

# J. P. Crosbie & Co. Pty. Ltd.

FOI FA17/05/00456

FCO 834/133 revoked - reissued 0614179

ESTABLISHED

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING AGENTS

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS PORTS

Registered Office:

TEMPLE COURT  
422 COLLINS STREET  
MELBOURNE, 3000  
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA



Telephone: 67-7957 (4 lines)

Telegrams: "ASKI" Melbourne

30th April, 1971.

The Comptroller General,  
Department of Customs & Excise,  
Broughton Street,  
Barton, Canberra,  
A.C.T., 2600.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of Holstar Agencies Pty. Ltd. we attach hereto an Application requesting a Customs By-law, under Item 19 of the second schedule to the Customs Tariff, for Rubberized Air Mattresses.

As the Australian "Li-Lo" brand is no longer being manufactured we trust that you will give your favourable consideration to this application.

Yours faithfully,

J.P. CROSBIE &amp; CO. PTY. LTD.

547F



Melbourne Airport Address: Argosy Clearing Pty. Ltd., Private Box No. 2, Tullamarine 3045 — Phone 338-3077

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Freedom of Information Act 1982

NAME AND  
ADDRESS  
Correspondence)

J.P. GROSBE & CO. PTY. LTD.,  
422 COLLINS STREET,  
MELBOURNE, 3000.

APPLICANT

NAME

Holstar Agencies Pty. Ltd.,  
ADDRESS  
19 IRELAND STREET,  
WEST MELBOURNE, 3003.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION (seven figures)

62.04.000

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

TAIWAN

IF ALREADY ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—  
WARRANT No. DATE

NORMAL DUTY 40%  
PRIMAGE **ex**  
(Australian Currency)

BY-LAW ITEM REQUESTED

**Item**

19

**Second Schedule**

PORT OF IMPORTATION

MELBOURNE

QUANTITY AND FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS (see Instruction No. 11)

Forward five copies of illustrated matter or full technical description (or, if appropriate, five samples of the goods).

RUBBERIZED AIR MATTRESSES

12,000 No. 803A  
12,000 No. 812  
6,000 No. 826  
10,000 Various Assorted.

TOTAL F.O.B. PRICE  
(Australian currency)

\$100,000

1. Industry in which the goods are to be used.

Camping & Touring

2. Actual application or function for which the goods are required.

For use as Bed Mattresses by Campers & Tourists.

3. Name and address of overseas manufacturer or supplier.

Formosan Rubber Corp.  
51 Yen-Ping Road, South Taipei, Taiwan.

4. Has the order been placed overseas?

No.

IF "YES" STATE—

ORDER No.

DATE FORWARDED

5. Period of delivery ex factory quoted by overseas supplier.

Immediated on receipt of orders

6. Are the goods second-hand?

No.

(See Instruction No. 8)

Estimated requirements for twelve months.

50% of quantities requested above

8. Details of efforts made to obtain requirements from Australian manufacturers and, where appropriate, British manufacturers.

See Instruction No. 10

(Use attachments in quintuplicate, where necessary).

Please refer to copies of letters attached

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

I hereby make application for By-law as set out above and declare that the information hereon is correct.

Signature of applicant or person acting on behalf of applicant

Customs Agent.

Position held by person acting on behalf of applicant.

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# DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS & EXCISE

Canberra A.O.T. 2600 341/33 revoked 1/3/80

TELEPHONE 730414  
Reply to The Comptroller-General  
Quote: C.G. 71/15588

Dear Sir,

It has been determined that the item in the **second** Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966, as amended or proposed to be amended, set out in Column 1 of the Table hereunder, shall apply to goods that are:

(i) specified in Column 2 of that Table opposite that item; and

(ii) entered for home consumption —

on or after the first day of

April

19 71 and

on or before the last day of

June

19 72

subject to conditions

as specified on the reverse side hereof.

## THE TABLE

Column 1

Column 2

19\*\*\*Rubberised Air Mattresses\*\*\*

The making of this determination:

- (i) does not absolve the Importer from the obligation to comply with any law relating to the importation of the goods; and
- (ii) is based on information in the possession of the Department at the time and it may be amended or terminated should subsequent information indicate such action is necessary.

This determination has been issued with a restricted validity as it is anticipated that A Consolidated By-law Reference will be inserted prior to the above expiry date.

18.11.1971

102939

Determination No.

Applicant: **Relater Agencies Pty. Ltd.**

Port(s) of entry:

Reference

Appropriate Collection(s) advised

Collector of Customs

Forwarded for your attention

Comptroller-General

& E. 3091 (4.71)

This form has been prepared and issued with a restricted validity as it is anticipated that A Consolidated By-law Reference will be inserted prior to the above expiry date.

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## MINUTE PAPER

C.G. 71/15588

**EXAMINED**B.L.O.3.Rubberised Air Mattresses.

C.B.I.C.(C) has requested re-examination of the decision to grant by-law admission of these goods.

2. Originally a by-law concession was refused (f.13) after extensive enquiries were conducted within the trade. It was considered that a vinyl mattress produced by Driclad Plastics Pty. Ltd. was suitably equivalent.
3. An appeal was lodged against the decision on the basis that the product available from Driclad was a lightweight vinyl film and unsuitable for heavy duty use by campers and tourists.
4. Before granting by-law admission this situation was discussed with the General Manager of Driclad Mr. Kurovsky (see f.22) who readily agreed that their P.V.C. plastic air mattress was not suitably equivalent to the rubberised product.
5. As the only known local manufacturer in this field considers his product not suitably equivalent and does not object to by-law admission consider the decision to extend by-law concessions is appropriate.

S22(1)(a)(ii)

D.C.9.10/1/1972.

CBLO(c)

*I consider the rubberised air mattresses to have no competitive with local product e.g. vinyl air mattresses, feather, foam rubber, or innerspring mattresses and consider that the decision should stand.*

S22(1)(a)(ii)

BLO3

OK

S22(1)(a)(ii)

CBLO(c)  
12/111/1/72  
BLO3Released by DIBP under the  
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**EXAMINED**

CONSOLIDATED BY-LAW REFERENCES

(Part 1)

Chapter 62/1

R. 4

<i>Tariff Reference</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>By-law Provision and Validity Date</i>
62.02	Fabrics, seamless, flameproof, having a width of 4.5 m or more, of a kind used in theatrical scenery and the like (Op. 7.12.71 - BL 7253951)	19 *
☆ 62.04	Mattresses, air inflatable, rubberised (Op. 20.6.72 - BL 7267802)	19
62.05	Caps, cotton, of a kind used for wrapping cheese (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253952)	19 *
62.05	Divers' belts (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253953)	19
62.05	Frames, lace, of a kind used in the manufacture of handkerchiefs (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253954)	19
62.05	Shapes, sparterie, of a kind used in the manufacture of ladies head-wear (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253956)	19
62.05	Slings, nylon, belt, of a kind used for lifting coated pipes (Op. 2.5.72 - BL 7253957)	19

☆ Change

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547 15222

TELEPHONE: 547 15222  
P.O. ADDRESS: BOX 2094 S G.P.O. MELBOURNE

# **GAIRS**

PROPRIETARY LIMITED

MERCHANDISING DIVISION

**GAIR EVANSLTD**

REG. OFFICE: 480-488 ELIZABETH STREET MELBOURNE 3000

19th July, 1972.

The Comptroller-General,  
Department of Customs and Excise,  
By-Law Branch,  
McQuarie Street,  
BARTON, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

20 JUL 1972

Dear Sirs,

Consolidated By-Law References Part 1, Chapter 62/1,  
Revision 4, Decision B/L 7267802, operative from  
20.6.1972.

"RUBBERISED AIR INFLATABLE MATTRESSES"

We herewith make application for a variation in the wording  
"RUBBERISED AIR INFLATABLE MATTRESSES" in the above-mentioned By-Law.

It is requested that either the word "RUBBERISED" be deleted,  
or the words "OR SUITABLE EQUIVALENT" be included after the word  
"MATTRESSES".

As importers, we have for a considerable period been importing  
air inflatable mattresses from various countries, and the air mattresses  
we obtain are vinyl-coated instead of rubber-coated. They are imported  
under Tariff Item No. 62.04.000 and are charged at 40 per cent. duty  
under the general rate.

Vinyl coating has considerable advantages over rubber coating,  
and we believe that the admission of only rubberised air mattresses  
under by-law entry shows a discrimination, which is both unfair and  
undesirable.

For this reason, we believe that all Mattresses made from all  
types of coated textile material should be admitted on an equal footing  
to stimulate healthy competition.

Under these circumstances, we herewith apply for a variation  
in the By-law wording as set out above.

Your advice at the earliest opportunity would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,  
**GAIRS PROPRIETARY**

Chief Purchasing Officer

S47F

S47F

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Freedom of Information Act 1982



Myer S.A. Stores Ltd.  
Rundle Street, Adelaide, S. Aust. 5001  
Telephone 8 0123

15th December, 1972.

S47F

Prowse Kelen Pty. Limited,  
53 George Street,  
Sydney,  
N.S.W. 2000.

Dear Sirs,

S.A. Divisional Camping Goods Buyer's Opinion

Reference:- "Plastic and Rubberised Airbeds"

Complying with your request as to my opinion regarding the use and value of inflatable airbeds made of plastic compared to those made of rubberised cotton fabric, I would like to inform you as follows:-

The plastic (Vynel) airbed is a cheap massproduct, by a simple welding process of two plastic sheets to a given pattern and shape. It is used predominant by children for floating on water or lying on the beach or on grass for a picnic. It is not regarded in the trade as anything more than a toy, which more often than not is discarded in no time, basically because it becomes easily punctured and holed, the weldings loose airtightness and generally speaking, this type of airbed has a very limited life span and could be compared to a plastic shopping bag, which after a short usage is simply 'thrown away' (only to add to the already accute pollution problem).

Whereas the airbeds of rubberised fabric (especially the leading brands) are the result of a complicated and highly skilled technology by using many shapes and forms of in-built vulcanised sections. This type of airbed is the only substitution for a bed or stretcher with the traditional mattress. It is a mattress its use is predominantly such, its light-weight, compactness, durability and low price all being a contributory factor to its popularity and acceptance by the public at large.

I may add, that in our Department we sell hundreds of airbeds made of rubberised fabric, but do not even stock a single plastic airbed. To the best of my knowledge our stores discontinued plastic airbeds long ago, due to the excessive number of claims. They simply do not meet the standard of an airbed made of rubberised cotton.

In summing up, there is absolutely NO comparison in any respect between the two types. One is a short lived kiddies item, the other is the ideal substitute to a substitute for a proper bed and mattress.

The public has confidence in a product of world renown and the guarantee which comes with it.



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Myer Ltd.  
London, 8, Aug 1901

Besides the overleaf explanation the most poignant observation I can make to answer the question (if it can be questioned at all):-

"WHY WOULD ANYBODY PAY FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE PRICE FOR A RUBBER AIRBED, WHEN THE PLASTIC AIRBED SERVES THE SAME PURPOSE?"

The public's own verdict is the best proof of our above opinion.

Yours faithfully,  
MYER S.A. STORES LIMITED

Manager Camping Goods Department

Note:

Sales Dept  
Advised that myer stores do not stock any  
Dunkel Products. They purchase the same  
mattresses through Rowse Kelen Plc. (wholesale  
\$4.50 - Retail \$7.95). If the prices of Dunkel  
Products are \$7.28 M wholesale, then they  
not be able to sell even one mattress

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AIDE-MEMOIRE

I understand that the by-law provision covering airbeds of rubberised fabric was granted on basis of evidence that suitably equivalent goods were not available from anywhere in Australia and hasten to advise that the factors affecting local production of this commodity remain unchanged.

I believe the revocation of this by-law is the result of the initiative of an Australian plastic manufacturer who applied for protection to assist their manufacture of plastic airbeds.

This type of airbed is outside my present scope of interest - although at a time Prowse Kelen Pty. Ltd. were importing vinyl airbeds from Taiwan, a project which ended in complete failure due to innumerable claims, - therefore I do not deem it proper to express any opinion on the merit of the Australian plastic-manufacturer's case, so far it is restricted to plastic airbeds proper only.

However, a comment I venture to make in this connection is the fact, that the ceiling of \$ 7.50 appears either to be a printing error or results from unrealistic evidence by any standards. (It may be of interest to peruse the enclosed landing documents showing the FOB. then ruling prices of some of our imports at the time from Taiwan). As stated above, my firm is not interested in this item, merely I would like to point out, that if the figure of \$ 7.50 is correct, it represents a rate of duty in the vicinity of about 600% a.v. i.e; tantamount to complete prohibition.

I note that the same figure of \$ 7.50 is also applied to airbeds made of rubberised fabric. On this, I am in a position to quote from my own recent experience. I visited mid-October of this year the SPOGA FAIR in Cologne, West Germany, where the products of various factories of airbeds all over the world have been on show. I can authoritatively state that the current average price of an airbed of this type varies according to country of origin between about £stg. 1.00 - £ 1.50; i.e; Aust.\$ 2.00 to 3.00 at the most, on F.O.B. basis. In our own range, even the most expensive luxurious screen printed patterned airbed (not suitable for this market) would not come anywhere near the price of \$ 7.50 F.O.B. therefore again it must be assumed that the ceiling is an arbitrary figure and not an attempt to draw a border line between a lower and higher priced airbed. As matters stand, it means that there is no single airbed,

.../2

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- 2 -

which would not fall under the new higher duty and it must be assumed therefore that the decision has been made with the intention to completely eliminate and reverse the previously granted determination.

I enclose a few daily paper advertisements, from which our comments as regards the price determination can be easily assessed and conclusion can also be drawn as to the price gap between a plastic and rubberised fabric airbed.

I furthermore enclose photos showing the intricate technique of a rubber airbed construction and also am sending you separately one each plastic and rubberised airbed, which can be cut to pieces and compared, evidencing that the two types differ basically not merely in their end use, but in their manufacture proper as well.

I believe the decision in favour of the Plastic industry has been made on the merits of that particular case and all I would like to convey in this respect is the fact, that the rubberised airbeds, being a completely different item, should not be directly affected, being not produced by the Plastic industry nor anybody else in Australia.

Once a determination in respect of rubberised airbeds has been made (and fairly recently only for that matter) the revocation of such must have been based on most convincing evidence on behalf of the Plastic industry, which of course only you are in a position to assess. My own opinion, - which I am sure is fully backed by the trade, (some letters \*) of evidence to this effect are annexed hereto) - however is, that there cannot be a valid argument based purely on the need to give assistance to the Plastic airbed industry, which could be carried as far as to substantiate the necessity or even the fairness to levy 40% additional duty on the rubberised airbeds, as this has no bearing whatsoever on the viability of the local plastic airbed manufacture. Whilst the total or partial exclusion of plastic airbed imports obviously benefit the local manufacturer, any change in the duty position of the rubberised airbed will not affect the local industry's potential and viability by one iota.

In the light of the policy, as far as it is known to me that the general tendency worldwide is to lower and eventually eliminate trade barriers, it is my belief, once a rate of duty has been revised downwards quite recently, there must have been a very strong case put forward to rescind such a decision made less than a year ago. The submissions of the

\*) others to follow.

.../3

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- 3 -

Plastic Industry are not known to us, we cannot therefore comment at all, and have not been invited to do so. I can, however, in full knowledge of the general market, assure you, that anytime it can be proved that a plastic airbed and a rubberised airbed cannot be classified as a similar or even remotely identical item, no local manufacturer being involved there can be hardly any justification, (unless it is made for a fiscal benefit and not for the purpose to protect local industry,) for this reversal.

I trust you will see the merit of our submission which can be summarised as follows:

PLASTIC AIRBEDS ARE NOT AND CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR A RUBBERISED FABRIC AIRBED, THE PLASTIC ONE BEING ABSOLUTELY UNSUITABLE TO TAKE OVER ITS PLACE IN THE GENERAL USE OF THIS ARTICLE. THEREFORE ANY ACTION TAKEN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE PLASTIC TYPE SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED TO PENALISE THE RUBBERISED AIRBED IPSO FACTO, AS NO LOCAL MANUFACTURE IS EXISTANT AND IS A DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT ARTICLE THAN THE ONE FOR WHICH PROTECTION HAS BEEN SOUGHT AND GRANTED.

547F

Sydney, 18th December 1972.

PS. We wish to add, that as a result of extension enquiries made today in Sydney, there is no known brand available at all of locally manufactured PVC.airbeds.

# MOD AND DISPOSALS STORE PTY. LTD.

MOD GEAR APPAREL — INDUSTRIAL CLOTHING — CANVAS GOODS

FIRE ARMS & AMMUNITION

formerly WYNYARD DISPOSALS

ARMY & NAVY SUPPLIES

395 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000

Telephone: 29-3565

BRANCH:—

Burwood Bargain Centre Pty. Ltd.

63 BURWOOD RD., BURWOOD

Phone: 74-6107

19th December 1972.

Prowse Kelen Pty. Ltd.,  
53 George Street,  
SYDNEY. 2000.

Dear Sirs,

We would like to give our opinion as to the comparison between the market for PVC Airbeds and the Rubberized Canvas article, so far as our retail trade outlet is concerned.

We regard the PVC article as belonging to a completely different field and in no way a competition for the Rubberized Canvas unit. - Those customers who buy the PVC Airbed, do so with the knowledge that it has the minimum of durability, and inferior lasting qualities. - The PVC Airbed is available from \$1.20 (approx.) to \$2.00 approx., whereas the better Rubber Airbeds retail at \$7.50 approx. up to \$8.50.

The PVC bed is bought to meet a contingency, such as a mattress required for a "week end", and more in the nature of a "use and dispose of" commodity. - The Rubberized Canvas airbed is durable and if properly cared for will last for years -- some manufacturers give a 12 months guarantee against manufacturing faults. - The PVC airbed is also used more as a "plaything" in swimming pools and the like, whereas a high percentage of Rubberized Canvas airbeds are bought as a piece of furnishing, as an extra mattress in the home. It is used extensively by campers, who make their annual holiday at some waterside or beach location. It is a mattress in every sense of the word -- comfortable and hygienic, whereas the degree of comfort afforded by the PVC article is considerably less and promotes on contact with the body an unhealthy "sweating" process.

We are of the opinion that there is no comparison quantitywise, or for usage in the two articles. - The Rubberized Canvas being cloth covered is very similar to the ordinary domestic mattress and comes in sizes as do bedroom beds: single, 3/4 size and doubles. We would venture to say that most retailers of airbeds refuse to trade in the PVC article, because it has a high incidence of fault, break down, etc., and creates too much customer/retailer trouble. There is no comparison in the two articles so far as the trade is concerned, and one has no influence on the other, being so much apart in all ways.

Yours faithfully,  
MOD & DISPOSALS STORE PTY. LTD.

S47F

MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

Has no knowledge  
of Shulad 8997  
mattre

S22(1)(a)(ii)

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S47F

# Paddy Pallin

Pty. Ltd.

All Equipment for Ski-ing, Ski Touring, Bushwalking  
Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Light Car Camping

58.4  
69 Liverpool St  
SYDNEY 200  
AUSTRALIA

PHONE: 26 26  
26 26  
61 72

19th December, 1972.

Department of Customs,  
CANBERRA CITY. A.C.T. 2600

Dear Sirs,

We have been advised that the duty on imported Air beds is to be increased from  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $47\frac{1}{2}\%$  apparently at the request of a local manufacturer of Air beds made from P.V.C. material.

As a retailer we would like to point out the following:

1. Air beds made from P.V.C. material are NOT a satisfactory substitute for air beds of rubberised fabric.
2. Even at  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  duty air beds made of rubberised fabric are up to five times the cost of air beds made of P.V.C. material.
3. Camping is a cheap and popular recreation and excessive duties will only make it more costly for people seeking an economical holiday.
4. P.V.C. air beds, being unreliable but cheap, are bought on a "use it once or twice and throw away" basis. With litter and pollution already a problem we feel this attitude should not be encouraged, especially with products made from materials which do not decompose readily, such as P.V.C.
5. We feel that air beds made from rubberised fabric should not be treated in the same way as P.V.C. made air beds for duty purposes and that to raise the duty to  $47\frac{1}{2}\%$  is quite savage and unfair as these beds are already much dearer than P.V.C. made beds. It would have the effect of denying a person a quality article for a vastly inferior article by forcing up the price.

If consideration is made on any appeal against the proposed duty increase we trust you will give these points thoughtful consideration.

Yours faithfully,  
PADDY PALLIN PTY. LTD.,

S47F

DIRECTOR

No knowledge of  
Dhulac D997  
22/1

S22(1)(a)(ii)

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**GRACE BROS**

PTY. LIMITED  
BROADWAY, N.S.W., 2007

21st. December, 1972.

S47F Prowse Pty. Ltd.,  
14 Martin Place,  
SYDNEY. N.S.W. 2000

Attention: S47F

Dear Sir,

We would like to give our opinion as to the comparison between the market for P.V.C. Air Beds and those manufactured from rubberised canvas fabric.

The P.V.C. article is only sold in the Swim pool section of our Toy Department. We feel that this item is only suitable for water use, it does not have the durability or lasting qualities of the fabric Air Mattress.

If the P.V.C. bed was used as a domestic type of mattress, it would induce sweating as this material does not breathe. P.V.C. fabric will hole very quickly, if touched by a lighted cigarette.

The main function of the rubberised mattress, sold in our Outdoor Department, is that of a bed for camping or home use for guests.

It is available in single and double sizes. We feel that the two fabrics from which these beds are manufactured are in no way comparable.

Yours faithfully,  
For: GRACE BROS. PTY. LTD.

S47F

COMPANY BUYER.

S47F



16  
CG 72/7379File noteAir Mattresses

Prior to November 1972, air mattresses of rubberse materials etc were all admissible under Lylaw. Before these concessions were issued it was considered that the Vinyl mattresses as produced by Skulod Mattress P/L was S/E.

Following appeals, based on the fact that Vin and Rubber mattresses were not equivalent, an discussion with the management of Skulod, it was agreed that their product was not mutually equivalent to the rubber mattresses. I am not going to enter into arguments about PVC/rubber etc, as I agree with the previous decision. A typical letter concerning aspects on the different markets for these products are on folio 62/3.

Following an application for PVC mattresses in November 1972 (CG 72/73799 Refers), it was decided that Lylaw would only be appropriate on mattresses having an FOB above Skulod's range. To this end, [redacted] advised the wholesale price of Skulod's mattresses was \$7.28, and accordingly it was decided Lylaw would only be granted on mattresses exceeding \$7.50 FOB. This price was also applied (incorrectly in my opinion) to all air mattresses, even though it was previously decided Vinyl was not equivalent.

( Naturally, the amendment has created an avalanche of appeals. The basis for these are that the prices quoted are unrealistic with few mother selling above \$7.50.

Following discussions with [REDACTED] of Skulad, I have eventually ascertained that the company has not supplied any air mattresses for some two years. Likewise the company is not even manufacturing mattresses: I did find that the information being given by Skulad was not factual.

I rang numerous stores in NSW, VIC & S.A. enquiring about the Skulad range of mattresses and the result was that not one store stock nor knew about them: This can now be accountable to the fact that they do not manufacture the mattresses. Further, I find that Skulad have been importing their rubber mattresses.

Overall, I consider our action in amending the references to include FOB \$7.25 was wrong. If any action was necessary, it should have related to PVC only. By way, the FOB quoted is unrealistic, and effectively excludes all imports from analysing for bylaw.

In view of the foregoing, I suggest we should revert to the pre Nov 72 situation by deleting reference to \$7.50, and again issue concessions on air mattresses. Skulad do, at a latter date, commenced manufacturing air mattresses, I suggest they be closely scrutinised before any

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( amending action is taken .

s22(1)(a)(ii)

7C BLSA  
19/2/73

BLO(3) My comments on the byplan  
portion relating to air mattresses  
are set out on folios 69/71 . I  
recommend you revert back to the  
situation prior to having the \$7.50 P&B,  
and continue conversions on all air  
mattresses . Relevant files are attached

Note: conversions would cover PVC, rubber and  
mattresses of other materials - in view  
of Skulads letter on p. 51 - if  
any further correspondence is received  
from Skulads, I would like to see please.

s22(1)(a)(ii)

7C BLSA  
19/4

BLO(R),

Please amend the CBR to read -  
62.04 Mattresses, inflatable 1A.

s22(1)(a)(ii)

20/2/73

DO(8) D.M.V.

DO(9)

" Inflatable mattresses )

Please issue O.D.'s to parties concerned  
validity 11.12.72 - 31.7.73. Pending CBR advice  
Forward files to BLO(R)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

20/2/73

## CONSOLIDATED BY-LAW REFERENCES

(Part 1)

R. 12 Tariff Reference	Description of Goods	By-law Provision and Validity Date
62.02	Fabrics, flameproof, seamless, having a width of 4.5m or more, for use as stage or studio cycloramas, under security (Op. 30.7.74 - BL 7253951)	19
62.02	Goods to which 62.02.69 otherwise applies that: (a) were in transit to Australia or in bond in Australia on 3 December 1974; and (b) are entered for home consumption on or before 28 February 1975 (Op. 11.12.74 - BL 7463114)	62.02.61
☆ 62.04	Mattresses, inflatable (Op. 4.3.75 - Det. date 10.6.75 - BL 7267802)	19
62.05	Caps, cotton, of a kind used for wrapping cheese (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253952)	19
62.05	Divers' belts (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253953)	19
62.05	Pads, protective, shoulder or elbow, ice hockey (Op. 30.7.74 - BL 7452029)	19
62.05	Sheaths, stump protection, amputee (Op. 10.1.74 - BL 7361040)	19
62.05	Vests, compressed air inflatable, of a kind used underwater as buoyancy compensators (Op. 10.1.74 - BL 7354302)	19

EXAMINED

☆ Change



EXAMINED  
EXAMINED

79

CONSOLIDATED BY-LAW REFERENCES

R.7

(Part 1)

Chapter 62/1

Tariff Reference	Description of Goods	By-law Provision and Validity Date
62.02	Fabrics, seamless, flameproof, having a width of 4.5 m or more, of a kind used in theatrical scenery and the like (Op. 7.12.71 - BL 7253951)	19
☆ 62.04	Mattresses, inflatable (Op. 8.5.73 - BL 7267802)	19
62.05	Caps, cotton, of a kind used for wrapping cheese (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253952)	19
62.05	Divers' belts (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253953)	19
62.05	Frames, lace, of a kind used in the manufacture of handkerchiefs (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253954)	19
62.05	Shapes, sparterie, of a kind used in the manufacture of ladies head-wear (Op. 1.1.71 - BL 7253956)	19
62.05	Slings, nylon, belt, of a kind used for lifting coated pipes (Op. 2.5.72 - BL 7253957)	19

☆ Change

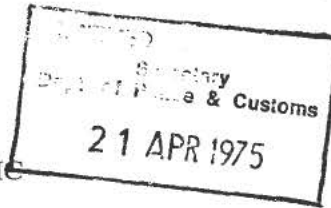
Released by DIBP under the  
Freedom of Information Act 1982

72/67802



CONSULATE-GENERAL  
OF THE  
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

*Commercial Section*



28/A DARLING POINT ROAD  
DARLING POINT, N.S.W. 2027

Cables: HUNGEXPORT SYDNEY

Telephone: 328-1077

Your Ref.:

Our Ref.: RC:DvB 4425

18th April, 1975.

Mr. A.T. Carmody,  
Comptroller-General,  
Department of Customs and Excise,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

re: By-Law cancellation on airbeds.

Belonging to the countries which in accordance with the spirit of our bilateral trade agreement are continuously trying to develop the trade relations with Australia, we would like to express our concern about one of the latest changes, regarding the consolidated By-Law references.

During the last years Hungary became one of the main exporters on the Australian market of high quality and favourable priced camping articles, among those airbeds. The Palma airbeds are widely known and well accepted by the Australian population and because of the firm price policy of the Hungarian exporting company, almost no retail price increase took place during the last three years - they became more popular.

According to our knowledge there is no local airbed manufacturing whatsoever, and the whole demand has been covered by imports. Out of these imports Hungary has gained a significant share. According to the latest By-Law news it appears, that in spite of the lack of home production the BL7267802 reference concerning airbeds etc. has been cancelled from the 4th March, 1975. It means that all the 1975/1976 contracts negotiated months before with the Australian business partners are in danger, for the whole salers probably will not be willing to accept the increased prices owing to high customs duty. Furthermore the present situation involves the risk that a few countries exporting airbeds to Australia under terms of Preferences, for one reason or another, will load the market with lower quality airbeds maybe on the same price level or possibly even higher. The buyers of the Hungarian inflatable airbeds in turn would have to pay at least 30% more for getting just the same items.

DO(2)  
baker

27.4.75  
S22(1)(a)(ii)

27.4.75

27.4.75

27.4.75

S22(1)(a)(ii)

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Page 2.

We would be very obliged if you could enlighten us about the present situation and eventually reconsider the By-Law cancellation on this particular item. At the same time we would appreciate very much your comments on future possible changes in By-Law field on products not manufactured in Australia, because we should inform our trading enterprises in Hungary and their partners in Australia before new commitments are made.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

s47F

Commercial Consul.

c.c. s47F - First Assistant Secretary.



# MINUTE PAPER

CG 72/67802

Assistant Secretary, (By-law)

## Inflatable Airbeds

Please see folios 95-6.

2. The CBR to "62.04 Mattresses, inflatable" was terminated on 4/3/75 in the basis of "non-essential". Normal "in transit" provisions applied.

3. In line with the policy this decision was, in my view, correct.

4. In addition to the letter at folios 95-6, a formal application for the ~~the~~ particular goods has been received (CG 75/534). That request for by-law is based on -

(a) no local manufacture;

(b) hardship.

5. Point (a) is correct. In regard to (b) the applicant states that he is firmly committed to forward orders for the 1975 season and, in fact, the orders were placed in September 1974.

6. While in the circumstances of this case I have some sympathy with the applicant, I do not consider that we should go beyond the "in transit" provisions. This is consistent with treatment accorded other "non-essential" goods removed from the CBR and it also maintains equity between the many importers of airbeds.

7. In anticipation of your concurrence to the foregoing, the attached draft reply to folios 95-6 is submitted.

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Director, By-law Operations

9 / 5 / 75





# MINUTE PAPER

CG 72/67802

D(B.L.O)

Having examined this file I have some doubts whether this particular Consolidated By-law Reference should have been cancelled.

Although a borderline case, I think an argument could be advanced that the goods serve a particular utilitarian purpose around the home.

On balance therefore I think the reference should be re-instated retrospective to 4 March, 1975.

Please have an amended advice prepared to s47F for my signature. Also, in any other case where we have maintained the non-essential line on airbeds, a suitable letter should be forwarded advising of the decision to re-instate the reference.

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Assistant Secretary (By-law)

14 / 5 / 75

s22(1)(a)(ii)

*Pls. prepare letter for Asst. Sec. (By-law) signature as discussed.*

*2. When this has been signed, the Section can advise other interested parties.*

*Assistant Secretary (By-law).*

*Draft reply submitted.*

s22(1)(a)(ii)

*0060  
15.5.75.*

s22(1)(a)(ii)

*0020  
20.5.75.*

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
POLICE & CUSTOMS

72 3922  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Secretar  
CG 72/67802

21 May, 1975

Dear Madam,

I refer to your letter HQ/NO 4426 of 8 April, 1975 regarding the by-law admission of imported goods.

The consolidated by-law, covering the following goods, has been decided in accordance with the provisions of the by-law, and the components of the consolidated by-law, which are available for the goods, are as follows: goods from the consolidated by-law, complete copy of the by-law, and the appropriate

it has been decided that the by-law, which is to continue to be in force, will be consolidated and retrospective of the by-law, and the appropriate

Decisions, which are in force, will be consolidated and retrospective of the by-law, and the appropriate

On 11 May, 1975, the by-law, which is to continue to be in force, will be consolidated and retrospective of the by-law, and the appropriate

Commercial Consul,  
Consulate-General of the Hungarian  
People's Republic,  
28/A Darling Point Road,  
DARLING POINT N.S.W. 2027

CBRO(c)

Pls. have CBRO re-issued as a "special" and correspondence finished.  
2. Mr. Ryan of Overseas Trade will arrange a copy of this letter to be obtained from EARL today.

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Freedom of Information Act 1982



DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 269 J(2)

OF THE CUSTOMS ACT

I s22(1)(a)(ii), the delegate  
of the Minister for the purposes of Section 269 J(2)  
of the Customs Act 1901, hereby declare that I am of  
the opinion that consideration should be given to the  
making of a concession order in respect of the particular  
goods listed in the attached schedule of *one* pages. s22(1)(a)(ii)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

/ DELEGATE

1/14/1983

## THE SCHEDULE

26

## COMMERCIAL TARIFF CONCESSION ORDER

\*\* In pursuance of section 269C of the Customs Act 1901, I  
a delegate of the Minister, hereby declare that the particular goods specified in column 2 of the Table  
hereto are goods to which the item in Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982 specified in  
column 3 of the Table applies. This Order shall have effect from the  
day of 19 , and, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) The particular goods specified in column 2 of the Table are goods to which the item in Schedule 3  
to the Customs Tariff Act 1982 specified in column 1 of the Table opposite those particular goods  
applies;
- (b) The description of particular goods in column 2 of the Table is to be interpreted in accordance  
with the principles set out in the Rules for the Interpretation of Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff  
Act 1982;
- (c) Any word or phrase used to describe particular goods in column 2 of the Table has the same meaning  
as it would have if it were used in column 2 of Schedule 3 in the tariff classification in Schedule  
3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982 that applies to those goods; and
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above, the description of particular goods in column 2  
shall not include such particular goods incorporated in sets, or sets incorporating those  
particular goods. For the purposes of this Order the meaning of sets is the meaning specified in  
paragraph 3(2) of the Rules for the Interpretation of Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982.

## THE TABLE

Tariff Reference	Description of Particular Goods	Prescribed Item No.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
62.04	Mattresses, Inflatable (BL 7267802 - TC 8341133)	50

This is page        of        page(s) of the above table.  
Dated this        day of        19 .

DELEGATE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE  
FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

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Freedom of Information Act 1982



28

## COMMERCIAL TARIFF CONCESSION ORDER

s22(1)(a)(ii)

\*\* In pursuance of section 269C of the Customs Act 1901, I  
a delegate of the Minister, hereby declare that the particular goods specified in column 2 of the Table  
hereto are goods to which the item in Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982 specified in  
column 3 of the Table applies. This Order shall have effect from the *First*  
day of *November* 1983, and, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) The particular goods specified in column 2 of the Table are goods to which the item in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982 specified in column 1 of the Table opposite those particular goods applies;
- (b) The description of particular goods in column 2 of the Table is to be interpreted in accordance with the principles set out in the Rules for the Interpretation of Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982;
- (c) Any word or phrase used to describe particular goods in column 2 of the Table has the same meaning as it would have if it were used in column 2 of Schedule 3 in the tariff classification in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982 that applies to those goods; and
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above, the description of particular goods in column 2 shall not include such particular goods incorporated in sets, or sets incorporating those particular goods. For the purposes of this Order the meaning of sets is the meaning specified in paragraph 3(2) of the Rules for the Interpretation of Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act 1982.

## THE TABLE

Tariff Reference	Description of Particular Goods	Prescribed Item No.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
62.04	Mattresses, inflatable (BL 7267802 - TC 8341133)	50

s22(1)(a)(ii)

This is page *one* of *one* page(s) of the above table.

Dated this

*9th* day of *January* 1984

s22(1)(a)(ii)

DELEGATE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE  
FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

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Freedom of Information Act 1982

COMMERCIAL TARIFF CONCESSION ORDERS  
(PART II)

FOI FA17/0500458  
TCO 8341133 revoked - reissued 2014179

26

R.1

Chapter 62/1

Tariff Reference	Description of Goods	Prescribed Rate and Validity Date
ø 62.04	Mattresses, inflatable Op. 1.11.83 (BL 7267802) - TC 8341133	50
ø 62.05	Banners, aerial advertising, comprising tow ropes, guide poles, space bars, carrying ropes, safety releases and cloth characters Op. 1.11.83 (BL 8251948) - TC 8341138	50
ø 62.05	Belts, divers' Op. 1.11.83 (BL 7253953) - TC 8341137	50
ø 62.05	Caps, cotton, of a kind used for wrapping cheese Op. 1.11.83 (BL 7253952) - TC 8341134	50
ø 62.05	Cleaners, record Op. 1.11.83 (BL 8251243) - TC 8341125	50
ø 62.05	Cloths, silverware cleaning and polishing, impregnated with an abrasive and/or an anti-tarnishing agent Op. 1.11.83 (BL 8058817) - TC 8341136	50
62.05	Fans, hand held Op. 7.9.83 - Dec. date 1.11.83 - TC 8333890	50
ø 62.05	Tapes, luff headfoil, designed to be sewn onto sails to enable fitment to sailing boat masts Op. 1.11.83 (BL 7952502) - TC 8341139	50
ø 62.05	Vests, compressed air inflatable, of a kind used underwater as buoyancy compensators Op. 1.11.83 (BL 7354302) - TC 8341140	50

ø Change (27.3.84)

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TCO Harmonization Check List

FOI FA17/0540456  
TCO 8341133 revoked - reissued 0614179

30

TC

8341133

Class

6200

Page

6211

Harmonize?

**YES**

\* **NO**

HS Code/s

6306.41  
6306.49 (8531986)

Class. reasons  
(CN, EN etc)

Extra file nos

8531986

Amalgamated refs

\* Reasons not harmonized

s22(1)(a)(ii)

ned

15 5 185

s22(1)(a)(ii)

alg 1010043 8/7

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ADFC



## View Description of Imported Goods

Print

**TCO Number** 8341133

**Status** TCO

**Description of Imported Goods** MATTRESSES, inflatable

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Freedom of Information Act 1982



ARCH

WCO TARIFF CHANGES – 1 JAN. 2007

TCO (OLD)

8341133.....

TCO (NEW)

0614179.....

REVISED CLASS.

6306 40 00.....

CLASS. REASONS

Term of item.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

SPLIT CLASS. – ADDITIONAL NUMBERS

.....

COMMENTS:

Correspondence checked.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Signed  
(Classifiers)

Signed  
(System Compiler)

## TARIFF CONCESSION REVOCATION ORDER

Under Section 269SD(2) of the Customs Act 1901, I s22(1)(a)(ii) a delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

(a) revoke Tariff Concession Order Number 8341133 made on 01.11.83, in respect of the goods described in TABLE A below. This Revocation has effect from 01.01.07; and

(b) make in its place the Tariff Concession Orders described in TABLE B. The goods specified in Column 1 of TABLE B are goods to which the item in Part III of Schedule 4 to the Customs Tariff Act 1995 specified in Column 2 of TABLE B applies. The Order shall have effect from the date notified in paragraph (a) above as the date of effect for the Revocation.

TABLE A

COLUMN 1 Description of Goods including the Customs Tariff Classification	COLUMN 2 Schedule 4 Item Number Last date of effect
6306.41      MATTRESSES, inflatable Op. 01.11.83	50 31.12.06 - TC 8341133

This is page 1 of 2 Pages of the instrument.

Dated 20 June 2007

s22(1)(a)(ii)

.....  
Delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

Revocation Instrument HS2007/2444

TABLE B

COLUMN 1 Description of Goods including the Customs Tariff Classification	COLUMN 2 Schedule 4 Item Number Last date of effect
6306.40.00 MATTRESSES, inflatable  Op. 01.01.07	50  - TC 0614179

This is page 2 of 2 Pages of the instrument.

Dated 20 June 2007

s22(1)(a)(ii)  
.....  
Delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

Revocation Instrument HS2007/244A

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Australian Government  
Australian Customs and  
Border Protection Service

## MINUTE PAPER

Central Office

File No:2006/14179

### Duplicate TCO – Inflatable Mattresses

On 02 September 2014 I formed a belief, in accordance with s.269SD (1AA) that if a certain Tariff Concession Order (TCO) were in place today the CEO would not have made the TCO. The relevant TCO is:

TCO	Tariff Classification	Description	Re-issued from TCO
0614180	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable	8531986

After perusal of the TC information available, I have formed the view that, in accordance with s.269SD(1AA) the CEO would not have made the TCO today, being a **particular day** for the purpose of the legislation, as another TCO exists that covers a broader range of goods than the goods the subject of the aforementioned TCO.

The relevant TCO is:

TCO	Tariff Classification	Description	Re-issued from TCO
0614179	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable	8341133

Because both TCOs were re-issued from earlier TCOs, there is no stated use as per the application

ACN 2003/68 dated November 2003 refers.

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Customs Supervisor  
02 September 2014

## CUSTOMS ACT 1901

## INTENTION TO REVOKE TARIFF CONCESSION ORDERS

It is intended to revoke the Tariff Concession Order for the goods described in the following TABLE.

The Chief Executive Officer's (CEO's), delegate has declared the intention, subject to s.269SD(1AB), to make an order revoking the TCO in the table below with effect from Thursday 02 October 2014. On 02 September 2014, the CEO's delegate formed the belief in respect of the TCO, that if the TCO was not in force on that day, and an application for the TCO was made on that day, the CEO would not have made the TCO.

That is because the TCOs are considered to be unnecessary. A TCO is considered to be unnecessary if the goods covered by that TCO can be imported under another, often more recent, TCO that often covers a broader range of goods.

Importers and customs brokers will not be disadvantaged by the revocation action, as TCOs will continue to apply to the same range of goods. Before attempting to use a TCO, an importer or customs broker should check the list of concessional instruments to ensure that the TCO still exists.

Interested parties are invited to provide, by close of business Wednesday 01 October 2014, written reasons why the TCOs should not be revoked.

Contact: email [tarcon@customs.gov.au](mailto:tarcon@customs.gov.au) , fax 02 6275 6376 or telephone 02 6122 5540.

For information on these Customs initiated revocations see Australian Customs Notice (ACN) 2003/68 available for free on the Customs and Border Protection website:

<http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/notices/ACN03610.pdf>

THE TABLE

Intention	Concession Number	Tariff Classification	Description
RETAIN	0614179	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable
REVOKE (1 of 1)	0614180	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable
RETAIN	0614001	2833.29.10	SULPHATES, ZINC
REVOKE (1 of 1)	0614011	2833.29.10	ZINC SULPHATE, analytical reagent quality



## View Description of Imported Goods

Print

**TCO Number** 8531986

**Status** TCO

**Description of Imported Goods** MATTRESSES, inflatable

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WCO TARIFF CHANGES – 1 JAN. 2007

TCO (OLD)

8531986 - *destroyed.*

TCO (NEW)

0614180

REVISED CLASS.

6306.40.00

CLASS. REASONS

*Terms of item*

SPLIT CLASS. – ADDITIONAL NUMBERS

.....

COMMENTS:

*Concordance checked.*

.....

.....

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Signed  
(Classifiers)

.....  
Signed  
(System Compiler)

## TARIFF CONCESSION REVOCATION ORDER

Under Section 269SD(2) of the Customs Act 1901, I s22(1)(a)(ii) a delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

(a) revoke Tariff Concession Order Number 8531986 made on 01.01.88, in respect of the goods described in TABLE A below. This Revocation has effect from 01.01.07; and

(b) make in its place the Tariff Concession Orders described in TABLE B. The goods specified in Column 1 of TABLE B are goods to which the item in Part III of Schedule 4 to the Customs Tariff Act 1995 specified in Column 2 of TABLE B applies. The Order shall have effect from the date notified in paragraph (a) above as the date of effect for the Revocation.

TABLE A

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
Description of Goods including the Customs Tariff Classification		Schedule 4 Item Number Last date of effect	
6306.49	MATTRESSES, inflatable Op. 01.01.88	50 31.12.06	- TC 8531986

This is page 1 of 2 Pages of the instrument.

Dated 20 June 2007

s22(1)(a)(ii)

.....  
Delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

Revocation Instrument HS2007/2012

TABLE B

5

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
Description of Goods including the Customs Tariff Classification		Schedule 4 Item Number	Last date of effect
6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable	50	
	Op. 01.01.07	- TC 0614180	

This is page 2 of 2 Pages of the instrument.

Dated 20 June 2007

§22(1)(a)(ii)

.....  
Delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

Revocation Instrument HS2007/2456

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**Australian Government**  
**Australian Customs and**  
**Border Protection Service**

## MINUTE PAPER

Central Office

File No:2006/14180

### Duplicate TCO – Inflatable Mattresses

On 02 September 2014 I formed a belief, in accordance with s.269SD (1AA) that if a certain Tariff Concession Order (TCO) were in place today the CEO would not have made the TCO. The relevant TCO is:

TCO	Tariff Classification	Description	Re-issued from TCO
0614180	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable	8531986

After perusal of the TC information available, I have formed the view that, in accordance with s.269SD(1AA) the CEO would not have made the TCO today, being a **particular day** for the purpose of the legislation, as another TCO exists that covers a broader range of goods than the goods the subject of the aforementioned TCO.

The relevant TCO is:

TCO	Tariff Classification	Description	Re-issued from TCO
0614179	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable	8341133

Because both TCOs were re-issued from earlier TCOs, there is no stated use as per the application

ACN 2003/68 dated November 2003 refers.

s22(1)(a)(ii)



Customs Supervisor  
02 September 2014

## CUSTOMS ACT 1901

## INTENTION TO REVOKE TARIFF CONCESSION ORDERS

It is intended to revoke the Tariff Concession Order for the goods described in the following TABLE.

The Chief Executive Officer's (CEO's), delegate has declared the intention, subject to s.269SD(1AB), to make an order revoking the TCO in the table below with effect from Thursday 02 October 2014. On 02 September 2014, the CEO's delegate formed the belief in respect of the TCO, that if the TCO was not in force on that day, and an application for the TCO was made on that day, the CEO would not have made the TCO.

That is because the TCOs are considered to be unnecessary. A TCO is considered to be unnecessary if the goods covered by that TCO can be imported under another, often more recent, TCO that often covers a broader range of goods.

Importers and customs brokers will not be disadvantaged by the revocation action, as TCOs will continue to apply to the same range of goods. Before attempting to use a TCO, an importer or customs broker should check the list of concessional instruments to ensure that the TCO still exists.

Interested parties are invited to provide, by close of business Wednesday 01 October 2014, written reasons why the TCOs should not be revoked.

Contact: email [tarcon@customs.gov.au](mailto:tarcon@customs.gov.au) , fax 02 6275 6376 or telephone 02 6122 5540.

For information on these Customs initiated revocations see Australian Customs Notice (ACN) 2003/68 available for free on the Customs and Border Protection website:

<http://www.customs.gov.au/webdata/resources/notices/ACN03610.pdf>

THE TABLE

Intention	Concession Number	Tariff Classification	Description
RETAIN	0614179	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable
REVOKE (1 of 1)	0614180	6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable
RETAIN	0614001	2833.29.10	SULPHATES, ZINC
REVOKE (1 of 1)	0614011	2833.29.10	ZINC SULPHATE, analytical reagent quality

14 Customs Initiated - TCOs Revoked and  
AAT Review of TCO Applications ResultsCommonwealth of Australia Gazette  
No TC 14/39, Wednesday, 08 Oct 2014

## CUSTOMS ACT 1901

## TARIFF CONCESSION ORDER REVOCATION AT THE INITIATIVE OF CUSTOMS

The Tariff Concession Orders listed in THE TABLE below have been revoked.

## THE TABLE

Description of Goods including the Customs Tariff Classification		Schedule 4 Item Number Last Date of Effect	
2833.29.10	ZINC SULPHATE, analytical reagent quality Op. 01.01.07 Dec. date 02.11.06  Order revoked following intention to revoke advertised by the CEO in Tariff Concessions Gazette TC 14/34, 03 September 2014. In transit provisions apply	- TC 0614011	50 01.10.14
6306.40.00	MATTRESSES, inflatable Op. 01.01.07 Dec. date 08.11.06  Order revoked following intention to revoke advertised by the CEO in Tariff Concessions Gazette TC 14/34, 03 September 2014. In transit provisions apply	- TC 0614180	50 01.10.14

## NOTICE OF RESULTS OF REVIEW OF A DECISION MADE UNDER PROVISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL ACT 1975

The application lodged with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal under section 29 of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975 for a review of the decision of the Australian Customs Service in respect of the Tariff Concession Tariff Concession Order for the goods described in the following TABLE has been resolved.

The operative date (Op.) and TC reference number follow the description of goods.

The decision of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal follows the description of goods.

## THE TABLE

Description of Goods including the Customs Tariff Classification		Schedule 4 Item Number	
7326.90.90	ACCESS BOXES OR CUBES OR PRISMS, rectangle, steel, with OR without, but NOT limited to, ANY of the following: (a) decking; (b) handrails; (c) kickboard mesh; (d) stairs Op. 26.09.13 AAT Decision: WITHDRAWN, APPLICATION DISMISSED. TCO REFUSED AAT Decision Date: 3 September 2014 Applicant PRESTON AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	- TC 1332624	50
7306.30.00	CONDUIT TUBES, non-alloy steel, welded, complying with Australian/New Zealand standard 2053.7:2002 (AS/NZS 2053.7:2002), having BOTH of the following: (a) outside diameter NOT greater than 50 mm; (b) wall thickness NOT greater than 1.4 mm Op. 20.09.13 AAT Decision: WITHDRAWN, APPLICATION DISMISSED. TCO REFUSED AAT Decision Date: 25 August 2014 Applicant SALAMNADER FITTINGS PTY LTD	- TC 1332358	50

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TARIFF CONCESSION REVOCATION ORDER

Under Subsection 269SD (1AB) of the Customs Act 1901, I §22(1)(a)(ii), a delegate of the Chief Executive Officer revoke the Tariff Concession Orders listed in THE TABLE below. The revocation has effect from 02 October 2014.

0614011	0614180	*****	*****	*****	*****
---------	---------	-------	-------	-------	-------

§22(1)(a)(ii)

Dated: 02 October 2014

.....  
 Delegate of the Chief Executive Officer

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 Freedom of Information Act 1982

8



**Australian Government**  
**Australian Customs and**  
**Border Protection Service**

---

**MINUTE PAPER**

Central Office

File No:c06/14180

**Duplicate TCO 0614180 – Nil Submission Received**

At the time of writing, I have received no submissions for this TCO. Therefore, I shall proceed with the revocation.

s22(1)(a)(ii)



Customs Supervisor  
03 October 2014

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**Australian Government**  
**Australian Customs and**  
**Border Protection Service**

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**MINUTE PAPER**

Central Office

File No: C06/14180

File Manager,  
Records Management

This Tariff Concession Order (TCO) has been revoked in accordance with ss. 269SD(1AB) of the *Customs Act 1901*, because, the TCO is a duplicate.

The revocation notice is to be published in Tariff Concessions Gazette TC 14/39 dated 08 October 2014.

**This file may be destroyed after October 2024.**

(Note: 10 years after the revocation notice was published in the Gazette)

s22(1)(a)(ii)

Officer's Name: s22(1)(a)(ii)

Position Number: 472

Trade Policy and Implementation, Canberra

08 October 2014

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