predictable /pri'diktəbəl/ *adj.*

sustainable /sə'steɪnəbəl/ *adj.*

the practice of obeying rules or requests made by people in authority 承诺; 遵守

the traditional beliefs, values, customs, etc. of a family, country, or society 遗产; 传统

energetic and forceful 动态; 发展

to make it easier for a process or activity to happen 便利; 促进

简易化; 便利化

to encourage or promote 鼓励; 促使

intended to deceive sb., usually in order to make money illegally 欺诈的; 不诚实的

not acceptable to or different from each other 不相容的; 矛盾的

a large organization that has a particular kind of work or purpose 机构; 机关; 事业单位

a formal legal document in writing 契约; 文件

the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles 廉正; 正直

legitimate; legal 合法的; 正当的

involving more than two countries or groups 多边的; 多国的

acceptable or allowed by law 合法的; 正当的

a person who did a job before sb. else 前任; 前辈

knowing in advance that sth. will happen or be like 可预言的; 可预测的

able to continue for a long time 可持续的

Special Terms:

trade compliance

supply chain

cultural heritage

capacity building

inaugural session

Customs fraud

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

trade community

private sector

贸易守法

供应链

文化遗产

能力建设

成立大会

针对海关的诈骗

知识产权

贸易界

私有部门, 工商企业

Vocabulary task**A. Match the descriptions with the WCO bodies.**

- a. the Secretariat
 - b. Policy Commission
 - c. the Council
 - d. the Scientific Sub-Committee
 - e. the Technical Committee on Rules of Origin
 - f. the Enforcement Committee
 - g. the Permanent Technical Committee
 - h. the Harmonized System Committee
 - i. the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation
 - j. Finance Committee
-
- 1. the supreme body of the World Customs Organization, taking the final decisions regarding the Organization's work and activities
 - 2. a body responsible for the day-to-day running of the Organization, carrying out the key activities of the annual Strategic Plan approved by the Council
 - 3. a dynamic Steering Group under the Council, involved in policies, practices, and procedures of the WCO to assist the Council to achieve the broad aims of its activities
 - 4. a body to provide support and advice to the Policy Commission and Council in budgetary and financial matters
 - 5. a body to examine specific technical problems arising in the day-to-day administration of the rules of origin
 - 6. a body to ensure the uniform interpretation of WTO rules governing the valuation of goods
 - 7. a body to interpret the HS legal texts to secure uniform classification of goods
 - 8. an advisory body of the Council on questions involving chemical or other technical matters and a forum for the exchange of views by the Customs laboratory services
 - 9. a body to assist the WCO in compliance, control and intelligence in such areas as security, commercial fraud, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, etc.
 - 10. a body responsible for activities related to the harmonization and simplification of Customs procedures so as to promote the adoption and application of trade facilitation instruments and tools



B. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the box to complete each sentence.

incompatible	constraint	harmonized	competent	sustainable
predictable	dynamic	uniform	integrity	transparent

1. Customs administrations should be free of corruption and strive to uphold the highest levels of _____.
2. Social stability and _____ legislation are the main conditions for investment inflows.
3. Unpredictable Customs clearance delays are _____ with efficient manufacturing.
4. We shall set proper hunting quotas for common species to ensure _____ harvest and trade.
5. Shortages of local management, unstable legislation and labor shortages were regarded as _____ to future investment expansion.
6. The Commission's work focuses on Customs reform and modernization and the implementation of transparent, simplified and _____ Customs policies and procedures.
7. Customs administrations of APEC, the most _____ economic region in the world, are searching for faster, less costly and better ways to facilitate trade.
8. In addition to their economic and security benefits, the more _____ Customs procedures are also a key component in Customs anti-corruption initiatives.
9. The system of _____ national examination shall be applied to the qualification examination on Customs brokers.
10. Applications for export license should be made in writing and submitted to the _____ Customs authority.

• **Make sentences with the words above in the box to describe the Customs service.**

C. Find a word or phrase in the text that has a similar meaning.

1. simplification and harmonization of procedures required for the movement of goods in international trade
t _____ f _____
2. the distribution channel of a product, from its sourcing, to its delivery to the end consumer
s _____ c _____
3. meeting the requirements of standards, rules, regulations and laws in business
t _____ c _____
4. organized offenses committed between different countries
c _____ b _____ c _____
5. a program intended to improve skills and competences of the administration
c _____ b _____ i _____