

“Foreign country?” means any country other than the United Kingdom or a British possession or protectorate, but does not include enemy territory in the military occupation of His Majesty.

2. (1.) A certificate of origin and interest is required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from the countries mentioned in the First Schedule hereto.

(2.) A certificate of origin and interest is a certificate issued by a British consular officer in the country from which the goods have been imported to the effect that it has been proved to his satisfaction that the goods have not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that no person who is an enemy or is treated as an enemy under any law or Proclamation for the time being in force in the United Kingdom relating to trading with the enemy or with persons of enemy nationality or association has any interest in the goods.

3. (1.) A certificate of interest is required in respect of all goods imported into New Zealand from the countries mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2.) A certificate of interest is a certificate issued by a British consular officer in the country from which the goods have been imported to the effect that it has been proved to his satisfaction that no person who is an enemy or is treated as an enemy under any law or Proclamation for the time being in force in the United Kingdom relating to trading with the enemy or with persons of enemy nationality or association has any interest in the goods.

4. If a Collector of Customs has reason to believe or suspect that any goods imported into New Zealand are goods in respect of which a certificate of interest or a certificate of origin and interest is required by these regulations, he shall detain those goods, and they shall not be delivered from the control of the Customs until the importer has produced and delivered to the Collector a certificate of interest, or of origin and interest, as the case may be, or has satisfied the Collector or the Comptroller of Customs that no such certificate is required by these regulations.

5. The foregoing regulations as to certificates shall not apply to any goods as to which the Collector is satisfied that they have left the country of exportation before the 15th day of October, 1916. All such goods shall remain subject to the War Regulations of the 26th day of January, 1915, relating to certificates of origin in the same manner as if those regulations had not been revoked.

DETENTION OF SUSPECTED IMPORTS.

6. When any goods are imported into New Zealand and a Collector of Customs has reason to believe or suspect that those goods are prohibited goods, as hereinbefore defined, he may detain the goods, and they shall not be delivered from the control of the Customs until the Collector is satisfied that they are not prohibited goods, unless the Comptroller of Customs, being satisfied either that they are not prohibited goods or that their delivery is advisable in the public interest, authorizes the delivery thereof from the control of the Customs.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO DETENTION OF IMPORTS.

7. On any goods being detained under these regulations as being uncertificated or prohibited, notice of the detention thereof under these regulations may be given by or on behalf of the Collector to the importer or to his agent; and after the receipt of such notice it shall not be lawful, so long as the detention continues, for the importer or any other person, without the written consent of the Comptroller of Customs, to pay or remit to any person any sum of money in respect of the purchase or consignment of those goods, or to accept, make, pay, negotiate, or otherwise deal with any Bill of Exchange or other negotiable instrument for the price of those goods or otherwise having relation thereto.

8. If any goods are detained by a Collector of Customs under these regulations as being uncertificated, and the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied by a statutory declaration or otherwise that the failure to procure and deliver the requisite certificate was not wilful on the part of the importer, and also that there is no sufficient reason for detaining the goods under clause 6 of these regulations as being prohibited goods, the Comptroller of Customs may, if he thinks fit, in his discretion, cause the goods to be delivered from the control of the Customs on payment by the importer by way of penalty of a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the fair market value thereof, as defined by section 114 of the Customs Act, 1913, and all sums so paid shall be accounted for and dealt with as Customs revenue.