



If this form was completed by a business with fewer than 20 employees, please provide an estimate of the time taken to complete this form.

Hours Minutes

REQUEST FOR REVOCATION OF A TARIFF CONCESSION ORDER (TCO) OR COMMERCIAL TARIFF CONCESSION ORDER (CTCO)

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BY A LOCAL MANUFACTURER WHO WISHES TO REQUEST THE REVOCATION OF A TCO OR CTCO.

The form should be read carefully before being completed

- (a) Section 269SB of the Customs Act 1901 requires a request for the revocation of a TCO to be in writing, be in an "approved form", contain such information as the form requires, and be signed in the manner indicated in the form. This is the approved form for the purposes of that section.
(b) Subitem 38(1) of Schedule 1 to the Customs Amendment Act 1996 provides that for the purposes of revocation of a CTCO, the Customs Act 1901 as amended by the first mentioned Act applies as though the CTCO were a TCO.
(c) The request will be date stamped on the day it is first received in Canberra by an officer of Customs. Any resultant revocation comes into force on that day. Instructions on how this form may be lodged are provided at the end of this form.
(d) Every question on the form must be answered.
(e) Where the form provides insufficient space to answer a question, an answer may be provided in an attachment. The attachment should clearly identify the question to which it relates.
(f) If you wish to provide any additional information in support of your request, that information may be provided in an attachment.
(g) Customs may require a local manufacturer to substantiate, with documentary evidence, information provided in relation to the request for revocation.
(h) Section 269SC of the Customs Act 1901 provides that the Chief Executive Officer may revoke a TCO and make a narrower TCO in its place.
(i) Further information on the Tariff Concession System is available in Part XVA of the Customs Act 1901, in the foreword to the Schedule of Concessional Instruments, in the administrative guidelines in Volume 13 of the Australian Customs Service Manual, in Australian Customs Notice No. 98/19, on the internet at www.customs.gov.au, by e-mailing information@customs.gov.au or by phoning the Customs Information Centre on 1300 363 263.

LOCAL MANUFACTURER DETAILS

Name
Business Address
Postal Address (if the same as business address write "as above")
Australian Business Number (A.B.N.) Reference
Company Contact Phone Number Facsimile Number E-mail Address

DETAILS OF THE TCO OR CTCO

Wording of the TCO or CTCO TC Reference Number TC
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6 PRODUCTION OF GOODS IN AUSTRALIA

Goods other than unmanufactured raw products will be taken to have been produced in Australia if:

- (a) the goods are wholly or partly manufactured in Australia; and
- (b) not less than 1/4 of the factory or works costs of the goods is represented by the sum of:
 - (i) the value of Australian labour; and
 - (ii) the value of Australian materials; and
 - (iii) the factory overhead expenses incurred in Australia in respect of the goods.

Goods are to be taken to have been partly manufactured in Australia if at least one substantial process in the manufacture of the goods was carried out in Australia.

Without limiting the meaning of the expression "substantial process in the manufacture of the goods", any of the following operations or any combination of those operations DOES NOT constitute such a process:

- (a) operations to preserve goods during transportation or storage;
- (b) operations to improve the packing or labelling or marketable quality of goods;
- (c) operations to prepare goods for shipment;
- (d) simple assembly operations;
- (e) operations to mix goods where the resulting product does not have different properties from those of the goods that have been mixed.

A Are the goods wholly or partly manufactured in Australia? YES NO

B Does the total value of Australian labour, Australian materials and factory overhead expenses incurred in Australia represent at least 25% of the factory or works costs? YES NO

Specify each of the following costs per unit for the substitutable goods:

• Australian labour	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %
• Australian materials	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %
• Australian factory overhead expenses	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %
• Imported content	\$ <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %
TOTAL	\$ <input type="text"/>	100 %

Specify the date or period to which the costs relate.

Attach a copy of the working papers that were used to prepare the above costing information. Those working papers should be supported by (at least two) extracts from the accounting records of the business.

C Is at least one substantial process in the manufacture of the goods carried out in Australia? YES NO
If yes, please specify at least one major process involved:

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7 PRODUCTION OF GOODS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS (Answer 7.1 or 7.2)

7.1 SUBSTITUTABLE GOODS OTHER THAN MADE-TO-ORDER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Substitutable goods (other than made-to-order capital equipment) are taken to be produced in Australia in the ordinary course of business if:

- (a) they have been produced in Australia in the 2 years before the application was lodged; or
- (b) they have been produced, and are held in stock, in Australia; or
- (c) they are produced in Australia on an intermittent basis and have been so produced in the 5 years before the application was lodged, and a producer in Australia is prepared to accept an order to supply such goods.

A Have the goods been produced in Australia in the last 2 years? YES NO

B Have the goods been produced and are they held in stock in Australia? YES NO

C If the goods are intermittently produced in Australia, have they been so produced in the last 5 years? YES NO

D Are you prepared to accept an order for the goods? YES NO

7.2 SUBSTITUTABLE GOODS BEING MADE-TO-ORDER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

"Made-to-order capital equipment" means a particular item of capital equipment that is made in Australia on a one-off basis to meet a specific order rather than being the subject of regular or intermittent production and that is not produced in quantities indicative of a production run. Capital equipment means goods which, if imported, would be goods to which Chapters 84, 85, 86, 87, 89 or 90 of Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1995 would apply.

Goods that are made-to-order capital equipment are taken to be produced in Australia in the ordinary course of business if:

- (a) a producer in Australia:
 - (i) has made goods requiring the same labour skills, technology and design expertise as the substitutable goods in the 2 years before the application; and
 - (ii) could produce the goods with existing facilities; and
- (b) the producer in Australia is prepared to accept an order to supply the substitutable goods.

E Have goods requiring the same labour skills, technology and design expertise as the goods the subject of the application been made in Australia in the last 2 years? YES NO
If yes, describe the goods made during this period:

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F Can the goods be produced with existing facilities? YES NO

G Are you prepared to accept an order for the goods? YES NO

8 What was the first date on which you were prepared to accept an order?

Are the goods still in production? YES NO

If the answer is no, when did production cease?

If production has ceased and goods are held in stock, please estimate the date by which stock is expected to be sold, based on past sales information and attrition rate of the local goods.

9 If in your opinion a narrower TCO wording is appropriate, please suggest an amended form of wording which will exclude the locally produced goods the subject of the revocation request and at the same time preserve concessional entry for the balance of the imported goods.

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I agree, in submitting this form by electronic means (including facsimile) that, for the purposes of Sub-Section 14(3) of the Electronic Transactions Act, this request will be taken to have been lodged when it is first received by an officer of Customs, or if by e-mail, when it is first accessed by an officer of Customs, as specified in Sub-Section 269SB(3) of the Customs Act.

Full Name	Position Held
Signature	Date

NOTE: SECTION 234 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT 1901 PROVIDES THAT IT IS AN OFFENCE TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO AN OFFICER THAT IS FALSE OR MISLEADING IN A MATERIAL PARTICULAR.

WHEN THIS FORM HAS BEEN COMPLETED LODGE IT WITH CUSTOMS BY:

- posting it by prepaid post to the National Manager, Tariff Branch
 Australian Customs Service
 Customs House
 5 Constitution Avenue
 CANBERRA ACT 2601
 or
- delivering it to the ACT Regional Office located at Customs House, Canberra
 or
 - sending it by facsimile to (02) 6275 6376
 or
 - e-mailing it to tarcon@customs.gov.au.