

**Reprint
as at 24 September 2009**



**Customs and Excise Amendment
Act (No 3) 2008**

Public Act 2008 No 68
Date of assent 16 September 2008
Commencement see section 2

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Note

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

This Act is administered by the New Zealand Customs Service.

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Customs and Excise Amendment Act (No 3) 2008.

2 Commencement

- (1) Sections 3, 10, and 12 come into force on the day after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.
- (2) Sections 4, 8, 9, 20, and 23 come into force on 1 October 2008.
- (3) The rest of this Act comes into force on a day to be appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council, and 1 or more orders may be made bringing different provisions into force on different dates.

Section 2(3): sections 5–7, 11, 13–19, 21, 22, and 24 brought into force, on 24 September 2009, by the Customs and Excise Amendment Act (No 3) 2008 Commencement Order 2009 (SR 2009/252).

Part 1

Amendments to principal Act

3 Principal Act amended

This Act amends the Customs and Excise Act 1996.

4 Customs controlled areas

Section 10 is amended by omitting “section 12(4)” and substituting “sections 12(4) and 68A”.

5 Craft arriving at place other than nominated Customs place

Section 25 is amended by repealing subsection (1) and substituting the following subsections:

- “(1) Nothing in section 24 applies to a craft—
- “(a) that is required or compelled to berth, land, anchor, or otherwise arrive at a place other than a Customs place, nominated in accordance with section 21(1)(a), if this arrival—
 - “(i) is required by any statutory or other requirement relating to navigation; or

- “(ii) is compelled by accident, stress of weather, or other necessity; or
- “(b) that is authorised to berth, land, anchor, or otherwise arrive at a place other than a Customs place by the Chief Executive.
- “(1A) An authorisation given under subsection (1)(b) may be granted subject to any conditions the Chief Executive considers appropriate (for example, conditions about the passengers and goods that may be carried on the craft).
- “(1B) The Chief Executive may not grant any authorisation under subsection (1)(b) without consulting the chief executive of—
- “(a) the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; and
- “(b) the Ministry of Health; and
- “(c) the New Zealand Police; and
- “(d) if the proposed authorisation relates to an aircraft, the Civil Aviation Authority; and
- “(e) if the proposed authorisation relates to a ship, the authority known as Maritime New Zealand; and
- “(f) every other department of State whose operations may, in the Chief Executive’s opinion, be affected by the granting of an authorisation under subsection (1)(b).
- “(1C) If any craft berths, lands, anchors, or otherwise arrives at a place other than a Customs place by reason of an authorisation under subsection (1)(b),—
- “(a) the same powers may be exercised under this Act in relation to that craft as if it had arrived at a Customs place in accordance with Part 3, and the same obligations apply; and
- “(b) the same powers may be exercised under this Act in relation to persons and goods on that craft as if those persons or goods were in a Customs controlled area, following arrival of the craft in accordance with Part 3, and the same obligations apply.”

6 Persons departing from New Zealand to depart from Customs place

Section 30 is amended by inserting “section 37 and to” after “Subject to”.

7 Departure to be from Customs place only

Section 37 is amended by repealing subsection (2) and substituting the following subsections:

- “(2) Nothing in subsection (1) applies to a craft—
- “(a) that is required to berth, land, anchor, or otherwise return to a place in New Zealand that is not a Customs place, if this return—
 - “(i) is required by any statutory or other requirement relating to navigation; or
 - “(ii) is compelled by accident, stress of weather, or other necessity; or
 - “(b) that is authorised to depart for a point outside New Zealand from a place in New Zealand other than a Customs place, by the Chief Executive.
- “(3) The provisions of section 25(1A) to (1C) apply with any necessary modifications in respect of—
- “(a) any authorisation given by the Chief Executive under subsection (2)(b); and
 - “(b) any departure from a place in New Zealand (other than a Customs place) in reliance on such an authorisation.”

8 New section 68A inserted

The following section is inserted after section 68:

“68A Exemption for tobacco manufactured for personal use

- “(1) Section 68 does not apply to the manufacture of tobacco in a private house or dwelling place, but only if and as long as the conditions specified in subsection (2) are met.
- “(2) The conditions are as follows:
- “(a) the tobacco must be manufactured by an individual (the **individual**) who is 18 years or older:
 - “(b) the individual must manufacture the tobacco in the individual’s private house or dwelling place, for the individual’s personal use and not for sale to any other person:
 - “(c) the leaves or plants used in the manufacture of the tobacco must have been grown—
 - “(i) on the land on which the individual’s private house or dwelling place is located; and

- “(ii) for the individual’s personal use and not for sale or other disposition to any other person:
- “(d) the amount of manufactured tobacco that is manufactured in the individual’s private house or dwelling place, in any year ending with 30 June, must not exceed 15 kilograms.”

9 Excise duty manufactured otherwise than in a manufacturing area

Section 74(2) is amended by adding “; or” and also by adding the following paragraph:

- “(c) that are manufactured in accordance with the conditions specified by section 68A.”

10 Detention of persons committing or about to commit certain offences

Section 148B(1) is amended by inserting “or 191(1)(e)” after “section 180”.

11 Offences in relation to manufacture, movement, and storage of goods

- (1) Section 200(2) is amended by inserting “(other than an offence under paragraphs (b) to (d) involving goods that are tobacco)” before “is liable”.
- (2) Section 200 is amended by inserting the following subsection after subsection (2):
 - “(2A) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(b), (c), or (d) involving goods that are tobacco is liable on conviction,—
 - “(a) in the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding \$20,000, or to both; or
 - “(b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.”
- (3) Section 200(3) is amended by inserting “(other than an offence relating to goods that are tobacco)” before “is liable”.
- (4) Section 200 is amended by adding the following subsections:

- “(4) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(e) involving goods that are tobacco is liable on conviction,—
- “(a) in the case of an individual, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding \$20,000, or to both; or
 - “(b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.
- “(5) To avoid doubt, in this section, **tobacco** means all tobacco (as defined in section 2(1)), whether manufactured or not manufactured.”

12 Offences in relation to importation or exportation of prohibited goods

Section 209 is amended by repealing subsection (1A) and substituting the following subsection:

- “(1A) Every person commits an offence who—
- “(a) is knowingly concerned in any importation, exportation, transportation, shipment, unshipment, or landing of an objectionable publication; or
 - “(b) is knowingly concerned in the removal from a Customs controlled area of an objectionable publication or conspires to remove an objectionable publication from a Customs controlled area.”

13 Defrauding revenue of Customs

- (1) Section 211(2) is amended by inserting “(other than an offence involving goods that are tobacco)” before “is liable”.
- (2) Section 211 is amended by adding the following subsections:
- “(3) Every person who commits an offence against this section involving goods that are tobacco is liable on conviction,—

 - “(a) in the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding \$20,000, or to both; or
 - “(b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

“(4) To avoid doubt, in this section and sections 212 and 213, **to-bacco** means all tobacco (as defined in section 2(1)), whether manufactured or not manufactured.”

14 Possession or custody of uncustomed goods or prohibited exports

(1) Section 212(2) is amended by inserting “(other than an offence involving goods that are tobacco)” before “is liable”.

(2) Section 212 is amended by adding the following subsection:

“(3) Every person who commits an offence against this section involving goods that are tobacco is liable on conviction,—

“(a) in the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding \$20,000, or to both; or

“(b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.”

15 Purchase, sale, exchange, etc, of uncustomed goods or prohibited imports

(1) Section 213(2) is amended by inserting “(other than an offence involving goods that are tobacco)” before “is liable”.

(2) Section 213 is amended by adding the following subsection:

“(3) Every person who commits an offence against this section involving goods that are tobacco is liable on conviction,—

“(a) in the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding \$20,000, or to both; or

“(b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.”

16 New heading and sections 231 to 235C substituted

The heading above section 231 and sections 231 to 235 are repealed and the following heading and sections substituted:

“Applications to review seizure of goods

“231 Application for review of seizure

“(1) Any person who has an interest in goods that have been seized under section 226 may, within the time specified in subsection

(2), apply in writing to the Chief Executive for a review of the seizure.

- “(2) The time is—
- “(a) 20 working days after the date on which the notice of seizure is given to the applicant; or
 - “(b) any further time allowed by the Chief Executive if satisfied that the applicant did not receive the notice of seizure or that a further period is otherwise required in the interests of justice.
- “(3) An application under this section may be made on either or both of the following grounds:
- “(a) that there was no legal basis for the seizure of the goods:
 - “(b) that the applicant should, in all the circumstances, be granted relief.
- “(4) The application must—
- “(a) state the ground or grounds on which it is made; and
 - “(b) give an address at which the applicant wishes to receive correspondence relating to the application; and
 - “(c) be sent to the Chief Executive.

“**232 Conduct of review**

- “(1) On receipt of an application under section 231, the Chief Executive must conduct the review on the papers unless the Chief Executive otherwise directs.
- “(2) In undertaking the review, the Chief Executive—
- “(a) must consider the application and any written submissions made by the applicant; and
 - “(b) may consider any statement, document, information, or matter that in the Chief Executive’s opinion may assist the Chief Executive to deal effectively with the subject of the review, whether or not it would be admissible in a court of law.
- “(3) The Chief Executive may ask the applicant for supplementary information and have regard to that supplementary information.
- “(4) The applicant must establish, on the balance of probabilities, that the applicant has an interest in the seized goods and acquired that interest in good faith.

“233 Decision on review

- “(1) The Chief Executive must dispose of the application for review by making 1 of the following decisions:
- “(a) to dismiss the application for review:
 - “(b) if satisfied that there was no legal basis for the seizure of all or any of the goods, to disallow the seizure (in whole or in part) and to direct that the goods be given (in whole or in part) to—
 - “(i) the person from whom the goods were seized; or
 - “(ii) if the goods were not seized from a particular person, the person who, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, is entitled to possess the goods:
 - “(c) to grant relief by making any of the determinations described in section 235 (either unconditionally or subject to any conditions described in that section), if satisfied that it is equitable to do so, having regard to the matters specified in section 234.
- “(2) The Chief Executive must make his or her decision on the application within 20 working days after the day on which the Chief Executive receives the application.
- “(3) If, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, the circumstances of the case do not permit a decision to be made within the period specified in subsection (2), the Chief Executive may extend that period by a further period that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- “(4) As soon as practicable after making a decision on the application, the Chief Executive must give written notice of the decision to—
- “(a) the applicant; and
 - “(b) any other person on whom the notice of seizure was served under section 227; and
 - “(c) any person, other than a person referred to in paragraph (b), who claims an interest in the goods.
- “(5) If the application for review is dismissed, the written notice must contain the reasons for the decision.
- “(6) The written notice must state that a person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Executive has a right to appeal to a Customs Appeal Authority against the decision.

“234 Matters concerning grant of relief

The matters the Chief Executive may take into account when deciding whether or not to grant relief include, without limitation,—

- “(a) the seriousness and nature of any act or omission giving rise to the seizure:
- “(b) whether or not the person who is alleged to have done any act or omitted to do any act giving rise to the seizure has previously engaged in any similar conduct:
- “(c) whether the seizure has arisen from, or is related to, a deliberate breach of the law:
- “(d) the nature, quality, quantity, and estimated value of the seized goods:
- “(e) the nature and extent of any loss or damage suffered by any person as a consequence of the seizure:
- “(f) whether or not granting relief would undermine the purpose or objective of any import or export prohibition or restriction imposed by this Act:
- “(g) the effect of any other action that has been taken or is proposed to be taken in respect of any offending related to the seizure.

“235 Determinations where relief granted

- “(1) If the Chief Executive decides, under section 233(1)(c), to grant relief, the Chief Executive may do so by making any of the following determinations:
 - “(a) that the goods be given to the applicant or to another person who, but for the seizure, is entitled to their possession:
 - “(b) that the goods be sold and that 1 or more of the following persons be paid the part or parts of the proceeds that the Chief Executive specifies:
 - “(i) the applicant:
 - “(ii) any other person who has an interest in the goods:
 - “(iii) the Crown.
- “(2) The Chief Executive may make a determination described in this section subject to any conditions that the Chief Executive thinks just.

- “(3) Without limiting subsection (2), the Chief Executive may impose any of the following conditions:
- “(a) that there be paid to the Customs in respect of the seized goods a sum equal to the whole or any part of 1 or more of the following:
 - “(i) any costs or expenses incurred by the Customs in transporting, storing, or disposing of the goods (including returning or giving the goods to any person), or any incidental costs or expenses relating to their detention:
 - “(ii) any duty not already paid:
 - “(iii) any duty already refunded:
 - “(iv) the value of the detained goods, as determined by the Chief Executive:
 - “(b) that the goods be modified, in a manner directed by the Chief Executive, so as to render them inoperable for unlawful purposes:
 - “(c) that the costs or expenses incurred by the Customs in modifying the goods in accordance with a direction under paragraph (b) be paid to the Customs.
- “(4) The Chief Executive must not make a determination described in this section if he or she is of the opinion that all or any of the goods may be required to be produced in evidence in any criminal proceedings.

“235A Condemnation of seized goods

- “(1) If the Chief Executive dismisses an application for review, the dismissal is deemed to be an order for condemnation of the goods to the Crown.
- “(2) The order for condemnation of the goods takes effect on the close of the 20th working day after the Chief Executive gives his or her decision on the application unless an appeal against the decision on the application is lodged before then.
- “(3) If no application for review is made within the time specified by section 231(2), or if such an application is discontinued, the seized goods are condemned to the Crown.

“Appeal from review

“235B Right of appeal to Customs Appeal Authority from decision on review

- “(1) A person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Chief Executive made under section 233 (including any determination or condition described in section 235) may appeal to a Customs Appeal Authority against the decision or any part of the decision.
- “(2) The appeal must be brought within 20 working days after the date on which notice of the decision under section 233 is given.

“235C Condemnation of goods subject to appeal

The goods that are the subject of an appeal under section 235B are condemned to the Crown if—

- “(a) the appeal is discontinued; or
- “(b) the decision of the Customs Appeal Authority on the appeal neither—
- “(i) disallows the seizure of the goods under section 233(1)(b) (as applied by section 255(1)); nor
- “(ii) grants relief under section 233(1)(c) (as applied by section 255(1)).”

17 Regulations

- (1) Section 286(1) is amended by repealing paragraph (ga) and substituting the following paragraph:
- “(ga) prescribing the time within which outward reports required by section 34 must be delivered to the Customs:”
- (2) Section 286 is amended by inserting the following subsection after subsection (1):
- “(1A) Without limiting subsection (1)(a), any regulations made under that provision prescribing areas used for the manufacture or processing of goods (other than tobacco) that are exempted from the requirement of section 10 to be licensed as a Customs controlled area may impose conditions—
- “(a) as to the nature of the goods being manufactured or processed:
- “(b) as to the source of the product being manufactured or processed:

- “(c) limiting the use that may be made of the goods (for example, permitting personal use only):
- “(d) limiting the age of any person involved in the manufacture or use of the goods:
- “(e) limiting the quantity of goods that may be produced by any measure or other form of description.”

18 Chief Executive may make rules for certain purposes

Section 288(1)(a) is amended by inserting “or outward reports” after “inward reports”.

Part 2

Consequential amendments and transitional provisions

19 Protected Objects Act 1975 amended

Section 10(1), (1A), and (3) of the Protected Objects Act 1975 are amended by omitting “235” and substituting in each case “231(3)(b), 233(1)(c), 234, 235, 235C(b)(ii)”.

20 Customs and Excise Regulations 1996 amended

Regulation 7(a) of the Customs and Excise Regulations 1996 is revoked.

21 Misuse of Drugs (Prohibition of Cannabis Utensils and Methamphetamine Utensils) Notice 2003 amended

The definition of **prohibited goods power, function, or duty** in clause 3 of the Misuse of Drugs (Prohibition of Cannabis Utensils and Methamphetamine Utensils) Notice 2003 is amended by revoking paragraph (a) and substituting the following paragraph:

- “(a) the power under section 233(1)(c) of that Act to grant relief in respect of seized goods; and”.

22 United Nations (Iraq) Reconstruction Regulations 2003 amended

Regulation 12(1) and (2) of the United Nations (Iraq) Reconstruction Regulations 2003 are amended by omitting “235”

and substituting in each case “231(3)(b), 233(1)(c), 234, 235, 235C(b)(ii)”.

Transitional provisions

23 Transitional provision relating to exemption for tobacco manufactured for personal use

Until the close of 30 June 2009, section 68A(2)(d) of the principal Act, as inserted by section 8 of this Act, must be read as if for “any year ending with 30 June” there were substituted “the period commencing on 1 October 2008 and ending with the close of 30 June 2009”.

24 Transitional provision relating to appeals against seizure

Sections 231 to 235 of the principal Act, as in force before the commencement of section 16 of this Act, continue to apply in respect of goods seized, under section 226 of the principal Act, before the commencement of section 16 of this Act.

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Notes**1 General**

This is a reprint of the Customs and Excise Amendment Act (No 3) 2008. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the Act as at 24 September 2009, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that have yet to come into force or that contain relevant transitional or savings provisions are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

2 Status of reprints

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 How reprints are prepared

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked are omitted.

For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
 - indentation
 - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
 - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
 - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

5 *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)*

Customs and Excise Amendment Act (No 3) 2008 Commencement Order 2009
(SR 2009/252)
