Guide to export to Australia and New Zealand, NTMs applied to selected products made by women in nine Pacific Island Countries



UNITED NATIONS

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This guide aims to facilitate the understanding of measures that products must comply with to enter the Australian and the New Zealand markets, i.e. <u>what the importing country will request</u>. Before exporting, however, you must ensure that you comply with your country's own export legislation; failing to do so may put extra time and cost on your business or prevent you from exporting.

The information provided herewith concerns only the products covered by this guide. Please be aware that, although every effort has been made to include the most up-to-date information about measures applied to imports, the guide may not provide an exhaustive inventory of such measures, and regulations may change at any time (for example, requirement on fumigation rate). Furthermore, everything in this guide is for information purpose only, it should not be regarded as binding on any import or export authorities or considered as a legal advice. We encourage you to contact the appropriate authorities before exporting. See the section **Keep these contacts at hand** below.

Introduction

What should I know before exporting?

The requirements to export a product depend on the technical characteristics of the product: **what it is made of, what it is used for, and how it is produced**. This will also define the Harmonized System (HS) code of the product and so will determine the duties/tariffs that the importing country will apply and the non-tariff measures (NTMs) that the product must comply with.

The tariffs and the NTMs that would be applied to a product in the country of destination may vary according to the origin of the good. Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including Pacific Island Countries, can access developed countries markets, and some developing economies –e.g. China, under preferential trade regimes such as the Generalized System of Preference (GSP).² Within schemes such as the GSP, LDCs benefit from additional preferential arrangements.³ In addition, Pacific Island countries enjoy preferential market access under regional trade agreements, such as the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA).

To benefit from preferential access, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin certificate.

Terms and Definitions

Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports. Levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. \$7 per 100 kgs.). This must be paid before the merchandise can be released from a customs border.

Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) are policy measures, other than tariffs, that a product must comply with to be able to enter its market of destination. Note that practically any policy measure affecting the entry or exit of products into a market is an NTM. These can be measures at the border, but also measures behind the border such as disclosure of information. For instance, in the case of vegetables, disclosure of information on the location of the farm, the name of the farmer, or about the fertilizers used, may be required.

Rules of Origin (ROO) are the criteria needed to determine the origin of a product. The tariffs and NTMs that affect a product often depend upon the source of imports. For that purpose, a product originates in the country where it has been harvested or fully produced, or where "substantial transformation" has taken place. Different methods and rules are used to determine the substantial transformation of products across trade agreements.

HS-codes are product codes that facilitate international trade transactions. In principal, all countries share the same product nomenclature up to six digits HS-Codes.

National product nomenclature goes, however, beyond 6 digits. This is usually known as the national tariff line or national tariff product code. A country customs officer will use the most detailed product nomenclature of his/ her country to define tariffs, charges and any other trade measure that must apply to an item to be imported.

Hence, when exporting, pay attention to ensure that the product code you are using is the appropriate one for your product in the market of destination.

Complying with NTMs

Fulfilling the requirements for NTMs requires close collaboration amongst producers, exporters, importers and shipping/transport companies. Compliance starts at the production level as there may be, for instance, substances that are forbidden or highly regulated in the importing country. Other measures are related to what the importer – the legal person in the importing country – must comply with (e.g. registration, payment of duties, and other importation requirements). Issues regarding

transport may also be part of what must be complied with.

Although the importer or broker/agent is who, for the importing country authorities, will be responsible for the products that arrive at customs, it is the manufacturer/ exporter who has the key for a successful export process. Manufacturer/exporter needs to be aware beforehand of all rules and requirements that must be complied with in each phase of the process. As a manufacturer/exporter, you need to know whether your goods will be accepted into their proposed market, the possible duties and taxes for pricing, and the information you need to supply to shipping/transport companies, your customers (importers) and your own authorities to export. This is particularly important for food standards. The cost and time of failing to do so can be very high.

In order to understand the wide array of measures that may apply to a product, this guide uses the NTM classification developed by UNCTAD and other international organizations (see matrix below) and will refer to this matrix as a visual aid in the following sections. Note that officers at customs borders, most likely, will not use this classification.

		NTM Chapter				
		A	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)			
	Technical measures		Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)			
		С	Pre-shipment Inspection and other formalities			
orts		D	Contingent Trade Protective Measures			
Imports		Е	Non-Automatic Licensing, Quotas, Prohibitions and Other Quantity Control Measures			
	Non-technical	F	Price Control Measures Including Additional Taxes and Charges			
	measures	G	Finance measures			
		Η	Measures Affecting Competition			
		I	Trade-related Investment Measures			
	Exports	Ρ	Export-related measures			

Non-tariff measure classification by chapter

<u>Note:</u> This guide focuses on NTMs from the perspective of the importing country, i.e., what the importing country requires to allow a specific product to enter its market (NTM categories A to I).

However, before exporting, you must ensure that you comply with your own country's export legislation. Failing to do so may add extra time and cost to your business or may make your transaction impossible.

General information on the NTMs applied by Australia and New Zealand to selected products – the "must know" before exporting

If you wish to export to Australia and/or New Zealand, or to any other market, it is important to bear in mind the technical measures (see matrix above) that apply in the market of destination. With a few exceptions such as inspections, technical measures must be complied with before the product leaves the exporting country, and some of them must be complied with during the production process. For instance, if you wish to export liquid soap for personal care to Australia, you must ensure that the substances you plan to use during the manufacturing process are included in Australia's approved list of substances. If your substance is not included in that list, you will have to submit a request for authorization to the Australian authorities. If your request is not approved – or if you fail to request the authorization, your product will be denied access to Australia.

Some <u>non-technical measures</u> must also be complied with before exporting. This is the case, for example,

of "prohibition of products infringing patents or other intellectual property rights." You cannot use a trademark unless you are the rightful owner of that trademark – undermining this rule could entail criminal proceedings.

Other non-technical measures refer to requirements and procedures that apply when the product reaches the border, for instance, the payment of charges.

All goods imported into a country must be cleared by the importing country's authorities:

- In Australia, the task is primarily in the hands of the Australian Border Force (ABF), which is part of the Department of Home Affairs, and under the authority of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources;
- In New Zealand, it is the Customs Service (Customs) and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) who enforce import clearance. Foods of High Regulatory Interest (HRI) or Increased Regulatory Interest (IRI) must, in addition, go through Food Safety Clearance. None of the products covered by this guide are foods of HRI or IRI unless they contain a good from the Importing Food Notice (see Box 1).

Box 1: Food Safety Clearance in New Zealand

- ✓ The clearance only applies to foods known as foods of High Regulatory Interest (HRI) or Increased Regulatory Interest (IRI).
- ✓ These foods include some meat, fish, seafood, cheese, peanuts and their products, spices, and frozen berries.
- ✓ A full list can be found in the Importing Food Notice <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/10685-food-notice-importing-food>
- ✓ A food safety clearance will include a documentation check and may include inspection, sampling and testing at your cost.

The government agencies listed above will:

- Check the import documentation to ensure that the product fulfils all requirements;
- · May carry out an inspection of the product; and
- Collect all charges due.

Important rules to keep in mind when exporting to Australia or New Zealand

Notice: The rules hereafter are the requirements of government agencies. Issues regarding the <u>terms of sale</u>, such as who will be leviable for unforeseen storage costs (e.g. buyer, seller or transporter), are not part of border officers' competencies and therefore not included here.

Import requirements depend on several factors such as

What the product is:

- Made of;
- Used for (after been imported); and
- How it is produced

As well as:

- How the goods are imported (e.g. bulk, full container, etc.); $\!\!\!^4$

- Means of transport (sea, air, postal service⁵);
- Quantity; and
- Value
- If the value of the merchandise is below a certain threshold, it may be exempt from tariffs but not from other measures; for instance, the goods and services tax (GST) applies to most products,⁶ irrespective of whether it pays tariffs or not.
 - In Australia, if a shipment has a customs value that does not exceed AU\$1,000 and if it arrives by international mail (post), the importer does not need to make a customs declaration (such as HS classification, product's manufacturing

processes, etc.). If a shipment, however, arrives as air or sea cargo, the importer will require a declaration. For low value goods, a Self-Assessed Clearance (SAC) declaration is necessary. SAC or import declaration must be made by importers, or their agent (licensed customs broker). For details on import declaration, visit:

https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exportingand-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/ import-declaration

 In New Zealand, if the shipment has a customs value that does not exceed NZ\$1,000, an electronic declaration should be submitted by the importer directly or through an agent. This applies to any good that attracts charges (such as customs and biosecurity charges). For further details, including custom values and charges, visit:

https://www.customs.govt.nz/globalassets/ documents/tsw/importing-goods-for-businessor-commercial-use.pdf

- Always make sure to clearly state the details and provide accurate and complete descriptions of your product and the manufacturing process in the import documents.
- Make sure that the botanical and/or scientific name of the ingredients your product is made of are included in the import document. For instance, if made of Pandanus write Pandanus spp.
- The tariff codes used by Australia and New Zealand may not always be identical. You need to contact both countries to determine the tariff code that will be applied in each of those markets.
 - In Australia, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) provides this service free of charge. <u>This</u> <u>request must, however, be done by the importer</u>. An answer can take up to 30 days and the decision is binding, in principle, for five years. For this, the importer will have to provide details or a sample of the product. If you hire a broker to do it, he/she will charge you for the service. The request can also be made by the authorities of the exporting country.
 - New Zealand's Customs may provide general guidance. You, or the importer, may have to seek the assistance of a private broker or agent to be sure about the correct New Zealand's HS code (tariff code) of your product.

- Australia and New Zealand have similar but not identical regulations. For example, Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code and Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1957:1998 Textiles are part of Australia and New Zealand legislations, yet, each country includes additional measures, or excludes certain parts of those standards, in their legislations.
- ► The goods must be free of any contaminant, pests, hazardous substance, soil, or any other visually detectable contaminants. For several products, particularly those made of indigenous material, for instance vegetal material, Australia and New Zealand legislation prescribes specific treatments, maximum levels of microorganisms tolerated, specify certification validity period, etc. Make sure you follow the guidance provided in the legislations, or contact the appropriate authorities before you embark on, for instance, a treatment that is not listed in the legislation.
- ► Not only a product may be inspected to ensure that it does not pose any risk, but other issues may be assessed and, if necessary, be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, the border officer may asses container cleanliness, the type of packing used for the consignment, destination concerns (rural or urban destination), the recipient of the consignment, etc.
- Always strive to use new packing and packaging material for your products. This may not always be mandatory but will facilitate customs clearance.
- ► If the product you are exporting requires an import permit, certificate or any other documentation, make sure the importer has it prior to exportation. If a good requires an import permit and this is not provided to the customs' officer, the consignment will not be allowed to enter – it will be sent back to the country of origin or destroyed. This applies even when an application to obtain an import permit has been submitted.

 \triangleright If an **import permit is required**, you will need to register an account and apply for a permit.

- <u>For Australia:</u> go to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Biosecurity Import Conditions database (BICON) at <<u>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/</u> bicon >
- For New Zealand: contact the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), it is the authority to deliver import permits, email: plantimports@ mpi.govt.nz

► All the costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine/biosecurity control, reshipment, etc. must be borne by the importer or the import agent as appropriate. For customs' clearing purposes, the levied entity is the person/entity, who has notified the border government authorities about the importation of the goods; it does not take stand on the terms of sale, or contracts, among private parties.

Keep these contacts at hand....

Before exporting, and after having read the product guide here after, contact the appropriate Australia/New Zealand agency to make sure your product complies with all the necessary import requirements. All regulations can change at any time (for example, extending the time between treatment and export or requiring a different fumigation rate). You will find below a list of <u>useful contacts</u>. Remember that the information provided herewith refers to the NTMs applied to the products covered by this guide; it only aims to facilitate the understanding of the measures those products must comply with to enter the Australian or the New Zealand markets. Be aware that if you aim to export products that are not part of this guide, there may be other agencies that you may need to contact.

<u>Australia:</u>

- Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Biosecurity Operations
 - www.agriculture.gov.au/import

The agency provides information on import conditions for animals, plants and other biological products intended for importation into Australia. This is the only Australian agency that delivers **import permits**. You can look for <u>up-to-date</u> biosecurity and food safety requirements, in the Department's Biosecurity Import Conditions database (BICON) at *https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/* \triangleright In the tag "import conditions" enter the type of product you wish to export to Australia, you may be prompted to answer questions, these help to determine your import scenario and conditions that apply.

If you still have questions, send an email to imports@ agriculture.gov.au or call + 61 3 8318 6700.

- Department of Home Affairs – www.homeaffairs.gov.au

The agency provides guidance on general import inquiries. For formal advise on tariff codes, as discussed in the previous section, importers can follow the instructions and guidelines on the "Tariff Advice System" on the Home Affairs website at: www. homeaffairs.gov.au ▷ "Import, export and buying online"-> "Importing, exporting and manufacturing "-> "Tariff classification".

If you still have questions, email Tariff Classification <tariffclassification@abf.gov.au> or Tariff <tariff@homeaffairs.gov.au>

- The Australian Border Force (ABF) - www.abf.gov.au

ABF is the Australian government agency that conducts most of the activities that, in other countries, are usually carried out by Customs. On the ABF website, you can find information on procedures, import declaration and charges affecting products to be imported into Australia.

- Department of Environment and Energy – www. environment.gov.au

The agency provides the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permits – this is required only if the plant material that is used is from a plant listed in the CITES list.

New Zealand:

 Customs Service – www.customs.govt.nz/business/ import/start-importing/

On Customs' website above you will find information regarding procedures and online forms for general inquiries. You can also contact Customs at +6499278036 or by email feedback@customs.govt.nz. For specific information on, for instance, tariffs codes, you may have to seek the assistance of a broker or agent who can help you to correctly classify your product.

- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) - www.mpi.govt.nz

MPI guides importers to prevent pests and diseases entering New Zealand. MPI is the authority on biosecurity matters and food safety and Import Health Standards. It is the only New Zealand agency that delivers import permits. For general enquires call +64 4 894 0100. For questions on import permits and importation of products made of plants, for example, pandanus mats, you can contact: PlantImports@mpi.govt.nz. For questions on importation of products made of animals, for example, necklace made of shells, you can contact: Animal.Imports@mpi.govt.nz - Environmental Protection Authority - www.epa.govt.nz

The agency is the authority to contact for questions on hazardous substances. You can contact them at: Hazardous.Substances@epa.govt.nz or reach them by phone at: Tel +64 4 916 2426 or Fax +64 4 914 0433.

- Department of Conservation information – *www.doc. govt.nz*

The agency provides advice on the CITES permits. You can contact them at: cites@doc.govt.nz

- Ministry of Health - www.medsafe.govt.nz

Products for human consumption may be regulated by Medsafe, for instance, cosmetics such as liquid soap for personal care. In addition to the contact form on their website, you can reach them by phone at +6495809141.

Helping Pacific Islanders to export

Pacific Trade Invest (PTI) Network – *www. pacifictradeinvest.com*

The PTI Network is the trade and investment facilitation agency working with and on behalf of Pacific Island Countries. PTI has offices in both Australia and New Zealand which can help you export to those two countries. You can reach PTI offices through their websites or by phone:

- PTI Australia: www.pacifictradeinvest.com / ph: +61 2 92902133
- PTI New Zealand: *www.pacifichub.co.nz* / ph: +64 9 529 5165
- PTI also has offices in China, Japan and Europe which are contactable through *www. pacifictradeinvest.com*

Global Trade Professionals Alliance (GTPA) – www. gtpalliance.com

GTPA is an Australian agency which can assist you in different areas. It can help you build professional capabilities in trade, facilitate networking, improve the performance and success of companies in global trade, boost the efficiency of trade processes, among others. To learn more about it, visit the GTPA website or reach them by phone at + 61 430 172 458 or by email at info@gtpalliance.com Pacific Cooperation Foundation (PCF) – *https://pcf.org.nz/*

PCF is a New Zealand agency which focuses on promoting cooperation for sustainable economic development in the Pacific. Among its initiatives are business and networking opportunities. To learn about PCF, visit the PCF website or contact them by phone at +64 09 969 1494 or by email at info@pcf. org.nz. Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) in the Pacific

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the Pacific (Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) may also contact their trade authorities to learn about trade initiatives under EIF –e.g. eTrade, Agriculture Trade. The EIF is a multilateral partnership dedicated to assisting LDCs use trade as an engine for growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction. Visit: *www.enhancedif.org/en/countries/pacific*

NOTE

- ¹ 9PICs stands for nine Pacific islands Countries including Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- ² GSP schemes provide non-reciprocal preferential market access. These are country specific, hence the list of products, preferential rates and conditions/requirements are different across preference-giving countries.
- ³ For instance, the EU Everything But Arms (EBA). Under the EBA, LDCs enjoy full duty free and quota free access to the EU market for all products, except arms and armaments.
- ⁴ How goods are imported is an importer-exporter decision. This usually depends on the volume of the merchandise, the cost of transport, and more generally, the agreement between an importer and an exporter.
- ⁵ If the goods are sent through postal services, the importer has to clear the goods directly with the post or get a broker to do it. For Australia see: https://www.abf.gov.au/buying-online/importing-by-post-or-mail.
- ⁶ For information on GST exempted products and for more information on GST and other taxes, see https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/cost-of-importing-goods/gst-and-other-taxes

Products covered in this guide

This guide covers a total of 10 products, which make a total of 31 tariff codes under the Harmonized System (HS).





Red Toddy syrup (Boiled)



Vanilla (Powder, pure extract, paste)



Virgin coconut oil (Pure coconut oil)



Women's dress (50% cotton, 50% synthetic fibres)

Non-Tariffs Measures





Cocoa NIBS – Exports to Australia (100% roasted)





General information

The product code for Cocoa nibs in Australia is 18010000 - "Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted."

The product, whichever its country of origin, enters Australia free of duty. This must, however, comply with the following Non-tariff measures (NTMs) chapters:¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates, visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.



IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note also that Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure their product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Further, the department does not provide advice on labelling or compositional requirements.

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibers) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine). The products can be kept on biosecurity control, at the port of Australia, Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non-microbiological) substances	Contamination with other seeds and soil must not exceed the tolerances, as listed in the Department standards for seed contaminants and tolerances <i><http: contaminants-tolerance="" goods="" import="" plant-products="" seeds-for-sowing="" www.agriculture.gov.au=""></http:></i> . Although you can have your consignment tested prior to arrival in Australia, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will still need to assess the certificate on-arrival.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Special Authorization requirement for SPS reasons	<u>If the condition is met</u> , a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources import permit is not required.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Information requirements concern: - food identification - warning statements, advisory statements and declarations

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		- statement of ingredients
		 date marking of food for sale
		- directions for use and storage
		 claims related to nutrition and health
		- characterizing ingredients and components of food
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	Note also that labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale do not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that do not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.
		Most generally, label is required if food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater.
		Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on to whom the product is sold. See <i>https://www.legislation.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2016C00159</i>
Technical barriers to	Labelling requirements	Country of Origin Food Labelling
trade (TBT)		The package must bear a label with:
		(a) a statement of the country of origin of the food in the package;
		or
		(b) if the food was packaged using food from more than one country—a statement that:

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 ✓ identifies the country where the food was packaged; and ✓ indicates that the food is of multiple origins or that it is comprised of imported ingredients. The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) is responsible for compliance and enforcement of Country of Origin Labelling (CoOL) of food at retail sale. For the official legislation, see https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00920 The ACCC and the Business.gov.au websites have webpages on CoOL which may assist in understanding the requirements in force since 1 July 2018, see: -ACC: <https: consumers="" country-of-origin="" groceries="" www.accc.gov.au=""></https:> Business: It has a few tools and publications to assist in understanding the new requirements < https://www.business.gov.au/info/run/goods-and-services/selling-goods-and-services/selling-goods-and-services/selling-goods-country-of-origin-food-labelling >
Technical barriers to trade	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	Food imported into Australia ought to meet applicable standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food. Any person that deals with food products in a manner other than what is set in Australia's Imported Food Control Act 1992 commit offense and is subject to a penalty (i.e. Imprisonment for 10 years).
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. <i>Note:</i> For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.govau/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirements	Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging.
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	To demonstrate your consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice: "Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment"

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 and: A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not been used in the consignment. For details on the information that must be included in the Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links within: BICON ► Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at: https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Inspection requirement	All consignments are subject to inspection on arrival and treatment as necessary before release. The inspection will involve a visual and label assessment and may also include sampling the food for the application of analytical tests. Consignments are usually inspected for the presence of seed pods, insects, soil contamination and restricted and contaminant seed. If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/ owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Inspection requirement	 Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns,* may be subject to further scrutiny. You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification) <i>Note:</i> *Destination concerns refer to rural vs. metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location. For further information, including the list of restricted/ unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON at <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?element/D=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, cannot be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.

	Non-	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	Import processing charges are payable as set out in section 71B of the Customs Act. Warehouse use also imposes processing charges, which are payable as set out in section 71D of the Customs Act. The amounts of import processing charges depend on:
		 whether imported goods arrive at a sea port, an airport or came through the post whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an electronic
		import declaration.
		For further details see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	Services provided outside the officer's ordinary hours of duty are subject to an additional fee. For further details see Clause 33-36:33 at Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 at <i>https://www.comlaw.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2015C00707</i>
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines</i> .
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.
		For further details see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018C00579</i>
		See also Declarations for imported goods at <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i>
		<i>Note:</i> For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the services of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly.
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	Non-	tariff mea	sures			
Chapter	Туре		Meas	ure descr	iption	
		See https://w ring/importing	g/how-to-imp	oort/import-de	eclaration	
		*ABF is the A activities carr	-	-	-	g most of the
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	The documer must:	its that shoul	d be provided	with each co	onsignment
		(a) identify	the consigni	ment, e.g. ent	ry number	
			-	ing imported waybill or im	•	-
		(c) describ	e the aoods l	peing importe	d (where not	clear):
			-	= Synthetic a		,
		· ·				
		e.g. 2	2: Comte = C	neese.		
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) gene- rally may be landed:				
		New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		

NOTE

¹Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.





You will need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff code of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. A broker or the shipping company you have chosen can also do it, but they will charge you for such service.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The tariffs and non-tariff measures imposed on the product codes listed above could be grouped according to the type of material used to make the handbags, namely handbags made of wood, handbags made of bamboo and handbags made of other vegetable materials.

Handbags made of bamboo and other vegetable materials face no tariff duties in Australia. Those made of wood can enter Australia free of customs duties under SPARTECA or GSP preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply to all product groups.

The NTMs² that the above products must comply with include:

Product codes

The customs product codes (within the HS) of Handbags made of bamboo, wood or other vegetable material – not containing metal, leather, plastics, textiles, etc. – may be:

- 44209000 "Wood marquetry ... caskets and cases for jewelry or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood...: Other"
- 44219100 "Wood and articles of wood...: Other articles of wood: Other: Of bamboo"
- 44219900 "Wood and articles of wood...: Other articles of wood: Other: Other"
- 46021100 "Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, ...: Of vegetable materials: Of bamboo"
- 46021900 "Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, ...: Of vegetable materials: Other"

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

For clarity purpose the table below is structure as follow:

- 1.Common rules applying to all handbags described above
- 2. Regulations specific to products made of wood
- 3. Regulations to products made of bamboo
- 4. Regulations to products made of other vegetable materials

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	The products can be kept on biosecurity control (before known as quarantine), at the port of Australia, Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	The goods must be packed in clean and new packaging.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment.	
		<i>Note:</i> For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	Examples of documentary evidence regarding biosecurity risk include commercial invoice, packing list, phytosanitary certificate. The document must identify the plant material, including the botanical name, and shall clearly describe the product as manufactured articleit should identify the type of article and the level of processing.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	All wood and vegetable material must go through treatment (see details below). Treatment certificate or a phytosanitary certificate detailing the treatment is required. If the importer fails to supply this information the merchandise will be inspected.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	 The importer must also demonstrate that the consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material. The importer must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice: "Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment" and A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not been used in the consignment. For details on the information that must be included in the Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links within: BICON ▶ Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at:. https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?element/D=000088555&element/VersionID=142
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	Consignments will be released if: it is proved that they are free from all biosecurity risk material, the product's material only poses minimal biosecurity risk, and the product description or accompanying documents clearly describe the product. If the product description is unclear, the goods will be held pending appropriate documentation or inspection. Documentary evidence must be shown (see Certification). If live insects are found during inspection, the consignment will be held pending identification by a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources entomologist and treated using an appropriate method. Alternatively, the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the owner of the consignment. If the product is shipped back, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.

	Non-tariff measures				
Chapter	Туре	Measure description			
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns, may be subject to further scrutiny.* You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification). Note: *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location. For further information, including the list of restricted/unrestricted			
		packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON at https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/biconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/ Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142			
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	 The product must include a true trade description* of the goods, in prominent, neat and legible characters, and must be in English. For goods imported, <u>other than as prepacked articles</u>, the trade description* must be in the form of a principal label or brand (including a mark, device, name, word, letter, numeral or symbol and a combination of 2 or more of those) attached in a prominent position, and as permanently as practicable, to: (a) the goods; or (b) if attachment to the goods is impracticable—the principal coverings containing the goods for wholesale or retail. For goods imported as <u>prepacked articles</u>, the trade description* must be marked on: (a) the packages in which the goods are packed; or (b) a label attached to the package. For further information see: Commerce (Trade Description) Regulation 2016 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L01907</i> Note: * A "Trade description," in relation to any goods, means any description, statement, indication, or suggestion, direct or indirect: (a) as to the nature, number, quantity, quality, purity, class, grade, measure, gauge, size, or weight of the goods; or (b) as to the country or place in or at which the goods were made or produced; or (c) as to the manufacturer or producer of the goods or the person by whom they were selected, packed, or in any way prepared for the market; or 			

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 (d) as to the mode of manufacturing, producing, selecting, packing, or otherwise preparing the goods; or (e) as to the material or ingredients of which the goods are composed, or from which they are derived; or (f) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege,or copyright. See: Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C02826
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	 Fiber labelling is not part of Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) list of mandatory standards. Yet, there are other government bodies that may have fiber labelling standards that may apply. Also, it is possible that buyers request for such labeling in garments. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2622:1996 Textiles - Fiber is a private standard that could help on understanding and complying with fiber labelling.* This standard can only be accessed after purchase, you can find this at: <i>https://shop.standards.govt.nz/catalog/2622%3A1996%28AS%7CNZS%29/view.</i> <i>Note:</i> *This private standard is part of New Zealand's legislation. For further information refer to New Zealand's regulations for Women's dresses in this guide.
Technical barriers to trade	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	 Import processing charges are payable as set out in section 71B of the Customs Act. Warehouse use also imposes processing charges, which are payable as set out in section 71D of the Customs Act. The amounts of import processing charges depend on: -whether imported goods arrive at a sea port, an airport or came through the post -whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an electronic import declaration. For further detail see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024

		tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Price control measures including additional taxes	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	Services provided outside the officer's ordinary hours of duty are subject to an additional fee. For further details see Clause 33-36:33 at Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 <i>< https://www.comlaw.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2015C00707 ></i>
	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines.</i>
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities		Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.
		For further details see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018C00579</i>
		See also Declarations for imported goods at https://www.abf.gov . au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to- import/import-declaration
		<i>Note:</i> For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the services of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See < <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i> >
		*ABF is the Australian government agency conducting most of the activities carried out by Customs in other countries.
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	The documents that should be provided with each consignment must: (a) identify the consignment, e.g. entry number
		(b) identify all goods being imported as part of the consignment,e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest
		(c) describe the goods being imported (where not clear):
		e.g. 1: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic e.g. 2: Comte = Cheese.

	Non	-tariff mea	sures			
Chapter	Туре		Meas	ure descr	iption	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed:				
		New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
	Additional conditio		stralian Air Force bags made			
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	All wood items must be free of bark, live insects, seeds, soil, plant and animal debris and any infestation. The manufacturing process and species of wood will be considered in determining the biosecurity risk, and may be subject to mandatory treatment. This is also dependent on the country of origin. To be safe, all products should be treated, and the corresponding certification should be attached to the import documents.				
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s	Often the level of processing determines whether wood products are successfully cleared, for example products that have undergond fumigation and that are well finished. Yet, if the products are suspected to have any infestation (sign of bores or entry points fo insects) these cannot be fumigated if an impervious surface has been applied (for example varnish or paint).			ave undergone products are entry points for	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		<i>Note:</i> Common issues include the carving that has not been properly completed and there are remnants of the bark. The trimming or handles on the products may be infested if not well treated or poorly stored –for instance those made of coconut sinnet. The handle or the base of some products made from cheap wood which is often infested.
Technical barriers to trade	Prohibition for TBT reasons	Wooden products must only use legal timber. If the product contains illegal timber or timber which is not exempt by Australia's Logging Prohibition Act 2012, the person will be considered as committing an offence and penalties will apply. For information on timber due diligence (illegal timber) you can contact illegallogging@agriculture.gov.au
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Special Authorization requirement for SPS reasons	Wooden products that meet biosecurity requirements do not need an import permit. To keep up-to-date on wooden products' import requirements, see the import conditions in BICON under "timber and timber products" at https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0 For details regarding import permits see BICON website http:// www.agriculture.gov.au/import/online-services/bicon/bicon-permit
Price control measures	Internal taxes and charges levied on imports n.e.s.	 Wooden products levy will be estimated by using a conversion factor that reasonably approximates (but does not exceed) the average proportionality between: (a) volumes of logs that are used, in accordance with normal wood processing practices in Australia, to produce such volumes of those wooden products; and (b) volumes of wooden products in that class.
	Additional condition	s for handbags made of bamboo
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Special authorization requirement for SPS reasons	An import permit delivered by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is not required, provided that the consignment was treated prior to shipment, according to Australia's regulations, and that the corresponding certificate is provided. Treatment must be completed within 21 days prior to export.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product	 Different treatments, and corresponding certificates, are accepted: Fumigation: A Phytosanitary certificate or Methyl bromide fumigation certificate, that provides: 1. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 48 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 °C and above at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP), OR

	Non-	tariff measures	
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		 Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 56 g/m³ for 24 hours at 16 °C - 20 °C, OR 	
		 Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 64 g/m³ for 24 hours at 11 °C - 15 °C, OR 	
		4. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 72 g/m ³ for 24 hours at 10 °C, OR	
		5. Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 64 g/m ³ for 4 hours at 21 °C and above with a minimum concentration of 32 g/m ³ under vacuum (660 mm vacuum).	
		OR	
		Phytosanitary certificate or Fumigation certificate:	
		Evidence that the goods have been treated with sulfuryl fluoride fumigation at a rate of 64 g/m ³ (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 16 hours at 21 °C (70 °F) or for 24 hours at 15. 5 °C or above.	
		Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation can only be carried out offshore on goods without impervious coatings.	
		OR	
		A Phytosanitary certificate or Ethylene oxide treatment certificate, providing:	
		 Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with ethylene oxide under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at a rate of 1200 g/m³ for 5 hours at 50 °C, or 	
		 Evidence that the goods have been fumigated with ethylene oxide under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at a rate of 1500 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 °C. 	
		OR	
		Heat treatment	
		A Phytosanitary certificate or Heat treatment certificate:	
		Evidence that the goods have been heated at a minimum temperature of 56° C for at least 30 minutes, measured at the core of the goods.	
		OR	
		A Manufacturer's declaration or Phytosanitary certificate:	
		Evidence that the goods have been treated with boiling water at 100° C for a minimum of 30 minutes.	
		OR	
		Irradiation A Gamma irradiation treatment certificate: Evidence that goods have been subject to gamma irradiation at a rate of 10 kGray (1.0 Mrad).	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Additional conditions for handbags made of vegetable material			
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Prohibitions/restrictions of imports for objectives set out in the SPS agreement, n.e.s.	 Certain plants fibres, or products made of them, are not permitted or face stringent regulations in Australia. Permitted plant fibre species must be one of the following: coir, flax, hemp, kapok, sisal and tampico, lacebark/ribbonbark, fique, New Zealand flax, rush, seagrass, jute, water hyacinth, palm leaf articles, or gourd, coconut shell or corn cob articles (including corn cob powder), or on the list of scientific names. 	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s	The product must not contain any quantity of prohibited biological material. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest. Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibres) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine). Note: Products made from weaving and thatching fibres, notably from coconut fibre, may raise concerns because they may hold insects, some of which are harmful, such as the coconut beetle. <u>Coconut shell</u> products do not raise the same level of concerns, especially if they have been thoroughly processed by sanding, varnishing and oiling, and when they have been carved and turned into a commercial product.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests anddisease-causing organisms in the final product, n.e.s.	 Different actions can be taken to ensure compliance with products treatment. Processed material: The fibre, and any material used (wood, bamboo, cane), have undergone some combination of mechanical processing, chemicalprocessing, boiling, kiln-drying, etc. This does not include articles which have only been sun or air-dried. Details must be provided regarding the type of article and the level of processing that was undertaken. Prove must be shown (see Certification below) All material in the consignment must be thoroughly dried and not capable of propagation Not processed BUT treated offshore: Only offshore treatment performed by either approved offshore gamma irradiation treatment providers or by ethylene oxide (ETO) offshore treatment providers scheme. Proves concerning the information and treatments listed below must be shown (see Certification below). 	

	Non	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		- Details must be provided regarding: 1) the type of article and level of processing undertaken; 2) the plant material must be identified, and the botanical name stated.
		- The goods must be treated pre-shipment with either:
		1. Ethylene oxide, under an initial vacuum of 50 kilopascals, at:
		1.1. a rate of 1500 g/m ³ for 24 hours at 21 $^\circ\text{C},$ or
		1.2. a rate of 1200 g/m ³ for 5 hours at 50 °C, or
		Fumigations must be performed in accordance with the approved offshore ethylene oxide treatment providers scheme and by an approved provider.
		2. Gamma irradiation at the rate of 25 kGray.
		Treatments must be performed in accordance with the approved offshore gamma irradiation treatment providers
		Not processed BUT treated onshore:
		 Details must be provided regarding: 1) the type of article and level of processing undertaken; 2) the plant material must be identified, and the botanical name stated.
		 The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in the Australian territory.
		 All material in the consignment must be thoroughly dried and not capable of propagation.
		- Consignments may be released at the completion of the treatment, provided that the consignment is free of all biosecurity risk material.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification s requirement	Import permit is not required provided that the good is made of highly processed material* or that the material used is part of the approved dried herb species – see: < <u>https://</u> bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ViewElement/Element/ Index?elementPk=978192&caseElementPk=982330>
		At least one of the import documents must include:
		- all the plant material used, including the botanical name, and
		- shall clearly describe the product as manufactured article: it should identify the type of article and the processing that the product has undergone.
		To prove that the product is made of processed material ,* or has undergone <u>offshore treatment</u> , one of the documents listed here below must be provided – this is to prove that the consignment

	Non	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		complies with the conditions laid above. Failing to do so, the consignment will go through inspection.
		<u>Compliance documentation</u> : Manufacturer's declaration, Invoice, Supplier's declaration, Product label, Phytosanitary certificate, Packing list, Bill of Lading or Commercial invoice.
		The information that must be stated in the documents include:
		For PROCESSED MATERIAL:
		 The botanical name of the plant material. The identity of the article. The level of processing undertaken, including relevant drying, bleaching, dyeing details, and any other details that demonstrate that the goods have been processed in such a way that the product poses minimal biosecurity risk.
		For OFFSHORE:
		 The identity of the plant material. The product's botanical name. The identity of the article. The level of processing undertaken.
		It must also provide a certificate that demonstrates <u>compliance</u> <u>with pre-shipment treatment</u> . The following must be included on a Fumigation certificate: - Details of the ethylene oxide fumigation treatment. - Treatment must be completed within 21 days of export. OR
		If, it is a Gamma irradiation treatment certificate: Details of the gamma irradiation treatment.
		<i>Note:</i> * By processed material it should be understood that the product has undergone some combination of mechanical processing, chemical processing, boiling, kiln-drying, etc. This does not include articles which have only been sun or air-dried.
		For further details, see conditions in BICON case 'Permitted plant fibres' and 'Straw, cereal straw articles and products' <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/</i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	Consignments are subject to random inspection to verify that the commodity is free of live insects and other biosecurity risk material.
		Consignments that do not prove compliance with the requirements listed above will be treated during inspection:
		- The product must provide the same information listed under "Not processed BUT treated onshore," see "Treatment" above,
		- Each consignment is subject to inspection or treatment on arrival as per the following:
	Non-	tariff measures
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Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		1. a full unpack and inspection at an approved arrangement site (AA site), or
		2. a verification inspection and mandatory treatment on arrival using either:
		2.1. Ethylene oxide fumigation treatment, under an initial vacuum of 50 kPa, at:
		2.1.1. a rate of 1200 g/m ³ for 5 hours at 50 °C, or
		2.1.2. a rate of 1500 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 °C, or
		2.2. Gamma irradiation at 25 kGray (2.5 Mrad).
		In case of Straw, cereal straw articles and products, and of products made of dried herb species, each consignment is subject to mandatory treatment prior to release. This will include one of the following:
		1. If no seeds are present, dry heat treatment at a core temperature of not less than 85 °C with hot air for not less than 8 hours once the core temperature has been reached, or
		2. Moist heat treatment at a core temperature of:
		2.1. not less than 85 °C for not less than 48 hours (50% relative humidity) once the core temperature has been reached, or
		2.2. not less than 95 °C for not less than 24 hours (50% relative humidity) once the core temperature has been reached, or
		3. Ethylene oxide fumigation treatment, under an initial vacuum of 50 kPa, at:
		3.1. a rate of 1200 g/m ³ for 5 hours at 50 °C, or
		3.2. a rate of 1500 g/m³ for 24 hours at 21 $^\circ\text{C},$ or
		4. Gamma irradiation at 25 kGray (2.5 Mrad)
		For further details see conditions in BICON case 'Permitted plant fibres,' 'Straw, cereal straw articles and products,' or 'dried herb products not for human consumption' at < <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/</i> >

¹ ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at *https://www.macmap.org*. Note that Australia's GSP scheme provides special ROO for LDCs.

² Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

LIQUID SOAP FOR PERSONAL CARE Exports to Australia (Coconut oil)





Product codes

Liquid soap for personal care made of coconut oil may fall into one of these two Australian tariff codes:

34012000: "... Soap in other forms"

i.e. Products that are not: "Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and paper, wadding, felt and non-wovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent"

34013000: "Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid or cream and put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap". You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. You can also get a broker, or the shipping company you have chosen, to do it, but they will charge for such service.

Remember that a product code is determined by what the products is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The product codes identified above share the same tariffs and Non-tariff measures (NTMs).

In the case of tariffs, products under the above tariff codes can enter Australia free of customs duties under SPARTECA or GSP preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Liquid soap for personal care must also comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.



IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

For clarity purpose the table below is structured as follows:

- 1. Measures that apply to all liquid soap for personal care made of coconut oil
- 2. Measures that apply to products containing new chemicals or chemicals subject to conditions
- 3. Measures that apply to products meant for therapeutic use, or stating in its labelling and marketing material that it is, or can be used, for therapeutic purpose.

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibers) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine).

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		The products can be kept on biosecurity control at the port of Australia, Cocos Island or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Marking requirements	Officers from Infrastructure and Regional Development control for dangerous goods* on board vessel. Package containing the goods must be distinctly marked with a correct description of the products transported. Note: *As defined by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Product quality or performance requirement	If the product claims to be an Antibacterial skin product, it must be presented as being active only against bacteria. It should not state that it cures or treats any other skin related diseases.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirements	The product must have a pack size not larger than 300ml or 300g	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. <i>Note:</i> For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	 The product ingredients shall be listed in the container or on the product itself, if not packed in a container. Where the container or the product is of a size, shape or nature that prevents ingredient labelling as stated above, the information must be displayed in a manner to allow consumers to be informed. Listing of ingredients shall be in descending order calculated by either mass or volume. Alternatively, it could be done in the following way: ingredients (except colour additives) in concentrations of 1 per cent or more in descending order by volume or mass ingredients (except for colour additives) in concentrations of less than 1 per cent in any order colour additives in any order. The listing of the quantity or percentage of each ingredient is not mandatory. 	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, cannot be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Registration requirement for importers for TBT reasons	 The person who introduces relevant industrial chemicals during a year, or who proposes to do so, must register for the year. A person who does not become registered might commit an offence. Important: Nearly all cosmetic (e.g. soap) ingredients are regulated as industrial chemicals under the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (ICNA Act). This includes ingredients described as 'natural', such as oils, extracts and essences of plants. Chemical includes: (a) a chemical element, including a chemical element contained in a mixture; or (b) a compound or complex of a chemical element, including such a compound or complex contained in a mixture; or (c) a UVCB substance, i.e.: (i) a chemical of unknown or variable composition; or (ii) a complex product of a chemical reaction; or (iii) biological material, other than a whole animal or a whole plant; or (iv) a naturally occurring chemical. Usually, if the process used to make soap entails a chemical reaction – saponification (e.g. through Hot-process or Cold-process) the importer must be registered. 	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Product registration requirement	 Before importing you must check if the industrial chemical (within which are 'natural' chemicals) is in the Inventory and if there are conditions for using it. All industrial chemicals that make the product must be verified, even if the quantities used were small; coconut oil is part of the Inventory. To search the public Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances: <i>https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-inventory</i> For further assistance see: <i>https://www.nicnas.gov.au/cosmetics-and-soaps/soaps-and-soap-making/are-you-making-and-selling-soap</i> <i>Note:</i> If a chemical is not listed on the Inventory —or if the intended use is different from the condition of use—it is considered as a new industrial chemical to Australia 	

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement To demonstrate your consignment is free from unaccept packaging material, you must present the following statement Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice: "Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used packaging or dunnage in the consignment" and: A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not lused in the consignment. for details on the information that must be included in Pac declaration, Packing list or Invoice, go to: BICON ->Case: In Commodity Cargo Clearance https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportCondition. Questions/EvaluateCase?elementD=000088555&elementVersionID=	
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns,* may be subject to further scrutiny. You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification). If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/ owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere. Note: *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If Full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location. For further information, including the list of restricted/unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/</i> <i>EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Inspection requirement	An inspector may, to the extent that it is reasonably necessary for ascertaining whether the regulations have been complied with, enter any premises that may import, store, process, use or contain records relating to the importation, manufacturing, handling, storage, use or disposal of an industrial chemical or a cosmetic (e.g. soap). If the occupier does not provide access, a demand for a warrant will be made to the magistrate.	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Internal taxes and charges levied on imports n.e.s.	A person who introduces chemicals of at least the threshold value (\$100,000) during the registration year, must pay a registration charge. If the person who pays the charge at the beginning of the year did not in fact introduce chemicals of at least the threshold value during the year, this person is entitled to a refund. For further details, on the amounts to be paid see Section 80T, Division 4, Part 3A of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2015C00428/Download	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	 Import processing charges are payable as set out in section 71B of the Customs Act. Warehouse use also imposes processing charges, which are payable as set out in section 71D of the Customs Act. The amounts of import processing charges depend on: -whether imported goods arrive at a sea port, an airport or came through the post -whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an electronic import declaration. For further details, see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024</i> 	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	Services provided outside the officer's ordinary hours of duty are subject to an additional fee. For further detail see Clause 33-36:33 at Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Details on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines</i>	

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	 Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory. For further details see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018C00579</i> See also Declarations for imported goods at <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i> <i>Note:</i> For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, Importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of the ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the service of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-exporting-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i> *ABF is the Australian government agency conducting most of the activities managed by Customs in other countries.
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	 The documents that should be provided with each consignment must: (a) identify the consignment, e.g. entry number (b) identify all goods being imported as part of the consignment, e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest (c) describe the goods being imported (where not clear): e.g. 1: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic e.g. 2: Comte = Cheese.

	Non	tariff measures				
Chapter	Туре		Meas	sure descr	iption	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed:				
		New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Au	stralian Air Force	Base		
A	dditional conditions	for product	s using Ne	w chemica	als	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Traceability information requirements	must be kep Records that the application renewal of the	ot, and annua support any on for the per ne permit; (ii)	I reports mu statement ma mit or certifica	st be provide ide in or in co ate, or any ap s in respect c	mical, records ed. That is: (i) ponnection with oplication for a of an industrial
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons		ed by NICNAS	for risks to the		nical will need ent and human
		Permit for n cases:	ew chemical	s are usually	required in	the following
		a. Comme	ercial evaluati	on permits		
		b. Low vo	lume chemica	al permits		
		c. Control	led use permi	ts		

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		d. Controlled use (export only) permits	
		e. Early introduction permits	
		f. Renewal of permits	
		g. Structural alerts for permit categories	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	An assessment certificate must be presented in case of a new industrial chemical and a chemical subject to conditions.	
		This allows the assessment of the new chemical before an importer introduces it. This could be done through (i) a self-assessed system -the importer of chemicals of low concern does most of the assessment and the application form is adopted as the assessment report. In this case, the manufacturer or importer is subject to additional obligations under Division 3B of this Part; (ii) an officer assesses the chemical and prepares an assessment report.	
		The application for a non-self-assessed assessment certificate	
		can be made by the manufacturer or importer of a new industrial chemical, or can be a joint application of 2 or more persons, each of whom is a manufacturer or importer of a new industrial chemical. The application must be in writing in the approved form and must be submitted to the Director. The application must be accompanied by a written notification statement about the chemical.	
		For further information see: Section 22P, Division 2 of Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2015C00428/Download	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	In cases were the product includes new chemicals or chemicals subject to conditions, fees would have to be paid. The fees may differ from a chemical to another, or from different classes of chemicals.	
		Fees are usually paid at the time of making an application or inquiry or requested to be paid by a particular date after the making of an application or inquiry.	
		The amount of the fee is not to be such as to amount to taxation.	
		For further information see: Part 6 of Australia's Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 <i>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2015C00428/Download</i>	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
	Additional condi	tions for Therapeutic goods	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Product quality or performance requirement	Therapeutic goods to be imported into Australia must receive consent in writing of the Australian Secretary of the Department of Health and must conform to the standards applicable to such good. The penalty for failing to do so can be as high as: Imprisonment for 5 years or 4,000 penalty units,* or both. *The value of a penalty unit is \$210, it however may change. See https://www.tga.gov.au/advertising-sanctions-and-penalties	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Product registration requirement	Therapeutic goods for use in humans, if imported into Australia, must be: (i) registered goods or listed goods in relation to the person; (ii) the goods are exempt goods; (iii) the goods are exempt under section 18A; (iv) the goods are the subject of an approval or authority under section 19; (v) the goods are the subject of an approval under section 19A. In such case see: https://www.comlaw. gov.au/Details/C2015C00471	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	If the product is to be marketed in Australia as therapeutic, it must obtain a patent certificate.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	TBT regulations on production processes	In the specific case of soap, additional conditions are:(a) the soap has been commercially prepared;(b) the biological ingredients of the goods have undergone a process of saponification.	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	If the product is declared, or it states in its labeling, that it is a therapeutic good, it is subject to an annual registration charge. Under certain conditions part of the charge may be waived. For fees and deadline of payment see: Therapeutic Goods Regulations 1990, Part 7 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00654</i>	

¹ ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at *https://www.macmap.org*. Note that Australia's GSP scheme provides special ROO for LDCs.

² Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

ATS MADE OF PANDANUS LEAVES Exports to Australia



General information

Australia's product code for mats made of pandanus leaves is 46012900. The product, whichever its country of origin, enters Australia free of duty.

This must, however, comply with the following Non-tariff measures (NTMs) chapters:¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities, be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, anima and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arriva in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibres) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine). The products can be kept on biosecurity control at the port of Australia, Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	Import documents. It is important that the scientific name of the plant used to make the product is stated in the import documents. For further details, see conditions in BICON case 'Permitted plant fibres' <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/</i> A phytosanitary certification that details the treatment processes that have been undertaken may be requested.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. Note: For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	To demonstrate your consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice: "Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment" and A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage <u>has not</u> been used in the consignment. For detail on the information that must be included in the Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links within: BICON ► Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at: https://bicon. agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142	

Non-tariff measures					
Chapter	Туре	Measure description			
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	Consignments will be released if: it is proved that they are free from all biosecurity risk material, the product's material only poses minimal biosecurity risk, and the product description or accompanying documents clearly describe the product. If the product description is unclear, the goods will be held pending appropriate documentation or inspection. Documentary evidence must be shown (see Certification).			
		If live insects are found during inspection, the consignment will be held pending identification by a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources entomologist and treated using an appropriate method. Alternatively, the goods must be exported or disposed of.			
		Any expenses are to be paid by the owner of the consignment. If the product is shipped back, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.			
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns, may be subject to further scrutiny.* You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification)			
					If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.
		<i>Note:</i> *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location.			
		For further information, including the list of restricted/ unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON at https://bicon.agriculture. gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142			

	Non-	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	The product must include a true trade description* of the goods, in prominent, neat and legible characters, and must be in English.
		For goods imported, <u>other than as prepacked articles</u> , the trade description* must be in the form of a principal label or brand (including a mark, device, name, word, letter, numeral or symbol and a combination of 2 or more of those things) attached in a prominent position, and as permanently as practicable, to:
		(a) the goods; or
		(b) if attachment to the goods is impracticable—the principal coverings containing the goods for wholesale or retail.
		For goods imported as <u>prepacked articles</u> , the trade description* must be marked on:
		(a) the packages in which the goods are packed; or
		(b) a label attached to the package.
		For further information, see: Commerce (Trade Description) Regulation 2016 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/</i> F2016L01907
		<i>Note:</i> * A "Trade description," in relation to any goods, means any description, statement, indication, or suggestion, direct or indirect:
		(a) as to the nature, number, quantity, quality, purity, class, grade, measure, gauge, size, or weight of the goods; or
		(b) as to the country or place in or at which the goods were made or produced; or
		(c) as to the manufacturer or producer of the goods or the person by whom they were selected, packed, or in any way prepared for the market; or
		(d) as to the mode of manufacturing, producing, selecting, packing, or otherwise preparing the goods; or
		(e) as to the material or ingredients of which the goods are composed, or from which they are derived; or
		(f) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege, or copyright.
		See: Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C02826</i>

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.	
		For further details, see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018C00579</i>	
		See also Declarations for imported goods at https://www.abf.gov . au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to- import/import-declaration	
		<i>Note:</i> For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the service of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See <https: how-to-import="" import-declaration="" importing="" importing-exporting-and-manufacturing="" www.abf.gov.au=""></https:>	
		*ABF is the Australian government agency conducting most of the activities carried out by Customs in other countries.	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	 The documents that should be provided with each consignment must: (a) identify the consignment, e.g. entry number (b) identify all goods being imported as part of the consignment, e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest (c) describe the goods being imported (where not clear): e.g. 1: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic e.g. 2: Comte = Cheese. 	

Non-tariff measures						
Chapter	Туре		Meas	ure descr	ription	
	Requirement to pass through specified port	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) gene- rally may be landed:				
		New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Au	stralian Air Force	Base		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	71B of the Cu	ustoms Act. W s, which are p	es are payab /arehouse us bayable as se	e also impo	ses proces-
		The amounts of import processing charges depend on:				
			mported good ough the post	ls arrive to a s	sea port, an a	ir port or
			t was a docur import decla	nentary impol ration.	rt declaration	, or an
				oort Processin w.au/Details/C		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	subject to an 36:33 at Imp	additional fe	the officer's c e. For further ontrol Regulat 015C00707	details, see C	lause 33-

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Details on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines</i> .	

¹Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

NECKLACE AND HAIR PIECES MADE OF SHELLS AND LOCAL FINE MATERIALS Exports to Australia

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Product codes

Necklaces and hair pieces made of shells and local fine materials may fall in one of these two Australian tariff codes:

71179000 - "... Imitation jewellery: Other"

96159000 – "Miscellaneous ... hair-slides and the like; hairpins, ...: Other"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. You can also get a broker, or the shipping company you have chosen, to do it, but they will charge for such service.

Remember that a product code is determined by what the products is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

Products under the tariff codes listed above can enter Australia free of customs duties under SPARTECA or GSP preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Necklaces and hair pieces made of shells and local fine materials must also comply with the following NTMs:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities, be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibres) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine).The products can be kept on biosecurity at the port of Australia, Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. Note: For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON at https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	Import permit is not required, provided that the goods meet biosecurity requirements, and that one of the following documents is provided as proof:	
		- Manufacturer's declaration, OR	
		- Exporter's declaration, OR	
		- Commercial invoice.	
		The document must contain the following statements:	
		(i) that the goods are manufactured articles,	
		(ii) that the shells are non-viable and clean.	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	To demonstrate your consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice:	
		"Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment"	
		and	
		A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage $\underline{has \ not}$ been used in the consignment.	
		For details on the information that must be included in the Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links within: BICON ► Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at https://bicon. agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	Consignments will be released if: it is proved that they are free from all biosecurity risk material, the product's material only poses minimal biosecurity risk, and the product description or accompanying documents clearly describe the product. If the product description is unclear, the goods will be held pending appropriate documentation or inspection. Documentary evidence must be shown (see Certification).	
		If live insects are found during inspection, the consignment will be held pending identification by a Department of Agriculture and Water Resources entomologist and treated using an appropriate method. Alternatively, the goods must be exported or disposed of.	
		Any expenses are to be paid by the owner of the consignment. If the product is shipped back, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns,* may be subject to further scrutiny. You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification).	
		If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.	
		Note: *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location.	
		For further information, including the list of restricted/unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.	
		For further details, see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018C00579</i>	
		See also Declarations for imported goods at https://www.abf.gov . au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to- import/import-declaration	
		Note: For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly	

Non-tariff measures						
Chapter	Туре		Meas	ure descr	ription	
		is not simple, https://www. importing/ho	and that any abf.gov.au/ir w-to-import/i ustralian gov	delays once mporting-exp import-declard ernment ager	goods arrive a orting-and-m ation ncy conductir	he declaration are costly. See <i>panufacturing/</i> ng most of the
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	The documer must:	nts that shou	Ild be provide	ed with each	consignment
		(a) identify	/ the consign	ment, e.g. ent	ry number	
		.,	-	ing imported ill or importer	•	consignment,
		(c) describ	e the goods l	being importe	d (where not	clear):
		e.g. 1	: Product AX	= Synthetic a	ntibiotic	
		e.g. 2	:: Comte = Ch	ieese.		
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of	Ports where in may be lande	• •	ls (other than	animals or pla	ants) generally
	customs	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Au	stralian Air Force	Base		

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	Import processing charges are payable as set out in section 71B of the Customs Act. Warehouse use also imposes processing charges, which are payable as set out in section 71D of the Customs Act.	
		The amounts of import processing charges depend on:	
		- whether imported goods arrive at a sea port, an air port or came through the post	
		- whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an electro- nic import declaration.	
		For further details, see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at <i>ht-tps://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024</i>	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines</i> .	

¹ ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at *https://www.macmap.org*. Note that Australia's GSP scheme provides special ROO for LDCs.

² Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.





Product codes

The Australian customs product codes (within the HS) for Red Toddy Syrup may fall into one of these Australian tariff codes:

- 17039000 –"Sugars and sugar confectionery: Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar: Other"
- 20089900 "Preparations of vegetables, fruit... other parts of plants: Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included: Other...: Other"
- 20098900– "Preparations of vegetables, fruit... other parts of plants: Fruit juices ..., unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter: Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable: Other"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. You can also get a broker, or the shipping company you have chosen, to do it, but they will charge for such service.

Remember that a product code is determined by what the products is made of, what it is used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs) imposed on the product codes listed above could be grouped according to the type of ingredients used to make the Red Toddy Syrup. If classified within the group of molasses (i.e. 17039000) the product enters duty free, wherever the country of origin. If within any of the other two type of products (preparation of fruit or other parts of plants) then it can enter Australia free of customs duties under SPARTECA or GSP preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate. In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Note that if the product contains alcohol, it will fall under different tariff codes than the listed above, and will be subject to customs duties – Australia charge customs duties to all products containing alcohol. The rate will depend on several factors, see BICON and Australia and New Zealand Food Standards Code (links in the table below). This guide does not cover such products. All product codes identified above must also comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction. Note also that Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant, obtain legal advice or seek advice from a relevant industry association to ensure the food complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Further, the department does not provide advice on labelling or compositional requirements.

For clarity purpose the table below is structured as follow:

- 1.Common rules to all the identified tariff codes
- 2. Regulations specific to products part of the group of molasses
- 3. Regulations to preparation of fruit or other parts of plants

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The product must not contain any quantity of prohibited biological material. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirements	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibers) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine). The products can be kept on biosecurity control at the port of Australia, Cocos Island or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants apply to all food products. This includes Maximum levels of metal contaminants (such as the level applied to canned products), Maximum levels of non-metal contaminants (such as the level for Tree nuts), and Maximum levels of natural toxicants (such as for Edible oils). The levels are specified under the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Schedule 19 <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/</i> <i>Details/F2016C00197</i> For further details on the rules see: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Standard 1.4.1 <i>http://www.foodstandards.govt.</i> <i>nz/code/Pages/default.aspx</i>	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Substances used as food additives (among which for edible oil) must comply with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 15. This: (a) identifies the substances; (b) contains permissions to use substances as food additives; (c) contains associated restrictions; and (d) sets out maximum permitted levels. See Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 (Cth) – Schedule 15 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/ F2016C00194/Download	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Food products must not contain prohibited plants and fungi listed under Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 23* and Schedule 24**. <i>Note:</i> Schedule 23: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00435 Schedule 24: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00438	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Testing requirement	Food required to be analysed may be subjected to microbiological, chemical or physical analysis, or any other kind of analysis, necessary to determine whether:(a) it poses a risk to human health; or(b) it complies with the Food Standards Code.	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. Note: For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	 Imported food for commercial purpose must request a food control certificate. The authorised officer will decide whether or not the examinable food to which the application relates is required to be inspected, or inspected and analysed. The food owner may also provide a foreign government certificate or recognised quality assurance certificate. In this case the rate of inspection, that will have otherwise been applied, may be altered; provided that there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the certificate. For further details on: Statements that must be part of the food control certificates see Imported Food Control Act 1992 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C00775/Html/Text Government certificate and recognised quality assurance certificate is obtained, see Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707
Technical barriers to trade	Certification requirement	 For commercial consignments, the manufacturer's declaration must be: (a) from the manufacturer (b) on the manufacturer's letterhead (including company address and country) (c) signed by a senior company employee from the site of manufacture whose name, title and contact details also appear (d) dated within six months, free from erasures and uncertified alterations (all alterations must be initialed by the senior company employee responsible for signing the declaration) (e) written in English.

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		This must include:	
		(a) The ingredients of the product	
		(b) Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment	
		(c) Packaging information, including size and type	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	To demonstrate your consignment is free from unacceptable packing material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice:	
		"Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment"	
		and	
		A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not been used in the consignment.	
		For detail on the information that must be included in Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links: BICON ► Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at: https://bicon. agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142	
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	All food may be inspected. The inspection will involve a visual and label assessment and may also include sampling the food for the application of analytical tests.	
		The level of inspection will depend on the following classification: (a) risk food;	
		(b) compliance agreement food;	
		(c) surveillance food (i.e. when food does not fall under (a) or (b), nor is subject of a holding order).	
		Food that is classified as risk food must be inspected at tightened OR normal OR reduce rate, depending on the potential risk to human health that the food may pose. The level of the risk may be altered (reduced or raised) under certain conditions, e.g. reduced when 5 consecutive batches of that food pass inspection (see Regulation 17 in "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993")	
		The rate at which samples must be taken for inspection from food of each classification referred above is set out in Schedule 1 of "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993."	

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.
		Note:
		- The "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993" can be accessed at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707
		- The applicable standards are those in Australia and New Zealand Food Standards Code http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz
		 Imported food is inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources through an inspection program known as the Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS). See: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/food/inspection- compliance/inspection-scheme
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns,* may be subject to further scrutiny. You must demonstrate compliance (See Certification)
		<i>Note:</i> *Destination concerns refer to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location.
		For further information, including the list of restricted/unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
		Information requirements concern: — food identification
		 warning statements, advisory statements and declarations statement of ingredients
		 statement of ingredients date marking of food for sale
		 directions for use and storage
	Non	-tariff measures
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Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 claims related to nutrition and health
		 nutrition information
		 characterizing ingredients and components of food
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale are not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.
		Most generally, label is required if food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater.
		Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on whom the product is sold to. See <i>https://www.legislation.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2016C00159</i>
Technical barriers to	Labelling requirements	Country of Origin Food Labelling
trade	0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	The package must bear a label with:
		(a) a statement of the country of origin of the food in the package; or
		(b) if the food was packaged using food from more than one country—a statement that:
		\checkmark identifies the country where the food was packaged; and
		\checkmark indicates that the food is of multiple origins or that it is comprised of imported ingredients.
		The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) is responsible for compliance and enforcement of Country of Origin Labelling (CoOL) of food at retail sale. For the official legislation, see <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00920</i>

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		The ACCC and the Business.gov.au websites have webpages on CoOL which may assist in understanding the requirements in force since 1 July 2018. See:
		-ACC: https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/groceries/country-of- origin
		- Business: It has a few tools and publications to assist in understanding the new requirements https://www.business.gov. au/info/run/goods-and-services/selling-goods-and-services/ selling-goods/country-of-origin-food-labelling
Technical barriers to trade	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	Food imported into Australia ought to meet applicable standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food. Any person that deals with food products in a manner other than what is set in Australia's Imported Food Control Act 1992 commits offense and is subject to a penalty (i.e. Imprisonment for 10 years).
Technical barriers to trade	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.
		For further details, see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/</i> <i>Details/F2018C00579</i>
		See also Declarations for imported goods at <i>https://www.abf.gov.</i> <i>au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-</i> <i>import/import-declaration</i>
		Note: For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of the ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the service of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i>
		*ABF is the Australian government agency conducting most of the activities managed by Customs in other countries.

Non-tariff measures						
Chapter	Туре		Meas	ure descr	iption	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	The docume must:				consignment
		(a) identify	the consignn	nent, e.g. entr	y number	
		(b) identify	all goods bei	ng imported a	as part of the	consignment,
		e.g. in	voice or wayl	oill or importe	r's manifest	
		(c) describe	e the goods b	eing imported	d (where not o	clear):
		e.g. 1:	Product AX =	Synthetic and	tibiotic	
		e.g. 2:	Comte = Che	ese.		
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Ports where i may be lande		ls (other than	animals or pla	ants) generally
	Customs	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Au	stralian Air Force	Base		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	including additional taxes or -storing fees	of the Custo	ms Act. War hich are paya	ehouse use a	also impose	in section 71B s processing n 71D of the
		The amounts	of import pro	cessing char	ges depend o	n:
			nported good			irport or came

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		 whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an electronic import declaration. For further detail see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024 	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The importation of food entails chargeable service. This includes charges for: (a) inspection, or inspection and analysis of the food; or (b) the arrangement by an authorised officer of an analysis of the food to be carried out by another person; or (c) the issue of relevant documentation in respect of the food; or (d) the supervision of the treatment, destruction or re-exportation of the food; or (d.a.) the entering into a compliance agreement in respect of the food; or (e) the provision of any other service that is prescribed for the purpose of complying with the Imported Food Control Act 1992. If a person for whom a chargeable service is provided in respect of food does not pay the fee in respect of that service within 28 days after the last day on which that payment was due, the authorised officers may not issue the documentation in respect of the food. For information on waiver and further details on chargeable fees, see Part 4 and Schedule 2 of the Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707 	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	Services provided outside the officer's ordinary hours of duty are subject to an additional fee. For further details, see Clause 33- 36:33 at Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www. comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/ charging-guidelines.	
Molasses resulting from extraction – 17039000			
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	The goods must have been treated or processed (or both) to the extent needed to manage biosecurity risks associated with the goods (including any packaging) to an acceptable level. Proof/ evidence must be provided. To be safe, all products should be treated, and the corresponding certification should be attached to the import documents.	

Non-tariff measures				
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
F	Preparation of fruit or	other parts of plants – 20089900		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Pesticide residue arising from environmental sources (including former agricultural uses) other than the use of a pesticide directly or indirectly on the commodity, known as extraneous residues, must not exceed certain limits. The extraneous permitted residues, and amounts, are determined in Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 21 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00471		
Technical barriers to trade	Packaging requirements	All consignments must be commercially prepared and packaged, and shelf-stable* at room temperature.		
		Fruit and vegetable juices, juice concentrates and vegetable stocks must have been heat treated, hermetically or aseptically sealed and in containers such as: 1. metal cans, or		
		2. glass jars or bottles with 'twist off' lids or caps, or		
		 plastic containers that have heat sealed lids or lids closed by a double seam (excludes those with snap or plastic lids), or 		
		4. aseptic cartons e.g. tetra paks®, or		
		5. retort pouches -these are not vacuum packs.		
		Products not meeting the above description may require an import permit. It is the importer's responsibility to contact the Import Services Team** for advice.		
		<i>Note:</i> * <u>Shelf-stable</u> are non-perishable food with a shelf life of many months to years.		
		$\underline{\mbox{Hermetically-sealed}}$ container means a container that is airtight when sealed.		
		**The Import Services Team can be reached at: Phone: 1800 900 090, Email: imports@agriculture.gov.au		
Preparation of fruit or other parts of plants – 20098900				
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Vitamins and minerals can be added to a product under the permitted uses of vitamins and minerals stated at Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 17 <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00195</i>		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	The goods must have been treated or processed (or both) to the extent needed to manage biosecurity risks associated with the goods (including any packaging) to an acceptable level. Proof/ evidence must be provided.		

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	The product packaging must be clean and new. The product must also be canned or aseptically packaged.*	
		Acceptable container types include:	
		1. Metal cans	
		2. Glass jars or bottles with 'twist off' lids or caps	
		3. Plastic containers that have heat sealed lids or lids closed by a double seam	
		4. Retort pouches	
		5. Thermoform-fill-seal containers, plastic cans, pouches or bags.	
		If the consignment does not meet the above conditions, the product will be deemed un-processed and therefore will be subject to different import conditions.	
		<i>Note:</i> *Canned or aseptically packaged includes any product that has been adequately commercially heat treated to render the contents sterile and there is no chance of contamination from Biosecurity Risk Material (BRM).	
Technical barriers to trade	Packaging requirements	The product must be shelf-stable - that is, non-perishable food with a shelf life of many months to years.	
Technical barriers to trade	Certification requirement	Import permit is not required, provided that the above conditions are met.	
		Evidence that the goods have undergone acceptable forms of processing must be in one of the following: Manufacturer's declaration, Invoice, Bill of Lading, Air waybill, Product specification list or Food product label.	
		For further information on proof of compliance contact Australia's Import Services Team at: Phone: +61 3 8318 6700, +1800 900 090, Email: imports@ agriculture.gov.au	

NOTE

¹R00: Rules and certificates may be found at *https://www.macmap.org*. Note that Australia's GSP scheme provides special R00 for LDCs.

ANILLA - Exports to Australia (Powder, pure extract, paste)



Product codes

The Australian customs product codes for vanilla powder, pure extract and paste may be:

09052000 – "... Vanilla: Crushed or ground"

13021990 – "... Vegetable saps and extracts: Other: Other"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff code of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. You can also get a broker, or the shipping company you have chosen, to do it, but they will charge for such service.

Remember that a product code is determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The products under the tariff codes listed above, whichever their country of origin, enter Australia free of duty. These must, however, comply with the following Non-tariff measures (NTMs):¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates, visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note also that Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure their product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Further, the department does not provide advice on labelling or compositional requirements.

For clarity purposes, the table below is structured as follows:

- 1. Common rules for all the above vanilla products
- 2. Regulations specific to Vanilla: Crushed or ground
- 3. Regulations for Vanilla extracts

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibers) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine). The products can be kept on biosecurity control at the port of Australia, Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants apply to all food products. This include Maximum levels of metal contaminants (such as the level applied to cannned products), Maximum levels of non-metal contaminants (such as the level for Tree nuts), and Maximum levels of natural toxicants (such as for Edible oils). The levels are specified under the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Schedule 19 <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00197</i>	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		For further details on the rules see: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Standard 1.4.1 <i>http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx</i>	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Substances used as food additives must comply with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 15. This (a) identifies the substances; (b) contains permissions to use substances as food additives; (c) contains associated restrictions; and (d) sets out maximum permitted levels. See Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 (Cth) – Schedule 15 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/</i> <i>F2016C00194/Download</i>	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Food products must not contain prohibited plants and fungi listed under Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 23* and Schedule 24**. Note: Schedule 23: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00435 Schedule 24: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00438	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	 Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is: (a) for retail sale; (b) for food that is sold to caterers; (c) for all other sales of food: -certain food for sale are not required to bear a label. All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product. Most generally, label is required if food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater. Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on whom the product is sold to. See https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00159 	

	Non-	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
		Information requirements concern:
		- food identification
		- warning statements, advisory statements and declarations
		 statement of ingredients
		 date marking of food for sale
		 directions for use and storage
		 claims related to nutrition and health
		 nutrition information
		- characterizing ingredients and components of food
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Country of Origin Food Labelling
phytosanitary measures		The package must bear a label with:
		(a) a statement of the country of origin of the food in the package; or
		(b) if the food was packaged using food from more than one country—a statement that:
		\checkmark identifies the country where the food was packaged; and
		✓ indicates that the food is of multiple origins or that it is comprised of imported ingredients.
		The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) is responsible for compliance and enforcement of Country of Origin Labelling (CoOL) of food at retail sale. For the official legislation see https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00920
		The ACCC and the Business.gov.au websites have webpages on CoOL, which may assist in understanding the requirements in force since 1 July 2018. See:
		- ACC: https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/groceries/country- of-origin

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		- Business: It provides tools and publications to assist in understanding the new requirements <i>https://www.business.gov.</i> <i>au/info/run/goods-and-services/selling-goods-and-services/</i> <i>selling-goods/country-of-origin-food-labelling</i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	Food imported into Australia ought to meet applicable standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food. Any person that deals with food products in a manner other than what is set in Australia's Imported Food Control Act 1992 commits offense and is subject to a penalty (i.e. Imprisonment for 10 years).
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Testing requirement	Food required to be analysed may be subjected to microbiological, chemical or physical analysis, or any other kind of analysis, necessary to determine whether: (a) it poses a risk to human health; or (b) it complies with the Food Standards Code.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. <i>Note:</i> For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	 Imported food for commercial purpose must request a food control certificate. The authorised officer will decide whether or not the examinable food to which the application relates is required to be inspected, or inspected and analysed. The food owner may also provide a foreign government certificate or recognised quality assurance certificate. In this case the rate of inspection, that will have otherwise been applied, may be altered; provided that there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the certificate. For further details on: Statements that must be part of the food control certificates see Imported Food Control Act 1992 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C00775/Html/Text

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		- Government certificate and recognised quality assurance certificate, and how a food control certificate is obtained, see Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	To demonstrate your consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice: "Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment" and A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not been used in the consignment. For detail on the information that must be included in Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links within BICON Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at: https://bicon. agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	 All food may be inspected. The inspection will involve a visual and label assessment and may also include sampling the food for the application of analytical tests. The level of inspection will depend on the following classification: (a) risk food; (b) compliance agreement food; (c) surveillance food (i.e. when food does not fall under (a) or (b), nor is subject of a holding order). Food that is classified as risk food must be inspected at tightened OR normal OR reduce rate, depending on the potential risk to human health that the food may pose. The level of the risk may be altered (reduced or raised) under certain conditions, e.g. reduced when 5 consecutive batches of that food pass inspection (see Regulation 17 in "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993") The rate at which samples must be taken for inspection from food of each classification referred above is set out in Schedule 1 of "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993."	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.	
		Note:	
		- The "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993" can be accessed at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707</i>	
		- The applicable standards are those in Australia and New Zealand Food Standards Code http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz	
		- Imported food is inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources through an inspection program known as the Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS). See: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/food/inspection- compliance/inspection-scheme	
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns, may be subject to further scrutiny.* You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification)	
		<i>Note:</i> *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location.	
		For further information, including the list of restricted/ unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON https://bicon.agriculture. gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142	
Technical barriers to trade	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at: <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines</i> .	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	 Import processing charges are payable as set out in section 71B of the Customs Act. Warehouse use also imposes processing charges, which are payable as set out in section 71D of the Customs Act. The amounts of import processing charges depend on: whether imported goods arrive at a sea port, an airport or came through the post whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an
		electronic import declaration.
		For further details, see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	Services provided outside the officer's ordinary hours of duty are subject to an additional fee. For further detail see Clause 33-36:33 at Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.comlaw. gov.au/Details/F2015C00707
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The importation of food entail chargeable service. This includes charges for: (a) inspection, or inspection and analysis of the food; or (b) the arrangement by an authorised officer of an analysis of the food to be carried out by another person; or (c) the issue of relevant documentation in respect of the food; or (d) the supervision of the treatment, destruction or re-exportation of the food; or (d. a.) the entering into a compliance agreement in respect of the food; or (e) the provision of any other service that is prescribed for the purpose of complying with the Imported Food Control Act 1992. If a person for whom a chargeable service is provided in respect of food does not pay the fee in respect of that service within 28 days after the last day on which that payment was due, the authorised officers may not issue the documentation in respect of the food. For information on waiver and further details on chargable fees, see Part 4 and Scheduale 2 of the Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.	
		For further details, see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/</i> <i>Details/F2018C00579</i>	
		See also Declarations for imported goods at https://www.abf.gov. au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to- import/import-declaration	
		Note: For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the service of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i>	
		activities managed by Customs in other countries.	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	The documents that should be provided with each consignment must:	
		(a) identify the consignment, e.g. entry number	
		(b) identify all goods being imported as part of the consignment e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest	
		(c) describe the goods being imported (where not clear):	
		e.g. 1: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic	
		e.g. 2: Comte = Cheese.	

Non-tariff measures						
Chapter	Туре		Meas	ure desci	ription	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed:				
		New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Au	stralian Air Force	Base		
	Additional requ	irements fo	r vanilla pov	wder		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements		which may	include botar	•	nd full list of and common
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	The product ready for sale			•	ackaging, and backage.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	Import perm demonstrates				consignment ed above.
						Manufacturer's el or Invoice a:
			-	ents (common veight.	and botanica	al name) and
		- individua	l packaging v	veight.		

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	 The consignment may be released without inspection when accompanied by satisfactory documentation identifying the product, commercial packaging and weight. Otherwise, it will be subject to a full unpack and inspection at an approved arrangement site to verify the goods are commercially packaged in clean and new packaging, labelled correctly and free from seeds, live insects, soil and other biosecurity risk material. ► If after inspection the above conditions have been met the consignment may be released from biosecurity control. ► If contaminants are found, the consignment must be treated using an approved method by the department, exported or disposed of at the importer's expense. 	
	Additional requ	irements for vanilla extract	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s	An import permit is not required, provided that the goods have been treated or processed (or both) to the extent needed to manage biosecurity risks associated with the goods (including any packaging) to an acceptable level. For further information on proof of compliance, contact Australia's Import Services Team at:	
		Phone: 1800 900 090, Email: imports@agriculture.gov.au	

¹Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.







Product codes

Australia's product code for virgin oil made of pure coconut oil is 15159000 – "Other fixed vegetable fats and oils ...whether or not refined, but not chemically modified: Other."

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff code of your product. As highlighted in Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. You can also get a broker, or the shipping company you have chosen, to do it, but they will charge for such service.

Remember that a product code is determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

Notice that virgin oil can't be made of copra. If the coconut oil is made of copra, it may face different import conditions than those depicted herewith.

The product 15159000, whichever its country of origin, enters Australia free of duty. This shall, however, comply with the following Non-tariff measures (NTMs):¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)
- B Technical barriers to trade (TBT)
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

mport measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates, visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction. *IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities, be ready to provide:*

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note also that Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources recommends <u>importers to engage a food technologist or</u> <u>consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek</u> <u>advice from a relevant industry association, so to</u> <u>ensure their product complies</u> with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Further, the department does not provide advice on labelling or compositional requirements.

For clarity purpose, Australian regulations concerning substances that could be added to edible oils are at the end of the table here below.

	Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest.		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Quarantine requirement	Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibers) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine). The products can be kept on biosecurity control at the port of Australia, Cocos Islands or Christmas Island, if the biosecurity control officer deems so necessary.		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants apply to all food products. This includes Maximum levels of metal contaminants (such as the level applied to canned products), Maximum levels of non-metal contaminants (such as the level for Tree nuts), and Maximum levels of natural toxicants (such as for Edible oils).The levels are specified under the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Schedule 19 https://www.legislation.gov.au/ Details/F2016C00197For further details on the rules see: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Standard 1.4.1 http://www.foodstandards.govt. nz/code/Pages/default.aspx		

	Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	The maximum levels of contaminants or the residue of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals are subject to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 20. Coconut will be controlled for Agvet chemical: Dithiocarbamates Maximum level of permitted residue is 5* * Total dithiocarbamates, determined as carbon disulphide evolved during acid digestion and expressed as milligrams of carbon disulphide per kilogram of food See: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 20 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00416		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Testing requirement	Food required to be analysed may be subjected to microbiological, chemical or physical analysis, or any other kind of analysis, necessary to determine whether:(a) it poses a risk to human health; or(b) it complies with the Food Standards Code.		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	The goods must have been treated or processed (or both) to the extent needed to manage biosecurity risks associated with the goods (including any packaging) to an acceptable level. Proof/ evidence must be provided. In addition, plant oils, if highly refined organic chemicals and substances, must only be for human consumption, and should be highly processed and purified substances.		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	Each consignment must be packed in clean and new packaging. If you have question on packaging, contact Australia's Import Services Team at: Phone: + 61 3 8318 6700, + 61 1 800 900 090, Email: imports@agriculture.gov.au		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials are straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons etc. Furthermore, solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. <i>Note:</i> For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance in BICON website <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>		

	Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	Imported food for commercial purpose must request a food control certificate. The authorised officer will decide whether or not the examinable food to which the application relates is required to be inspected or inspected and analysed.		
		The food owner may also provide a foreign government certificate or recognised quality assurance certificate. If such certificate is presented the rate of inspection, that will have otherwise been applied, may be altered; provided that there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the certificate.		
		For further details on:		
		- Statements that must be part of the food control certificates, see Imported Food Control Act 1992 https://www.legislation.gov. au/Details/C2004C00775/Html/Text		
		- Government certificate and recognised quality assurance certificate, and how a food control certificate is obtained, see Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	To demonstrate your consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice:		
		"Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment"		
		and:		
		A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not been used in the consignment.		
		 For details on the information that must be included in Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, follow the links within: BICON ► Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at: https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142 		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	All food may be inspected. The inspection will involve a visual and label assessment and may also include sampling the food for the application of analytical tests.		
		The level of inspection will depend on the following classification:		
		(a) risk food;(b) compliance agreement food;		
		(c) surveillance food (i.e. when food does not fall under (a) or (b), nor is subject of a holding order).		

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		Food that is classified as risk food must be inspected at tightened OR normal OR reduce rate, depending on the potential risk to human health that the food may pose. The level of the risk may be altered (reduced or raised) under certain conditions, e.g. reduced when 5 consecutive batches of that food pass inspection (see Regulation 17 in "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993")
		The rate at which samples must be taken for inspection from food of each classification referred above is set out in Schedule 1 of "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993."
		If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.
		Note:
		- The "Imported Food Control Regulations 1993" can be accessed at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707
		- The applicable standards are those in Australia and New Zealand Food Standards Code http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz
		- Imported food is inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources through an inspection program known as the Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS). See: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/food/inspection- compliance/inspection-scheme
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns, may be subject to further scrutiny.* You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification).
		<i>Note:</i> *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location.
		For further information, including the list of restricted/ unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.</i> gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
		Information requirements concern:
		- food identification
		- warning statements, advisory statements and declarations
		- statement of ingredients
		 date marking of food for sale
		 directions for use and storage
		 claims related to nutrition and health
		 nutrition information
		 characterizing ingredients and components of food
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx
		*In addition, if the oil has undergone a process that has altered its fatty acid composition, the label must describe the nature of that process – an example of a process that alters the fatty acid composition of fatty acids in edible oil is the process of hydrogenation (Standard 2.4.1 http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz/ code/Pages/default.aspx)
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale are not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.
		Most generally, label is required if food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater.
		Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on whom the product is sold to. See <i>https://www.legislation.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2016C00159</i>

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to	Labelling requirements	Edible oils must also include in their labels:	
trade		(a) the specific source name of the oil; and	
		(b) if the oil has undergone a process that has altered its fatty acid composition, a statement that describes the nature of that process*.	
		<i>Note:</i> * For example, the process of hydrogenation.	
		For further information see Standard 2.4.1. at <i>http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx</i>	
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Country of Origin Food Labelling	
uaue		The package must bear a label with:	
		(a) a statement of the country of origin of the food in the package; or	
		(b) if the food was packaged using food from more than one country—a statement that:	
		\checkmark identifies the country where the food was packaged; and	
		\checkmark indicates that the food is of multiple origins or that it is comprised of imported ingredients.	
		The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) is responsible for compliance and enforcement of Country of Origin Labelling (CoOL) of food at retail sale. For the official legislation see <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00920</i>	
		The ACCC and the Business.gov.au websites have webpages on CoOL which may assist in understanding the requirements in force since 1 July 2018, see:	
		- ACC: < https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/groceries/ country-of-origin >	
		 Business: It has a few tools and publications to assist in understanding the new requirements < https://www. business.gov.au/info/run/goods-and-services/selling-goods- and-services/selling-goods/country-of-origin-food-labelling 	
Technical barriers to trade	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Technical barriers to trade	Other requirements on production or post- production processes, n.e.s.	Food imported into Australia ought to meet applicable standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food. Any person that deals with food products in a manner other than what is set in Australia's Imported Food Control Act 1992 commits offense and is subject to a penalty (i.e. Imprisonment for 10 years).
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	 Import processing charges are payable as set out in section 71B of the Customs Act. Warehouse use also imposes processing charges, which are are payable as set out in section 71D of the Customs Act. The amounts of import processing charges depend on: whether imported goods arrive at a sea port, an airport or came through the post whether it was a documentary import declaration, or an electronic import declaration For further details, see Import Processing Charges Act 2001 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2014C00024
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	Services provided outside the officer's ordinary hours of duty are subject to an additional fee. For further details, see Clause 33- 36:33 at Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 at <i>https://www.</i> <i>comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707</i>
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The importation of food entails chargeable services. This includes charges for: (a) inspection, or inspection and analysis of the food; or (b) the arrangement by an authorised officer of an analysis of the food to be carried out by another person; or (c) the issue of relevant documentation in respect of the food; or (d) the supervision of the treatment, destruction or re-exportation of the food; or (d.a.) the entering into a compliance agreement in respect of the food; or (e) the provision of any other service that is prescribed for the purpose of complying with the Imported Food Control Act 1992. If a person for whom a chargeable service is provided in respect of food does not pay the fee in respect of that service within 28 days after the last day on which that payment was due, the authorised officers may not issue the documentation in respect of the food.

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		For information on waiver and further details on chargable fees, see Part 4 and Schedule 2 of the Imported Food Control Regulations 1993 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015C00707</i>
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Additional charges, n.e.s.	Under the Biosecurity Charges Imposition, fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Details on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the charging guidelines at <i>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fees/charging-guidelines</i> .
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but must be given no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.
		For further details, see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018C00579</i>
		See also Declarations for imported goods at https://www.abf.gov . au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to- import/import-declaration
		Note: For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of the ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the service of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration
		*ABF is the Australian government agency conducting most of the activities managed by Customs in other countries.
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	The documents that should be provided with each consignment must:
		(a) identify the consignment, e.g. entry number
		(b) identify all goods being imported as part of the consignment, e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest
		(c) describe the goods being imported (where not clear):
		e.g. 1: Product $AX = Synthetic antibiotic$
		e.g. 2: Comte = Cheese.

	Non-	tariff meas	sures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description				
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed:				
		New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Au			oile	
	Ms concerning substar					
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Vitamins and minerals can be added to a product (such as edible oil) if it complies with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code Standard 1.3.2 and Schedule 17 < http://www.foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx >				
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	ods and comply with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Sche- contact dule 15. This				
		(a) identifies the substances;				
		(b) contains permissions to use substances as food additives;				
		(c) contains associated restrictions; and				
		(d) sets out maximum permitted levels.				
		See Food Sta dule 15 at				

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Food products must not contain prohibited plants and fungi listed under Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 23* and Schedule 24**. <i>Note:</i> Schedule 23: <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00435</i> Schedule 24: <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00438</i>	

NOTE

¹ Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.







You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, Australia's authorities provide this service for free to importers. You can also get a broker, or the shipping company you have chosen, to do it, but they will charge for such service.

Remember that a product code is determined by what the products is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The product under the tariff codes above face the same tariffs and non-tariff measures.

These can enter Australia free of customs duties under SPARTECA or GSP preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Women's dresses made of cotton/fibre must also comply with the following NTMs:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Product codes

Women's dresses made of cotton and synthetic fibres fall into two of the Australian tariff line codes:

62044200 – "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted: Women's or girls' ...: Dresses: Of cotton"

AND

62044300 – "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted: Women's or girls': Dresses: Of synthetic fibres"

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with Australian regulations.

All the measures presented below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. For example, for Australia's biosecurity updates, visit BICON website. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When using BICON or contacting the authorities, be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The goods must be clean and free of contaminant seed, soil, animal and plant debris and other biosecurity risk material prior to arrival in Australian territory. The products should neither contain, directly or indirectly, any ingredient that is suspected to have had a disease or pest. Products containing vegetable or animal origin ingredients (e.g. fibers) must specify the amounts and verify whether or not the product could be subject to biosecurity control (before known as quarantine).
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Production or post-production requirements, n.e.s.	Plant based fabric must be highly processed. That is flexible fabrics consisting of a network of natural fibres made through weaving, knitting, spreading, crocheting or bonding (see certification below). Permitted articles and textiles include fabrics like sinamay (Musa spp.), ramie (Boehmeria spp.), piña (Ananas spp.), and bamboo viscose (Bambusa spp.).
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirements	Products must be packed in clean and new packaging.
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Packaging requirement	The consignment must be free from unacceptable packing and packaging material. Unacceptable packing materials can be straw, peat, hay, chaff, used fruit and vegetable cartons, etc. Furthermore,

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		solid timber/bamboo packaging/dunnage must not have been used in the consignment. Note: For further information, including the list of unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON <i>https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/</i> <i>EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>
Technical barriers to	Certification	Import permit is not required.
trade (TBT)	requirements	If your product uses plant fibre or articles thereof, the Invoice, Manufacturer's declaration, Supplier's declaration or Product label must include:
		Evidence that the plant fibre or article has been processed into a textile or yarn product.
		<i>Note:</i> The level of processing may be determined by the product name or description of goods.
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Certification requirement	To demonstrate that your consignment is free from unacceptable packaging material, you must present the following statement on a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice: "Unacceptable packaging materials have not been used as packaging or dunnage in the consignment" and: A declaration that solid timber packaging / dunnage has not been used in the consignment. For details on the information that must be included in a Packing declaration, Packing list or Invoice, go to: BICON ► Case: Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance at https://bicon. <i>agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/ EvaluateCase?elementID=0000088555&elementVersionID=142</i>
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	The word 'Anzac,' whether as a whole or as part of a word, can not be used for commercial purpose. Authorization must be requested to the Australian Minister administering the Anzac Day Act 1995.
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	The product must include a true trade description* of the goods, in prominent, neat and legible characters, and must be in English. For goods imported, other than as prepacked articles, the trade description* must be in the form of a principal label or brand

	Non-	tariff measures	
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
, i		(including a mark, device, name, word, letter, numeral or symbol and a combination of 2 or more of those) attached in a prominent position, and as permanently as practicable, to:	
		(a) the goods; or	
		(b) if attachment to the goods is impracticable—the principal coverings containing the goods for wholesale or retail.	
		For goods imported as prepacked articles, the trade description* must be marked on:	
		(a) the packages in which the goods are packed; or	
		(b) a label attached to the package.	
		For further information, see: Commerce (Trade Description) Regulation 2016 < <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/</i> <i>F2016L01907</i> >	
		<i>Note:</i> * A "Trade description," in relation to any goods, means any description, statement, indication, or suggestion, direct or indirect:	
		(a) as to the nature, number, quantity, quality, purity, class, grade, measure, gauge, size, or weight of the goods; or	
		(b) as to the country or place in or at which the goods were made or produced; or	
		(c) as to the manufacturer or producer of the goods or the person by whom they were selected, packed, or in any way prepared for the market; or	
		(d) as to the mode of manufacturing, producing, selecting, packing, or otherwise preparing the goods; or	
		(e) as to the material or ingredients of which the goods are composed, or from which they are derived; or	
		(f) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege, or copyright.	
		See: Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004C02826</i>	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	<u>Cleaning and maintenance instructions</u> are necessary for articles such as women's dresses. Instructions must bear all elements of an article (e.g. dyes, finishes, design, lace, etc.), and when followed, should not cause damage to the article.	
		Care labelling instructions must be in English, be clearly legible, and must be attached to the item. Care symbols alone are not sufficient. However, extra information such as care symbols or instructions	
Non-tariff measures			
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Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		in other languages may be provided. Further, words that have a similar meaning to the care instructions listed in Table 1 of the Consumer Protection Notice No. 25 of 2010 (see link bellow) may be used, e.g.:	
		"GARMENT SIZED TO ALLOW FOR SHRINKAGE WASH BEFORE WEARING" could be reworded as "DESIGNED TO SHRINK, WASH BEFORE WEARING" or other words to similar effect.	
		For detailed information on mandatory requirements, which are classified into: -Format of label - Content of label - Articles with multiple parts, see:	
		- Consumer Protection Notice No. 25 of 2010 - Consumer Product Information Standard: Care Labelling for Clothing and Textile Products <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2010L02290.</i> This sets out the mandatory requirements for the labelling of a variety of products.	
		- Care labelling for clothing and textile products: supplier guide https://www.productsafety.gov.au/publication/care-labelling- for-clothing-and-textile-products-supplier-guide. This includes the key information of the document above.	
		Notice that Australia's mandatory standard is based on certain sections of the voluntary Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1957:1998 Textiles - Care labelling. AS/NZS 1957:1998. The standard contains detailed information including what is to be included on a care label, how to classify articles, examples of labels, and a list of defined terms. This is a private standard and can only be accessed after purchase, you can find this at <i>https://shop.standards.govt.nz/catalog/1957%3A1998%28AS%7CNZS%29/view</i>	
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	Fiber labelling is not part of Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) list of mandatory standards. Yet, there are other government bodies that may have fiber labelling standards that may apply. Also, it is possible that buyers request for such labeling in garments.	
		Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2622:1996 Textiles - Fiber is a private standard that could help on understanding and complying with fiber labelling.* This standard can only be accessed after purchase, you can find this at <i>https://shop.standards.govt.nz/</i> <i>catalog/2622%3A1996%28AS%7CNZS%29/view</i> .	
		<i>Note:</i> *This private standard is part of New Zealand's legislation. For further information refer to New Zealand's regulations for Women's dresses in this guide.	

	Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	The garment shall be labelled or marked so as to <u>show the country</u> in which the article was made or produced. This must be <u>a</u> permanent label that is accessible for examination by a prospective purchaser. If a permanent label is not accessible for examination by a prospective purchaser by reason of the manner in which the article is packaged, displayed, or folded, the country in which the article was made or produced shall, in addition, be stated: (i) on a removable ticket or label attached to the article; or (ii) on a pamphlet accompanying the article; or (iii) on a wrapper or package in which the article is sold. For the purposes of this standard, every label or mark shall be in English and of clear medium width letters of which no individual letter shall be less than 1.5 mm in height.		
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	Cotton and synthetic fibres pose minimal biosecurity risk. Hence, if the product description or accompanying documents clearly describe the product as manufactured article, the goods may be released. If the product description is unclear, the goods will be held pending appropriate documentation or be inspected. Documentary evidence must be shown (see Certification). Consignments may be subject to a random inspection. If the consignment does not meet import requirements (e.g. the consignment can't be further treated), the inspector may decide that the goods must be exported or disposed of. Any expenses are to be paid by the importer/owner. In case of export, the importer/ owner will need to organize and pay for it – the consignment can be shipped back to the exporting country or elsewhere.		
Technical barriers to trade	Inspection requirement	 Non-commodity concerns will be assessed and, when necessary, subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. For instance, container cleanliness, packing materials (e.g. timber/bamboo, plastic foam, etc.), but also destination concerns,* may be subject to further scrutiny. You must demonstrate compliance (see Certification). <i>Note:</i> *Destination concerns refers to rural vs metropolitan destinations. If Full container loads are going for inspection at a rural location, they may first receive a tailgate inspection at a metropolitan location. For further information, including the list of restricted/ unrestricted packing material, see Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance, BICON at https://bicon.agriculture.gov.au/BiconWeb4.0/ImportConditions/Questions/EvaluateCase?element/D=000088555&element/Version/D=142 		

	Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Imported goods must be notified to a biosecurity official or to Australian Border Force (ABF) in writing – this may be submitted electronically. The notice may be given before the goods arrive in Australian territory, but no later than 35 business days after the person giving the notice becomes aware of the first unloading of the goods in Australian territory.	
		For further details, see Biosecurity regulation 2016 – Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 2 – Section 14 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/</i> <i>Details/F2018C00579</i>	
		See also Declarations for imported goods at https://www.abf.gov . au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to- import/import-declaration	
		<i>Note:</i> For a declaration to Australian Border Force (ABF)* and to clear goods, importers need to have an identification number. This usually is the importers ABN (Australian Business Number). The declaration to clear goods can be made online or at one of ABF offices that has a public desk – there are not many. ABF highly recommends contracting the service of a broker as the declaration is not simple, and that any delays once goods arrive are costly. See <i>https://www.abf.gov.au/importing-exporting-and-manufacturing/importing/how-to-import/import-declaration</i> *ABF is the Australian government agency conducting most of the activities managed by Customs in other countries.	
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	 The documents that should be provided with each consignment must: (a) identify the consignment, e.g. entry number (b) identify all goods being imported as part of the consignment, e.g. invoice or waybill or importer's manifest (c) describe the goods being imported (where not clear): e.g. 1: Product AX = Synthetic antibiotic e.g. 2: Comte = Cheese. 	

	tariff measures					
Chapter	Туре	Measure description				
Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities	Requirement to pass through specified port of customs	Ports where imported goods (other than animals or plants) generally may be landed:			ants) generally	
	oustomo	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia	Northern Terrytory	Western Australia
		Kingsford Smith Airport, Sydney	Brisbane	Adelaide Airport	Alice Springs	Albany
		Newcastle	Brisbane Airport	Port Adelaide	Darwin	Broome Airport
		Port of Botany Bay	Bundaberg	Port Pirie	Darwin Airport	Bunbury
		Sydney	Cairns	Edimburgh, RAAF	Milner Bay	Dampier
		Port Kembla	Cairns Airport	Whyalla	Melville Bay	Esperance
		Richmond, RAAF	Coolangatta Airport		Katherine, RAAF	Fremantle
			Gladstone			Geraldton
		Victoria	Mackay	Tasmania		Perth Airport
		Geelong	Port Alma	Burnie		Port Hedland
		Melbourne	Amberley, RAAF	Hobart		Port Hedland Airp.
		Tullamarine Airp., Melbourne	Townsville	Hobart Airport		
			Townsville Airport	Launceston		
		*RAAF: Royal Aus	stralian Air Force	Base		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Merchandise-handling or -storing fees	the Customs which are pay The amounts - whether in through th - whether it	Act. Warehou yable as set o of import pro nported good e post	se use also ir out in section ocessing charg s arrive to a s	nposes proce 71D of the C ges depend c ea port, an ai	
		For further de <i>tps://www.le</i>				ct 2001 at <i>ht-</i>
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	subject to an	additional f	ee. For furthe Control Regu	er details, se	rs of duty are ee Clause 33- <i>https://www.</i>

¹ ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at https://www.macmap.org. Note that Australia's GSP scheme provides for special ROO for LDCs.

² Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

Non-Tariffs Measures



Cocoa NIBS – Exports to New Zealand (100% roasted)





General information

Cocoa nibs' tariffs code in New Zealand is 18010000 - "Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted."

The product, whichever its country of origin, enters New Zealand free of tariffs. This must, however, comply with the following Non-tariff measures (NTMs) chapters:¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- E Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.



IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note: New Zealand's authorities recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure their product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The good must be free of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum Residue Limits (MRL)All imported and domestically produced food sold in New Zealand must comply with the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds and amendments. < http://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/11329 >If there is no MRL limit listed in the aforesaid Notice, then it must comply with Codex MRLs (Pesticides - http://www.fao.org/fao- who-codexalimentarius/codex-texts/dbs/pestres/en/). If there is no MRL limit listed by Codex then it must comply with 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.Cocoa is not part of New Zealand's MRL Notice nor of Codex MRLs, it must therefore comply with 'default' MRL of 0.1 mg/kg.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	 All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection. All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit. Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities. If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <i>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1212</i> 	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	 There are no certification requirements for roasted commercially manufactured or produced goods made of plants. It is however recommended that consignments are accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration or certificate so to clarify the commercial processing and packaging details of the commodity concerned, especially if the product contains multiple ingredients or has undergone considerable processing. Manufacturer's declarations or certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and must include: 	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		a) their signature, job title and date of issue; b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the
		manufacturer);
		 c) identity of the product (description or brand name); d) details of processing, and
		d) details of processing; ande) date of manufacture.
		If these details are not clear, a consignment may require inspection.
		For further information refer to: Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption regulation <i>https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1663</i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	There are no inspection requirements for roasted commercially manufactured or produced goods made of plants such as cocoa.
		The MPI Inspector may however inspect the commodity to check for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants. Inspections must be carried out in a transitional facility or biosecurity control area that has been approved by MPI as suitable for inspecting stored products.
		Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of compliance (for example, importer/supplier records) may have the inspection frequency reduced at the discretion of MPI.
		If the consignment is rejected, the border officer will discuss options with the importer. The consignment would normally be either destroyed or reshipped to the country of export, it depends on the issues and what the importer decides. In all cases, the importer would have to pay for the shipment, storage or disposal.
		<i>Note:</i> For further details see < <i>https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1663</i> >
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale are not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.
		Note that label is usually required when food for sale is in a package,

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater. Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 sets the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on to whom the product is sold. See: <i>https://www.legislation.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2016C00159</i> See also MPI's labelling guide which outlines the requirements and provide a checklist < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2965- <i>a-guide-to-food-labelling</i> >. Furthermore, because the Food Code is quite detailed, MPI suggests speaking to a consultant for assistance. MPI list of food consultants can be found at: <i>http:// www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-lists/fsp-consultants.htm</i> . The list is only given as a guide, it does not constitute MPI endorsement to any consultant.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Cocoa nibs to be sold as food or as a food ingredient, need to meet the labelling requirements for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Information requirements include: - food identification - warning statements, advisory statements and declarations - statement of ingredients - date marking of food for sale - directions for use and storage - claims related to nutrition and health - nutrition information - characterizing ingredients and components of food ► All food must be labelled in English, with a New Zealand distributers' name and address. For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code − PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Distribution and location of products after delivery	 Food importers must: Maintain traceability records for 4 years and have the information readily available if required Have systems in place for recalling the food if it is/becomes unsafe or unsuitable 	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Registration requirements for importers	In order to import food for sale into New Zealand, the importer must be registered with MPI as a Food Importer, or they will need to import the food through an agent who is already an MPI registered food importer. This is a requirement of the Food Act 2014.
		To become a registered food importer, the importer must be a New Zealand resident within the meaning of section YD 1* or YD 2* of the Income Tax Act 2007. The IRD Interpretation Statement on Tax Residence (20 September 2016),** can help you determine if you (or your company, or your business partner) meet the residency requirements.
		Registered Food Importers are responsible and must ensure the safety and suitability of the food that is imported in to New Zealand. This includes:
		Compliance with all described above
		• Ensuring suitable transportation and storage of the food
		See:
		<u>YD1:</u>
		http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523137#DLM1523137
		<u>YD2:</u>
		http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523134#DLM1523134
		** IRD Interpretation:
		http://www.ird.govt.nz/resources/9/2/9227e1f5-aaac-4bab-8bf1- 5ef527fd4441/IS+1603.pdf
		<i>Note:</i> Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single-</i> <i>window-client-registration-application.doc</i> >
		Overseas suppliers must fill form 226: <https: www.customs.<br="">govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx ></https:>

Non-tariff measures				
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
		Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to Trade Single Window (TSW).* For further information see: < https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/ registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/ > Note: *The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.		
Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures	Prohibition of products infringing patents or other intellectual property rights	A trademark can only be used by the trademark rightful owner. Any other person that uses it for obtaining a gain for himself or herself or any other person commits an offense which will entail criminal proceedings.		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Import licence fee	The application fee to register as MPI Food Importer is NZ\$133.69. <i>Note:</i> Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, pro- cessing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66. All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate. 		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts: The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.		

¹Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.





Product codes

The customs product codes (within the HS) of Handbags made of bamboo, wood or other vegetable material – not containing metal, leather, plastics, textiles, etc. – may fall in the following New Zealand's tariff classifications:

- 44209009 "Wood marquetry ... caskets and cases for jewelry or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood...: Other"
- 44219119 "Other articles of wood: Other: Of bamboo: Other"
- 44219919 "Other articles of wood: Other: Other: Other"
- 46021109 "Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, ...: Of vegetable materials: Of vegetable materials: Of bamboo: Other"
- 46021909 "Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, ...: Of vegetable materials: Other: Other"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

Handbags under the product codes listed above can enter New Zealand free of customs duties under preferential tariffs provisions, namely: SPARTECA, or under the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply to all product groups.

The non-tariff measures (NTMs) imposed on the product codes listed above could be grouped according to the type of material used to make the handbags, namely handbags made of wood, handbags made of bamboo and handbags made of other vegetable materials. Yet, all must comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- E Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

For clarity purpose the table below is structured as follows:

- 1. Common rules to all handbags described above
- 2. Regulations specific to products made of wood
- 3. Regulations for products made of bamboo
- 4. Regulations for products made of other vegetable materials

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The product must be free of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	A CITES permit will be required if the product include/uses any plant or animal (whether alive or dead, or any recognisable part or derivative thereof) part of endangered, threatened or exploited species. Refer to schedules 1, 2 and 3 of New Zealand Trade in Endangered	
		Species Act 1989 http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1989/0018/latest/ DLM145966.html	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing or packaging are usually subject to Inspection.	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit.	
		Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities.	
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>	
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Plant Material must be labelled or accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate describing the content, ingredients — the full scientific name, physical form and intended use.	
		* The labelling should not be damaged and, ideally, in English.	
		* The manufacturer's declaration or certificate must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and must include:	
		a) their signature, job title and date of issue;	
		b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the manufacturer);	
		c) identity of the product (description or brand name)	
		d) details of processing or manufacture; and	
		e) date of processing or manufacture.	
		f) anything else required under other measures	
		<i>Note:</i> Handbags are not in scope of New Zealand's Consumer Information Standards (Fibre Content Labelling) Regulations 2000, hence any requirements to disclose labelling information, under that standard, do not apply. There may be, however, other government agencies that may request fibre labelling. It is advisable to request the service of a consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure the product complies with New Zealand's market rules.	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Importers must register to the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) and to Customs. Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import.	
		Importers can register with MPI and Customs at the same time by completing the Customs form 224	

Non-tariff measures				
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
		<https: <br="" documents="" forms="" globalassets="" www.customs.govt.nz="">nzcs-224-trade-single-window-client-registration-application.doc > Overseas suppliers must fill form 226: <https: www.customs.<br="">govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx > Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see <https: <br="" www.customs.govt.nz="">business/import/start-importing/ > Note: The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.</https:></https:></https:>		
Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures	Prohibition of products infringing patents or other intellectual property rights	A trademark can only be used by the trademark rightful owner. Any other person that uses it for obtaining a gain for himself or herself or any other person commits an offense which will entail criminal proceedings.		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66. All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate. 		
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts: The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.		

Non-tariff measures					
Chapter	Туре		Measur	e descriptio	n
	Additional condition	s for handb	ags made of	bamboo	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non-microbiological) substances	of live regular a contaminat Note: *Refer Bamboo, Car <i>www.mpi.go</i>	ted pests* and fr ion rate of up to to Appendix 2 ne, Rattan and N	ee of contamina 0.01% weight/w a of the "Impo Nillow from All <i>ent/1223-bamb</i>	I willow must be free nts (e.g. leaves, soil); reight is acceptable. ort Health Standard: Countries" <https: <br="">oo-cane-willow-and- dard/loggedin ></https:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product, n.e.s.	 a) fumigation hours of minimum according described b) heat treatment 	filleted (separa of 5mm airspac to the concentr in Table 1; OR nent (or kiln dryir erature and mini	omide for more ted vertically o ce in one dimen ation and tempo ng) according to	than 24 continuous or horizontally by a nsion every 200mm) erature combinations minimum continuous inations as described
			T. I. I. A		
			Table 1 Concentration (g/m ³)	Temperature (°C)	
			72	10-11	
			64	12-15	
			56	16-20	
			48	20+	
			Table 2		
			Core Temperature (°C)	Minutes	
			70	240	
			80	120	
			90	60	
			100	30	
			110	20	
			120	15	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Conformity assessment related to SPS, n.e.s.	export, must		ore than twenty-	r heat treated prior to one (21) days before

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		If the bamboo, cane, rattan and willow are not packaged in a manner that prevents re-infestation after treatment or was not packaged/ loaded/shipped within the required time period after treatment, the bamboo, cane, rattan and willow will be considered untreated. (See Packaging below)
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packaging must be clean free from soil, non-compliant wood packaging and other contaminants. Products made of bamboo, cane, rattan and willow must be:
		a) shipped in lots of no more than 2 cubic meters in volume and packaged in clear plastic wrapping (if shipped in bulk)
		 b) packed and shipped in a manner that prevents infestation and/or contamination by live regulated pests. Plastic wrapping, 6 sided boxing, closed shipping containers are examples of appropriate packaging.
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Storage and transport conditions	In addition to the above, all consignments of bamboo, cane, rattan and willow must be no greater in volume than 40 cubic meters.
		If a consignment is either split up or has its packaging changed while in transit through that country in route to New Zealand, a "Re- export Certificate" is required. But, if a consignment is held under official control as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	An import permit is not required for bamboo, cane, rattan and willow.
		The importer may use one of the following options for the purpose of <u>certifying the treatment status of consignments</u> to be imported into New Zealand:
		a) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and based on the model certificate included in ISPM 12 (Guidelines for Phytosanitary certificates);* or
		 b) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO other than the certificate specified in (a) to which the following is to be included; "The bamboo, cane, rattan or willow in this consignment have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the regulated pests specified by MPI, and to conform with New Zealand's current phytosanitary requirements;" or
		c) Treatment certificate issued by the manufacturer or operator/ manager of the treatment company that conducted the treatment.

	Non-	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		Phytosanitary certification must be original (includes electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM 12), free of alterations and erasures and printed in English.
		Treatment certificates must be issued on company letterhead, signed and dated by a person authorized to act on behalf of the company. Certificates must have the signee's full name and job title.
		If appropriate certification is not provided, the bamboo, cane, rattan or willow will be considered untreated.
		<i>Note:</i> *ISPM 12, Guidelines for Phytosanitary certificates can be found at <i>https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/609/</i>
Sanitary and	Inspection requirement	If the product has been:
phytosanitary measures		 a) <u>Treated:</u> A random sample of 8 kg (or whole consignment, whichever is the lesser) would be inspected for evidence of pests or contaminants to verify that the treatment was effective;
		b) <u>Untreated:</u> will either be inspected for evidence of pests, bark, or contaminants (e.g. leaves, twigs, soil), or treated as per Part 2.5 if considered likely to harbor pests.
		For further details see: Import Health Standard: Bamboo, Cane, Rattan and Willow from All Countries <i><https: i="" www.biosecurity.<=""> <i>govt.nz/dmsdocument/1223</i> ></https:></i>
		If live regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified)*:
		a) treatment (where possible);
		b) reshipment;
		c) destruction;
		 d) the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of CTO.
		Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of compliance (e.g. on a same importer/supplier basis) may have the inspection frequency reduced at the discretion of MPI.
		Note: *See Appendix 2 of the "Import Health Standard: Bamboo, Cane, Rattan and Willow from All Countries" < <u>https://www.mpi.</u> govt.nz/dmsdocument/1223-bamboo-cane-willow-and-rattan- from-all-countries-import-health-standard/loggedin >

	Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description		
Addi	tional conditions for	handbags made of vegetable material		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product, n.e.s.	The treatment that products must receive, prior and/or post arrival in New Zealand, depend on the type of material used. Look for your fiber,* and its corresponding requirement, in Table 5, Heading 4.5 of New Zealand's Dried and Preserved Import Health Standard < https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1653 > Note: *For products made of bamboo, cane, rattan and willow see handbags made of bamboo here above.		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Conformity assessment related to SPS, n.e.s.	The product must comply with one of the following treatments: -Stored Product Treatment (SPT1)* -Heat treatment (SPT4) -Irradiation (PPT2) As defined in New Zealand's Approved Biosecurity Treatments <https: 1555="" dmsdocument="" loggedin="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""> OR For items heated in processing, a manufacturer's certificate giving details of the heat process OR The product must go through inspection Note: * SPT1 refers to Fumigation for treating insects.</https:>		
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	An import permit is not required. A phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country is, however, required* AND the product will be inspected on arrival (see Inspection below) Note: * Phytosanitary certificates must be original (including electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM 12) and free of alterations and erasures. For further information see: ISPM 12, Guidelines for Phytosanitary certificates at https://www.ippc.int/en/ publications/609/		

	Non-	tariff measure	es	
Chapter	Туре		Measure d	escription
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	or symptoms of p be present or an inspection may be to arrival in New Z Inspections of reg good history of com may have the insp For further details	ests, soil, seed by other visuall e facilitated if the cealand. ularly imported mpliance (e.g. o ection frequenc s on the size o ed and Preserv	or the presence of pests, signs is that would not be expected to y detectable contaminants. The ne product has been treated prior commercial consignments with a n a same importer/supplier basis) y reduced at the discretion of MPI. f samples that will be taken for ed Import Health Standard – Part -vault/1653 >
	Additional condition	ns for handbag	s made of w	ood
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non-microbiological) substances	be free of regulat leaves, soil) -a co extraneous materi <i>Note:</i> *The list of woodware, and th	ed pests* and ontamination rai al is acceptable of regulated pe ne treatment op ealth Standard:	ests potentially associated with vtions, can be found in Appendix Woodware from All Countries" at
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Cold/heat treatment		ted at one of th	ncluding redwood burls), the burls le following minimum continuous ime combinations:
		Core Temperature (°C)	Minutes	
		70	240	
		80	120	
		90	60	
		100	30	
		110	20	
		120	15	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	A consignment of woodware must be packed and shipped in a manner that prevents infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests; plastic wrapping, 6 sided boxing, closed shipping containers are examples of appropriate packaging for the Ministry for Primary Industries. If it fails to do so, or was not packaged/loaded/shipped within the required time period after treatment, the woodware will be considered untreated. Remember that if the consignment uses pallets, or other packaging made of wood material this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1212 >
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	 An import permit is not required when importing woodware into New Zealand. The importer must however use one of the following options for the purpose of certifying the treatment status of consignments to be imported into New Zealand: a) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and based on the model certificate included in ISPM 12 (Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates); OR b) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO other than the certificate specified in (a) to which the following is to be included: "The woodware in this consignment have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the regulated pests specified by MPI, and to conform with New Zealand's current phytosanitary requirements"; OR c) Treatment certification must be original (includes electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM 12), free of alterations and erasures and printed in English. Treatment certificates must be issued on company letterhead, signed and dated by a person authorized to act on behalf of the company; the certificate must have the signee's full name and job title.

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	If appropriate certification is not provided the woodware will be considered untreated and will be inspected for evidence of pests, bark, or contaminants (e.g. leaves, twigs, soil) and, if necessary, treated. Unless the inspector determines that it is a low risk wood product.*
		Handbags are usually considered a low risk product. It will depend, however, on its manufacturing processes; historical inspection records will also be considered.
		If live regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:
		a) treatment (where possible);
		b) reshipment;
		c) destruction;
		d) the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of a CTO.
		<i>Note:</i> *The list can be found at <i>https://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/</i> <i>document-vault/9890</i>

¹ ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at https://www.macmap.org ² Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

LIQUID SOAP FOR PERSONAL CARE Exports to New Zealand (Coconut oil)





Product codes

Liquid soap for personal care made of coconut oil may fall into one of the two New Zealand tariff codes listed below:

34012000: "Soap in other forms"

i.e. Products that are not: "Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and paper, wadding, felt and non-wovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent"

34013000: "Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid or cream and put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap". You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The product codes identified above share the same tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs).

In the case of tariffs, both products can enter New Zealand free of customs duties under preferential tariffs provisions, namely: SPARTECA, or under the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product is levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Liquid soap for personal care must also comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- E Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The product must not be storage, packed, or supplied in a container that yields, or could yield, to its contents a toxic, injurious, or tainting substance.	
Technical barriers to trade	Restricted use of certain substances	New Zealand forbids, or limit, the use of certain hazardous substances in the production of cosmetics –liquid soap for personal care is classified within cosmetics. A substance must not cause damage to human health. To find whether or not the components of your product face any restriction refer to: <i>https://www.epa.govt.nz/</i> <i>assets/Uploads/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/2017-Group-</i> <i>Standards/Cosmetic-Products-Group-Standard-Schedules-4-8.pdf</i> Note that the use of coconut oil is not forbidden, nor it faces any particular restrictions. Yet all other components of the products, even if their inclusion is on minor quantities (e.g. coloring agents), should comply with New Zealand's approved substances. Remember that many products that claim to be natural or organic can still contain hazardous substances. Many of these can be skin or eye irritants or be mildly eco-toxic. For instance, essential oil and fragrances can often be skin sensitizers.	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade	Restricted use of certain substances	Any fragrance material added to a substance/product shall comply with the IFRA Standards and restrictions as set out in the IFRA Code of Practice. These standards, inter alia, prohibit and restrict certain ingredients: <i>http://www.ifraorg.org/en/ingredients</i>	
Technical barriers to trade	TBT Measures n.e.s.	The product may have to comply with regulations concerning transport, storage, handle, disposal and importer notification on regard of hazard substances. For New Zealand's authorities, it is the obligation of the importer to ensure that any hazardous substances in their product are approved and that requirements on handle and else is complied. See: - EPA's Group Standards Regulations <https: <br="" www.epa.govt.nz="">industry-areas/hazardous-substances/group-standards/2017- group-standards/?tag=118 > - Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 https://www.gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2017-au5647#_ Tead01047074</https:>	
		Toc491947074 - Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 < https://www.gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2017-au5639 >	
Technical barriers to trade	Traceability requirements, n.e.s.	It is advisable that producers get Safety Data Sheets from their ingredient suppliers as these sheets must say what hazards the ingredients have, allowing producers to identify solutions if their products may have any hazards, e.g. recall the product if it is/ becomes unsafe or unsuitable. See: - EPA's Group Standards Regulations < <u>https://www.epa.govt.nz/ industry-areas/hazardous-substances/group-standards/2017- group-standards/?tag=118 ></u> - Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 < https://www.gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2017-au5637 >	
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	 The label must contain: (a) A list of ingredients in accordance with the following priority: (i) a list of the ingredients in the product (except colour additives) in concentrations of 1% or more in descending order by volume or mass; (ii) a list of the ingredients in the product (except colour additives) in concentrations of less than 1% in any order; (iii) colour additives in any order; 	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 (iv) flavour or flavours must be described in the list of ingredients by: (i) the words, "flavour" or "flavours" or "aroma" or "aromas"; or (ii) the ingredients in the flavour or flavours;
		 (v) fragrance or fragrances must be described in the list of ingredients by: (i) the words, "fragrance" or "fragrances" or "parfum" or "parfums"; or (ii) the ingredients in the fragrance or fragrances.
		(b) The manufacturer's original source or batch code information.
		(c) The ingredients may be declared using their common chemical names or their International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient names.
		Such information can be provided on the primary container, or the outer container, or the primary pack, or leaflet if the package is too small to include the details on the label; or a leaflet at the point of sale.
		See: < https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/ Hazardous-Substances/2017-Group-Standards/Cosmetic- Products-Group-Standard-2017-HSR002552.pdf >
		<i>Note:</i> If the product contain <u>substances regulated by Schedules</u> <u>4 to 8 of EPA's Group Standards</u> , these must also comply with the label requirements specified therein. Similarly, if the <u>product</u> <u>contain hazardous substances</u> this may comply with New Zealand's Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017 < <u>https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2017-au5641#_Toc487531973</u> >
Technical barriers to trade (TBT)	Labelling requirements	In accordance with the Medicines Regulations 1984, every container must also bear a label containing the information listed here below – exceptions apply*:
		(a) the trade name of the related product or, if there is no trade name, the appropriate designation of the related product;
		(b) the name of each active ingredient and their respective quantities;
		(d) a description of the related product that indicates the true nature of the related product;
		(e) a statement of the net weight or volume or number of the contents of the container, as the case may require;
		(f) any warning statement required by these regulations for the related product;
		(g) in the case of a related product sold, or intended for sale, for external use:

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		- a statement of directions for use and frequency of use; and
		 the words "Caution: not to be taken", or "For external use only";
		(h) words of a similar meaning:
		- the words "Batch Number" or "Lot Number", or the word "Batch" or "Lot", or the letter "B" (either alone or inside a circle) followed by the batch or lot number of the related product;
		(i) where appropriate, an expiry date;
		(j) the name and address of;
		1 the manufacturer or seller of the related product; or
		2 the owner of the rights of manufacture; or
		 the agent of any person who comes within subparagraph above.
		For the purposes of subclause (j)(1) above:
		- an address at a post office is not sufficient:
		 the name and address of a person not ordinarily resident in New Zealand are not sufficient unless the related product is wholly manufactured and packed outside New Zealand;
		 in the case of a body corporate registered in New Zealand, the name of the town in which the body corporate has its registered office is sufficient.
		*Exemptions are detailed in clause 15 of the Medicines Regulations 1984 Act < <i>http://www.legislation.</i> govt.nz/regulation/public/1984/0143/latest/whole. html#DLM96164 >
Technical barriers to trade	Marking requirements	Permanent identification is required when using substances detailed in clause 13 and beyond of the Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Notice 2017 < https://www.gazette.govt.nz/notice/ id/2017-au5713#_Toc487467143 >
		The manufacturer or importer must ensure that the identification is not removed when the container is subjected to the wear and tear of normal storage, handling and use; or that this resist to environmental or temperature conditions that the container is likely to be subjected to throughout its lifecycle.
Technical barriers to trade	Packaging requirements	Packaging must be able to retain contents. When filled and closed, the packaging must:

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 not leak any substance when subjected to the normal stresses and strains of handling;
		 maintain its ability to retain its contents in the range of environmental or temperature conditions to which the package may be subjected throughout its lifecycle;
		 must pass the performance tests described in the Schedule of Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Notice 2017*
		- comply with the drop test described in the aforementioned Schedule, unless the packaging has a warning statement that states that the package may not withstand a drop of 0.5m and that this is in English and easily read by a person with normal eyesight. The exception only applies to products of the following class -including liquid:
		-a class 3.1B substance if less than 0.1L
		-a class 3.1C, 3.1D, 6.1D, 9.1C, or 9.1D substance if less than 0.5L.
		For further details see:
		Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Notice 2017 < <i>https://www.gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2017-au5713#_Toc487467143</i> >
		Table of hazard classifications (it classes a product according to its flammable substances)
		<https: 2017-au5634#_<br="" id="" notice="" www.gazette.govt.nz="">Toc487544296></https:>
Technical barriers to trade	Packaging requirements	The package must be labelled in a manner similar to that in which the container is labelled.
		A product (in liquid form) must be store, pack, or sell in a container of a capacity of not less than 15 milliliters and not more than 2.5 liters.
Technical barriers to trade	Packaging requirements	All packaging must be clean, free of contamination. Ideally packaging must be new. Used packaging is subject to Inspection.
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>
Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons	Prohibition of products infringing patents or other intellectual property rights	A trademark can only be used by the trademark rightful owner. Any other person that uses it for obtaining a gain for himself or herself or any other person commits an offense which will entail criminal proceedings

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	 When an importer first imports a hazardous substance for the purpose of supplying to another person, an importer must notify the Authority of the prescribed information within the 30-day period after the date of importation. There is no need to re-notify the Authority merely because the importer imports a different hazardous substance at a later time. For further details, and information on the process, see: Hazardous Substances (Importers and Manufacturers Information) Notice 2015 < https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2015-au6161 > 	
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single- window-client-registration-application.doc</i> > Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx</i> > Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see: < <i>https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/</i> <i>registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/</i> > Note: The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: -Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; -Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; -Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66. All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate. 	

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts: The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.	

¹ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at https://www.macmap.org ²Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.
ATS MADE OF PANDANUS LEAVES Exports to New Zealand



General information

New Zealand's product code (within the HS) for Mats made of pandanus leaves is 46012900 – "Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials: Other." The product, whichever its country of origin, enters New Zealand free of duty. This must, however, comply with the following NTMs chapters: ¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- E Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures other than for SPS or TBT reasons
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The product must be free of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Treatment for elimination of plant and animal pests and disease-causing organisms in the final product, n.e.s.	The product must comply with Stored Product Treatment (SPT1)* as defined in New Zealand's Approved Biosecurity Treatments <https: 1555="" dmsdocument="" loggedin="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""> OR The product must go through inspection Note: *SPT1 refers to fumigation for treating insects.</https:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection. All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit. Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities. If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	An import permit is not required. A phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country is, however, required* AND the product will be inspected on arrival** <i>Note:</i> * Phytosanitary certificates must be original (including electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM 12) and free of alterations and erasures. For further information see: ISPM 12, Guidelines for Phytosanitary certificates at <https: <br="" en="" www.ippc.int="">publications/609/> **The inspection may be facilitated if the product has been treated prior to arrival in New Zealand.</https:>

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	The product will be inspected for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil, seeds that would not be expected to be present or any other visually detectable contaminants.
		Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of compliance (for example, importer/supplier records) may have the inspection frequency reduced at the discretion of MPI.
		For further details on inspection (e.g. the size of samples that will be taken for inspection) see Dried and Preserved Import Health Standard – Part 3 < https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1653 >
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	Plant Material must be labelled or accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate describing the content, ingredients, physical form and intended use.
		- The labelling should not be damaged and, ideally, in English.
		 The manufacturer's declarations or certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and must include:
		a) their signature, job title and date of issue;
		b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the manufacturer);
		c) identity of the product (description or brand name);
		d) details of processing or manufacture; and
		e) date of processing or manufacture.
		f) anything else required under other measures
Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantity control measures	Prohibition of products infringing patents or other intellectual property rights	A trademark can only be used by the trademark rightful owner. Any other person that uses it for obtaining a gain for himself or herself or any other person commits an offense which will entail criminal proceedings.
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224
		<https: <br="" documents="" forms="" globalassets="" www.customs.govt.nz="">nzcs-224-trade-single-window-client-registration-application.doc ></https:>
		Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, <https: www.customs.<br="">govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx ></https:>
		Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see: < https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/> Note: The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66. All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts: The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.

¹Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

NECKLACE AND HAIR PIECES MADE OF SHELLS AND LOCAL FINE MATERIALS Exports to New Zealand



Product codes

Necklaces and hair pieces made of shells and local fine materials may fall in one of these two New Zealand tariff codes:

- 71179000 "... Imitation jewelry: Other: Other: Other"
- 96159009 "Miscellaneous ... hair-slides and the like; hairpins, ...: Other: Other"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

While products under tariff code 96159009 (see above) enters New Zealand free of duty, whichever the country of origin, products under 71179000 can enter New Zealand free of customs duties under preferential tariffs provisions, namely: SPARTECA, or under the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product is levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Necklace and hair pieces made of shells and local fine materials must also comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import

regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Conformity assessment related to SPS, n.e.s.	Necklace and similar products made of shells are considered ornamental products of animal origin.
		All imported consignments of this kind* must be free of adherent fat, muscle, sinew, blood, extraneous organic material, pest infestation, and evidence of decay.
		<i>Note:</i> *The exceptions are: Game trophies, Processed game trophy hides and skins, Irradiated game trophy hides and skins, Dried or salted game trophy hides and skins. Regulations for these products are stringent. See < https://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/importing/fibre-skins-and-trophies/ornamental-animal-products/steps-to-importing/ >
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	Packing of imported ornamental products of animal origin must be: a) free of any contaminants, and
		b) given the nature of the goods, it must be able to effectively contain any potential biosecurity risks.
		If the consignment is shipped to New Zealand on wooden pallets, or wood has been used to package any part of the consignment, the import must comply with the requirements for importing wood packaging. See: < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1212 >.

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection.
		All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit.
		Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities.
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material < <u>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1212</u> >
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Conformity assessment related to SPS, n.e.s.	Consignments that do not comply with the requirements listed above may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers – to, for instance, determine equivalence. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements may be re-shipped or destroyed under the regulations set in New Zealand's Biosecurity Act 1993. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Certification requirement	An import permit, nor a certificate, are required to import necklace and similar products made of shells into New Zealand.
		The country of origin of the product may, however, request New Zealand's Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) a permit to import as per the equivalence clause in the IHS. MPI prefers that the exporting country's Competent Authority is whom makes the equivalence requests. A permit to import serves as evidence of equivalence decisions and will be written as specific notes in the special conditions section of the permit.
		Permit to import application forms can be found on the MPI website at: < <i>http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/animals/forms</i> > Equivalence requests can be then lodged with animalimports@ mpi.govt.nz

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	Goods that comply with biosecurity clearance will be released to the importer without restriction. That is if the Inspector considers that the conditions listed above, as well as those detailed in section 27 of New Zealand's Biosecurity Act, are met. See: < <u>http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1993/0095/85.0/096be8ed80d61a94.pdf</u> > If the products do not meet the import health standard (IHS), these will not be given clearance. The options for uncleared products are: to be further treated until they comply with the IHS; reshipped out of New Zealand (to the country from where it was exported to New Zealand); destroyed.
Technical barriers to trade	Authorization requirement for TBT reasons	A CITES permit will be required if the product include/uses any plant or animal (whether alive or dead, or any recognisable part or derivative thereof) part of endangered, threatened or exploited species. As set out in schedules 1, 2 and 3 of New Zealand's Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989 <http: 0018="" 1989="" <br="" act="" latest="" public="" www.legislation.govt.nz="">DLM145966.html ></http:>
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single- window-client-registration-application.doc</i> > Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, <https: www.customs.<br="">govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx > Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see: <<i>https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/</i> <i>registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/</i> > <i>Note:</i> The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.</https:>

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and
		when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66. All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts: The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.

¹ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at https://www.macmap.org ²Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction





Product codes

New Zealand's customs product codes (within the HS) for Red Toddy Syrup may fall in one of the following New Zealand tariff codes:

- 17039000 "Sugars and sugar confectionery: Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar: Other"
- 20089939 "Preparations of vegetables, fruit... other parts of plants: Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included: Other: Other: Other: Other"
- 20098930 "Preparations of vegetables, fruit... other parts of plants: Fruit juices ..., unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter: Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable: Other: In other containers: Fruit juice"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs) imposed on the product codes listed above could be grouped according to the type of ingredients used to make the Red Toddy Syrup. If classified within the group of molasses, i.e. 17039000, or under preparation of fruit or other parts of plants, code 20089939, the product enters duty free, whichever the country of origin. If within Fruit juice tariff code 20098930 then it can enter New Zealand free of customs duties under preferential tariffs provisions, namely: SPARTECA, or under the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product will be levied a 5% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply to all product groups.

Note that if the product contains alcohol it will fall under different tariff codes than the listed above, and hence are not covered by this guide.

Irrespective of tariffs, all products must comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note: New Zealand's authorities recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure their product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

For clarity purposes the table below is structured as follow:

- 1. Common rules to all products
- 2. Regulations concerning preparation of fruit or other parts of plants

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The good must be free of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicantsapply to all food products. This includes Maximum levels of metalcontaminants (such as the level applied to canned products),Maximum levels of non-metal contaminants (such as the level forTree nuts), and Maximum levels of natural toxicants (such as forEdible oils).The levels are specified under the Australia New Zealand FoodStandards Code — Schedule 19 < https://www.legislation.gov.au/

	Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		For further details on the rules see: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Standard 1.4.1 <i><http: i="" www.foodstandards.<=""> <i>govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx ></i></http:></i>	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	 The maximum residue level (MRL) – i.e. the highest acceptable level – of a specific agricultural chemical residue allowed in food is subject to New Zealand's Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds. Products made of Coconut will be controlled for: Dithiocarbamates The maximum residue level is 7 mg/kg* <i>Note:</i> * MRL = Total dithiocarbamates, determined as CS2, evolved during acid digestion and expressed as mg CS2/kg (MRLs apply to total residues from the use of any or each of the groups of dithiocarbamates alone or in combination, excluding propineb) See: Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds – Schedule 1 < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/food-safety > 	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Food products must not contain prohibited plants and fungi listed under Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 23* and Schedule 24**. <i>Note:</i> *Schedule 23: < <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00435</i> > **Schedule 24: < <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2015L00438</i> >	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Substances used as food additives must comply with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 15. This (a) identifies the substances; (b) contains permissions to use substances as food additives; (c) contains associated restrictions; and (d) sets out maximum permitted levels. See Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 (Cth) – Schedule 15 at <i>https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/</i> <i>F2016C00194/Download</i>	
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Kava must not be used as an ingredient in foods.	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection.
		The product must be commercially processed: packaged and labelled in sealed containers or packaging, shelf-stable and intended for retail or wholesale for human consumption.
		All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit.
		Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities.
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>
Technical barriers to trade	Certification requirement	 There are no certification requirements for commercially manufactured cooked food products made of plant. It is however recommended that consignments are accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration or certificate so to clarify the commercial processing and packaging details of the commodity concerned, especially if the product contains multiple ingredients or has undergone considerable processing. Manufacturer's declarations or certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and must include: a) their signature, job title and date of issue; b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the manufacturer); c) identity of the product (description or brand name); d) details of processing; and e) date of manufacture. If these details are not clear, a consignment may require inspection. For further information see: Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption regulation < https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1663

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	Inspection is not required for commercially manufactured cooked food products made of plant.
		These types of products are however subject to regular monitoring. The MPI Inspector will inspect the commodity to check for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.
		Inspections must be carried out in a transitional facility or biosecurity control area that has been approved by MPI as suitable for inspecting stored products. Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of compliance (for example, importer/supplier records) may have the inspection frequency reduced at the discretion of MPI.
		If the consignment is rejected, the border officer will discuss options with the importer. It would normally be either destroyed or reshipped to the country of export, it depends on the issues and what the importer decides. In all cases, the importer would have to pay for the shipment, storage or disposal.
		<i>Note:</i> For further information on inspection see: Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption regulation at <i>https://mpi.govt.nz/</i> <i>document-vault/1663</i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
		Information requirements concern:
		- food identification
		- warning statements, advisory statements and declarations
		- statement of ingredients
		- date marking of food for sale
		 directions for use and storage claims related to nutrition and health
		 – claims related to nutrition and nearth – nutrition information
		 – nation information – characterizing ingredients and components of food
		All food must be labelled in English, with a New Zealand distributers name and address.
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		See also MPI's labelling guide which outlines the requirements and provide a checklist: < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/ dmsdocument/2965-a-guide-to-food-labelling >. Because Food Code is quite detailed MPI suggests speaking to a consultant for assistance. MPI list of food consultants can be found at: <http: <br="">www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-lists/fsp-consultants.htm >. The list is only given as a guide, it does not constitute MPI endorsement to any consultant.</http:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale are not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.
		Note that label is usually required when food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater.
		Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on to whom the product is sold. See <i>https://www.legislation.</i> <i>gov.au/Details/F2016C00159</i>
Sanitary and	Labelling requirements	Country of Origin Food Labelling
phytosanitary measures	3 • 1 • • • •	The package must bear a label with:
		(a) a statement of the country of origin of the food in the package; or
		(b) if the food was packaged using food from more than one country—a statement that:
		(i) identifies the country where the food was packaged; and
		(ii) indicates that the food is of multiple origins or that it is comprised of imported ingredients.
Sanitary and	Distribution and	Food importers must:
phytosanitary measures	location of products after delivery	- Maintain traceability records for 4 years and have the information readily available if required
		- Have systems in place for recalling the food if it is/becomes unsafe or unsuitable.

	Non-	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Registration requirements for importers	In order to import food for sale into New Zealand, the importer must be registered with MPI as a Food Importer, or they will need to import the food through an agent who is already an MPI registered food importer. This is a requirement of the Food Act 2014.
		To become a registered food importer, the importer must be a New Zealand resident within the meaning of section YD 1* or YD 2* of the Income Tax Act 2007. The IRD Interpretation Statement on Tax Residence (20 September 2016),** can help you determine if you (or your company, or your business partner) meet the residency requirements.
		Registered Food Importers are responsible and must ensure the safety and suitability of the food that is imported in to New Zealand. This includes:
		Compliance with all described above
		Ensuring suitable transportation and storage of the food
		See:
		YD1: http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523137#DLM1523137
		YD2: http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523134#DLM1523134
		** IRD Interpretation:
		http://www.ird.govt.nz/resources/9/2/9227e1f5-aaac-4bab-8bf1- 5ef527fd4441/IS+1603.pdf
		<i>Note:</i> Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 <https: www.customs.<br="">govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single- window-client-registration-application.doc ></https:>
		Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, <https: www.customs.<br="">govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx ></https:>
		Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW).

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		For further information see:
		< https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/ registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/ >
		<i>Note:</i> The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Import licence fee	There is an application fee to register as MPI Food Importer of NZ\$133.69.
		<i>Note:</i> Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.
Price control measures	Custom inspection,	The merchandise would most likely be subject to:
including additional taxes and charges	processing and servicing fees	 Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods;
		 Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable;
		- Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66.
		All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
Price control measures including additional taxes	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts:
and charges		The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.
	Preparation of t	fruit or other parts of plants
Technical barriers to trade	Product identity requirement	If the product, in addition to the fruit, is made of water or mineralized water and or sugar, it will be considered a fruit drink or, if fermented, a brewed soft drink. In such cases the requirements are as follow:
		- fruit drink: must contain no less than 50 mL/L of fruit;
		 brewed soft drink: prepared by a fermentation process from water with sugar and fruit extractives or infusions; it shall not contain more than 1.15% alcohol by volume.

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
		 The product will also be considered a fruit juice if by adding water the concentrated product become juice. In that case it may contain any of the following additional ingredients: (a) no more than 40 g/kg of sugars; (b) salt; (c) herbs and spices. 	

¹ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at https://www.macmap.org ² Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.

ANILLA - Exports to New Zealand (Powder, pure extract, paste)



Product codes

The New Zealand's customs product codes (within the HS) for vanilla powder, pure extract and paste may fall in one of the following New Zealand tariff codes:

- $09052000-"\ldots$ Vanilla: Crushed or ground"
- 13021990 ".... Vegetable saps and extracts: Other: Other"

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

Vanilla products, under the tariff codes listed above, can enter New Zealand free of duty, irrespective of their country of origin. Those products must, however, prove compliance with the following Non-tariff measures (NTMs) chapters:¹

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction. *IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:*

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note: New Zealand's authorities recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure their product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

For clarity purposes the table below is structured as follows:

- 1. Common rules for all Vanilla products listed above
- 2. Regulations to bear in mind for Vanilla extracts

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The good must be free of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicantsapply to all food products. This includes Maximum levels of metalcontaminants (such as the level applied to canned products),Maximum levels of non-metal contaminants (such as the level forTree nuts), and Maximum levels of natural toxicants (such as forEdible oils).The levels are specified under the Australia New Zealand FoodStandards Code — Schedule 19 < https://www.legislation.gov.au/
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	The maximum residue level (MRL) – i.e. the highest acceptable level - of a specific agricultural chemical residue allowed in food is subject to New Zealand's Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds.Vanilla products may be controlled for: Maximum residue level is 400 mg/kgNote: * Considered as inorganic bromide and calculated as total bromide. See: Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural compounds – Schedule 1 < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/food-safety >

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection.
		All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit.
		Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities.
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>
Technical barriers to trade	Certification requirement	There are no certification requirements for commercially manufactured or produced goods that are ground spices, pastes or liquid extracts.
		It is however recommended that consignments are accompanied by a manufacturer's declaration or certificate so to clarify the commercial processing and packaging details of the commodity concerned, especially if the product contains multiple ingredients or has undergone considerable processing.
		Manufacturer's declarations or certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and must include:
		a) their signature, job title and date of issue;
		b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the manufacturer);
		c) identity of the product (description or brand name);
		d) details of processing; and
		e) date of manufacture.
		If these details are not clear, a consignment may require inspection.
		For further information see: Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption regulation <i>< https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1663 ></i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Inspection requirement	There are no biosecurity inspection requirements for commercially- packaged powders, pastes or liquid extracts from plant and fungi free of viable organisms.

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		The MPI Inspector may however inspect the commodity to check for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants. Inspections must be carried out in a transitional facility or biosecurity control area that has been approved by MPI as suitable for inspecting stored products. Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of compliance (for example, importer/supplier records) may have the inspection frequency reduced at the discretion of MPI. If the consignment is rejected, the border officer will discuss options with the importer. It would normally be either destroyed or reshipped to the country of export, it depends on the issues and what the importer decides. In all cases, the importer would have to pay for the shipment, storage or disposal.
		<i>Note:</i> For further details see < <i>https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1663</i> >
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
		Information requirements concern:
		- food identification
		 warning statements, advisory statements and declarations
		- statement of ingredients
		 date marking of food for sale
		 directions for use and storage
		 claims related to nutrition and health
		- nutrition information
		- characterizing ingredients and components of food
		 All food must be labelled in English, with a New Zealand distributers name and address.
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at < <u>http://www.</u> foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx >
		See also MPI's labelling guide which outlines the requirements and provide a checklist: < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/ dmsdocument/2965-a-guide-to-food-labelling >. Furthermore, because Food Code is quite detailed MPI suggests speaking to a consultant for assistance. MPI list of food consultants can be found at: < http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-lists/fsp-consultants. htm >. The list is only given as a guide, it does not constitute MPI endorsement to any consultant.

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale are not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements. Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.
		Note that label is usually required when food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater.
		Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on to whom the product is sold. See <htps: details="" f2016c00159="" www.legislation.gov.au=""></htps:>
Sanitary and	Distribution and	Food importers must:
phytosanitary measures	location of products after delivery	- Maintain traceability records for 4 years and have the information readily available if required
		- Have systems in place for recalling the food if it is/becomes unsafe or unsuitable.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Registration requirements for importers	In order to import food for sale into New Zealand, the importer must be registered with MPI as a Food Importer, or they will need to import the food through an agent who is already an MPI registered food importer. This is a requirement of the Food Act 2014.
		To become a registered food importer, the importer must be a New Zealand resident within the meaning of section YD 1* or YD 2* of the Income Tax Act 2007. The IRD Interpretation Statement on Tax Residence (20 September 2016),** can help you determine if you (or your company, or your business partner) meet the residency requirements.
		Registered Food Importers are responsible and must ensure the safety and suitability of the food that is imported in to New Zealand. This includes:
		Compliance with all described above
		 Ensuring suitable transportation and storage of the food

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		See: YD1: http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523137#DLM1523137 YD2: http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523134#DLM1523134 ** IRD Interpretation: http://www.ird.govt.nz/resources/9/2/9227e1f5-aaac-4bab-8bf1- 5ef527fd4441/lS+1603.pdf Note: Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single- window-client-registration-application.doc</i> > Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx</i> > Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see: < <i>https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/ registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/</i> > <i>Note:</i> The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Import licence fee	There is an application fee to register as MPI Food Importer of NZ\$133.69. <i>Note:</i> Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.

ChapterTypePrice control measures including additional taxes and chargesCustom insp processing a servicing fee	ection, and	Measure description The merchandise would most likely be subject to:
including additional taxes processing a	and	The merchandise would most likely be subject to:
	es	 Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods;
		 Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable;
		 Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66.
		All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
Price control measures including additional taxes	n taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts:
and charges		The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.
Additional r	egulations	to bear in mind for Vanilla extracts
	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Substances used as food additives must comply with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 15. This:
		(a) identifies the substances;
		(b) indicates in which case a substance can be used as food additive;
		(c) contains associated restrictions; and
		(d) sets out maximum permitted levels.
		See Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 (Cth) – Schedule 15 at <https: <br="" details="" www.legislation.gov.au="">F2016C00194/Download ></https:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures Restricted us certain substitution foods and fe their contact	tances in eds and	Kava must not be used as an ingredient in foods.
Sanitary and Storage and phytosanitary measures	transport	All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to effectively contain Plant Material and prevent contamination by regulated pests while in transit.
Technical barriers to Packaging re trade	equirements	The product must be commercially processed: packaged and labelled in sealed containers or packaging, shelf-stable and intended for retail or wholesale for human consumption.

¹ Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.







General information

Notice that virgin oil can't be made of copra. If the coconut oil is made of copra, it may faces different import conditions than those depicted herewith.

Products under the tariff line 15159000, whichever its country of origin, enters New Zealand free of duty. This must, however, prove compliance with the following NTMs chapters:¹

Product codes

New Zealand's product code (within the HS) for Virgin oil made of pure coconut oil is 15159000 – "Other fixed vegetable fats and oils ... whether or not refined, but not chemically modified: Other."

You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff code of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

- A Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)
- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction. *IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:*

- The ingredients of the product (including the share of each ingredient)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment
- Packaging information, including size and type

Note: New Zealand's authorities recommends importers to engage a food technologist or consultant for obtaining legal advice, or seek advice from a relevant industry association, so to ensure their product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The good must be free of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	 The maximum residue level (MRL) -i.e. the highest acceptable level - of a specific agricultural chemical residue allowed in food is subject to New Zealand's Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds. Products made of Coconut will be controlled for: Dithiocarbamates Maximum residue level is 7 mg/kg* <i>Note:</i> * MRL = Total dithiocarbamates, determined as CS2, evolved during acid digestion and expressed as mg CS2/kg (MRLs apply to total residues from the use of any or each of the groups of dithiocarbamates alone or in combination, excluding propineb) See: Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds – Schedule 1 < https://www.mpi.govt.nz/food-safety >
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Tolerance limits for residues of or contamination by certain (non- microbiological) substances	Maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicantsapply to all food products. This includes Maximum levels of metalcontaminants (such as the level applied to canned products),Maximum levels of non-metal contaminants (such as the level forTree nuts), and Maximum levels of natural toxicants (such as forEdible oils).The levels are specified under the Australia New Zealand FoodStandards Code — Schedule 19 < https://www.legislation.gov.au/

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		For further details on the rules see: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Standard 1.4.1 <i><http: i="" www.foodstandards.<=""> <i>govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx</i> ></http:></i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Vitamins and minerals (e.g. edible oil) can be added to a product if it complies with Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code: Standard 1.3.2 and Schedule 17 <http: code="" default.aspx="" pages="" www.foodstandards.govt.nz=""></http:>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Restricted use of certain substances in foods and feeds and their contact materials	Kava must not be used as an ingredient in foods.
Sanitary and	Distribution and	Food importers must:
phytosanitary measures	location of products after delivery	- Maintain traceability records for 4 years and have the information readily available if required
		- Have systems in place for recalling the food if it is/becomes unsafe or unsuitable
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Food shall comply with standards relating to information on labels for packages containing food as per Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.
		Information requirements concern:
		- food identification
		- warning statements, advisory statements and declarations
		- statement of ingredients
		- date marking of food for sale
		- directions for use and storage
		 claims related to nutrition and health
		- nutrition information
		 characterizing ingredients and components of food
		All food must be labelled in English, with a New Zealand distributers name and address.
		For details on each of the requirements listed above see Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – PART 1.2 at http://www. foodstandards.govt.nz/code/Pages/default.aspx
		See also MPI's labelling guide which outlines the requirements and provide a checklist: <i>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2965-a-guide-to-food-labelling</i> >. Furthermore, because Food Code is quite detailed MPI suggests speaking to a consultant for assistance.

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		MPI list of food consultants can be found at: <i>http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-lists/fsp-consultants.htm.</i> The list is only given as a guide, it does not constitute MPI endorsement to any consultant.
Sanitary and	Labelling requirements	Edible oils must also include in their labels:
phytosanitary measures		(a) the specific source name of the oil; and
		(b) if the oil has undergone a process that has altered its fatty acid composition, a statement that describes the nature of that process*.
		<i>Note:</i> * For example, the process of hydrogenation. For further information see Standard 2.4.1. <i><http: code="" default.aspx="" pages="" www.foodstandards.govt.nz=""></http:></i>
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Labelling requirements	Labelling and information requirements for food products depend on whether this is:
		(a) for retail sale;
		(b) for food that is sold to caterers;
		(c) for all other sales of food:
		-certain food for sale are not required to bear a label.
		All must, however, comply with general prohibitions relating to labels, and legibility requirements (as mentioned above). Food that does not require a label must still accompany or display information about the product.*
		Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Standard 1.2.1 set the requirements for food that must bear a label (item 8), and food that is not required to bear a label (item 9), as well as requirements based on to whom the product is sold. See <htps: details="" f2016c00159="" www.legislation.gov.au=""></htps:>
		<i>Note:</i> * Most generally, label is required if food for sale is in a package, and if individual containers, part of a packaging, are intended to be used separately and have a surface area of 30 cm2 or greater.
Sanitary and	Labelling requirements	Country of Origin Food Labelling
phytosanitary measures		The package must bear a label with:
		(a) a statement of the country of origin of the food in the package; or
		(b) if the food was packaged using food from more than one country—a statement that:
	Non-	tariff measures
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Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		- identifies the country where the food was packaged; and
		 indicates that the food is of multiple origins or that it is comprised of imported ingredients.
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection.
		Plant derived oils and processed solid oils must be commercially processed, that is: packaged and labelled in sealed containers or packaging and intended for retail or wholesale for human consumption.
		All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-production/ treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Packages must not be opened in transit.
		Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities.
		If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>
Technical barriers to trade	Certification requirement	Import permit is not required, nor phytosanitary certificate.
		Consignments must however present documentation such as a bill of lading, airway bill or invoice. Other forms of documentation (e.g. manufacturer's declaration or certificate) are recommended to clarify the commercial processing and packaging details of the commodity concerned, especially if the product contains multiple ingredients or has undergone considerable processing.
		Manufacturer's declarations or certificates must be issued on company letterhead by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company and must include:
		a) their signature, job title and date of issue;
		b) name and address of the supplier (if different to the manufacturer);
		c) identity of the product (description or brand name);
		d) details of processing; and
		e) date of manufacture.
		If these details are not clear, a consignment will require inspection.

	Non-	-tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
	Inspection requirement	Virgin oil consignment will not be subject to inspection provided that all conditions above are met. If it does not comply, an inspector will inspect the commodity to check for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil or any other visually detectable contaminants.
		Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of compliance (for example, importer/supplier records) may have the inspection frequency reduced at the discretion of MPI.
		If the consignment is rejected, the border officer will discuss options with the importer. The consignment would normally be either destroyed or reshipped to the country of export, it depends on the issues and what the importer decides. In all cases, the importer would have to pay for the shipment, storage or disposal.
		<i>Note:</i> For further details see < <i>https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1663</i> >
phytosanitary measures r	Registration requirements for importers	In order to import food for sale into New Zealand, the importer must be registered with MPI as a Food Importer, or they will need to import the food through an agent who is already an MPI registered food importer. This is a requirement of the Food Act 2014.
		To become a registered food importer, the importer must be a New Zealand resident within the meaning of section YD 1* or YD 2* of the Income Tax Act 2007. The IRD Interpretation Statement on Tax Residence (20 September 2016),** can help you determine if you (or your company, or your business partner) meet the residency requirements.
		Registered Food Importers are responsible and must ensure the safety and suitability of the food that is imported in to New Zealand. This includes:
		Compliance with all described above
		• Ensuring suitable transportation and storage of the food
		See:
		<u>YD1:</u> http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523137#DLM1523137
		<u>YD2:</u>
		http://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0032/latest/ link.aspx?search=sw_096be8ed814f8327_tax_25_ se&p=1&id=DLM1523134#DLM1523134

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		 ** IRD Interpretation: http://www.ird.govt.nz/resources/9/2/9227e1f5-aaac-4bab-8bf1- 5ef527fd4441/IS+1603.pdf Note: Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single- window-client-registration-application.doc</i> > Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx</i> > Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see: < <i>https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/ registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/</i> > <i>Note:</i> The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Import licence fee	There is an application fee to register as MPI Food Importer of NZ\$133.69. <i>Note:</i> Failing to register could result in food safety clearance being withheld and an infringement notice with a fee of NZ\$450 being issued.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66.

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts:
		The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.

NOTE

¹ Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.







You'll need to validate, with the appropriate authorities, the tariff codes of your product. As highlighted in the Introduction, New Zealand's authorities can provide guide, but you may need to seek the assistance of a broker or agent that specializes in HS codes.

Remember that product codes are determined by what the product is made of, used for, and how it is produced.

General information

The two tariff codes listed above face the same tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs).

These can enter New Zealand free of customs duties under preferential tariffs provisions, namely: SPARTECA, or under the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) preference. To benefit from any of those preferential schemes, the import document must clearly state the tariff regime under which the product is to be considered, and must be accompanied by the preferential regime's rule of origin (ROO) certificate.¹ In the absence of proof of origin, the product is levied a 10% custom duty. In addition, other taxes and charges may apply.

Women dresses made of cotton/fiber must also comply with the following NTMs chapters:²

- B Technical barriers to trade
- C Pre-shipment inspection and other formalities
- F Price control measures including additional taxes and charges

Product codes

Women's dresses made of cotton and synthetic fibers fall into two of the New Zealand tariff codes:

- 62044200 "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted: Women's or girls' ...: Dresses: Of cotton"
- 62044300 "Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted: Women's or girls': Dresses: Of synthetic fibres"

Import measures

Most shipping companies include in their fees broker services to clear goods at the border. However, exporters should always be mindful of all requirements and make sure that these are properly met. Regarding measures related to production, be aware that ingredients/materials and sometimes processes used in manufacturing must comply with New Zealand regulations.

All measures presented in the table below are expected to remain effective in 2019. Import regulations can however change at any time. It is always advisable to obtain updated information about importing goods with the appropriate authorities. See Section Keep these contacts at hand in the Introduction.

IMPORTANT: When contacting the authorities be ready to provide:

- The materials of the product (including the share of each material)
- Processing information, including time and temperature for any heat treatment

Non-tariff measures			
Chapter	Туре	Measure description	
Technical barriers to trade	Hygienic requirements n.e.s.	The product must not be storage, packed, or supplied in a container that yields, or could yield, to its contents a toxic, injurious, or tainting substance.	
Technical barriers to trade	Packaging requirements	All packing and packaging material must be clean, and free from soil and other contaminants. Ideally these must be new. Used packing and packaging are usually subject to Inspection. Also, it must be possible for an inspector to identify the product (for example, the labelling must not be damaged and, ideally, in English). MPI encourages importers to have packaging and labelling written in English in order to expedite the importation of the commodities. If the consignment uses pallets, or other packing made of wood material, this must comply with IHS: Wood packaging material <https: 1212="" document-vault="" www.mpi.govt.nz=""></https:>	
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	The <u>fibre content</u> of a garment product must be stated on a permanent label attached to the product. The permanent label must be accessible for examination by a prospective purchaser. If it is not, because of the way in which the product is packaged, displayed, or folded, the fibre content must also be stated in 1 of the following ways:	

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		(i) on a removable ticket or label attached to the article; or
		(ii) on a pamphlet accompanying the product; or
		(iii) on a wrapper or package in which the product is sold.
		The wording as to the fibre content on any label, ticket, pamphlet, wrapper or package must be in English, be clearly legible, and be of medium width lettering of which no individual letter may be less than 1.5 mm high.*
		Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2622:1996 Textile products—Fibre content labelling (with the variations set out here above*) is New Zealand's consumer information standard. AS/NZS 2622:1996 is a private standard that can only be accessed after purchase, you can find this at: < <u>https://shop.standards.govt.nz/</u> catalog/2622%3A1996%28AS%7CNZS%29/view >
		<i>Note:</i> * For further details on the variations to "Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2622:1996 Textile products—Fibre content labelling" see Schedule 2 of New Zealand's "Consumer Information Standards (Fibre Content Labelling) Regulations 2000" at < <u>http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2000/0154/</u> <i>latest/whole.html?search=sw_096be8ed8050a394_LABEL_25_se&p=1</i> >
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	The garment shall be labelled or marked so as to show the country in which the article was made or produced . This must be a permanent label that is accessible for examination by a prospective purchaser. If, <u>a permanent label is not accessible</u> for examination by a prospective purchaser by reason of the manner in which the article is packaged, displayed, or folded, the country in which the article was made or produced shall, in addition, be stated: (i) on a removable ticket or label attached to the article; or
		(ii) on a pamphlet accompanying the article; or
		(iii) on a wrapper or package in which the article is sold.
		For the purposes of this standard, every label or mark shall be in English and of clear medium width letters of which no individual letter shall be less than 1.5 mm in height.
Technical barriers to trade	Labelling requirements	<u>Cleaning and maintenance instructions</u> are generally necessary for articles which require a cleaning process other than laundering or dry cleaning. Instructions must bear all elements of an article (e.g. dyes, finishes, design, lace, etc.), and when followed, should not cause damage to the article. The label must be permanent.
		International symbols for care treatment other than dry-cleaning may be used on labels, but written instructions are still also required:

	Non-	tariff measures
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
	iype	 variation in the exact wording of care instructions is permitted, if it has the same effect and is not misleading the type size for care instructions is not prescribed. Instructions must, however, be in English and be clearly legible. Note that New Zealand's regulation on clothing's care labelling is the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1957:1998 Textiles - Care labelling. The standard contains detailed information including what is to be included on a care label, how to classify articles, examples of labels, and a list of defined terms. This is a private standard and can only be accessed after purchase, you can find this at: https://shop.standards.govt.nz/catalog/1957%3A1998%28AS%7CNZS%29/view
Pre-Shipment Inspection and Other Formalities	Other formalities, n.e.s.	Customs requires importers to have a Customs Client Code to import. Importers can register with Customs and MPI at the same time by completing the Customs form 224 < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-224-trade-single- window-client-registration-application.doc</i> > Overseas suppliers must fill form 226, < <i>https://www.customs.</i> <i>govt.nz/globalassets/documents/forms/nzcs-226-trade-single- window-application-for-overseas-supplier-registration.docx</i> > Each form provides details about how to fill the form, to who it should be sent and where to find further information on registration to the Trade Single Window (TSW). For further information see: < <i>https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/import/start-importing/ registering-to-submit-lodgements-and-registrations/</i> > <i>Note:</i> The TSW was developed by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries as part of Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme. The TSW supersedes previous registrations to the JBMS.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Custom inspection, processing and servicing fees	 The merchandise would most likely be subject to: Import entry transaction fee (IETF) of NZ\$29.26, payable on every import entry clearance and import declaration of goods; Primary Industries biosecurity system entry levy of NZ\$17.63, payable on every entry on which an IETF is payable; Inward cargo transaction fee, payable to Customs to assist in meeting costs and expenses incurred by Customs –the fee when import is carried on a ship or boat is NZ\$359.82, and when carried by air-craft is NZ\$30.66.

Non-tariff measures		
Chapter	Туре	Measure description
		All costs of sampling, inspection, treatment, transport, quarantine, reshipment etc. will be borne by the importer or agent as appropriate.
Price control measures including additional taxes and charges	Consumption taxes	The merchandise is also subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 15 percent. This applies to the sum of the following amounts:
		The Customs value of the goods, the customs duty -if any, the anti- dumping and countervailing duties, the freight and insurance costs incurred in transporting the goods to New Zealand.

NOTE

¹ROO: Rules and certificates may be found at https://www.macmap.org ²Based on UNCTAD's NTMs classification depicted in the Introduction.





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