

APPENDIX 1

KEY TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Glossary

3D Printing	The process of making a three-dimensional solid object from a digital model contained in a data file.
Administrative penalty	A monetary penalty imposed for making errors in entry documentation.
Alerts	A recording within Customs' computer system that a particular person or goods are of interest to Customs or to an external agency that is authorised to place alerts in Customs' system.
Anti-dumping duty	A duty imposed to offset the amount or margin of dumping. Dumping is where the export price of goods imported into New Zealand is less than the normal value of the goods in the exporting country.
Better Public Services	Delivering better public services within tight financial constraints is one of the Government's four priorities for this term. Achieving results that make a difference to New Zealanders is at the heart of that. Ten specific results have been identified to achieve better public services. See http://www.ssc.govt.nz/better-public-services .
Biometric information	Information about an individual's physical or behavioural characteristics that can be scientifically measured, most commonly including a facial image, fingerprints, iris scans, DNA profiles, and finger and palm prints.
Border sector agencies	New Zealand Customs Service, the Ministry for Primary Industries, Immigration New Zealand (as part of the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment), the Civil Aviation Authority and Maritime New Zealand.
Broker	A person involved in the clearance of goods.
Business Growth Agenda	A programme of work that will support New Zealand businesses to grow, in order to create jobs and improve New Zealanders' standard of living. The Business Growth Agenda is delivering innovative initiatives and policy reforms that will help create a more productive and competitive economy. See http://www.mbie.govt.nz/what-we-do/business-growth-agenda .
Clearance	Completion of the Customs formalities necessary for people, goods and craft to enter or leave New Zealand.

Closed circuit television (CCTV)	The use of video cameras to transmit a signal to a specific place, on a limited set of monitors.
Commercial information	Information that represents the general functions or commercial position of the supplier of the information, and that is not about a person.
Consignment	A batch of goods destined for delivery.
Cost Insurance Freight (CIF)	Valuation figure that includes the cost of the goods, the cost of insurance, and the cost of the freight for delivering the goods to its destination.
Countervailing duty	A duty imposed on imported goods that have been subsidised by a foreign government in order to counteract the effect of the subsidy and protect local manufacturers of the same type of goods.
Craft	Any aircraft, ship, boat or vessel capable of transporting people or goods, by either land or sea.
Customs-approved Areas for Storing Exports (CASE)	Licensed areas for storing goods for export under the control of Customs to ensure that the goods are secure.
Customs Appeal Authority	<p>Sits as a judicial authority for hearing and deciding appeals which are authorised by the Customs and Excise Act 1996 or any other Act against assessments, decisions, rulings, determinations, and directions of the chief executive of the New Zealand Customs Service.</p> <p>Every Authority is appointed by the Governor-General on the joint recommendation of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Customs.</p>
Customs Controlled Area (CCA)	Specific areas licensed for purposes relating to Customs' border and excise functions. Examples include processing areas within airports and seaports, and areas where excisable goods are manufactured.
Customs control	Measures applied by Customs to ensure compliance with processes and requirements as defined by law.
Customs place	Officially designated and authorised areas where passengers, goods and marine craft must enter and leave the country. Examples are Auckland Harbour and Auckland Airport.
Customs valuation	The value of goods as determined by valuation methods in Schedule 2 of the Act.
Digital/virtual goods	Also known as "digital files", these can include, for example, computer code, software, e-books, data files and video files.

Drawback	A refund of previously paid duty (and sometimes GST) when goods are exported.
Duty	A duty, additional duty, tax, fee, charge or levy imposed on goods under the Act, or another Act specified by the Customs and Excise Act.
Entry	Information provided to obtain Customs clearance of goods and for Customs to assess risk and liability for duty.
Excise and Excise-equivalent duty	A tax on certain locally manufactured goods. When these types of goods are imported, a rate of duty is levied on them that is equivalent to the excise liability that would apply if the goods had been manufactured in New Zealand (excise-equivalent duty).
Goods	All kinds of moveable personal property, including animals.
GST	A tax on most goods and services in New Zealand, most imported goods, and certain imported services. The rate of GST applied is 15 percent.
Information	We use this term to refer to raw data – for example, the elements of an import or export entry, as well as information which provides context to data (who, what, when, where); information makes data meaningful.
Input tax credit	When a registered person buys goods and services to use in a taxable activity, the GST portion of the price is called “input tax” and the person is credited with this amount.
Intelligence	Information that has been gathered and analysed and/or modelled.
Joint Border Management System (JBMS)	A joint computer system operated by Customs and the Ministry for Primary Industries to modernise and integrate border clearance processes for people, goods and craft.
The Revised Kyoto Convention	The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	A non-binding agreement between parties that sets out understandings between the parties.

National Maritime Coordination Centre (NMCC)	A joint co-ordination centre run by Customs and the New Zealand Defence Force that specifically co-ordinates civilian maritime activity. The core agencies of the NMCC include: Customs, the New Zealand Defence Force, the Ministry for Primary Industries, Maritime New Zealand, the Department of Conservation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the New Zealand Police.
New Zealand (border definition)	The land and waters enclosed by the outer limits of the territorial sea of New Zealand (12 nautical miles).
New Zealand Business Number	The New Zealand Business Number is a single identifying number for all businesses, government agencies and commercial entities in New Zealand.
Non-personal information	Information that is not about an identifiable individual. For example, import or export information provided to us by a business. This information may be commercially sensitive.
Objectionable material	Material that depicts, expresses or otherwise deals with matters such as sex, horror, crime, cruelty or violence in such a manner that the availability of the publication is likely to be injurious to the public good. Common examples include child sexual abuse, bestiality, and acts of torture or extreme cruelty.
Personal information	Information about an identifiable individual – for example, the name and address of a person. This includes biometric information.
Primary legislation	Acts of Parliament that usually deal with matters of high level and general policy – for example, the Customs and Excise Act 1996.
Purpose statement	A statement at the beginning of an Act of Parliament that sets out the Act’s overarching purpose.
Refunds	A return of previously paid duty, available only to the importer or producer of the goods.
Regulations	Instruments made under the authority of primary legislation and approved by the Executive Council on the recommendation of Cabinet. Also known as “secondary legislation”.
Remission	Where duty is no longer due because goods do not enter the New Zealand market, or do not enter in a usable state, or are considered sample goods, or are exempt under the Tariff Act, or exempted by the Customs chief executive.

Rules	Instruments that are made by Ministers, officials or organisations under an Act and that therefore must be complied with because they form part of New Zealand law. Failing to comply with Rules may be an offence under the primary legislation. Also known as “tertiary legislation”.
Secure Export Scheme	A voluntary scheme that provides assurance from exporters that they have secure systems and processes for the packing of containerised consignments, the sealing of shipping containers in secure areas, and secure transport to the port of loading.
SmartGate	An automated border-processing system that gives certain electronic passport holders the option to self-process through passport control when arriving at and departing from New Zealand international airports. SmartGate uses the electronic information held in an electronic passport and facial recognition technology to verify the identity of the passport holder for Customs and Immigration purposes.
Supply chain	The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity.
Supporting legislation	Subordinate legislation (such as Regulations and Rules) that usually provide the necessary detail for policies to be implemented and that are made under the authority of primary legislation (Acts).
Tariff duty	In New Zealand this is a tax on specific imports and is expressed usually as a percentage of a good’s value.
Trade Single Window (TSW)	An electronic system (part of the Joint Border Management System) through which importers and exporters can submit all information required for the clearance of goods.
World Customs Organization (WCO)	An international organisation for customs’ administrations, based in Brussels.
World Trade Organization (WTO)	An international organisation that deals with the global rules of trade between countries.