

# *Customs and Border Protection Cargo Environment*

## *Acronym List*

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# 1. Acronym List

## 1.1 Cargo Specific Acronyms

Acronym	Terms represented	Definition or Explanation
AAR	Actual Arrival Report	A report made to Customs and Border Protection under s64AA of the Customs Act 1901 that provides information about the actual arrival of a ship or aircraft at an Australian airport or port.
ACCA	Australian Customs Cargo Advice	An advice of any changes or important issues to the cargo environment that Industry may need to be aware of.
ACR	Air Cargo Report	A report made to Customs and Border Protection under s64AAB of the Customs Act 1901 that provides arrival, consignee and consignor details of all goods that are to be imported into, transhipped or transited through Australia. This report is required for the reporting of all air cargo arriving in Australia.
ATD	Authority To Deal	An ATD is the permission given by Customs and Border Protection to deal with goods in accordance with information provided on an import, warehouse, export or self-assessed declaration.
AWB	Air Waybill	A document given on behalf of an airline, providing details of the goods received for freight. It includes terms and conditions of carriage and the condition of the goods at the time of the freight.
AWO	Air Waybill Outturn	A report made to Customs and Border Protection under s64ABAA of the Customs Act 1901 that provides information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The receipt of air cargo that has been discharged from an aircraft.</li> <li>• The receipt of air cargo at a Customs and Border Protection place as a result of an underbond movement.</li> </ul> It identifies any surpluses or shortages in the cargo received.
B/B	Break-Bulk	Break Bulk: a consignment of cargo that is transported in a non-containerised manner.
BCP	Business Continuity Plan	In the cargo environment the BCP is a plan that in the event of an ICS outage, industry are able to continue normal daily business with minimal disruption.
BSF	Business Specific Format	A converted message format used for the interchange of data between the ICS and EDI including other systems external to the ICS.
CCF	Customs Connect Facility	The CCF is the communications gateway for all electronic business transactions to and from Customs and Border Protection. Communications and processing functions are provided for interactive transactions over the Internet.
CCID	Customs Client Identifier	The unique identifier assigned to Customs and Border Protection clients who do not have an ABN or who elect not to use their ABN.

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
CCL	Customs Clearance	This involves the preparation of documents and/or electronic submissions, the calculation (and usually the payment) on behalf of the client of taxes, duties and excises, and facilitating communication between the importer/exporter and governmental authorities.
CEF	Container Examination Facility	The CEFs are examination facilities housing large x-ray systems and other equipment to enable rapid physical examination of selected consignments. They assist Customs and Border Protection to detect prohibited goods, including illicit drugs, illegal firearms and other harmful goods as well as assisting in the verification of compliance with import and export requirements.
CI	Customs Interactive	An internet based method of communicating with the Integrated Cargo System (ICS). CI may be accessed through the Customs and Border Protection website, and allows real time web browser interaction with the ICS.
CLR	Cargo List Report	A Cargo List Report (CLR) is a report by a shipping company about certain types of cargo being discharged from a vessel on an international voyage. The types reported on a CLR are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shipping company owned empty containers</li> <li>• Cabotage, and</li> <li>• Export cargo bring repositioned prior to export</li> </ul>
CMR	Cargo Management Re-engineering	CMR provided detailed planning for the construction of the a new cargo system and included extensive consultation with the importing and exporting community. The project was aimed at modernising and integrating Customs cargo-management systems. It also provided legislative and cargo reporting changes and updated cargo business processes. This project resulted in the Integrated Cargo System (ICS).
CR	Cargo Report	A report made to Customs and Border Protection under s64AB of the Customs Act 1901 that provides freight, consignee and consignor details of all goods that are to be imported into, transhipped or transited through Australia. A Cargo Report is required for the reporting of all cargo (including mail) arriving in Australia.
CSA	Cargo Status Advice	CSA informs clients who are responsible for the movement, release or status of cargo. The ICS sends CSAs as unsolicited messages. The sending of a CSA is dependant on status triggers and conditions.
CSI	Common-use Signing Interface	Before external clients can transact with the Integrated Cargo System (ICS), through the Customs Interactive facility, they must install the Common-use Signing Interface (CSI) software. The CSI is an application for use by clients who wish to sign and encrypt transactions with a government agency using digital certificates. Simply, the CSI software links digital certificate (s) to the Customs Connect Facility (CCF) and allows clients to access the ICS quickly and efficiently.
CTO	Container Terminal Operator or Cargo Terminal Operator	In the sea environment, a CTO is a container terminal operator, usually operating at a S15 place. In the air environment, this is a cargo terminal operator, operating at S77G premises.
DCL	Deconsolidation	A movement reason on an underbond movement request. It indicates that the cargo is being moved for the purpose of deconsolidation.

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange	A type of electronic message format. EDI is a method by which multiple messages can be grouped or 'batched' together and sent to Customs and Border Protection.
EDN	Export Declaration Number	A nine character alpha-numeric identifier issued by Customs and Border Protection for a successfully lodged export declaration. The EDN has replaced the export clearance number (ECN).
EXAM	Examination Advice	A notice from Customs and Border Protection to an importer or broker that goods are subject to an examination.
FCL	Full Container Load	A container loaded with goods for one consignee only, whether transported directly to the consignee or through a freight forwarder or an agent.
FCX	Container Load	A full container loaded with goods on multiple bills for one consignee.
FFI	Freight Forwarder Indicator	The FFI is used to indicate on a Cargo Report that lower level (i.e. House Bills) will be reported by another reporter.
FID	Full Import Declaration	A declaration to Customs and Border Protection required for the clearance of goods that have a value at or above the entry threshold (currently A\$1000).
FOB	Free On Board	A Customs and Border Protection valuation basis for determining Customs duty. The term defines the cost of the goods including any cartage costs etc, incurred in placing goods on board a vessel at the place of export. The FOB value is shown separately for each item being exported and will be the same as the value shown in the order and the invoice. The FOB should cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of materials for manufacture</li> <li>• Profit margin</li> <li>• Cost of individual product packing and labelling and</li> <li>• Printing if applicable</li> <li>• Cost of export packing</li> <li>• Carriage charges to port of shipman</li> <li>• Insurance to cover movement to port</li> <li>• Shipping and Forwarding Agent's fees</li> </ul>
HAWB	House Airway Bill	An airway bill issued by a freight forwarder, providing details of the goods received for freight. It includes terms and conditions of carriage.
HBOL	House Bill of Lading	The document that covers transport of goods by sea. Issued by the carrier to the consignor, it serves as a receipt for the goods, as evidence of the contract of transport and as a document of title to the goods. Bills of Lading are fully negotiable instruments. Transfer of the Bill of Lading transfers ownership of the goods from one party to another. See also "Export Document flow".
HDR	Header	The header section of a Cargo Report displays detailed information about the whole consignment in ICS.

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
HVLV	High Volume Low Value	Goods which are sent from a mail order house to a consignee in Australia reported by a cargo reporter registered under the special reporter scheme.
IAR	Impending Arrival Report	A report made to Customs and Border Protection that provides information about the expected arrival of a ship or aircraft on a voyage from a place outside Australia. The IAR provides advance notification of the ship, aircraft's ETA, and where cargo (if any) will be discharged.
ICR	Integrated Cargo Report	A report made to Customs and Border Protection that enables cargo reporters to submit Cargo Reports and Underbond Movement Requests simultaneously. This function is only available to EDI users.
ICS	Integrated Cargo System	The ICS is the only method of electronically reporting the legitimate movement of goods across Australia's borders. The system features sophisticated risk management technology to help Customs and Border Protection officers target high-risk cargo, and introduces new compliance assurance models with an emphasis on working with industry to ensure accurate risk assessment and the swift movement of low risk freight.
LCL	Less (than) Container Load	A shipping container that holds the goods of more than one consignee, whether or not shipped on an FCL bases to a freight forwarder or an agent. These containers must be deconsolidated under Customs and Border Protection control
LCT	Luxury Car Tax	An additional tax levied against motor vehicles with a value in excess of a threshold.
LPD	Last Port of Departure	The last port from which the ship/aircraft departed.
MAWB	Master Airway Bill	An airway bill used by an airline or a code share partner. If the master bill has been issued to a freight forwarder then the freight forwarder will issue house airway bills for the goods they have contracted to freight.
MMN	Main Manifest Number	The nine alphanumeric character identifier assigned by Customs and Border Protection to an export main manifest.

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	Is a document that describes the chemical and physical properties of a material and provides advice on its safe storage, handling and use. MSDS includes details of health and physicochemical hazards, exposure controls, personal protective equipment, safe handling and storage instructions, emergency procedures and disposal advice. MSDS are the primary source of safety information about a material. MSDS is an information source that should be used to inform/guide on a program to control hazards associated with hazardous substances and dangerous goods.
N10 (Nature 10)	Import Declaration or Entry for Home Consumption	An import declaration is a communication to Customs and Border Protection under s71A of the Customs Act 1901 about goods whose value exceeds the entry threshold (\$1000). All duties, taxes and charges must be paid.
N10/20 (Nature 10/20)	Combined Declaration	A declaration of goods from a single consignment, some of which are being entered for home consumption and the remainder going into a warehouse for storage.
N20 (Nature 20)	Warehouse Declaration	A warehouse declaration is a communication to Customs and Border Protection under s71DH of the Customs Act 1901 about goods to be entered into an s79 warehouse. Duty and taxes are not payable until the goods are subsequently entered for home consumption.
N30 (Nature 30)	Import Declaration or Entry for Home Consumption (for goods in a warehouse)	Where the goods have been warehoused, an import declaration is a communication to Customs and Border Protection under s71A of the Customs Act 1901 to enter the goods into home consumption and take them out of the warehouse. All duties, taxes and charges must be paid.
NDV	No Declared Value	The cargo has no declared commercial value.
S.15	Section 15 of the Customs Act 1901	s15 of the Customs Act 1901 allows the CEO of Customs and Border Protection to appoint ports, airports, wharves and boarding stations, and the limits of those ports, airports and wharves. Such appointments are published in the Gazette.
S.71E	Section 71E of the Customs Act 1901	Where particular goods, or goods of a particular kind, are, or after their importation will be, subject to Customs control, application may be made to Customs, by document or electronically, in accordance with this section, for permission to move those goods, or goods of that kind, or to move them after their importation, to a place specified in the application.
S.77G	Section 77G of the Customs Act 1901 (Licensed depot)	A premises authorised for the unpacking and short-term storage of goods subject to Customs and Border Protection control. A premises authorised to consolidate prescribed warehouse goods for export.
S.79	Section 79 of the Customs Act 1901 (Licensed warehouse)	A premises authorised for the long-term storage of goods subject to Customs and Border Protection control. Other processes such as packaging or manufacturing goods may be carried out, subject to the terms of the warehouse license.
SAC	Self-Assessed Clearance (Declaration)	An electronic import declaration to Customs and Border Protection required for the clearance of goods that have a value at or below the entry threshold (currently A\$1000).

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Acronym	Terms represented	Definition or Explanation
SCR	Sea Cargo Report	A report made to Customs and Border Protection under s64AB of the Customs Act 1901 that provides information about Cargo being carried on board a ship arriving in Australia from a place outside Australia.
SUBUBMOV	Subject to Underbond Movement	Cargo has not been acquitted at destination airport.



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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
TEU	Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit (container length)	The twenty-foot equivalent unit (often TEU or teu) is an inexact unit of cargo capacity often used to describe the capacity of container ships and container terminals.[1] It is based on the volume of a 20-foot long intermodal container a standard-sized metal box which can be easily transferred between different modes of transportation, such as ships, trains and trucks.
UBMR	Underbond Movement Request	<p>These requests contain detailed information about the goods that are to be moved. A UBMR may be made to move goods for one of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· delivery to final destination</li> <li>· deconsolidation (mandatory for consolidated cargo)</li> <li>· other movement</li> <li>· movement of 'time-up' goods to a s79 warehouse</li> <li>· transshipment</li> <li>· movement for AQIS purposes</li> </ul> <p>A UBMR can be lodged in the ICS at any time after the related cargo report has been lodged, irrespective of where the UBMR is in the sequence of underbond moves. This allows different cargo reporters to lodge UBMRs for different stages in the movement of the same cargo. The ICS uses a 'chaining' process to ensure the cargo can be tracked. UBMRs can be lodged in any order within a 'chain'. Once a UBMR is validated and processed, its state will be reflected in the status of the Cargo Report.</p>
UPE	Unaccompanied Personal Effects	Personal belongings and household effects being freighted separately to the owner.

## 1.2 Customs and Border Protection Acronyms (other acronyms in the cargo environment)

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
ACN	Australian Customs Notice	An electronic advice of any changes or important issues that Industry may need to be aware of.
CAN	Customs Authority Number	The number given by Customs and Border Protection for the clearance of export goods.
CBFCA	Customs Brokers and Forwarders Council of Australia	The CBFCA is Australia's leading association which represents member's interests in international trade logistics and supply chain management service provision. The CBFCA functions as a peak industry body and an influential voice for Customs brokers, international freight forwarders, importers, exporters, manufacturers and other associated groups concerned with international trade.
CRN	Slot Charterer Reference Number	This number is used for reporting on a main manifest for export by the slot charterer reporting party.

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
CRN	Consolidation Reference Number	The reference number issued by Customs and Border Protection for export consignments. Contains the export sub-manifest details, which must be reported prior to departure of vessel. A CRN is the CAN for an export sub-manifest.
CTA	Click Through Agreement	The legal document that sets the conditions and conditions for communicating electronically with Customs and Border Protection.
CVAL	Customs Value	The Customs Value of the goods (for duty purposes).
EFD	Effective Duty Date	The date used for selecting duty rates and for validating fields on the declaration.
EOI	Evidence of Identity	A check that verifies an individual's or company's identity.
ERES	Early Report Early Status	A Customs and Border Protection initiative that will give cargo reporters a greater certainty about the release of their cargo. Reporters who report early will receive early notification of the status of their goods.
GST	Goods and Services Tax	The GST is a value added tax of currently 10% on most goods and services transactions in Australia.
NPD	Notice to Produce Documents	A notice from Customs and Border Protection to an importer or broker requiring the production of specified documents to assist in the assessment and clearance of goods.
PDR	Progressive Discharge Report	<p>A report made to Customs and Border Protection under s64ABAA of the Customs Act 1901 that provides information about the discharge of containerised cargo from a ship. A Progressive Discharge Report (PDR) is a report made by a CTO or stevedore of all containerized cargo discharged from a vessel on an international voyage. The discharge of non-containerised sea cargo is reported on a Sea Cargo Outturn Report (SCO). Containerised cargo received and / or unpacked at a s77G premises is also reported on an SCO. SCOs are not further discussed in this document. A PDR must be lodged within three hours of commencement of the discharge of containerized cargo, and then updated by adding lines at intervals of not more than three hours throughout the discharge. It is not necessary to make 'nil discharge' reports during periods that no discharge is occurring. A PDR provides detail about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date and time of the first container discharge</li> <li>• Date and time of the last container discharge</li> <li>• Container numbers</li> <li>• Responsible party IDs.</li> </ul>

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
PI	Prohibited Imports	Prohibited Import means: (a) goods whose importation or exportation is prohibited by this Customs Act 1901 or any other Law of the Commonwealth; or (b) goods whose importation or exportation is subject to restrictions under this Customs Act 1901 or any other law of the Commonwealth; or (c) goods subject to the control of Customs.
SDG	Software Developers Guide	A document provided by Customs and Border Protection to assist software developers create or adapt EDI messaging software to communicate with the Integrated Cargo System (ICS).
TA / TAN	Tariff Advice (TA) / Tariff Advice Notice (TAN)	TAN is the formal notification provided by Customs and Border Protection to the importer/broker advising our decision regarding the classification of goods, in response to their request for a Tariff Advice (TA).
TAPIN	Tariff and Precedents Information Network	TAPIN is an on-line mainframe computer based system designed to assist Customs and Border Protection officers, Customs brokers and the general importing community to obtain the correct rate of Customs duty payable on imported goods. Each piece of advice is given a unique number that can be quoted on Customs and Border Protection declarations to facilitate the clearing of imported goods.
TARCON	Tariff Concession System	TARCON is the Customs and Border Protection computer system that provides in-house support for the processing of Tariff Concession Order applications.
UN/LOCODE	United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations	The UNLocode search function in the Integrated Cargo System (ICS) can be used to find a United Nations Location Code (UNLocode) or to search for details of a port. UNLocodes are used to identify a particular port in a country. In the ICS, a UNLocode consists of five characters (e.g. AUSYD or NZAKL). These five characters consist of a two character country code (e.g. AU=Australia, NZ=new Zealand) and then a three character port code (e.g. SYD=Sydney AKL=Auckland).
WET	Wine Equalisation Tax	A tax collected by the Australian Taxation Office levied on wines.

### 1.3 General Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
ABN	Australian Business Number	An 11 digit identifier issued by the Australian Taxation Office to all companies registered in Australia. Individuals may also be issued with an ABN.
ABN-DSC	Australian Business Number – Digital Signature Certificate	A public key infrastructure digital certificate that acts as an electronic identifier for businesses dealing electronically with the government or with each other.
ABR	Australian Business Register	A register maintained by the Australian Taxation Office that records details for ABN holders.

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<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
AHECC	Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification	A classification code used for export goods. AHECCs are used by exporters and brokers providing export declarations to Customs and Border Protection. The publication and maintenance of AHECCs is the responsibility by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
AQIS	Australian Quarantine Inspection Service	The government agency responsible for the quarantine clearance of incoming passengers and cargo.
CAC	Client Activity Centre	An additional three-digit code sometimes appended to an ABN. Issued by the Australian Taxation Office it is used to identify divisions in a business.
CITES	Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species	CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
EXDOC	Electronic Export Documentation System	An Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) system that allows exporters to obtain AQIS permits and Customs and Border Protection clearance in a single electronic transaction.
FTA	Free Trade Agreement	Free trade area is a designated group of countries that have agreed to eliminate tariffs, quotas and preferences on most (if not all) goods and services traded between them.
PIA	Permit Issuing Agency/Authority	The agency responsible for granting permission for certain goods to be imported into or exported from Australia. Permission may be granted subject to a range of conditions (eg. Country of destination, quantity etc).

## 2. Customs and Border Protection Terms - Cargo

Terms represented	Definition or Explanation
Accredited Client Export Approval Number (ACEAN)	A number issued to an accredited client and quoted to enter goods for export.
Acquittal	This term, or status, is applied to EDNs that have appeared on an Export Cargo Report (ECR) and indicates that the goods have either been exported or consolidated for export.
Amber	Lodged entry that has been nominated by the agent/importer so requiring Amber Line Processing due to uncertainty of particular details of the entry.
Amber Line (processing)	A process by which importers or brokers who are uncertain about some aspects of the declaration (tariff classification, valuation etc) can nominate the import declaration for Customs and Border Protection assessment.
Arrival Report	The pilot, Master, or owner of an aircraft or vessel has to report the arrival of the aircraft or vessel within a legislated timeframe.
Australian Customs Notice	Formal notice to clients of Customs and Border Protection related information.
Berth Codes	Berth codes are assigned by port authorities to identify the place where a vessel is berthed. Berth codes are not unique across different ports, however they are unique within a particular port. Therefore a berth code must be used in conjunction with a port code, which is a five digit United Nations Location Code (UNLocode). Combined, this provides Customs and Border Protection with the location of a vessel that is conducting cargo (eg, load and/or discharge), passenger and/or other (eg, provisioning or bunkering) operations within a port.
Bill of Lading	A document signed and delivered by the Master (or his agent) of a ship, on behalf of a ship operator, to the consignor of goods.
Branches (ICS)	Imports: The establishment of Branches in the ICS assist in the management of import declarations. Branches are used to divide a business's import transactions into manageable units for the purposes of lodging, reporting and paying import declarations. Exports: Branches are used to divide a business's export transactions for confirming exporter purposes.
Break-Bulk Cargo	In shipping, break bulk cargo or general cargo is a term that covers a great variety of goods that must be loaded individually, and not in intermodal containers nor in bulk as with oil or grain. Ships that carry this sort of cargo are often called general cargo ships. The term <i>break bulk</i> derives from the phrase breaking bulk — the extraction of a portion of the cargo of a ship or the beginning of the unloading process from the ship's holds. These goods may be in shipping containers (bags, boxes, crates, drums, barrels).
Bulk Cargo	Bulk cargo is commodity cargo that is transported unpackaged in large quantities. These cargos are usually dropped or poured, with a spout or shovel bucket, as a liquid or as a mass of relatively small solids (e.g. grain, coal), into a bulk carrier ship's hold, railroad car, or tanker truck/trailer/semi-trailer body. Bulk cargos are classified as liquid or dry.
Bureau	A business that can send electronic messages to Customs and Border Protection on behalf of another client. A bureau can send reports to Customs and Border Protection, provided appropriate authority to act on behalf of that client has been given.

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Terms represented	Definition or Explanation
Cabotage	Cabotage is the regime whereby countries limit access trade to national ship operators or national flag vessels. The cabotage regime is given effect through the Navigation Act 1912 and requires all vessels engaged in coastal trade to be licensed or have a permit issued by the department of Transport and Regional services.
Cabotage Report	A report provided by the shipper to Customs and Border Protection which details any cabotage activity undertaken along the coast by the cargo vessel on its international voyage to its Australian destination port.
Cancelled	The authority to deal with the goods has been cancelled by Customs and Border Protection under s114C (5) of the Customs Act 1901. While a status change advice message will be sent by the ICS to the exporter, Customs and Border Protection will also advise affected parties (exporter, consolidator, CTO etc) directly. A cancelled authority to deal cannot be reinstated.
Cargo Clearance	Permission for imported goods to be delivered into home consumption.
Cargo Examination	Physical examination of cargo by Customs officers.
Cargo List Report (CLR)	<p>A Cargo List Report (CLR) is a report by a shipping company about certain types of cargo being discharged from a vessel on an international voyage. The types reported on a CLR are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shipping company owned empty containers</li> <li>• Cabotage, and</li> <li>• Export cargo being repositioned prior to export</li> </ul>
Cargo manifest	A listing of the goods comprising the cargo (freight) carried in a means of transport or in a transport-unit. The Cargo manifest which gives the commercial particulars of the goods, such as transport document numbers, consignors, consignees, marks and numbers, number and kind of packages, descriptions and quantities of the goods, may be used in place of the Cargo declaration.
Cargo Reconciliation Report	This is the reconciliation between the Cargo Report and the Cargo Discharge Report.
Cargo Release Advice	An electronic message sent from the ICS to the cargo reporter's system advising that their cargo can be released from Customs and Border Protection Control.
Cargo Status Request	A request by an authorised user to view the status of a consignment within the ICS.
Cargo Summary Report	A report by a Cargo Reporter that identifies that another party will provide full details for a consignment.
Cargo Transaction	The record of a series of events that describes cargo and its movement from consignor to consignee.
Cargo/Freight	Refers to imported or exported goods that are carried subject to payment to a carrier.
Carnets	Carnets are international Customs and Border Protection documents that enable the duty and GST-free temporary import of certain goods into Australia without formal entry. They act as a security against Customs duty and other taxes should the terms of the carnet be infringed. In simple terms, the carnet acts as a passport for the goods. (Includes ATA and CPD carnets)

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<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
Carrier/Transporter	The Principle Agent or Responsible Agent that transports import and export cargo both for air and sea freight.
Certificate Data	Data electronically transmitted to the ICS from the Certification Authority which details the information on each digital certificate.
Certificate of Clearance	The official clearance of a vessel or aircraft by Customs and Border Protection so that it may arrive into or depart from the country.
Certificate of Origin	A certificate stating the country of origin of the goods. Depending on the importing country's requirements, this can be as simple as being issued by the seller or the manufacturer. In most cases however, it is required to be issued by a Chamber of Commerce in the country of origin.
Charter Party	A written contract between the owner of a vessel and the person desiring to employ the vessel (charterer); sets forth the terms of the arrangement such as duration of agreement, freight rate and ports involved in the trip.
CLEAR	Clear is a status in the ICS to advise that goods are available to be delivered. An Export Declaration has been validated and processed, and there is an authority to deal with the goods described in the declaration. A CLEAR status does not mean that the goods have been manifested. An EDN with this status is a valid CAN. The Status conditions for CLEAR reports are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· EXPIRED – the goods have been reported on a submanifest or main manifest and are deemed by the ICS to have been exported. This means that the authority to deal with the goods has expired.</li> <li>· IDLE – where the goods have not been reported on a manifest, released from a warehouse or received at a CTO within 10 days of the intended date of export, the ICS will show the EDN as IDLE.</li> </ul>
Clearance	The accomplishment of the Customs and Border Protection formalities necessary to allow goods to be exported, to enter home use or to be replaced under another Customs and Border Protection procedure.
Client	An organisation or individual who has direct or indirect contact with Customs and Border Protection. Clients act in a 'client role' when dealing with Customs and Border Protection. A client can perform multiple roles.
Client Code	Unique number identifying an importer, exporter or manufacturer used by Customs and Border Protection on Customs declarations.
Common-use Signing Interface	Before external clients can transact with the Integrated Cargo System (ICS), through the Customs Interactive facility, they must install the Common-use Signing Interface (CSI) software. The CSI is an application for use by clients who wish to sign and encrypt transactions with a government agency using digital certificates. Simply, the CSI software links digital certificate(s) to the Customs Connect Facility (CCF) and allows clients to access the ICS quickly and efficiently.
Conditions	Any conditions applying to the application of the data element. For example, the country of origin is needed for import declarations but is not needed for an export declaration.
Confirming Exporter	An authorised export client, who is unable to fully report details (such as weight or value) of their goods to Customs and Border Protection at the time of export. Confirming exporters are given authority to amend export declaration details within a set time after the export of the goods.
Consignee	The person/company who is the ultimate recipient of the goods. Whether or not they paid for the goods.

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<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
Consignment	Specific goods imported or exported by one consignor to one consignee.
Consignor	The supplier of goods located outside Australia who has complied with a request from a person in Australia to send goods to that person.
Consolidated LCL container	A consolidated LCL container is a container that arrives at the CEF with multiple LCL consignments within it.
Consolidation	The aggregation of two or more consignments of cargo into one container or unitised load device.
Consolidation Sub-manifest	Depot reports the Consolidation Sub Manifest before the cargo leaves the Depot.
Container	An article of transport equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Fully or partially enclosed to constitute a compartment intended for containing goods;</li> <li>· Of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use;</li> <li>· Specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading;</li> <li>· Designed for ready handling, particularly when being transferred from one mode of transport to another;</li> <li>· Designed to be easy to fill and to empty; and</li> <li>· Having an internal volume of one cubic metre or more</li> </ul>
Country of Origin	Country in which the goods have been produced or manufactured, according to the criteria laid down for the purpose of application of the Customs Tariff, or quantitative restrictions or of any other measure related to trade.
Crew's Effects	Items in everyday use and any other articles belonging to the crew, carried on board a means of transport, and which may be required to be declared to Customs and Border Protection.
CTO Receival Notice	CTO reports the receival of goods for export by the wharf/terminal within three hours (airport within one hour) of arriving at the CTO. If the goods are not exported and the goods are removed from the CTO a CTO Removal Notice is lodged (no time frames specified in Legislation).
CTO Removal Notices	CTO removal notices must be lodged by the party who lodged the original CTO receival notice whenever export consignments are removed from a wharf or airport other than by an exporting vessel or aircraft. Industry users can only view and amend notices that they have created.
Customs Broker	A person or corporation licensed by Customs and Border Protection to handle on behalf of importers the process of clearing goods through Customs and Border Protection.
Customs Declaration	Any statement or action, in any form prescribed or accepted by the Customs and Border Protection giving information or particulars required by the Customs and Border Protection.
Customs Discharge Report	Refers to the record relating to the cargo unload. The air and sea cargo discharge reports are distinctive.
Customs Duty	A tax, duty or tariff levied at the time of import upon goods entering a country. Usually based on the value of the goods (ad valorem), on the physical nature of the goods such as quantity or weight, or on a combination of the value and other factors.
Customs Information and Support Centre	Principal point of contact for the public with any queries relating to Customs and Border Protection matters.



**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION - UNCLASSIFIED**

<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
Customs Interactive	An Internet based method of communicating with the Integrated Cargo System (ICS). CI may be accessed through the Customs and Border Protection website, and allows real time Web browser interaction with the ICS.
Customs Ship Register	All ships operating in Australian waters are recorded in this register. International ships may also appear in the Lloyds ship register.
Customs Unique Identifier	A sequential generated identifier assigned by the CCF to each Interchange transaction received.
Customs Warehousing Procedure	Customs and Border Protection procedure under which imported goods are stored under Customs and Border Protection control in a designated place without payment of import duties and taxes.
Dangerous goods	Are substances that may be hazardous to people, property or the environment and may cause accidents with significant consequences. Dangerous goods may be corrosive, flammable, explosive, oxidising or may be reactive with water.
Declaration of Origin	An appropriate statement as to the origin of the goods made, in connection with their exportation, by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person on the commercial invoice or any other document relating to the goods.
Deconsolidated LCL consignment	A deconsolidated LCL consignment is an LCL consignment that arrives at the CEF after it has been unpacked from the container it was imported in.
Deconsolidation Point	Place where loose or other non-hazardous cargo is ungrouped for delivery.
Delivery Advice	A notification advice provided to the importer/broker from Customs and Border Protection advising that the Import Declaration has been finalised and the goods can be delivered.
Demurrage	A charge raised for detaining cargo, containers or trailers for a longer period than provided for in the tariff.
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	Is the Federal Government's transport security regulator and has responsibility for ensuring industry compliance with the Aviation Transport Security Act and the Aviation Transport Security Regulations.
Departure Reports	A departure report must be lodged with Customs and Border Protection to obtain a certificate of clearance. Industry users can only view and amend declarations that they created.
Depot	A facility licensed under s77G of the Customs Act 1901, at which goods are stored prior to the release of cargo from Customs and Border Protection control.
Depot Operator	Cargo offloaded from ships or aircraft may be moved under Customs and Border Protection control to a Depot where it may be unpacked, held and kept safely until movement to another premise for warehousing, discharged into home consumption, or re-exported. Depot operators are licensed under s77G of the Customs Act 1901. Export cargo may be taken to a depot to be consolidated with other cargo or held until it is moved to the vessel or aircraft for export. Cargo is not usually held in Depots for extended periods. Depots will receive from the ICS details of cargo being moved to their establishment and they also need to submit Outturn Reports to acquit Underbond Movements to the Depot.

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION - UNCLASSIFIED**

<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
Depot Receival Notice	The movement of prescribed warehoused goods for export must be reported to Customs and Border Protection at each stage of the export cycle. If prescribed warehoused goods are to be consolidated with other goods, this must be undertaken in a licensed depot. Depot receival notices must be lodged when prescribed warehoused goods arrive at a depot from a warehouse, port or airport for the purpose of consolidation. Industry users can only view and amend notices that they have created.
Depot release notices	Depot release notices must be lodged when prescribed warehoused goods are taken from a depot to another depot for further consolidation, a port or airport for export, or returned to the original warehouse. The movement of prescribed warehoused goods for export must be reported to Customs and Border Protection at each stage of the export cycle (refer to s99 and s102A of the Customs Act 1901). If the export consignment released under a warehouse release notice is to be returned to the warehouse (for example, the exportation has been cancelled), the goods must be returned to their original warehouse and a warehouse return notice must be lodged.
Digital Certificate	A digital certificate provides security for electronic transactions, and authenticates the identity of a person attempting to transmit an electronic transaction. It provides evidence of the senders' identity and confirmation that the document has not been altered or interfered with.
Digital Certificate Identifier	An index or key which identifies the digital certificate information held in tables relative to this message.
Digital Signature	A digital signature is an electronic rather than a written signature, which can be used to authenticate the identity of the sender of a message or of the signer of a document.
Direct Entry Client	Clients able to communicate with Customs and Border Protection through the Customs Connect Facility.
Directed Cargo	The movement of goods under Customs and Border Protection Control to a place nominated by Customs and Border Protection or AQIS.
Documentary Import Declaration	A documentary declaration of import information prepared by an importer or authorised broker that is input into the ICS by an authorised Customs and Border Protection officer.
Drawback	Drawback is the refunding of Customs and Border Protection duty paid on imported goods that were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· exported in the same condition as they were imported, or</li> <li>· subject to a process or treatment prior to exportation and then exported, or</li> <li>· incorporated into other goods that were exported.</li> </ul>
Drawback Claim	An application to Customs and Border Protection under s168 of the Customs Act 1901 for the reimbursement (drawback) of Customs duty paid at the time of importation on goods that are subsequently exported, subject to conditions.
Duty Drawback	If goods which have been imported, and upon which Customs duty has been paid, are exported or have been used in the manufacture of goods which have been exported, then the exporter may be entitled to a refund of the original import duty paid.

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Terms represented	Definition or Explanation
DutyCalc	The DutyCalc system is responsible for calculating duty and tax payable by passengers entering Australia and importers through the post and client services environments. DutyCalc integrates directly with Customs and Border Protection Financial Management Information System (FMIS) - QSP - to record and track financial transactions. DutyCalc includes features such as the complete electronic version of the tariff chart, a foreign currency converter, and the ability for assessors to collaborate in building an assessment, i.e. One user enters the assessment details in one location, and another user receives the payment from the passenger in another location.
EDI reference files	The EDI Reference Files provide import and export reference data, such as tariff information, community protection declaration questions, exchange rates, Establishments, AHECC, Permit information and Berth Codes that are provided to EDI users to enable them to pre-validate data and pre-calculate their Customs duty and tax liability. To ensure that the data is current, periodic updates to the reference files are available to EDI users. A complete refresh of EDI Reference Data is also available. EDI users are able to obtain an entire current data set at any point in time.
Electronic Gateway	An interface between two computer networks which may have various functions such as access controls and protocol conversions.
Embargo	To embargo is to place a ban or restriction on items or process. It is also a term used by Customs and Border Protection to describe a suspension of an 'authority to deal'.
Encrypt	To encode data for security purposes.
Establishment Code	Unique identifier assigned to an approved/licensed Customs and Border Protection premise.
Establishment Identifier	Used by the ICS to accurately identify the locations at which international cargo is handed, and to track the movement of cargo. The Establishment Identifier is a unique alphanumeric reference used to link a particular business to a specific wharf, airport, depot or warehouse site.
Evidence	Evidence may prove or disprove a particular point. Evidence is produced in court to assist in prosecution action. The burden of proof requires the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. There are different types of evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct: testimony of a witness</li> <li>• Documentary: originals, copies, photographs</li> <li>• Real: exhibits</li> <li>• Opinion: given by an expert witness</li> </ul>
Examination	The definition of an examination is physical examination of the cargo by a Customs and Border Protection officer.
Examination of Goods	Goods identical in description, quality and technical characteristics to those imported or exported for inward or outward processing.
Exempt Code	A code used to report a line of export cargo on a manifest where the goods concerned are exempt from export entry lodgement requirements.
Expire (EDNs)	The end result of the tally process used by Customs and Border Protection to validate that all goods reported on an EDN have been exported.

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION - UNCLASSIFIED**

<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
Export	To send goods from a country to an overseas destination.
Export Cargo Report	Information submitted by the owner or agent of the cargo relating to goods departing from Australia.
Export Certificate	A certificate issued by an Export Regulator to verify the eligibility of goods for a particular market.
Export Clearance Number	A number previously issued by Customs and Border Protection to identify an export entry for each individual consignment of goods intended for export in the EXIT system. See Export Declaration Number.
Export Declaration Exemption Code	An export declaration exemption code is used to identify consignments that are exempt from export declaration requirements.
Export Declaration Number	Formerly known as the export clearance number (ECN). It represents an authority to deal when exporting goods from Australia.
Export Declarations	An export declaration is a statement made by the exporter or agent to Customs and Border Protection providing information concerning the consignment of goods and the export transaction. Export declarations can be lodged up to six months in advance of the date the goods are being exported. Export declarations consist of the header section and then a line section. Each export declaration has one header, but can have multiple lines. Industry users can only view and amend declarations that they created.
Export Entry Advice Number	The number Customs and Border Protection allocates for each export consignment. It is issued in the form of an EDN.
Exportation	The act of taking any goods out of a country.
Exporter	An exporter is an individual or a business who exports goods from Australia.
External Identifier	Any external reference used to identify a Client. This could include ABN, ABN and CAC, Depot Licence Number, COSCODE or other Customs and Border Protection or Industry Identifier, depending upon the requirement of the transaction.
Ex-Warehouse	The term used to describe goods that have been removed from a warehouse.
Freight Forwarder	A person or corporation who arranges transport of goods on behalf of either the seller or buyer. In many cases the freight forwarder will also consolidate several small shipments into one larger one to take advantage of better freight rates. In most cases the freight forwarder will assume the legal liabilities of acting as a carrier.
Freight of All Kinds	Containerised consignments with multiple consigners and multiple consignees.
Frontline	An industry participation scheme encouraging industry sectors to report suspicious activity relating to import/export transactions to Customs and Border Protection, in order to assist in the detection of illegal activity.
Full Import Declaration	This declaration is used for the importation of goods into Australia and includes Nature 10, 20, 30 and 20/30. It is entered into the ICS by importers/brokers who use information sourced from commercial invoices to create the import declaration which must be supplied to Customs and Border Protection prior to the goods being cleared.

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Full routing of goods	The country(ies) through which the goods are routed between the country of export and destination.
Function	A high level grouping of related processes within an organisation. Typical functions are importing, exporting, screening and so forth.
Gatekeeper	This is the framework for the Commonwealth's implementation of PKI. It is proposed that any Internet communication with a government agency will comply with the protocols implemented under Gatekeeper
Gatekeeper Strategy	The Commonwealth Government's strategy for online authentication using Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). Established to provide a mechanism for the implementation of PKI technology by agencies, enabling them to choose from a panel of accredited service providers.
Goods	Items that make up a consignment.
Goods Declaration	A statement made in the form prescribed by Customs and Border Protection, by which the persons interested indicate the Customs and Border Protection procedure to be applied to the goods and furnish the particulars which the Customs and Border Protection require to be declared for the application of that procedure.
Goods Delivered Indicator	This indicator is set by the broker at the time of amending a finalised entry.
Goods Owner Party ID	This is the Australian Business Number (ABN) or Customs Client Identifier (CCID) of the owner of the goods on an export declaration. It is required if an agent is lodging the declaration on behalf of the owner. Otherwise the Reporting Party is taken to be the Owner.
Gross Weight	The total weight of a shipment of goods, including their packaging such as crates, pallets etc.
Hazardous substances	Can be a solid, liquid, gas, pure substance (one ingredient) or mixtures of substances. Hazardous substances can harm the health of people exposed to the substance. A hazardous substance is a substance described in the Hazardous Substances Information System.
Idle Export Declaration Number	This describes the situation where an Export Declaration Number has been issued for a consignment, and the Export has not been acquitted within seven days of intended date of export.
Import and Export Duties and Taxes	Customs duties and all other duties, taxes, fees or other charges which are collected on or in connection with the importation or exportation of goods, but not including fees and charges which are limited in amount to the appropriate cost of services rendered.
Import Cargo Report	A report where information submitted by the owner or agent of the cargo relating to goods arriving in Australia.
Import Declaration	See Full Import Declaration
Import Declaration Type	A term used to describe the type of Import Declaration, e.g. Nature 10, Nature 20, Nature 20/30, Nature 30 or a Self Assessed Clearance (SAC) declaration.
Import Duty	Customs duties and all other duties, fees, or other charges which are collected on or in connection with the importation of goods, but not including fees and charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered.

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Import Entry	The entry (computer or documentary), prepared by the importer or his/her broker, bearing arrival details, value, tariff item, rates of duty, total duties payable and identification of the particular goods being imported, which is presented to Customs and Border Protection for import clearance of the goods. Imported goods are required to be entered in one of the following ways: for home consumption, for transshipment or for removal to a place specified in the entry.
Import/Export Permit	Authorisation issued by a competent authority for the importation or exportation of goods subject to restriction.
Importation	The act of bringing or causing any goods to be brought into a Customs and Border Protection territory.
Importer	A party who makes, or on whose behalf a clearing agent or other authorised person makes, an import.
Infringement Notice Guidelines	<p>The Infringement Notice Scheme (INS) applies to a range of strict liability offences in Customs legislation where there is significant risk to the community and revenue. Strict liability refers to an offence where fault does not have to be proved. Customs Regulatory Philosophy serves as the framework within which all our regulatory activities are undertaken. These guidelines should be read in that context.</p> <p>The Guidelines are a public document tabled in the Parliament of Australia. The Guidelines set out the relevant considerations that need to be taken into account before issuing an infringement notice. This ensures that penalties are applied only after careful consideration of all the relevant facts and on a case-by-case basis.</p>
In-transit cargo	Cargo remaining on, or re-stowed on, a ship or aircraft after arrival in Australia and destined for a place outside Australia.
Landed Cost	The total cost which an importer pays to have goods delivered into their premises. This typically includes the costs of the goods, international transport, insurance premium, port charges, Customs duties, delivery charges, bank charges etc.
Licensed Depot	Cargo depot licensed by Customs and Border Protection to store underbond cargo.
Licensing And Permit System (LAPS)	A Customs and Border Protection system used for licensing of warehouse and approved operators.
Lloyds Register	International register of ocean-going ships.
Location	A geographical address where a consignment will exist at any point in time.
Main Manifests	Every vessel or aircraft departing Australia is required to lodge a main manifest to Customs and Border Protection within three working days (not including Sundays and holidays) of departure (refer to s119 of the Customs Act 1901). Industry users can only view and amend manifests that they created. Customs Authority Numbers (CANs) will tally expire when they have either been reported on a sub manifest or a main manifest. The CTO receipt reporting does not affect the expiry of CANs.
Manifest	A document issued by a shipper covering all cargo stated to be in a ship or aircraft for delivery at a particular port or airport.
Manifest line	A manifest line corresponds to a bill of lading or an equivalent document that describes one specific sea cargo consignment.
Manifest Reference Number	A reference number for exports, issued under the EXIT application.

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Master Bill	A Master Bill is an air waybill or a bill of lading issued by a cargo carrier. If the master bill has been issued to a freight forwarder then the freight forwarder would cut a house bill for the goods they have contracted to freight.
Military Cargo	Military Cargo comprises of items that are to be used for military operations exercises and training deployment and are for the use of, are owned by and remain under the control of the Australian Defence Force.
Nett Weight	The weight, or mass, of the goods themselves without any packaging.
Non Carnet Cargo	Goods temporarily imported into Australia under S162 or s162A of the Customs Act 1901 that are not covered by an ATA, FIA/AIT or CPD carnet.
Ocean Bill	A Bill of Lading issued by the shipping company.
Outturns	A sea cargo outturn (SCO) is a report made by a cargo terminal operator (CTO) or stevedore providing information about containerised and non-containerised cargo that they have unloaded from a vessel. A CTO/stevedore or depot operator may engage a third party (bureau) however the legal responsibility for making the report remains with the CTO/stevedore or depot operator, this must be reported electronically.
Outward Manifest	An electronic report issued by a carrier covering all cargo stated to be on a ship or aircraft for export. It can also be known as a cargo report, submanifest or main manifest.
Owner	Includes any person being or holding himself or herself out to be the owner, importer, exporter consignee, agent or person possessed of, or beneficially interested in, or having any control of, or power of disposition over the goods.
Packing List	A document which details the contents, and often dimensions and weight, of each package or container.
Packings	All articles and materials used, or to be used, in the state in which they are imported, to pack, protect, stow or separate goods, excluding packing materials such as straw, paper, glass, wool, shavings etc, when imported in bulk. Containers and pallets are also excluded.
Personal Effects Indicator	Refers to a data requirement on the Cargo Report that requires the party providing the cargo report to indicate whether the goods constitute personal effects.
Pillage	Items that have been stolen, pilfered or pillaged from that recorded on an original cargo document.
Point of Delivery	Point at which cargo is released from Customs and Border Protection Control.
Port Code	The UNLocode designating a place where craft crossing a border are required to arrive at or depart from. The UNLocodes comprise a two character country code (AU for Australia) followed by a three character port code (SYD for Sydney).
Post Entry	An amendment to a finalised entry that may result in additional duty or sales tax being collected by Customs and Border Protection.
Post Examination	Post Examination refers to all physical examination, including use of detector dogs and x-ray, of mail articles under the PBS target.

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Post Export Amendment	An amendment made to an export declaration or cargo report (ED or ECR) after the date the goods in question have been reported.
Post Import Permission Scheme	This Scheme, which came into effect on 12 January 2009, allows importers to seek permission to import certain goods after they have arrived in Australia. The classes of goods to which the Scheme applies are specified in the Customs Regulations 1926. The PIP Scheme can be applied, as long as the goods were not concealed when they were imported.
Pre-defined report	A report whose content and structure are predefined. That is, the content and other properties of the report are known and have been defined prior the time of the request.
Prescribed Goods Regulations	The warehouse operator must report electronically to Customs and Border Protection to ensure these details are correct and that an authority to deal exists for those goods. The operator must also notify the report the next intended destination of the goods. If prescribed goods are released from the warehouse for export and for some reason returned to the warehouse, the warehouse operator must notify Customs and Border Protection electronically that the goods have been returned.
Prescribed Place for Export	A place prescribed under Regulation 23 of the Customs Regulations 1926 for the reception or manufacture of goods for export.
Preservation	Ensuring that the goods are not defaced, damaged or destroyed but maintained in the original condition in which they were found.
Profile Flags	A limited list of parameters for evaluating the risk of a cargo transaction made available to importers, exporters and cargo handlers.
Prohibited Goods	Prohibited Goods are those goods that are cannot be imported or exported by law without a permit.
Quarantine	Quarantine controls seek to preserve Australia's freedom from many of the world's worst diseases (human, animal, and plant) and pests (animal and plants). Thus, consideration of Federal quarantine legislation is also a significant component of Customs and Border Protection officers' duties.
Reference files	Files containing client and system information which is accessed by many applications. This may include lists of established generic information such as tariff codes, port codes, country codes, exchange rates etc, which are commonly used in the reporting of cargo.
Reference table	Lists of established, generic information, such as tariff codes, port codes, country codes, exchange rates, which is commonly used in reporting of cargo.
Refund	Under certain circumstances governed by legislation, duty that has been paid on a particular good is returned to the payer.
Release	Action taken by Customs and Border Protection to permit goods undergoing clearance to be placed at the disposal of the persons concerned.
Reportable Documents Indicator	An indicator on a cargo report used for consignments which meet the description of reportable document, which are document that consist entirely of documents of low commercial value.
Reporting (i)	Refers to the act of an Authorised User (Industry) providing information on an export cargo movement activity to Customs and Border Protection.



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Reporting (ii)	Refers to the generation of information, based on research, in accordance with set parameters to generate a physical data output for Authorised Users (Customs and Border Protection, industry and other Govt Agencies).
Reporting Party	The Reporting Party is determined from the Message Owner and as such may not be the Party that actually reported the message. The Reporting Party is the actual Party responsible for a message.
Reporting Party ID	This is the Australian Business Number (ABN) or Customs Client Identifier (CCID) of the party communicating a report to Customs and Border Protection in the ICS.
Request for Cargo Release	RCR – a request for cargo release identifies cargo that an accredited client requires to be released. The RCR can be reported interactively via the Internet or by EDI. ALL cargo reported within an RCR must arrive on the same conveyance and be discharged.
Responsible Party ID	This the Australian Business Number (ABN) or Customs Client Identifier (CCID) of the party legally responsible for the content and timeliness of a document lodged in the ICS.
Revenue	Money that is collect on behalf of the Commonwealth.
Revoked	The authority to deal with the goods has been revoked by Customs and Border Protection under s116 (1) of the Customs Act 1901. This status is applied automatically by the ICS when the goods have not been exported within 30 days of the intended date of export. A revoked authority to deal cannot be reinstated – the exporter must withdraw the EDN within seven days after it is revoked as required by section 116 of the Act.
Rules of Origin	Specific provisions, developed from principles established by national legislation or international agreements applied by a country to determine the origin of goods.
Sea Cargo Outturn Reports	A Sea Cargo Outturn (SCO) is used to report details of bulk and break bulk sea cargo that has arrived in Australia and has been discharged from a vessel. An SCO is also used to report details of all sea cargo that has moved underbond to a section s77G premises. The discharge of containerised cargo is reported to Customs and Border Protection on a Progressive Discharge Report (PDR).
Sea Cargo Reports	A Sea Cargo Report (SCR) is a report of all cargo that a cargo reporter has arranged to be carried to, or through, Australia. This means that in addition to reporting cargo that is to be discharged in Australia, transit cargo (cargo not being discharged in Australia) must also be reported on an SCR. An SCR is made by the cargo reporter who arranged the transport of the cargo to Australia. An SCR must be lodged with Customs and Border Protection not less than 48 hours prior to the arrival of the carrying vessel at its first Australian port. Shorter reporting times may be prescribed in the Customs Regulations 1926 for voyages of less than 48 hours' duration.
Section 162	Section 162 of the Customs Act 1901 (the Act) provides that where certain goods are imported and the importer intends to export those goods, the Collector may grant the importer permission to take delivery of those goods upon giving a security or undertaking for the payment of duty, goods and services tax (GST) and/or luxury car tax (LCT) payable on those goods.
Seizure	Physical taking into possession of goods now owned by the Crown as a result of forfeiture, or goods that an authorised person believes on reasonable grounds to be forfeited goods.

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Self Assessed Clearance	Self Assessed Clearance (SAC) Declarations are used to clear goods with a value of less than AUD\$1000, from Customs and Border Protection control. Customs and Border Protection requires SACs to be submitted into the Integrated Cargo System (ICS).
Short Landed	A line of cargo discharged and outturned where the actual content is found to be less than the content reported as loaded.
Slot Charterer	A slot charterer is a shipping company that hires some space on a shipping vessel for their cargo. They are responsible for getting clearances for their cargo but are not responsible for obtaining Port and vessel clearances, payment of fees and levies etc.
Smuggling	Customs and Border Protection offence consisting in the movement of goods across a Customs and Border Protection frontier in any clandestine manner, thereby evading Customs and Border Protection control.
Stakeholder	A person who has an interest in an existing or new information system. A stakeholder is someone involved in the development of a system, in the use of a system or someone who has authority over the parts of the organisation affected by the system.
Status	State of progress of a consignment through the cargo clearance process.
Stevedore	An organisation/company that is responsible for the loading and unloading of ships on behalf of shipping companies.
Store and Forward	Basis for electronic data interchange – communication formats in this group may include; EDI, e-mail, and file transfer.
Stores	Goods intended for consumption by the passengers and the crew on board vessels, aircraft or trains whether or not sold; Goods necessary for the operation and maintenance of vessels, aircraft or trains, including fuel, lubricants but excluding spare parts and equipment; and Goods for sale to the passengers and the crew of vessels and aircraft with a view to being landed.
Sub Manifests	Sub Manifests Slot sub manifests (sea cargo only) are used by slot charterers to report the goods that they are responsible for to the carrier of a vessel (ie, when a shipping company leases space on a vessel to different reporting parties). Slot sub manifests can be lodged after the goods have departed, but they must be lodged prior to the main manifest. Industry users can only view and amend sub manifests that they created. Consolidation sub manifests must be submitted to Customs and Border Protection when multiple consignments are to be consolidated. The Integrated Cargo System (ICS) will then provide a Consolidation Reference Number (CRN).
Supplier	A party who provides, by way of trade, goods or services.
Surplus	A line of cargo discharged and outturned where the actual content is found to be more than the content reported as loaded. This may be either surplus packages or an entire surplus consignment.
Surplus Cargo	Goods that are landed but are not identified in a manifest or AWB.
Tally	Also referred to as a 'count'. Describes the purpose relating the maintenance of a 'running tally' of the number of packages/containers reported as exported on a Cargo Report and comparing this with the number of packages/containers declared for export on an EDN.
Tariff Classification of Goods	Determination of the tariff subheading in a tariff nomenclature under which particular goods should be classified.

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Tariff Concession Order	Orders granted under the Tariff Concession System to enable concessional importation of goods into Australia where no substitutable goods are produced.
Tariff Description	Description of an article or product in accordance with the terminology used in the tariff nomenclature.
Tariff Export Concession Scheme	This scheme allows importation without payment of duty or sales tax when the goods are intended for export. It replaces the previous ByLaw for Export.
Temporary Import	A term used to describe the importation into Australia of goods that are intended to be re-exported again within an approved time.
Temporary Storage of Goods	Storing of goods under Customs and Border Protection control in premises and enclosed or unenclosed spaces specified by the Customs and Border Protection (temporary stores) pending lodgement of the Goods declaration.
Terminal	A place where cargo is loaded for exportation or unloaded for importation.
Transshipment	Cargo destined for a place outside Australia that is discharged at an Australian port for loading onto another ship or aircraft for export.
Transshipment Number	A transshipment number generated for shipments that have been identified as having an overseas destination, and therefore, only in transit through Australia.
Transit Cargo	Cargo destined for a place outside Australia that remains on, or is re-stowed on, a ship or aircraft after arrival in Australia.
Underbond	The movement of cargo which is subject to Customs and Border Protection control.
Underbond goods	Goods on which excise or Customs duty is payable but has not been paid.
Unique Consignment Reference Number	A unique reference of a consignment used for identification purposes in documents and messages exchanged between parties in international trade.
Vessel	A generic term for an ocean faring form of transport.
Voided	Voided is the term traditionally used for Tariff Advices that have been revoked. In recent times, it was considered that “voided” may be an unclear term to use and “cancelled” was used in its place in some documents. Voided, cancelled and revoked all refer to the same processes of cancelling a tariff advice so that it may not be used.
Warehouse	A place licensed under s79 of the Customs Act 1901. A warehouse is used for long term storage of goods (including packaging, processing or trading) under Customs and Border Protection control until such time as they are required to be entered for home consumption on a N30 import declaration.
Warehouse Establishment ID	The identifier issued by Customs and Border Protection to an approved/licensed premises for loading/unloading/storage of goods under Customs and Border Protection control until clearance is issued.

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION - UNCLASSIFIED**

<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
Warehouse Release Notices	The movement of prescribed warehoused goods for export must be reported to Customs and Border Protection at each stage of the export cycle (refer to s99 and s102A of the Customs Act 1901). Warehouse release notices must be lodged before prescribed warehoused goods are taken from a warehouse to a depot for consolidation, or a port/airport for export. An export declaration must be lodged for the goods before a warehouse release notice can be lodged. Industry users can only view and amend notices that they have created.
Withdrawn	A term where an Export Declaration has been successfully withdrawn by the exporter (or agent) before the goods have been exported, consistent with Section 119A of the Customs Act 1901. Section 119B of the Customs Act 1901 specifies that when an Export Declaration has been withdrawn, there is no authority to deal with the goods and the status cannot be changed.
Workarounds	A number of non-critical incidents exist in the ICS. Where necessary, Customs and Border Protection has developed a 'workaround' to ensure cargo continues to flow smoothly. The following documents outline the workarounds that will impact the reporting and declaring of import cargo through the ICS.

### 3. Customs and Border Protection Forms - Cargo

<b>Form Number</b>	<b>Form Name</b>
B1023	Notice of Seizure to Objector
B1024	Notice of Seizure to designated Owner
B1028	Notice of Consent to Forfeit Goods
B144	Claim for Return of Goods Seized
B200	Permission to move Postal Items subject to the Customs and Border Protection control
B206	Certificate – Item 13 Goods
B228	Notice to Produce Documents Under Contingency
B293	Application for the approval of goods as determined manufactured raw materials
B294	Request for revocation of a determined manufactured raw material
B295	Submission objecting to the granting of a determined manufactured raw material
B300	Application for a Customs and Border Protection depot license
B301	Consent to obtain information
B315	Consent for exercise of export examination powers
B246	Delivery advice
B357	Statement for vehicle imported by a passenger information report
B409	Application for allocation of Customs and Border Protection identification number
B471	Notification of seizure to importer
B472	Notification of seizure to objector
B474	Notification of seizure attachment to the schedule
B511	Seizure notice
B513	Significant Detection Alert
B523	Seaports – Immigration clearance advice
B534	Unaccompanied effects statement

**CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION - UNCLASSIFIED**

<b>Terms represented</b>	<b>Definition or Explanation</b>
B571	Control Permit for Craft to operate in Australian waters
B596	Claim for payment
B651	Notice to product documents – s71DA
B652	Notice to product documents – s71DL
B752	Report of infringement
B760	Refund query advice
B763	Security to the Customs and Border Protection
B786	Movement application for excisable goods single transaction
B921	Ports of call and ports of loading list
B961	Request for additional information – export declarations
B1015	Warehouse License
Form 1	Ship's inward cargo report
Form 4	Ship's inward cargo adjustment report
Form 40	Application for clearance and guarantee to pay duty
RGP	Restricted goods permit