

现代海关丛书

现代海关英语

谢春锦 葛磊 李惠芳 编著

中山大学出版社

·广州·

版权所有 翻印必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代海关英语/谢春锦,葛磊,李惠芳编著. —广州:中山大学出版社,1999.12

(现代海关丛书)

ISBN 7-306-01620-2

I. 现… II. ①谢…②葛…③李… III. 海关-英语
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆(CIP)数据核字(1999)第46181号

中山大学出版社出版发行

(地址:广州市新港西路135号 邮编:510275)

电话:020-84111998、84037215)

广东新华发行集团股份有限公司经销

番禺市市桥印刷厂印刷

地址:番禺市市桥镇环城西路201号 邮编:511400 电话:020-84881937

850毫米×1168毫米 32开本 12.75印张 320千字

1999年12月第1版 2000年12月第2次印刷

印数:4001-7000册 定价:19.00元

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换

前 言

英语在海关工作中应用广泛，海关业务诸方面均涉及英语。海关英语是海关干部知识结构的一个重要组成部分，在海关院校的教学计划中占有较重要的地位。海关院校教师为海关英语教材的编写倾注了许多心血，为教学奠定了一定的基础。但随着教学改革的深入，仍需海关英语教学工作对教材的深度及广度进行不断的探索。

海关工作日新月异，各国海关均对海关工作进行了改革，出台了不少新举措。在我国，借鉴国际海关的通行做法，建立现代海关制度已成为中国海关的工作目标。现代信息交流使我们得以接触各方面的海关资料，从而感到海关改革已向海关英语教学工作提出了新的挑战。

鉴于以上原因，本教材编写者以深入改革海关英语教学及推进现代海关制度建设为宗旨编写此书。本书选材于近几年（主要是近一两年）海关英语原版资料，系统介绍了世界海关及我国海关发展的最新趋势，涉及十多个世界海关组织、主要发达国家及地区海关方方面面的业务，特别是海关工作的热点、难点问题，这些对建立我国现代海关制度有重要借鉴作用，也是建立我国现代海关制度的主要内容。材料新是本教材的一个重要特点。

本教材的另一重要特点是语言规范，难度适中。由于材料来自英语原版资料，使用者可借助教材中的生词与词组表、专有名词、海关术语及表达法、注释及练习理解课文。课文翻译及练习答案更为学习者检验学习效果、提高学习兴趣提供了帮助。教师通过以上综合练习，并结合课文提问及口头讨论专题等，可培养

学生阅读、翻译及口头表达海关常用英语的能力。

本书既可作为海关院校海关专业英语教材，也可作为①报考报关员、②大专毕业生报考海关系统公务员英语测试以及③海关工作人员提高海关专业英语水平参考用书。

本教材由中国海关管理干部学院谢春锦主编，并编著 3、4、6、7、9、11、12、14、15、16、17、18、20 至 30 等课课文、练习及练习答案；李惠芳编著 1、2、5、8、10、13、19 等课课文、练习及练习答案；葛磊编著课文译文。全书由谢春锦统稿总纂。中国海关管理干部学院语言教研室主任、英语副教授王淑芝同志审阅了此书，特致感谢。

编者

1999 年 4 月

CONTENTS

目 录

LESSON ONE 第一课	Customs Cooperation Council (1) (1) 海关合作理事会 (1)
LESSON TWO 第二课	Customs Cooperation Council (2) (9) 海关合作理事会 (2)
LESSON THREE 第三课	Customs of the Future (18) 未来的海关
LESSON FOUR 第四课	A Customs Paradigm for the World Customs of the Future (28) 为未来的世界海关所作出的一个海关范例
LESSON FIVE 第五课	A Message from the Office of the Commission- er (37) 一则来自署长办公室的信息
LESSON SIX 第六课	A Brief Look at the Reorganization of the Ger- man Customs Administration (46) 德国海关重组概览
LESSON SEVEN 第七课	The Reengineering of the UK Customs & Ex- cise Service (56) 英国海关的振兴
LESSON EIGHT 第八课	Customs Modernization in NAFTA Legisla- tion; Shared Responsibility, Informed Com- pliance, Reconciliation (69) 《北美自由贸易协定》法规中的海关现代化:

	分担责任、明法自律与协调歧见	
LESSON NINE	Managing Risk on Imported Cargo ...	(79)
第九课	进口货物的风险管理	
LESSON TEN	What does the ATA Carnet Mean	(87)
第十课	暂准进口单证册是什么意思	
LESSON ELEVEN	External Audit (EA)	(94)
第十一课	海关稽查	
LESSON TWELVE	Post Clearance Audit	(105)
第十二课	后续稽查	
LESSON THIRTEEN	Spring is Here; Audits are in Full Bloom	(113)
第十三课	春天到了：稽查正在全面展开	
LESSON FOURTEEN	The Customs Bonded Warehouse.....	(124)
第十四课	海关保税仓库	
LESSON FIFTEEN	Remote Location Filing: The First Step	(137)
第十五课	异地报关：第一步	
LESSON SIXTEEN	Remote Location Filing: The Strategy	(145)
第十六课	异地报关：战略	
LESSON SEVENTEEN	The Paperless Summary Program ...	(152)
第十七课	无纸报关计划	
LESSON EIGHTEEN	I am Joe's Entry	(161)
第十八课	我是乔的报关单	
LESSON NINETEEN	What is Automated Clearing House	(171)
第十九课	什么是自动化结算系统	

LESSON TWENTY 第二十课	TIDE's In (181) 贸易信息开发交换中心取得了成功
LESSON TWENTY - ONE 第二十一课	The Role of Customs in Anti-dumping (188) 海关在反倾销中的作用
LESSON TWENTY - TWO 第二十二课	Money Laundering Enforcement: A Priority Program for Customs (195) 海关的一项重点工作：打击洗钱活动
LESSON TWENTY - THREE 第二十三课	The Uruguay Round Agreement and Rules of Origin (203) 乌拉圭回合谈判议定书与原产地规则
LESSON TWENTY - FOUR 第二十四课	Hong Kong 1997: Business As Usual (211) 香港 1997：照常办公
LESSON TWENTY - FIVE 第二十五课	Expecting the Unexpected (223) 准备对付突发事件
LESSON TWENTY - SIX 第二十六课	Performance Problems at Dream-land International Airport(A Case Study) (234) 梦之城国际机场的工作问题（案例学习）
LESSON TWENTY - SEVEN 第二十七课	Accuracy of Laboratory Analysis (240) 化验室分析的准确性

LESSON TWENTY – EIGHT	Ethics in Customs	····· (247)
第二十八课	海关的道德规范	
LESSON TWENTY – NINE	Standards of Conduct in Customs	
第二十九课	·····	(259)
	海关的行为规范	
LESSON THIRTY	Federal Law Enforcement	
第三十课	Training Center	····· (269)
	联邦执法培训学院	
Key to the Exercises	·····	(279)
练习答案		
Chinese Translation	·····	(319)
中文翻译		
References	·····	(398)
主要参考书目		

LESSON ONE

Customs Cooperation Council (1)

Customs Procedures

The complexity and diversity of Customs procedures and requirements applied to the cross border movements of goods and travellers 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 insofar 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 travellers. 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 tem-

porary 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.

Enforcement

The protection of society is a principal responsibility of Customs administrations. The CCC's aim in this field is to promote international Customs cooperation to help its Members combat all kinds of Customs fraud.

For this purpose, the Council has for several years been implementing a three-pronged strategy aimed at:

- promoting mutual administrative assistance among Customs administrations;
- performing an information and coordination function;
- co-operating with other international organizations involved in enforcement.

The most important of the Council's legal instruments in this field is the 1977 *Nairobi Convention* for the prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences.

Such offences include all kinds of commercial fraud including the abuse of intellectual property rights, the illicit traffic of strictly controlled substances such as narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, armaments, nuclear materials, toxic wastes, cultural property and protected animal and plant species.

The Council has a Centralized Information System (CIS) consisting of computerized data bases on Customs offences.

Data transmitted by Members to the CIS is classified, analysed and circulated to all Customs services.

To improve its effectiveness in this area the Council is:

- entering into agreements with international trade and carrier organizations; and
- establishing a number of regional intelligence liaison offices.

Also important are the close relations that the Council maintains with other international organizations involved in law enforcement. This covers such areas of common interest as:

- the laundering of drug money and illicit assets;
- the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals.

New Words and Expressions

complexity [kəm'pleksiti]	<i>n.</i> the state of being made up of parts	复杂性
diversity [daɪ'vɜ:siti]	<i>n.</i> difference; variety	差异; 多样性
inception [in'seɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> start	开始; 发端
pursue [pə'sju:]	<i>v.</i> have as an aim or purpose	以……为目的; 追求

secure	[ˈsɪkjʊə]	<i>v.</i> succeed in getting	获得
insofar	[ˌɪnsəʊˈfɑː]	<i>ad.</i> to the extent that	到这个程度
elaborate	[ɪˈlæbəreɪt]	<i>vt.</i> work out/describe in detail	精心做成, 详尽描述
incorporate	[ɪnˈkɔːpəreɪt]	<i>v.</i> make united in one body; form into a corporation	使结合; 合并; 斯成为法人组织
deal with		be about; be concerned with	论述; 涉及
render	[ˈrendə]	<i>vt.</i> cause to be	使得, 使变为
comprehensive approach			全面的方法
draw up		wrote out	草拟; 起草
instrument	[ˈɪnstɪmənt]	<i>n.</i> formal document	正式文件
in connection with		connected with	与……相关的
pivotal	[ˈpɪvətl]	<i>n.</i> of great importance	关键的, 重要的
combat	[ˈkɒmbət]	<i>v.</i> fight; struggle	战斗; 斗争
illicit traffic			非法运输
psychotropic substance			精神药物
toxic wastes			有毒废料
consist of		be made up of	由……组成, 构成
maintain	[meɪntɪn]	<i>vt.</i> keep up; continue	保持, 维持

Customs Terms and Expressions

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》
ATA	暂准进口
ADP	自动化数据处理

Advisory Group	顾问小组
EDI	电子数据交换
Customs Technique Directorate	海关技术理事会
IPR	知识产权
CIS (Centralized Information System)	中央信息系统
Nairobi Convénion	《内罗毕公约》

Notes

1. facilitation instruments
便利文件
2. These Annexes contain the basic principles, the application of which will lead to...
which 是关系代词，代替 the basic principles。the application of which 作定语从句的主语，译为：基本原则的使用。
3. in a single instrument
以一种单一的文件形式
4. ...intending to implement ADP systems
现在分词短语作状语，表示伴随情况，译为：以求实施 ADP 系统。在文中表示伴随情况的现在分词短语有几处。
5. a three-pronged strategy
prong (用叉等) 刺，戳。可译为“三叉戟战略”。
6. Also important are the close relations that...
这是个倒装句，因为句子的主语比较长，故将表语 important 放在句首。

Exercises

I . Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think is the Customs source of difficulty referred to in the passage?
2. What is *Kyoto Convention*? What is the basic principle of the convention?
3. Has the committee been active in promoting the modern data processing techniques in Customs? Can you give us an example?
4. For the purpose of combating all kinds of Customs fraud, what strategy has been the council carrying out?
5. Can you name some of the Customs offences that the *Nairobi Convention* is elaborated to prevent, investigate and repress?
6. To better improve Customs' efficiency in the prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences, what should the council aim to achieve?

II Fill in the blanks with words or phrases in their proper forms without referring to the passage.

apply	secure
render	deal with
promote	consist of
maintain	implement

1. One of Customs aims is to facilitate and () trade between nations.

2. China has always () a status of never interfering with the internal affairs of other countries.
3. With EDI, a more efficient way of information exchange between Customs is ().
4. We're thinking of setting up a particular department to ()cases of the abuse of IPR.
5. The *Nomenclature* () 21 chapters.
6. We shall always do our utmost to () them to your complete satisfaction.
7. Your tactless move () us in a dangerous situation.
8. The rule of fair competition does not () in this case.

III. True or false

1. The abuse of Intellectual Property Rights is one of the main concerns of Customs in their job of prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences. ()
2. In the prevention of Customs offences, it is important for Customs to co-operate with other organizations of enforcement. ()
3. The reason why *Kyoto Convention* is one of the most important facilitation instruments is because there are as many as 31 annexes incorporated in it. ()
4. Customs should make good use of EDI if they want to do their job efficiently and effectively. ()
5. *Istanbul Convention* is especially drawn up to see to problems that may arise because of the temporary importation of goods. ()
6. The highest degree of harmony and uniformity in Customs system is what the committee is working for. ()

IV . Translate the following into English, using the words or phrases in the brackets.

1. 除了自己，没人能帮你解决这件事。(deal with)
2. 我们将会一起调查这件事情。(investigate into)
3. 本地海关由 15 个科室组成，每个科室专门处理一项海关业务。(consist of)
4. 在处理这个问题上，海关采取了全然不同的方法。(adopt)
5. 作为促销的一种手段，我们给顾客提供了大量的免费试用样品。(supply...with..., trial use)

LESSON TWO

Customs Cooperation Council (2)

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 5 000 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