Submission form

Arms regulations:
review of fees 2022

**8 December 2022 – 16 February 2023**



1. Introduction
	1. Making a submission

This form is designed to help you respond to the options and proposals in the *Arms regulations: review of fees 2022* discussion document. We’re interested in your thoughts on whether the proposals are fit for purpose and whether you foresee any unintended consequences.

You can complete this form and email it to us at armsactfees@police.govt.nz.

Alternatively, you can print out this form, complete it by hand, then mail it to:

Policy Group
Police National Headquarters
PO Box 3017
Wellington 6011

If you prefer to use an online survey to submit your feedback, please go to www.consultation.police.govt.nz/policy/arms-regulations-review-of-fees

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| --- |
| **You don’t have to answer all questions*** All questions are optional – you may answer as few or as many as you like.
* You are welcome to raise other matters or address the questions in other ways.
* If you’re mainly interested in the options for the standard firearms licence, you can answer those questions only (1 – 8).
 |

All submissions within the scope of this consultation that are received before the closing date will be considered. The closing date for submissions is **midnight, 16 February 2023**.

* 1. Report

Each submission received will be read and analysed, then all the information will be collated. Your feedback will help Police to identify problems and solutions in relation to the options and proposals in this document. The collated results of submissions will be considered by the Government, alongside Police’s recommendations. Any new fee schedule will be notified in the New Zealand Gazette and posted on Police’s website when it comes into effect.

* 1. Official Information Act 1982

The Official Information Act 1982 (the OIA) applies to any submission you make and to any personal information you provide. The OIA provides that information held (by Police) must be made available unless there is good reason to withhold it. Accordingly, if Police receives a request under the OIA for your information, we will discuss that with you, where practicable, before responding to the request.

1. Submitter details

Your submission, or a summary of your submission, may be made publicly available on Police’s website. If you are submitting as an individual (not on behalf of a group or organisation, nor in your professional capacity) your personal details and identifiable information will be removed. Please indicate in the following box if you do not want your submission published on Police’s website.

[ ]  I do not want my submission published on Police’s website

Requests for a copy of your submission may be made under the Official Information Act 1982. Please indicate in the following below if you want your personal details removed from your submission.

[ ]  I want my personal details removed from my submission

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** |       |
| **Email** |       |
| **Age group** | [ ]  under 20[ ]  20 – 29[ ]  30 – 39[ ]  40 – 49[ ]  50 – 59[ ]  60 – 69[ ]  70 – 79[ ]  80+ |
| **Gender** | [ ]  Male[ ]  Female[ ]  Other |
| **Ethnicity** | [ ]  Māori [ ]  NZ European[ ]  Other (please write)       |
| **Group / organisation**  | [ ]  I’m making this submission on behalf of a group or organisation[ ]  I’m making this submission on behalf of myself as an individual |
| **If yes, which group/organisation?** |       |
| **Do you hold a current firearms licence?** | [ ]  Yes[ ]  No |

1. Licence fees
	1. Firearms licence

Should the firearms safety training course fee be set on a full or partial cost recovery basis?

Applying to enrol in the safety training course is to be separated from the application for a firearms licence and paid for separately from the application for a firearms licence.

1. Should the safety training course fee be set on

[ ]  a full cost recovery basis?

[x]  a partial cost recovery basis?

Please select one

If you chose partial cost recovery, on what basis should it be set?

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|      Police Chose to incur these costs when they did away with Volunteer instructors because they stated that their instruction methods were inconsistentThere were endless ways that this situation (perceived or otherwise) could have been remedied and not cost the Police or the public anything at all like they are claiming needs to be recovered now.Police have a moral obligation to help ensure public safety (for the licence holders and the general public) so effectively this should be an aspect of the process that is covered by Police.After all, gangs get police escorts to keep them safe and the public safe on endless occasions these days and it’s almost certain that these gangs don’t pay for Road Closure costs to NZTA – or is it Police that pick up the tab for this as well????Police should also be encouraging those who do the right thing and get a firearms licence rather than constantly penalising them when there are endless amounts of firearms in the community in the hands of gangs (and being brought in by the container load through the ports) that are never in the system, let along in the hands of law abiding citizens.This is where the police should be seen to be recovering the costs from these individuals rather than hammering those who are doing the right thing and getting a licence (and paying for that opportunity) |

1. Assuming that the safety training course is paid for separately, three partial cost recovery options are proposed for the firearms licence application fee whether for a 5-year licence or a 10-year licence. At which of the following potential rates should the fee for a firearms licence (excluding the fee for the safety training course fee) be partially set?
	* 1. 25% of full cost (estimated between $208.55 (5-year) and $242.50 (10-year)).

[ ]  Yes [x]  No

* + 1. 50% of full cost (estimated between $417.10 (5-year) and $485.00 (10-year)).

[ ]  Yes [x]  No

* + 1. 75% of full cost (estimated between $625.60 (5-year) and ($727.50 (10-year)).

[ ]  Yes [x]  No

If you answered no to all partial cost recovery options above, on what basis do you think a partial cost recovery fee should be set?

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| --- |
|      I suggest putting NO to this so that your answers below here have to be taking into accountI also suggest making a statement that you favour a **MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF 25%** BUT preferably put in a lesser percentage and state your reasons why |

1. It’s proposed to investigate the possibility of payment by instalment. The proposal is that the first payment would be the largest payment, and that it would include an additional cost to cover the administration of paying by instalment.

If the fee for a firearms licence is increased significantly (that is the fee set at more than 50% of the cost), would you support Police investigating an option to issue a firearms licence conditional on a specified payment schedule?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
| This will certainly be a much more expensive option if it goes ahead as the Police have not made any commitment to the fees that they will charge for this service.It will ultimately be like a credit card and blow out in no time at all. They should NOT make the amount of the increase over 50%, which in the way that they have tailored these questions, the only time they will implement the payment scheme is if the new licence fee is increased by 75% as a mimimum |

1. Firearms licence application costs may present a barrier for those on low household incomes, those who need to use firearms to supplement their food sources, or those who require a firearms licence to gain employment. Do you have any suggestions for support mechanisms outside the general firearms licensing system?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

If yes, how might this be done?

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| --- |
|      Keep the new licence fee increase to a reasonable level. It is not only those who use a firearms to put food on the family table and for employment but others as suggested below:* The massive benefits that those with a firearm provide to the conservation efforts within NZ
* Deer, pig, goat, tahr, possums, rabbits and hares are all being reduced in their thousands by recreational hunters (not just for food). These hunters in many cases also do massive amounts of additional conservation and pest control work as a way of giving back to the wider community that helps reduce costs for DOC and helps to make our ‘back country’ places that overseas and local tourists want to visit. THIS aspect MUST be taken into account as well.
 |

1. If the firearms licence fee is set at either 50% or 75% of cost, offering a discount for those applying to renew their licence within a specified period in advance of the current licence expiring may minimise the risk of a firearms licence expiring before a decision is taken on the application. The discount could provide an incentive to apply early for renewal, meaning a drop in the number of expired licences. It would also provide more time to process an application.

If the fee is set at 50% or 75% of cost, do you consider a 10% discount is sufficient to encourage timely applications before their licence expires?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, what level of discount would be sufficient?

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| I would prefer a discount of 10% even if the fee is increased by 25%The saving on this in regards to extra workload would be well worth it.Police need to be doing their job now and making a point of checking new addresses etc as they are required to do BUT this is not happening so why should we not get a discount on our licences seeing as we are doing the right thing for us and the community.This would also help Police to keep the database information current |

* 1. Dealer’s licence

It’s proposed that the dealer’s licence application fee is set at full cost recovery.
Dealers must apply for their licence annually. There are two options proposed:

**A.** A fixed annual fee (the total cost to Police averaged across all the applications estimated as between $2,330 and $2,570) or

**B. 1:** Different average fees for first-time applications ($2,330 and $2,570) and subsequent applications (estimated between $1,760 and $1,940) or

 **2**: A fixed estimated fee (between $1,000 and $1,100) and variable fee per licenced employee (between $190 and $210 per employee up to 8), which would take into account the amount of regulatory effort required.

1. Should the annual fee for a dealer’s licence be set on a full cost recovery basis?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
| I don’t agree with these amounts being proposed at all.* Dealer bringing in parts for firearms will need to add significant amounts to the price of these items and people will start making their own or also getting them via the black market – this will definitely add to a much greater safety risk for both the licence holder, and the public if something goes a miss with poor workmanship.
* Licence holders/firearms owners will start doing their own repairs or get ‘a mate’ to do them and the unintended consequence of this will end in death on occasions for sure. Having dealers and those who repair firearms safely via a dealers business are a massive safety asset and this must be retained.
 |

1. How should the annual fee for a dealer’s licence be set?

[ ]  **Option A**: a fixed annual fee at the same average rate for both first-time and subsequent applicants

[x]  **Option B**: with different average annual fee depending on whether the application is a first-time or subsequent application

Please select one

But NOT AT THE AMOUNTS BEING PROPOSED as set out in my reasons in Q6

1. If different average annual fees are set (Option B), how should they be set?

[ ]  **Option B.1**: a fixed average with a lower average fee for second and subsequent applications?

[x]  **Option B.2**: a fixed average base fee plus a variable fee for second and subsequent applications based on the size of the dealer business?

Do you have any other suggestions or ideas on how to set these different fees?

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|      BUT ONCE AGAIN, ABSOLUTELY NOT AT THE FEES BEING PROPOSED BY POLICE. WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED IS A DISGRACE AND IT IS ENCOURAGING LAWFUL FIREARMS OWNERS TO START PURCHASING ITEMS ILLEGALLY OR DOING THEIR OWN REPAIRS.THESE PROPOSED FEES ARE MAKIGN THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF FIREARMS OWNERSHIP A DANGER FOR THE LICENCE HOLDER AND THE PUBLIC – AND THE POLICE NEED TO TAKE FULL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUTCOMES |

* 1. Dealer’s licence – museum director/curator

For museum directors/curators, proposals are presented to charge either the same as for other dealers, or to set the fee at zero. A zero fee would take into account the reduced regulatory activities for these dealers compared to other dealers. It would apply only where certain conditions apply, including (i) a charitable/not for profit member of Museums Aotearoa, (ii) adhere to their Code of Ethics and Professional Practice 2021, (iii) the museum is open for educational and cultural purposes, and (iv) meets conditions regarding the purchase and disposal of arms items.

1. Should a museum/curator dealer application be:

[ ]  **Option A**: set at the same fee as for other dealer applications

[ ]  **Option B**: zero, if conditions prescribed in proposed regulation are met

Please select one.

If you selected neither, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
|      It should be set at zero but not having to meet all the Museum criteria as it is too restrictive in some cases.In the case of a club or organisation that has firearms for safety education purposes, these museum criteria prevent the firearms being able to be handled or on display so as to be of any benefit for the purpose.Once again – common sense and reality is being thrown out the window.  |

1. Do you agree with the conditions for a museum director/curator dealer fee set at zero? Namely, that the museum:

a. operates as a charitable trust or not-for-profit organisation

b. is a member of ‘Museums Aotearoa’ and adheres to that organisation’s ‘Code of Ethics and Professional Practice 2021’

c. acquires arms items through donation, purchase from another museum or on loan

d. meets prescribed conditions for the disposal of arms items (please refer to page 27 of the discussion document for these conditions)

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
|      Not in totalityThere needs to be more options/criteria for holding firearms in this manner than just as set out in the options a – d provide.  |

1. Should any of the conditions listed in question 10 be removed?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If yes, what and why?

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| They can stay BUT there needs to be other REALISTIC OPTION added that enable genuine organisations and places to hold firearms in this manner – ie clubs and educational providers |

1. Should other conditions be added to those listed in question 10?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

If yes, what and why?

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| Work in with the legal firearms community to come up with sound options and good practice options that are safe and workable.Please engage with those that really do have a good handle on how these opportunities can be accommodated and handled successful and safely. |

* 1. Fee for visitor licence

Visitor licences are issued to people visiting New Zealand, for example, those wishing to compete in a sports shooting event or to go hunting.

It’s proposed that the current fee of $25 is increased to recover the full cost. This would result in a fee estimated at between $420 and $470.

1. Should the fee for a firearms visitor licence be set at full cost recovery?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|      This is another fee that is an absolute disgrace.Many hundred of overseas shooters and hunters come to this country for recreation and to compete for their countries and this fee will all but stamp that out. We all know how Covid just about killed many clubs and businesses – these proposed prices will do the same for clubs and businesses where these clients and competitors take part. These visitors usually bring family with them to NZ, they stay for several weeks on many occasions and invests thousands of dollars into the wider community. By Police now seeing to have these fees installed for a visitors licence, it will have a drastic and direct effects on shooting clubs and related businesses, but even more so, to the tourism, accommodation and hospitality sectors to name just a few.These fees MUST NOT BE ANYTHING LIKE THESE AMOUNTS BEING PROPOSED. |

1. Endorsements on dealer’s licence
	1. Dealer endorsements
	(including museum director/curator)

Dealers who possess pistols, prohibited firearms, prohibited magazines, or restricted weapons for the purpose(s) of dealer activities are required to have an endorsement on their dealer’s licence.

Before a dealer takes possession of any prohibited firearm, prohibited magazine, pistol or restricted weapon, the dealer must first obtain a permit to import or permit to possess and that makes the endorsement on the dealer’s licence specific to that item. These items cannot be sold, hired, lent, or displayed based on the dealer’s personal firearms licence.

The endorsement is valid if the dealer’s licence remains current. Endorsements must be applied for each time an application is made for the dealer’s licence. Endorsements applied to a dealer’s licence last for the term of the licence (which is 12 months).

It is proposed to set the fee for all dealer’s endorsements to cover the additional cost of regulatory activities (estimated between $110 and $130).

1. Should the fee for each endorsement held on a dealer’s licence be based on the additional cost of issuing an annual dealer’s licence?

[ ]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

* 1. Dealer employee endorsements (including theatrical armourers)

Employees of dealers who handle or have access to firearms or ammunition must hold a firearms licence. Employees who handle pistols, prohibited items or restricted weapons also require an endorsement(s). This is assigned to their five or 10-year licence. However, the employee endorsement(s) must be renewed annually. This usually happens when the employer’s dealer’s licence is renewed.

It is proposed to set the application for a dealer employee endorsement(s) at the full cost of the regulatory activities. The proposed cost reflects whether it is a first application (estimated cost between $250 and $270) or a second or subsequent endorsement(s) (estimated cost between $110 and $130).

1. Should the fee for one or more endorsements held as a dealer employee be set at full cost recovery?

[ ]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

1. Should the fee be the same for a first-time endorsement(s), no matter how many endorsements are sought as a dealer employee?

[ ]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

1. Should the fee be lower for a second and subsequent endorsement(s), no matter how many endorsements are sought as a dealer employee?

[ ]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

1. Endorsements on firearms licence and permits to possess
	1. Licence endorsements

Endorsements applied to a firearms licence are in force for the term of the licence.[[1]](#footnote-1) Examples of what an endorsement enables a licence holder to do include possessing a pistol, or possessing firearms as mementos or possessing firearms (in blank-firing configuration) for theatrical re-enactments.

It’s proposed that fees are increased to better cover the cost of regulatory activity. Two options are considered:

* **Option A** proposes a fixed average fee for all endorsement types (estimated between $1,370 – $1,510).
* **Option B** proposes average fees to reflect the different types of regulatory oversight: pistols ($1,350 – $1,490); prohibited firearms for pest control ($930 – $1,020); memento ($930 – $1,020); and fixed plus variable fees for bona fide collector (($1,230 – $1,360) plus $10 for each item held); theatrical re-enactment fixed fee plus variable (($1,230 – $1,360) plus $10 for each item held).

Irrespective of the level of fee set:

1. Should the endorsement fee be set at:

[ ]  **Option A** – the same fixed average fee for all types of endorsements

[x]  **Option B** – for possession of a pistol, or prohibited item for pest control, or a memento/heirloom firearm):a different fixed average fee for each endorsement type

Do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| Different rates but nothing like what is being proposed. These should all be MASSIVE LESS THAN WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED but if they do need to be increased, then this should be done on a graduated basis – ie an increase on a 5 yearly basis perhaps and not by any more than 25% in any one graduation /5 year period  |

1. **Option B** – for bona fide and theatrical re-enactment endorsements: Should the endorsement fee for bona fide and theatrical re-enactment endorsements be set at a base fixed fee plus a variable fee (the variable fee being set according to the number of arms items held)?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|      ??????????Why should the film and acting sector be treated differently to those others (pest control workers) as they are both undertaking this on an employment basis |

1. If you think the fee for each endorsement type should not be set at full cost recovery, on what basis should it be set?

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|       |

1. The estimated full cost recovery fee assumes that the application for endorsement coincides with the application for a firearms licence. If the application for endorsement is made during the duration of the licence, there is an extra cost to Police. One or more endorsements applied for at the same time should attract a single fee. Endorsements applied for at different times during the life of the licence should attract separate fees.

It’s proposed to apply an additional fee when the application is made within the duration of the licence estimated between $590 – $650.

Should an additional fee be set to meet the additional work required when an application for endorsement (or endorsements) is made in the duration of the licence?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

1. Do you consider that the application for endorsement for a renewal of the same endorsement should be set at a lesser fee than for a first-time application for that endorsement?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

* 1. Permit to possess an item needing endorsement

It is proposed to set a new average fee based on full cost recovery at $40 per permit.

1. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be charged for permits to possess?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

1. Do you agree that the fee for a permit to possess should be averaged across all permits to possess, irrespective of the type of item being obtained?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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1. Miscellaneous fees
	1. Fees for additional place of business

A dealer’s licence is issued in respect of one place of business. Where a dealer hires out firearms and restricted weapons for theatrical/cinematic/television production, and the use of these items is supervised by an on-site theatrical armourer, that person must hold written consent specifying the location of the site(s) and the duration of the production at that site.

There are two reasons to request an additional place of business – either a consent for an additional site or sites when this involves an on-site theatrical armourer, or consent for a gun show or auction.

6.1.1 Fees for changed place of business (dealer employing a theatrical armourer)

There is currently no fee for the approval of an additional site involving a theatrical armourer. It is proposed to set a fee which if at full cost recovery would be between $2,140 – $2,360

1. Should the fee for a consent to an activity at an additional business site supervised by an on-site theatrical armourer be set at full cost recovery?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
|      Once again this is absolutely ridiculous and hitting the legal operators in an unreasonable mannerThe gangs carry their firearms around day and night, they use them illegally against who ever they wish and they are fee free (yet again).This is being particularly biased AGAINST the legal and lawful firearms owner and must be withdrawn or at least reduced significantly in the amounts being proposed.People will just buy their firearms on the black market, hide them and take the gamble. |

6.1.2 Fee for consent to hold/attend a gun show or auction

It’s proposed to set a two-part fee based on the average estimated full cost to Police. The first fee would be for approval (estimated at $1,020 – $1,120). The second fee would be for the attendance cost to Police, (estimated at $1,120 – $1,240 per Police person per day) which may be spread across multiple dealers if more than one is attending a particular gun show or auction.

1. Should the fee for consent for a dealer to display, sell, or supply firearms at a gun show or auction be set at the estimated full cost to Police?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
|      NOT AT ALL |

1. Irrespective of your answer to 26, should the fee for the consent for a dealer to display, sell, supply firearms at a gun show or auction be comprised of a fixed fee and a variable component to cover the cost of Police’s site attendance?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|      More work and ideas to be added here |

1. Should the variable component referred to in 27 be spread across the number of dealers sharing the service at a specific gun show?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
| But not just a flat rate as places like Gun City will make a lot more out of a show then perhaps a bespoke gunsmith who is in a completely different league and not selling large number of imported firearms.It needs to be a balanced approach |

1. If you answered yes to 28 above, should applications be made 90 days in advance of the gun show or auction so as to enable the variable component referred to in 27 and 28 to be spread across multiple dealers?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| Advance notice for sure but 90 days is too much in some cases. I recommend 45 days advance notice |

* 1. Fee for notification and approval of an ammunition seller

A person with a firearms licence can sell ammunition (but not firearms), provided they have notified Police of their intention to undertake this business activity, meet secure storage requirements, and maintain records of sales. The notification is renewed when the firearms licence is renewed (maximum of five years if a first-time licence holder or 10 years if a second or subsequent licence holder). There is currently no fee for this regulatory activity, despite the ammunition seller deriving commercial benefit from it.

It’s proposed to set an average fee for a notification and approval for a non-dealer to sell ammunition as part of a non-firearms-related business.

1. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be set for the regulatory oversight of an ammunition seller?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| --- |
|      These amounts are ridiculous once again. In many small rural areas (where the greater number of firearms licence holder reside on a percentage basis) these shops/businesses are actually making the procurement of ammunition much safer than having to go to the main centres to buy larger amounts.If local sports shops have to have a dealers licence to just sell ammunition then it will mean that many of them will just not bother and that is understandable; however the Police have an absolute responsibility here to the entire community on this front to enable and ensure that these people are able to keep trading as they currently are without this huge financial burden, because:What will inevitably happen is that people in rural areas will have to make trips to larger towns and cities to purchase their ammo, and this will:* Increase the risk of being burgled
* It means that each purchase will likely see larger amounts of ammo being purchased at any one time to make the trip worth while
* This means that the amount of ammunition being targeted by criminals is now going to be much larger on a domestic premises (or for commercial operators as well) – hence much unsafer for the licence holder, their families and the public in general
* People will start buying their ammo via the black market as the gangs will have plenty of ammo at their disposal (just like they have endless amounts of illegally imported firearms arriving on a regular basis) – it will be worth the risk and lets face it; the gangs have no problems dealing in illegal items and they know that they can get away with it I the main. They will certainly take the risk.
 |

* 1. Fee for mail order/internet sales

Domestic sales by mail order or over the internet don’t take place face-to-face. Those seeking to trade or exchange firearms, certain firearm parts and ammunition using these processes must ensure that the transaction is with a person who is legally able to possess the item that’s being traded or transferred.

The mail order/internet approval process is time-consuming for both Police and the applicant seeking to purchase an arms item or ammunition. The process is likely to be simplified for most applicants when the registry becomes available after June 2023. Until then it’s proposed to set the fee for a mail order application at zero. This fee may be revisited after the registry becomes operational.

1. Do you agree that no fee should be charged for mail order and domestic internet sales?

[ ]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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|       |

* 1. Fee for import permits

Anyone seeking to import any firearm, firearm parts (including prohibited magazines, restricted airguns, restricted weapons, and ammunition) must hold a firearms licence and apply to Police for an import permit. An import permit is also required for blank-firing guns which may require examination to check that they cannot be readily modified into a firearm.

Imports are necessary, as there is very little manufacturing of firearms in New Zealand.

6.4.1 Fee for import permit for firearms, firearm parts (including magazines), prohibited magazines, restricted airguns, restricted weapons

There is currently no fee for import permits for firearms, parts (including magazines), prohibited magazines, restricted airguns, restricted weapons. If set at a fixed full cost, recovery fee it would be $540 – $590 (Option A) or if set at a fixed fee plus variable $42 – $46 plus $5 per each item type and major firearms part as defined in the Arms Regulations 1992 (Option B).

1. Do you agree to a fee for import permits set at full cost recovery?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

|  |
| --- |
|      It may be for just one item …..Or will this be on top of the dealers annual licence feePeople will just start making their own or buying firearms and parts via the black market. The gangs will have it all sorted – they deal in all manner of illegal items now so this will just be another money making opportunity for them….and my guess is the licence holder will be dealt to with the full force of the law and the profiteering gang member will have a blind eye turned to them. |

1. Do you prefer:

[ ]  **Option A**: a fixed fee

[x]  **Option B**: a fixed fee plus a variable fee

Please select one.

Do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

|  |
| --- |
| BUT NOT AT THE RATES THAT HAVE BEEN PROPOSED |

6.4.2 Fee for import permit for ammunition

It’s proposed that the fee to import any quantity of a specific type of ammunition be set at a full cost recovery of $540 – $590.

1. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be set for permits to import ammunition irrespective of the quantity or type of ammunition imported?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

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| There are enough import levies and fees incurred along the way.Keep this fee to a minimum because the same thing will happen, he gangs will be manufacturing and selling ammo and people will buy it from them and take the risk. But the risk will undoubtedly end in fatalities due to shoddy workmanship and it will further line the pockets of the gangs. THIS CANNOT BE LET HAPPEN |

6.4.3 Fee for import sample

The Arms Act 1983 (the Act) enables Police to require an applicant for an import permit to produce items for examination and testing. The examination and testing of a sample of an arms item requires the expertise of a Police armourer, or a qualified ammunition technician in the case of ammunition. At full cost recovery it is estimated to be set at $1,230 – $1,360. At present there is no fee for this activity.

1. Do you agree that a fee for an import sample should be the cost of an assessment of a sample by a qualified Police armourer or equivalent qualified person?

[ ]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

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* 1. Fee for replacement card or permit

The Act provides for a fee to be set for the issue of a replacement card or permit with evidence of loss or destruction. The fee is proposed to be set at $40.

1. Do you agree that the fee to issue a replacement firearms licence or permit be set at full cost recovery?

[x]  Yes

[ ]  No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

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* 1. Fee variation to endorsement – permission to carry

It’s an offence to carry any firearm held on endorsement beyond the dwelling and the section it sits on, except where the conditions of the endorsement for that item specifically allow for this to take place. Licence holders must apply for permission to carry firearms to any place not specified on the conditions of their endorsement. If set at full cost recovery, the proposed fee would be $1,020 – $1,100 and an additional fee of $560 – $620 if Police attendance at site is required.

1. Do you agree that an application to obtain a permit to carry an endorsed item beyond the dwelling and the section in which it sits being set at an average full cost recovery fee?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

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* 1. Modification/assembly of firearms

It’s possible that a person may wish to apply to modify their prohibited firearm to a non-prohibited firearm in some circumstances such as no longer needing a firearm for pest control purposes. Likewise, an endorsed licence holder may wish to assemble or modify a non-prohibited firearm to a prohibited firearm. For the purposes of the registry a person who applies to manufacture a prohibited firearm through assembly, modification or vice versa must provide the Police information for inclusion in the registry. This includes a copy of a report from a Police-employed armourer confirming the converted firearm has been appropriately modified, and if converted to a non-prohibited firearm that the modification is irreversible. The average cost for the examination, report, and return or disposal of the modified firearm is estimated between $1,230 and $1,360 per item.

1. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be charged for assessment of a modified firearm by a qualified Police-employed armourer?

[ ]  Yes

[x]  No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

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| BECAUSE THE GANGS WILL DO THIS FOR FREE.GET IN THE REAL WORLD – THIS IS JUST HAMPERING THE LEGAL SECTORS IN SOCIETY. |

**Thank you for your feedback**

1. Endorsement for pest control applies only for 2.5 years [↑](#footnote-ref-1)