

**Reprint  
as at 1 July 2010**



**Biosecurity (Shipping Container  
Levy) Order 2006**

(SR 2006/218)

Biosecurity (Shipping Container Levy) Order 2006: revoked, on 1 July 2010, by clause 21(c) of the Biosecurity (System Entry Levy) Order 2010 (SR 2010/137).

Dame Sian Elias, Administrator of the Government

**Order in Council**

At Wellington this 7th day of August 2006

Present:

The Right Hon Helen Clark presiding in Council

Pursuant to section 137 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, Her Excellency the Administrator of the Government, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following order.

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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 order is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.**

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## Order

- 1 Title**  
This order is the Biosecurity (Shipping Container Levy) Order 2006.
- 2 Commencement**  
This order comes into force on the 28th day after the date of its notification in the *Gazette*.

### **3 Interpretation**

In this order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

**Act** means the Biosecurity Act 1993

**importer** means a person who imports shipping containers into New Zealand

**levy** means the levy imposed by clause 4

**levy year**—

(a) means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 July and ending on 30 June; and

(b) includes the period beginning with the commencement of this order and ending on 30 June 2007

**shipping agent** means a person whose business is or includes importing shipping containers for importers

**shipping container** means a sea container, and includes a standardised device used to contain or hold goods while being—

(a) loaded for carriage by sea; or

(b) carried by sea; or

(c) unloaded after carriage by sea.

### **4 Levy imposed**

(1) A levy is imposed on all shipping containers imported into and landed in New Zealand.

(2) The levy is payable to the Director-General.

### **5 Importers primarily responsible for paying levy**

Each levy year, all importers are primarily responsible for paying the levy.

### **6 Director-General must collect levy**

(1) The Director-General must collect the levy—

(a) in the case of any shipping container imported through a shipping agent, from the shipping agent:

(b) in any other case, from the importer.

(2) The Director-General is entitled to recover the cost of collection.

*Determination of levy***7 Basis of calculation of levy**

- (1) The levy must be calculated on the basis of dividing—
  - (a) the estimated annual costs incurred by the Ministry; by
  - (b) the estimated number of shipping containers that are imported into and landed annually in New Zealand.
- (2) In calculating the levy in respect of any levy year commencing after 30 June 2007 (a **new levy year**), the Director-General must take into account—
  - (a) any shortfall in recovery of annual costs incurred by the Ministry in the levy year immediately preceding the new levy year; or
  - (b) any over-recovery of annual costs incurred by the Ministry in the levy year immediately preceding the new levy year.
- (3) In this clause **annual costs incurred by the Ministry** means the costs incurred in implementing and administering import health standards, to the extent that the standards apply to shipping containers.

**8 Maximum rate of levy**

The maximum rate of the levy is—

- (a) \$20 (inclusive of goods and services tax) per shipping container that contains goods; and
- (b) \$10 (inclusive of goods and services tax) per empty shipping container.

**9 Director-General must fix actual rate**

- (1) The actual rate of levy—
  - (a) for the levy year ending on 30 June 2007 is fixed by the Director-General at—
    - (i) \$16 (inclusive of goods and services tax) per shipping container that contains goods; and
    - (ii) \$7 (inclusive of goods and services tax) per empty shipping container; and
  - (b) for each subsequent levy year must be fixed by the Director-General after consulting persons he or she consid-

ers to be representatives of importers likely to be substantially affected by the levy.

- (2) However, subclause (1)(b) does not apply unless the Director-General proposes to increase the levy.

**10 Rate if no rate fixed before beginning of levy year**

If the Director-General does not fix the actual rate of levy before the beginning of a levy year, the levy for that year is payable at the rate last fixed under clause 9.

**11 Notification of rate of levy**

- (1) No notification of the rate of levy is required for the levy year ending on 30 June 2007.
- (2) For each subsequent year, the Director-General must, before the beginning of a levy year, notify the rate of levy by notice in the *Gazette*.

*Payment of levy*

**12 When and how levy payable**

- (1) The Director-General must send a written demand for the levy payable to a shipping agent or, where there is no shipping agent, to an importer.
- (2) The importer or the shipping agent, as the case may be, must pay the levy.
- (3) A shipping agent may recover the levy (and any goods and services tax paid in respect of it) from an importer by recovering the amount of the levy (and any goods and services tax paid in respect of it) as a debt due from an importer.
- (4) The levy, plus any goods and services tax payable on the levy, must be paid by the 20th day of the month after the month in which the demand is sent.

**13 Purposes for which levy must be spent**

All levy money paid to the Director-General must be spent on the costs of implementing and administering import health standards, to the extent that the standards apply to shipping containers.

**14 Consultation on how levy spent**

- (1) The Director-General must, before the start of each levy year (except the levy year ending on 30 June 2007), consult persons he or she considers to be representatives of importers likely to be substantially affected by the levy on how the levy money is to be spent.
- (2) However, subclause (1) does not apply to levy years ending on or after 30 June 2008, unless the Director-General proposes to make significant changes to the way in which the levy money is to be spent during those years.
- (3) The Director-General must use the following process to consult the representatives of importers:
  - (a) he or she must send to the representatives a proposed budget for the levy year's expenditure; and
  - (b) he or she must give the representatives an opportunity to make submissions to him or her on the proposed budget.

*Miscellaneous***15 Records**

- (1) The Director-General must, for each levy year, keep records of—
  - (a) the rate at which the levy was collected; and
  - (b) each amount of levy money paid to him or her and the person who paid the amount; and
  - (c) how the levy money paid to him or her was spent.
- (2) The Director-General must ensure that the records referred to in subclause (1) are retained for 2 years after the close of the levy year to which they relate.

**16 Remuneration of Auditors**

A person appointed as Auditor under section 141B of the Act must be remunerated by the Director-General at a rate determined by the responsible Minister.

*Arbitration in case of dispute***17 Appointment of arbitrator**

- (1) This clause applies to any dispute about—
  - (a) whether or not a person is required to pay the levy; or

- (b) the amount of the levy payable.
- (2) The parties to a dispute may agree to submit the dispute to arbitration.
- (3) If the parties are unable to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, the arbitrator must be appointed in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Arbitration Act 1996.
- (4) For the purposes of the Arbitration Act 1996,—
  - (a) an agreement under subclause (2) is an arbitration agreement; and
  - (b) the arbitrator (whether appointed by agreement or under subclause (3)) is an arbitral tribunal.

**18 Application of Arbitration Act 1996 to dispute**

Except as provided in clause 17, the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1996 (including the provisions for procedures to be followed by an arbitral tribunal) apply to the resolution of a dispute submitted to arbitration under this order.

**19 Payment of arbitration costs**

The costs of the arbitration (including the arbitrator's remuneration) must, unless the parties agree otherwise, be determined under Schedule 2 of the Arbitration Act 1996.

**20 Appeal to District Court**

- (1) A party to a dispute who is dissatisfied with the decision made by an arbitrator may appeal to a District Court against the decision.
- (2) The appeal must be brought by the filing of a notice of appeal within 28 days after the making of the decision concerned, or within any longer time that a District Court Judge allows.
- (3) The Registrar of the District Court must—
  - (a) fix the time and place for the hearing of the appeal and notify the appellant and the other parties to the dispute; and
  - (b) serve a copy of the notice of appeal on all parties to the dispute.
- (4) Any party to the dispute may appear and be heard at the hearing of the appeal.

- (5) On hearing the appeal, the District Court may confirm, vary, or reverse the decision appealed against.
- (6) The filing of a notice of appeal does not operate as a stay of any process for the enforcement of the decision appealed against.

Diane Morcom,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.  
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 10 August 2006.

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## **Notes**

### **1 *General***

This is a reprint of the Biosecurity (Shipping Container Levy) Order 2006. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the order as at 1 July 2010, 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/legislation/reprints.shtml>  
or Part 8 of the *Tables of 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)*

Biosecurity (System Entry Levy) Order 2010 (SR 2010/137): clause 21(c)

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