2019-2020-2021

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Presented and read a first time

# **Customs Amendment (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation) Bill 2021**

No. , 2021

(Home Affairs)

A Bill for an Act to amend the *Customs Act 1901*, and for related purposes

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# A Bill for an Act to amend the Customs Act 1901, and for related purposes

The Parliament of Australia enacts:

#### 1 Short title

This Act is the Customs Amendment (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation) Act 2021.

#### 2 Commencement

(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

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Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. Sections 1 to 3 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
2. Schedule 1	The later of:	
	(a) the day this Act receives the Royal Assent; and	
	(b) the day the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, done on 15 November 2020, enters into force for Australia.	
	However, the provisions do not commence at all if the event mentioned in paragraph (b) does not occur.	
	The Minister must announce, by notifiable instrument, the day the Agreement enters into force for Australia.	
Note:	This table relates only to the provisions of this A enacted. It will not be amended to deal with any this Act.	
Inform	information in column 3 of the table is not plantion may be inserted in this column, or in the edited, in any published version of this A	formation in i
3 Schedules		
repeal conce	ation that is specified in a Schedule to this ed as set out in the applicable items in the street, and any other item in a Schedule to the ling to its terms.	Schedule

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#### Schedule 1—Amendments 1 Part 1—Regional Comprehensive Economic 2 Partnership (RCEP) originating goods 3 Customs Act 1901 4 1 Subparagraph 105B(3)(b)(ii) 5 Omit "or 13", substitute ", 13 or 14". 6 2 Subsection 105B(4) (paragraph (b) of the definition of 7 biofuel blend) 8 Omit "or 13", substitute ", 13 or 14". 9 3 After Division 1M of Part VIII 10 Insert: 11 **Division 1N—Regional Comprehensive Economic** 12 Partnership (RCEP) originating goods 13 **Subdivision A—Preliminary** 14 153ZQA Simplified outline of this Division 15 This Division defines RCEP originating goods (short for 16 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership originating 17 goods). Preferential rates of customs duty under the Customs 18 Tariff Act 1995 apply to such goods that are imported into 19 Australia. 20 Subdivision B provides that goods are RCEP originating 21 goods if they are wholly obtained or produced in a Party. 22 Subdivision C provides that goods are RCEP originating 23 goods if they are produced entirely in a Party from originating 24 materials only. 25

1 2 3 4	Subdivision D sets out when goods are RCEP originating goods because they are produced entirely in a Party from non-originating materials only or from non-originating materials and originating materials.
5 6	Subdivision E deals with how the consignment of goods affects whether the goods are RCEP originating goods.
7 8 9	Subdivision F allows regulations to make provision for and in relation to determining whether goods are RCEP originating goods.
153 <b>ZQ</b>	B Interpretation
11	Definitions
12	(1) In this Division:
13 14 15	Agreement means the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, done on 15 November 2020, as amended and in force for Australia from time to time.
16 17	Note: The Agreement could in 2021 be viewed in the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website (http://www.austlii.edu.au).
18 19	<i>aquaculture</i> has the meaning given by Article 3.1 of Chapter 3 of the Agreement.
20 21 22	<i>Convention</i> means the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System done at Brussels on 14 June 1983, as in force from time to time.
23 24 25	Note: The Convention is in Australian Treaty Series 1988 No. 30 ([1988] ATS 30) and could in 2021 be viewed in the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website (http://www.austlii.edu.au).
26 27	<i>customs authority</i> has the meaning given by Article 4.1 of Chapter 4 of the Agreement.
28	customs value of goods has the meaning given by section 159.
29 30	factory ship of a Party has the same meaning as it has in Chapter 3 of the Agreement.

1	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System means
2	the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System that
3	is established by or under the Convention.
4	Harmonized System means:
5	(a) the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
6	as in force immediately before 1 January 2017; or
7	(b) if the table in Annex 3A to Chapter 3 of the Agreement is
8	amended or replaced to refer to Chapters, headings and
9	subheadings of a later version of the Harmonized Commodity
10	Description and Coding System—the later version of the
11	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.
12	indirect materials means:
13	(a) goods or energy used in the production, testing or inspection
14	of goods, but not physically incorporated in the goods; or
15	(b) goods or energy used in the maintenance of buildings or the
16	operation of equipment associated with the production of
17	goods;
18	including:
19	(c) fuel (within its ordinary meaning); and
20	(d) tools, dies and moulds; and
21	(e) spare parts and materials; and
22	(f) lubricants, greases, compounding materials and other similar
23	goods; and
24	(g) gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment and
25	supplies; and
26	(h) catalysts and solvents.
27	Interpretation Rules means the General Rules (as in force from
28	time to time) for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System
29	provided for by the Convention.
30	non-originating materials means goods that are not originating
31	materials.
32	non-Party has the same meaning as it has in Chapter 3 of the
33	Agreement.
34	originating materials means:

1 2	(a) goods that are originating goods, in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Agreement, and that are used in the
3	production of other goods; or
4	(b) indirect materials.
5	Party has the meaning given by Article 1.2 of Chapter 1 of the
6	Agreement.
7	Note: See also subsection (6).
8	person of a Party has the same meaning as it has in Chapter 3 of
9	the Agreement.
10 11	<b>production</b> has the meaning given by Article 3.1 of Chapter 3 of the Agreement.
12	<b>Proof of Origin</b> means a document that is in force and that
13	complies with the requirements of Article 3.16 of Chapter 3 of the
14	Agreement.
15	RCEP originating goods means goods that, under this Division,
16	are RCEP originating goods.
17	territorial sea has the same meaning as in the Seas and Submerged
18	Lands Act 1973.
19	vessels of a Party has the same meaning as it has in Chapter 3 of
20	the Agreement.
21	Value of goods
22	(2) The <i>value</i> of goods for the purposes of this Division is to be
23	worked out in accordance with the regulations. The regulations
24	may prescribe different valuation rules for different kinds of goods
25	Tariff classifications
26	(3) In specifying tariff classifications for the purposes of this Division,
27	the regulations may refer to the Harmonized System.
28	(4) Subsection 4(3A) does not apply for the purposes of this Division.

1	Incorporation of other instruments
2	(5) Despite subsection 14(2) of the Legislation Act 2003, regulations
3	made for the purposes of this Division may make provision in
4	relation to a matter by applying, adopting or incorporating, with or
5	without modification, any matter contained in an instrument or
6	other writing as in force or existing from time to time.
7	Notification of entry into force of Agreement for a Party
8	(6) The Minister must announce, by notifiable instrument, the day on
9	which the Agreement enters into force for a Party (other than
10	Australia).
11	Subdivision B—Goods wholly obtained or produced in a Party
12	153ZQC Goods wholly obtained or produced in a Party
13	(1) Goods are <i>RCEP originating goods</i> if:
14	(a) they are wholly obtained or produced in a Party; and
15	(b) either:
16	(i) the importer of the goods has, at the time the goods are
17	imported, a Proof of Origin, or a copy of one, for the
18	goods; or
19	(ii) Australia has waived the requirement for a Proof of
20	Origin for the goods.
21	(2) Goods are wholly obtained or produced in a Party if, and only if,
22	the goods are:
23	(a) plants, or goods obtained from plants, that are grown and
24	harvested, picked or gathered in that Party (including fruit,
25	flowers, vegetables, trees, seaweed, fungi and live plants); or
26	(b) live animals born and raised in that Party; or
27	(c) goods obtained from live animals raised in that Party; or
28	(d) goods obtained from hunting, trapping, fishing, farming,
29	aquaculture, gathering or capturing conducted in that Party;
30	or
31	(e) minerals, or other naturally occurring substances, extracted o
32	taken from the soil, waters, seabed or subsoil beneath the
33	seabed in that Party; or

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1	(f)	goods of sea-fishing or other marine life taken by vessels of
2		that Party, or other goods taken by that Party or a person of
3		that Party, from the waters, seabed or subsoil beneath the
4		seabed outside the territorial sea of the Parties and
5		non-Parties provided that:
6		(i) for goods of sea-fishing or other marine life taken by
7		vessels of that Party (the <i>relevant Party</i> ) from the
8		exclusive economic zone of any Party or non-Party—
9		the relevant Party has the rights to exploit that exclusive
10		economic zone in accordance with international law; or
11		(ii) for other goods taken by that Party or a person of that
12		Party—that Party or person has the rights to exploit the
13		waters, seabed or subsoil beneath the seabed in
14		accordance with international law; or
15	(g)	goods of sea-fishing or other marine life taken by vessels of
16		that Party from the high seas in accordance with international
17		law; or
18	(h)	goods processed or made on board a factory ship of that
19		Party, exclusively from goods covered by paragraph (f) or
20		(g); or
21	(i)	either of the following:
22		(i) waste and scrap that has been derived from production
23		or consumption in that Party and that is fit only for
24		disposal, for the recovery of raw materials or for
25		recycling purposes;
26		(ii) used goods that are collected in that Party and that are
27		fit only for disposal, for the recovery of raw materials or
28		for recycling purposes; or
29	(j)	goods obtained or produced in that Party solely from goods
30		referred to in paragraphs (a) to (i) or from their derivatives.
31	Subdivision C	—Goods produced from originating materials
32	153ZQD Good	s produced from originating materials
33	Good	ds are <i>RCEP originating goods</i> if:
34	(a)	they are produced entirely in a Party from originating
35	` '	materials only; and
36	(b)	either:
	· /	

1 2 3	(1) the importer of the goods has, at the time the goods are imported, a Proof of Origin, or a copy of one, for the goods; or
4 5	<ul><li>(ii) Australia has waived the requirement for a Proof of Origin for the goods.</li></ul>
6	Subdivision D—Goods produced from non-originating
7	materials
8	153ZQE Goods produced from non-originating materials
9	(1) Goods are <i>RCEP originating goods</i> if:
10	(a) they are classified to a Chapter, heading or subheading of the
11	Harmonized System that is covered by the table in Annex 3A
12	to Chapter 3 of the Agreement; and
13	(b) they are produced entirely in a Party from non-originating
14	materials only or from non-originating materials and
15	originating materials; and
16	(c) the goods satisfy the requirements applicable to the goods in
17	that Annex; and
18	(d) either:
19	(i) the importer of the goods has, at the time the goods are
20	imported, a Proof of Origin, or a copy of one, for the
21	goods; or
22	(ii) Australia has waived the requirement for a Proof of
23	Origin for the goods.
24	(2) Without limiting paragraph (1)(c), a requirement may be specified
25	in the table in Annex 3A to Chapter 3 of the Agreement by using
26	an abbreviation that is given a meaning for the purposes of that
27	Annex.
28	Change in tariff classification
29	(3) If a requirement that applies in relation to the goods is that all
30	non-originating materials used in the production of the goods must
31	have undergone a particular change in tariff classification, the
32	regulations may prescribe when a non-originating material used in
33	the production of the goods is taken to satisfy the change in tariff
34	classification.

1	(4) If:
2	(a) a requirement that applies in relation to the goods is that all
3	non-originating materials used in the production of the goods
4	must have undergone a particular change in tariff
5	classification; and
6	(b) the goods are classified to any of Chapters 1 to 97 of the
7	Harmonized System; and
8	(c) one or more of the non-originating materials used in the
9	production of the goods do not satisfy the change in tariff
10	classification;
11	then the requirement is taken to be satisfied if the total value of the
12	non-originating materials covered by paragraph (c) does not exceed
13	10% of the customs value of the goods.
14	(5) If:
	(a) a requirement that applies in relation to the goods is that all
15 16	non-originating materials used in the production of the goods
10 17	must have undergone a particular change in tariff
18	classification; and
19	(b) the goods are classified to any of Chapters 50 to 63 of the
20	Harmonized System; and
21	(c) one or more of the non-originating materials used in the
22	production of the goods do not satisfy the change in tariff
23	classification;
24	then the requirement is taken to be satisfied if the total weight of
25	the non-originating materials covered by paragraph (c) does not
26	exceed 10% of the total weight of the goods.
27	Regional value content
28	(6) If a requirement that applies in relation to the goods is that the
29	goods must have a regional value content of not less than a
30	particular percentage worked out in a particular way:
31	(a) the regional value content of the goods is to be worked out in
32	accordance with the Agreement; or
33	(b) if the regulations prescribe how to work out the regional
34	value content of the goods—the regional value content of the
35	goods is to be worked out in accordance with the regulations.
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1	153ZQF Packa	ging materials and containers
2	(1) If:	
3 4	(a)	goods are packaged for retail sale in packaging material or a container; and
5	(b)	the packaging material or container is classified with the
6	,	goods in accordance with Rule 5 of the Interpretation Rules;
7	then	the packaging material or container is to be disregarded for
8	the p	urposes of this Subdivision.
9	Regio	onal value content
0	(2) How	ever, if a requirement that applies in relation to the goods is
1	that t	the goods must have a regional value content of not less than a
12	partio	cular percentage worked out in a particular way, the
13	regul	ations must provide for the following:
4	(a)	the value of the packaging material or container to be taken
15		into account for the purposes of working out the regional
6		value content of the goods;
17	(b)	the packaging material or container to be taken into account
18 19		as an originating material or non-originating material, as the case may be.
20 21	Note:	The value of the packaging material or container is to be worked out in accordance with the regulations: see subsection 153ZQB(2).
22	_	ssories, spare parts, tools or instructional or other
23	info	rmation materials
24	(1) If:	
25	(a)	goods are imported into Australia with accessories, spare
26		parts, tools or instructional or other information materials;
27		and
28	(b)	the accessories, spare parts, tools or instructional or other
29		information materials are presented with, and not invoiced
80		separately from, the goods; and
31	(c)	the quantities and value of the accessories, spare parts, tools
32		or instructional or other information materials are customary
33		for the goods;

1 2 3	infor	the accessories, spare parts, tools or instructional or other mation materials are to be disregarded for the purposes of this ivision.
4	Regio	onal value content
5	(2) How	ever, if a requirement that applies in relation to the goods is
6	that t	he goods must have a regional value content of not less than a
7		cular percentage worked out in a particular way, the
8		ations must provide for the following:
9	(a)	the value of the accessories, spare parts, tools or instructional
10		or other information materials to be taken into account for the
11 12		purposes of working out the regional value content of the goods;
13	(b)	the accessories, spare parts, tools or instructional or other
14	(0)	information materials to be taken into account as originating
15		materials or non-originating materials, as the case may be.
16	Note:	The value of the accessories, spare parts, tools or instructional or other
17 18		information materials is to be worked out in accordance with the regulations: see subsection 153ZQB(2).
10		regulations, see subsection 1332QB(2).
19	153ZQH Non-o	qualifying operations or processes
20	(1) Good	ls are not RCEP originating goods under this Subdivision
20 21		Is are not RCEP originating goods under this Subdivision ly because of the following operations or processes:
	mere	
21	mere	ly because of the following operations or processes:
21 22	mere (a)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good
21 22 23	mere (a) (b)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods;
21 22 23 24	mere (a) (b)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending,
21 22 23 24 25	mere (a) (b) (c)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling;
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	mere (a) (b) (c)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling; affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	mere (a) (b) (c) (d)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling; affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging;
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	mere (a) (b) (c) (d)	ly because of the following operations or processes:  preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling; affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging; mere dilution with water or another substance that does not
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	ly because of the following operations or processes:  preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods;  packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale;  simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling;  affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging;  mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods;
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	ly because of the following operations or processes:  preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling; affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging; mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods; disassembly of products into parts;
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling; affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging; mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods; disassembly of products into parts; slaughtering (within the meaning of Article 3.6 of Chapter 3
21 22 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33	mere     (a)     (b)     (c)     (d)     (e)     (f)     (g)	ly because of the following operations or processes:  preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods;  packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale;  simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling;  affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging;  mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods;  disassembly of products into parts;  slaughtering (within the meaning of Article 3.6 of Chapter 3 of the Agreement) of animals;
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	mere     (a)     (b)     (c)     (d)     (e)     (f)     (g)	ly because of the following operations or processes: preserving operations to ensure that the goods remain in good condition for the purpose of transport or storage of the goods; packaging or presenting the goods for transportation or sale; simple processes, consisting of sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, sharpening, cutting, slitting, grinding, bending, coiling or uncoiling; affixing or printing of marks, labels, logos or other like distinguishing signs on the goods or on their packaging; mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods; disassembly of products into parts; slaughtering (within the meaning of Article 3.6 of Chapter 3

2	(i) simple peeling, stoning or snelling; (j) simple mixing of goods, whether or not of different kinds;
3	(k) any combination of things referred to in paragraphs (a) to (j).
4 5	(2) For the purposes of this section, <i>simple</i> has the same meaning as it has in Article 3.6 of Chapter 3 of the Agreement.
6	Subdivision E—Consignment
7	153ZQI Consignment
8	(1) Goods are not RCEP originating goods under this Division if the
9	goods are transported through one or more Parties (other than the
10	Party from which the goods are exported or Australia) or
11	non-Parties and either or both of the following apply:
12	(a) the goods undergo further processing in those Parties or
13	non-Parties (other than logistics activities such as unloading,
14	reloading, storing or any other operation that is necessary to
15	preserve the goods in good condition or to transport the
16	goods to Australia);
17	(b) while the goods are in those Parties or non-Parties, the goods
18 19	do not remain under the control of the customs authorities of those Parties or non-Parties at all times.
20	(2) This section applies despite any other provision of this Division.
21	Subdivision F—Regulations
22	153ZQJ Regulations
22	The regulations may make provision for and in relation to
23 24	The regulations may make provision for and in relation to determining whether goods are RCEP originating goods under this
25	Division.

## Part 2—Verification powers

2	Customs Act 1901			
3	4 After Division 4K of Part VI			
4	Insert:			
5	Division 4L—Exportation of goods to Parties to the			
6	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership			
7	Agreement			
8	126AQA Definitions			
9	In this Division:			
0	Agreement means the Regional Comprehensive Economic			
1 2	Partnership Agreement, done on 15 November 2020, as amended and in force for Australia from time to time.			
13	Note: The Agreement could in 2021 be viewed in the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website (http://www.austlii.edu.au).			
15 16	<i>customs authority</i> has the meaning given by Article 4.1 of Chapter 4 of the Agreement.			
17	<b>Party</b> has the meaning given by Article 1.2 of Chapter 1 of the Agreement.			
19 20	<i>producer</i> means a person who engages in the production of goods.			
21	<ul><li>production has the meaning given by Article 3.1 of Chapter 3 of the Agreement.</li></ul>			
23	<b>RCEP customs official</b> , for a Party, means a person representing the customs authority of that Party.			

1	126AQB Record keeping obligations
2	Regulations may prescribe record keeping obligations
3 4	(1) The regulations may prescribe record keeping obligations that apply in relation to goods that:
5	(a) are exported to a Party; and
6	(b) are claimed to be originating goods, in accordance with
7 8	Chapter 3 of the Agreement, for the purpose of obtaining a preferential tariff in the Party.
9	On whom obligations may be imposed
10 11	(2) Regulations for the purposes of subsection (1) may impose such obligations on an exporter or producer of goods.
12	126AQC Power to require records
13	Requirement to produce records
14	(1) An authorised officer may require a person who is subject to recor
15	keeping obligations under regulations made for the purposes of
16	section 126AQB to produce to the officer such of those records as
17	the officer requires.
18	Note: Failing to produce a record when required to do so by an officer may
19 20	be an offence: see section 243SB. However, a person does not have to produce a record if doing so would tend to incriminate the person: see
21	section 243SC.
22	Disclosing records to RCEP customs official
23	(2) An authorised officer may, for the purpose of verifying a claim for
24	a preferential tariff in a Party, disclose any records so produced to
25	a RCEP customs official for that Party.
26	126AQD Power to ask questions
27	Power to ask questions
28	(1) An authorised officer may require a person who is an exporter or
29	producer of goods that:

1	(a) are	e exported to a Party; and	
2	(b) are	e claimed to be originating goods, in accordance with	
3	Cł	napter 3 of the Agreement, for the purpose of obtaining a	
4	preferential tariff in the Party;		
5	to answer questions in order to verify the origin of the goods.		
6	Note:	Failing to answer a question when required to do so by an officer may	
7		be an offence: see section 243SA. However, a person does not have to	
8		answer a question if doing so would tend to incriminate the person:	
9		see section 243SC.	
10	Disclosi	ng answers to RCEP customs official	
1	(2) An auth	orised officer may, for the purpose of verifying a claim for	
12	a prefere	ential tariff in a Party, disclose any answers to such	
13	_	s to a RCEP customs official for that Party.	

### Part 3—Application provisions

#### 5 Application provisions

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The amendments made by Part 1 apply in relation to: (1) 3 (a) goods imported into Australia on or after the commencement 4 of that Part; and 5 (b) goods imported into Australia before the commencement of 6 that Part, where the time for working out the rate of import 7 duty on the goods had not occurred before the 8 commencement of that Part. 9 (2) The amendment made by Part 2 applies in relation to goods exported to 10 a Party on or after the commencement of that Part (whether the goods 11 were produced before, on or after that commencement). 12