AU - Australia

Entry into force 9 November 1970

Territorial application Customs territory (mainland Australia, including Tasmania).

Field of application

Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention)

- Annex A - Temporary Admission Papers
- Annex B.1 - Customs Convention concerning the Importation of Goods for Display or Use at **Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or Similar Events**
- Customs Convention on the temporary importation for **Professional Equipment**
- International Convention to facilitate the importation of **Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials**
- Customs Convention on **Containers** 1972
- European Convention on Customs treatment of **Pallets** used in international transport
- Customs Convention on the temporary importation for **Pedagogic Equipment**
- Customs Convention on the temporary importation for **Scientific Equipment**
- Convention concerning the **Welfare Material for Seafarers**
- Convention concerning Customs Facilities for **Touring**
- Additional Protocol relating to the Importation of **Tourist Publicity Documents and Material**
- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of **Private Road Vehicles**[1]
- Geneva Convention on **Road Traffic**

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[1] As far as private road vehicles are concerned, since Australia operates the CPD System, these should be covered by **CPD Carnets (Carnet de Passages en Douane)** which are administered at the international level by the Alliance International du Tourisme (AIT) and the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) and locally by Automobile clubs. For further information on Carnets de Passage en Douane (CPD), please visit the Website of AIT/FIA: http://www.ait-touringalliance.com/carnet-de-passages-en-douane-cpds

Under the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures (KYOTO Convention) Australia has accepted the following Specific Annexes A-G, J.

Other applications

ATA Carnets **are** accepted for Customs transit. This information falls under the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures (Kyoto Convention), Annex E – Transit.

ATA carnets **are** accepted via the postal environment providing the carnet accompanies the parcel and the goods fall under the specific Customs Convention.

Languages in which Carnets should be completed
Customs and Border Protection require that any carnet presented for clearance of goods on a temporary basis must be written in English. The wording must be clearly legible.

Replacement of Carnet:
Yes, in accordance with Article 14, Annex A of the Istanbul Convention.

Requests for replacement carnets must be made for approval. Form B257 must be completed and emailed to VECCI for approval BEFORE the replacement carnet is issued and BEFORE the carnet expires.

Regularization fee requested by Customs
No

Customs offices:
Not all ports and airports within Australia are permanently manned by Customs and Border Protection officer´s.

Some ATA carnets may require a physical examination by Cargo Examination officers or by Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) before the goods can be endorsed and entered into Australia.

On presentation of the goods the carnet holder will be advised if an examination will be required. Carnets that do require an examination will require to contact the Cargo Examination officer by phone and arrange an appointment, and if required arrange an appointment for a Quarantine inspection.

Each State or Territory within Australia has different processes and procedures for assessing carnets once they arrive. Carnets that arrive in the passenger environment or as cargo may be processed at the airport on arrival, however, not all Customs and Border Protection processing of carnets take place at the port or airport of arrival. Some carnets that arrive in Australia are required to be presented to a Customs and Border Protection office away from the airport for their carnet to be endorsed, then may be sent back to the airport for an assessment by Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS).

I have included each major State and Territories core hours where carnets may be processed. The majority of these are processed by Client Services at the airport or port on arrival or at Customs House.

If carnets require to be examined by Cargo Examinations these hours do vary from state to state within Australia.

Customers Offices:
Canberra – Customs House:
Mon – Fri 8:30am – 5:00pm (except Wed 8:30am – 3:00pm)

Cargo Canberra International Airport:
24 hours 7 days a week (on call)

Melbourne – Cargo – Customs House – Melbourne (Tullamarine):
Mon – Fri: 8:30am – 5:00pm. Passenger Processing - Airport 6:00am – 11:00pm 7 days a week

Sydney – Cargo – Customs House – Sydney – (Kingsford-Smith):
Mon – Fri: 8:30am – 5:00pm. Passenger Processing – Airport 6:00am – 11:00pm
7 days a week

Northern Territory – Cargo - Customs House Darwin:
Mon – Fri: 8:00am – 4:00pm.

Passenger Processing – Airport:
24 hours 7 days a week

South Australia – Cargo – Customs Information Centre (Port Adelaide):
Mon – Fri: 8:30am – 5:00pm.

Passenger Processing – Adelaide Airport:
7:30am – 4:30pm Mon – Fri: Weekends and Public Holidays 7:30am – 3:00pm
(The operational hours at the Adelaide Airport for carnet processing do vary in the winter period).

Western Australia – Customs House Fremantle:
Mon – Fri 8:30am – 4:30pm (week days only)

Customs House Perth Airport:
Mon – Fri 8:30am – 4:30pm (week days only)

Passenger Processing – Perth Airport:
24 hours 7 days a week

Brisbane – Customs House:
Mon – Fri 8:30am – 5:30pm

Passenger Processing – Brisbane Airport:
5:30am – 1:00am 7 days a week

Hobart – Customs House:
Mon – Fri 8:30am – 4:51pm

Special observations
Goods and Services Tax (GST) No changes
http://www.iccwbo.org/ata/en/ATA_Manual_Documents/Australia_GST.pdf

Evidence of Identity – Still applies (Attachment A&B) Please see current information:
http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/FS_EOI_Documentary Decs.pdf

ATA Carnets being used by the motor industry to import vehicles for R&D/Testing and evaluation.

Customs and Border Protection advises there is no convention that Australia is a signatory to that will allow the use of ATA Carnets for the temporary importation of vehicles for R&D/testing and evaluation. This kind of activity must be temporary imported under section 162 of the *Customs Act 1901* (the Act) and Regulation 124 of the *Customs Regulations 1926* (Regulations) provided a security or undertaking is received. The Act allows for these goods to be imported for a period of up to 12 months without the payment of duties and taxes. For goods to be imported as temporary imports they must be one the following:

- the property of a person included in a prescribed class of persons;
- included in a prescribed class; or

- Intended for a prescribed purpose.

Goods that qualify to be imported under s.162 require a security or undertaking to be provided to Australian Customs and Border Protection. The security or undertaking will cover the amount of duty, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and where applicable Luxury Car Tax (LCT) that would have been applicable if the goods had been imported for home consumption.

A commercial importer may obtain approval to apply compliance plates to new imported vehicles under s.10A (1) or s.10A (2) of the Motor Vehicle Standard Act 1989 (MVSA). This type of approval is known as a 'Blanket VIA'.

A VIA is obtained by application to the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government (Infrastructure). Details of the process for applying for a VIA are contained in the brochure Importing Vehicles to Australia issued by Infrastructure.