

白世贞 著

# 报关英语

DECLARATION ENGLISH

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ABC

中国物资出版社

Declaration English

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## Preface

Declaration English was published by China Material Press according to colleges' aim and request of fostering students, referring to a great lot of inland and overseas special literatures of Logistics in order to adapt to colleges' request of special English teaching of logistics management. The intention is to foster students' reading ability of special English and interpretation ability of special English literatures.

It is the key that China move towards the world to enter World Trade Organization, though the full benefits of entering the WTO has not been totally protruding now yet, but the influence of reducing tariffs, canceling quota and license is being far - reaching day by day. The volume of trade of China's imports and exports had reached 851.21 billion dollars in 2003, increasing by 37.1% compared with the same period of last year. The surge of import - export volume makes the great demand for talents of foreign trade and international logistics. This book provides reader a concise and comprehensive coverage of operation knowledge, international trade, finance and relevant document knowledge on customs declaration. For completeness, however, this book included some background knowledge of trade procedures in general and a summary of shipment terms and payment.

This book applies to university students whose major is customs declaration with basic English, and also to the ones whose major is international trade, international commercial business, and logistics management and the professional engaging in customs declaration and freight forward in order to improve the reading ability of special English and documentary knowledge.

There are 14 lessons in the book, every part is composed by text, new words, terms, and exercise including a great deal of reading and documents.

The editor in chief is professor Baishizhen of Harbin University of Commerce (HUC), and joining compiler as following: Liuweiqi, Shenxin of HUC and Liuqiao, Sunjing of Heilongjiang Engineering College (HEC).

## Declaration English

In the process of compiling, the brother schools and associated departments deliver the help and sustentation, here expressing loyal loyalty thanks. Because of the limited conditions and little time, if there are some improper, please point out mistakes so that they can be corrected.

Complier

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# LESSON ONE

## TEXT

### China Customs In Brief

Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Customs General Administration was set up by the State Council (Oct. 25, 1949). Located in Beijing, the Customs General Administration now consists of altogether 11 departments and offices. General office, Policy Research Department; Supervision and Control Department I (Department in charge of the supervision and control of cargo); Supervision and Control Department II (Department in charge of the supervision and control of luggage and postal articles) Tariff Department; Investigation Department; Statistics Department; Science and Technology Department; Personnel and Education Department; Financial Department and foreign Affairs Department.

The main task of the Customs General Administration of the People's Republic of China is, under the leadership of the State Council, to lead and organize Customs offices throughout the country in the enforcement of the "Customs Law" and related state policies and regulations, and in the promotion and protection of socialist modernization. Considering there are so many Customs offices and its heavy workload in Guangdong Province, the Customs General Administration has set up its sub-office in Guangzhou to assist it in administering the Customs offices in that province. This sub-office is named Guangdong Regional Customs office.

Besides the Customs General Administration in Beijing, the state sets up Customs establishments at ports opening to foreign countries and at places which call for concentrated Customs operation.

With the development of China's external economy and trade, as well as China's further opening to the outside world, more and more Customs establishments are set up. At present, the total number of Customs establishments is 195 (excluding those in China's Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macao), in 277 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Up to date, the provinces with no Customs establishments are Qinghai and Ningxia.

The Customs establishments exercise their functions and powers independently in accordance with the law, and are responsible to the Customs General Administration.

China's Customs takes on four main tasks in the supervision and control of imports and exports, they are:

- A. to exercise supervision and control over inward and outward goods and means of transport, passenger's luggage and personal articles
- B. to collect Customs duties and other taxes and fees
- C. to prevent and counter smuggling activities
- D. to compile Customs statistics and deal with other Customs matters.

The Customs duties act as an essential Leverage on regulating import and export behavior. The legal bases according to which Customs duties are duly collected are the Customs law, Regulation of Customs Duties on imports and Exports, Tariff Schedule of the People's Republic of China. The tariff rates are decided upon by the State Tariff Commission that is chaired by a Vice - Premier of the State Council as the Commissioner and composed of representatives from the key governmental agencies in charge of economic affairs and industrial sectors.

China Customs attaches great importance to the development of information technology that provides crucial infrastructure for the customs modernization program. After a decade long build up, a large scale of Customs information technology system based on computerization and telecommunication has taken shape: 250 main—frame computers, 3500PCs, 5800terminals and 60 satellite stations. The success of pilot project of Customs clearance system based on the adoption of UN/EDIFACT which handles over 10% declarations of the country today, coupled with successful development and application of EDI - Consistent Customs Clearance system, on express consignments, makes China Customs become one of the first user administrations of CUSEXP message system in the world.

The objective of Customs 2000 Project is to establish the modern Customs management information system, which is due to be completed in over five years. Supported by automated declaration system and focused on overall application of EDI, databank and computer network, the project integrate Customs routine operation with high - techs and serves multi-functional purpose of decision-making, execution, and message service. It is anticipated that with the completion of the project, it will bring a revolutionary change to the operational management of China Customs.

## **WORDS & EXPRESSIONS**

luggage *n.* 行李



tariff *n.* 关税, 关税率  
 supervision *n.* 监督  
 workload *n.* 工作载荷, 工作  
 organize *v. t.* 组织  
 promotion *n.* 促进, 提高  
 assist *v. t.* 帮助, 协助  
 at present 当前  
 up to date 到目前为止  
 independently *adv.* 独立地  
 smuggling *n.* 走私活动  
 compose *v.* 组成, 构成  
 decade *n.* 十年  
 pilot project 试验项目, 试验计划  
 crucial *adj.* 关键性的, 至关重要的  
 due *adj.* 预定的, 约定的  
 consignment *n.* 移交, 交付, 发运, 托运  
 integrate *v. t.* 整合, 使成为一体  
 revolutionary *adj.* 革命性的, 成就非凡的

## NOTES

### 1. Customs General Administration

海关总署

### 2. State Council

国务院

3. The state sets up Customs establishments at ports opening to foreign countries and at places which call for concentrated Customs operation.

国家在对外开放的口岸和海关业务集中的地点设立海关。

...at ports...and at places...并列状语

4. China Customs attaches great importance to the development of information technology that provides crucial infrastructure for the customs modernization program.

“attach great importance to”表示“高度重视”

5. Supported by automated declaration system and focused on overall application of EDI, databank and computer network, the project integrate Customs routine operation with high - techs and serves multi - functional purpose of decision - making, execution,

and message service. .

“integrate A with B”…整合 AB,使 AB 成为一体,把 A 和 B 结合起来。A 和 B 的大小关系不是十分明晰,可以 A 比 B 大,也可以比 B 小,视语境而定。

## **EXERCISES**

### **I . Oral work**

1. What are the major function of the Customs General Administration?
2. Why has Customs General Administration set up its sub - office in Guangzhou?
3. Where are the Customs establishments set up?
4. What are the main tasks of the Customs?
5. The Customs duties act as an essential leverage on regulating import and export behavior. Why?
6. What is the objective of Customs 2000 Project ?

### **II . Match the words or phrases in column A with the definition in column B**

A	B
1. luggage	a. amount of work ( to be ) done by sb
2. supervision	b. get goods secretly and illegally into or out of a country
3. workload	c. help
4. assist	d. ten years
5. smuggle	e. very important
6. compose	f. involving complete or drastic change
7. decade	g. keeping a check on sb/sth to make sure it is done properly
8. crucial	h. combine sth in such a way that it becomes fully a part of the sth
9. integrate	i. constitute
10. revolutionary	j. bags , suitcases taken on a journey

### **III . True or False**

1. The Customs General Administration now consists of altogether 10 departments and offices.
2. Supervision and Control Department is the department of Customs General Administration in charge of the supervision and control of cargo.
3. To lead and organize Customs offices throughout the country is the main task of the Customs General Administration .
4. Guangdong Regional Customs office is the special department of General Administration.

5. In the text, the total number of Customs establishments is 127, except Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macao.

6. China's Customs takes on four main tasks in the supervision and control of imports and exports.

7. The Customs duties act as an essential leverage on regulating import and export behavior.

8. The legal bases according to which Customs duties are duly collected is the Customs law.

9. It takes China Customs ten years to set up a large scale of Customs information technology system.

10. It is anticipated that with the completion of pilot project of Customs clearance system, it will bring a revolutionary change to the operational management of China Customs.

#### IV. Substitute the underlined words by choosing a suitable one

1. One of the main task of China's Customs is to exercise supervision and control over inward and outward goods and means of transport.
  - a. import and export
  - b. inside and outside
  - c. home made and foreign made
2. Customs establishments are set up at ports opening to foreign countries and at places which call for concentrated Customs operation.
  - a. Customs House
  - b. Government office
  - c. Customs department
3. The Customs General Administration has set up its sub-office in Guangzhou to assist it in administering the Customs offices in that province.
  - a. establish
  - b. make up
  - c. put up
4. One of its tasks is to prevent and counter smuggling.
  - a. disagree with
  - b. deal with
  - c. strike back
5. After a decade long build up, a large scale of Customs information technology

system based on computerization and telecommunication has taken shape

- a. five years
  - b. ten years
  - c. twelve years
6. Its major task is to lead local Customs offices in the correct enforcement of Customs Law.
- a. leadership
  - b. administering
  - c. carrying

**V. Translation:**

A. Put the following into English:

1. 海关总署
2. 对外开放的口岸
3. 到目前为止
4. 进出口监管
5. 征收海关关税和其他税费

B. Put the following into Chinese:

1. in the enforcement of the "Customs Law"
2. 127 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities
3. prevent and counter smuggling activities
4. compile Customs statistics
5. the success of pilot project

**VI. Translate the following sentences in to Chinese:**

1. The main task of the Customs General Administration of the People's Republic of China is, under the leadership of the State Council, to lead and organize Customs offices throughout the country in the enforcement of the "Customs Law" and related state policies and regulations, and in the promotion and protection of socialist modernization.

2. Besides the Customs General Administration in Beijing, the state sets up Customs establishments at ports opening to foreign countries and at places which call for concentrated Customs operation.

3. China's Customs takes on four main tasks in the supervision and control of imports and exports, they are:

A. to exercise supervision and control over inward and outward goods and means of transport, passenger's luggage and personal articles

- B. to collect Customs duties and other taxes and fees
- C. to prevent and counter smuggling activities
- D. to compile Customs statistics and deal with other Customs matters.

**VII. Put the following sentences into English:**

1. 中华人民共和国海关是国家的进出关境监督管理机关。
2. 海关依法独立行使职权,向海关总署负责。
3. 海关依照海关法和其他有关法律、法规,对进出关境的运输工具、货物、行李物品、邮递物品和其他物品进行监管。
4. 海关高度重视信息技术的发展,信息技术对海关的现代化进程发挥着至关重要的作用。
5. 海关 2000 计划将于未来五年内建设完成海关管理信息系统,预计它将给我  
国海关的作业管理带来革命性的变化。

**VIII. Supplementary reading:**

**Passage one:**

**Nomenclature and Classification**

A basic requirement for the conduct of international trade is an internationally recognized and accepted commodity classification system. In one of its most significant accomplishments since its inception, the Customs Cooperation Council developed the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (the Harmonized System or HS). The system, which entered into force on 1 January 1988, consists of over 5000 groups of goods identified by a six - digit codes, and incorporating the necessary definitions and rules to ensure its uniform application.

The new system has been an instant success. In the space of four years, over 100 countries covering over 90% of world trade have adopted the Harmonized System, making it the preeminent international goods nomenclature in use in the world today.

It is used not only as a basis for Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics, but also for a myriad of other applications including the determination of the origin of goods, international trade negotiations, freight tariffs, etc. It has indeed become one of the most fundamental of international trade laws.

In order to facilitate the use of the Harmonized System, a number of complementary publications have been prepared. These include the Explanatory Notes and a Compendium of Classification Opinions which lists important classification decisions adopted by the Harmonized System Committee. An additional electronic publication, known as the Harmonized System Commodity Data Base, is being developed for the Harmo-

nized System. The Data Base will be a list of thousands of the commodities actually traded internationally, with their corresponding six - digit HS code number.

The HS Data Base, although not a legal instrument, is designed to help HS users to determine the classification of commodities in the Harmonized Systems easily, thereby reducing clearance time and cost, ensuring the correct collection of Customs duties, minimizing dispute between Customs and traders, contributing to the development of electronic data interchange and, in general, facilitating international trade.

Many other steps are being taken to facilitate the wider and more uniform application of the Harmonized System. For example, technical assistance is being extended to developing countries to help them establish or improve their Customs laboratories, which have become a pre - requisite for the correct determination of the classification of many goods in the Harmonized System. Regional and national seminars are held in many parts of the world to discuss issues related to the Harmonized System.

**Notes:**

the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System

《商品名称及编码协调制度〈协调制度〉》

the Explanatory Notes and a Compendium of Classification Opinions

《解释性的注解和归类意见的摘要》

the Harmonized System Commodity Data Base

协调制度商品数据库

**Passage two:**

**Customs Procedures**

The complexity and diversity of Customs procedures and requirements applied to the cross border movements of goods and travelers can be a source of major difficulty. Since its inception, the CCC has pursued the objective set out in its founding Convention, to secure the highest degree of harmony and uniformity in Customs systems. The Permanent Technical Committee (PTC) is responsible for this task in so far as Customs procedures are concerned.

One of the most important facilitation instruments elaborated by the PTC is the International Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures, commonly known as the Kyoto Convention. This Convention incorporates 31 different Annexes, each of which deals with a distinct area of Customs activity Such as Clearance for home use, Customs transit, and Customs facilities applicable to travelers. These Annexes contain the basic principles, the application of which will lead to the desired simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures of Member administrations. Plans

exist to render the Kyoto Convention even more useful to Customs and the trading community alike.

Recently, the PTC took a comprehensive approach to the temporary admission of goods by drawing up a new Convention on the subject (the Istanbul Convention). This Convention brings together, in a single instrument, all existing temporary admission arrangements and provides a framework for dealing with future requirements. The Istanbul Convention also extends the application of the ATA carnet in connection with temporary admission.

As a means of assisting Members in their facilitation and control efforts, the CCC has also been actively promoting the development of modern data processing techniques in Customs. In 1974, an ADP Sub - Committee was set up to provide a forum for information exchange for the benefit of administrations intending to implement ADP systems. Subsequently, a specialized Advisory Group was established to examine the implications for Customs of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Of late, the Customs Technique Directorate has been particularly active in stressing the pivotal role of Customs in the application of EDI in international trade.

### Notes

CCC 海关合作理事会

Permanent Technical Committee 常设技术委员会

Kyoto Convention 《京都公约》

Istanbul Convention 《伊斯坦布尔公约》

ADP 自动化数据处理

the Customs Technique Directorate 海关技术理事会

## IX. Document Knowledge

### Import & Export Declaration

Import and export declarations are used primarily for the purpose of compiling periodic customs statistics. In China, import and export declarations must be lodged before cargoes can be released but in some countries or regions, these may be submitted within a prescribed period after shipment (for example, in Hong Kong export declaration must be submitted within 14 days after date of shipment). The typical types of information required including identity of the exporter/importer, description of the goods (including Harmonized System commodity Code), CIF (for import) or FOB (for export) value, mode of transport, etc.

In China, import declaration consists of three basic steps: (1) filling out the decla-

ration form; (2) inspection of the goods and the accompanying documents by customs officials; (3) release/clearance from customs after payment of the necessary duties or taxes. The usual types of accompanying documents required for import clearance include import license (if required), import cargo declaration form (Chinese Customs), export cargo inspection form (Chinese inspection and Quarantine), commercial invoice, bill of lading or air waybill packing list, declaration of non-wood packaging, and documents on the basis of which tax reduction or waiver of inspection is claimed.

The usual types of documents required for export clearance are shipping order, bill of lading or air waybill, export cargo declaration (Chinese Customs), export cargo inspection form (Chinese Inspection and Quarantine), commercial invoice packing list, foreign exchange settlement certificate (for tax refund) and certificate of origin.

On the basis of the information provided by the importer/exporter, the customs authorities will compile the trade statistics for the period that show, for example, the types and total value of traded goods and services to and from a foreign country. Combining information gathered through other sources, the government then determines the balance of trade (e. g. whether the country has a trade surplus or a trade deficit) with another country during a specific time period. This type of information can be used for various purposes, for example, for trade negotiations with foreign countries. Given the importance of these official documents, strict compliance is expected from all exporters and importers in order to avoid penalties.

Figure 1.1 and figure 1.2 show a sample import cargo declaration form and an export cargo declaration form, respectively.



