



ANALYSIS

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1986, No. 127

An Act to—

- (a) Provide for the establishment of the office of Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment:
- (b) Provide for the establishment of the Ministry for the Environment:
- (c) Ensure that, in the management of natural and physical resources, full and balanced account is taken of—
 - (i) The intrinsic values of ecosystems; and

(ii) All values which are placed by individuals and groups on the quality of the environment; and

(iii) The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi; and

(iv) The sustainability of natural and physical resources; and

(v) The needs of future generations

[18 December 1986]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Short Title and commencement—(1) This Act may be cited as the Environment Act 1986.

(2) This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1987.

2. Interpretation—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Commissioner” means the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment appointed under this Act:

“Consent” means an authorisation, permission, a licence, a permit, a right, and any other approval of any type whatsoever, capable of being granted under—

(a) Any Act specified in the Schedule to this Act:

(b) Any regulation, rule, Order in Council, Proclamation, notice, or bylaw in force under any of those Acts:

(c) Any regional planning scheme, district scheme, or maritime planning scheme in force under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977—

and which it is necessary to obtain before the lawful commencement of any undertaking or activity which may affect the environment:

“Contaminant” means any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid that—

(a) Is foreign to or alters the balance of the natural constituents of the environment into which it is introduced; and

(b) Is or may be injurious to, or will or may adversely affect, the environment or the health or safety of persons or property:

“Ecosystem” means any system of interacting terrestrial or aquatic organisms within their natural and physical environment:

“Environment” includes—

- (a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts; and
- (b) All natural and physical resources; and
- (c) The social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the environment or which are affected by changes to the environment:

“Hazardous substance” means dangerous goods as defined by the Dangerous Goods Act 1974, toxic substances as defined by the Toxic Substances Act 1979, and any other inflammable, toxic, explosive, infectious, radioactive, or other substance which may impair human, plant, or animal health:

“Local authority” means a local authority within the meaning of Part VI of the Local Authorities Loans Act 1956:

“Minister” means the Minister for the Environment:

“Ministry” means the Ministry for the Environment established under this Act:

“Natural hazard” means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including erosion, volcanic activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or the environment:

“Natural and physical resources” includes water, air, soil, minerals, hydrocarbons, and energy, all forms of flora and fauna (whether native to New Zealand or introduced) and any building, structure, machine, device, or other facility made by people:

“Pollution” means any process, whether natural or artificial, resulting in the introduction of any contaminant into the environment; and includes air pollution within the meaning of the Clean Air Act 1972, and noise; and “pollutant” has a corresponding meaning:

“Public authority” means—

- (a) A Minister of the Crown:
- (b) A Government department:
- (c) Any instrument of the Executive Government of New Zealand:
- (d) Any local authority:

- “Secretary” means the Secretary for the Environment appointed in accordance with section 29 of this Act:
- “Territorial sea” means the territorial sea of New Zealand as defined by section 3 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977:
- “Treaty of Waitangi” means the Treaty of Waitangi as set out in the First Schedule to the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

3. Act to bind the Crown—This Act shall bind the Crown.

PART I

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Administrative Provisions

- 4. Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment**—
- (1) There shall be appointed, as an officer of Parliament, a Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.
- (2) Subject to section 8 of this Act, the Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the House of Representatives.
- 5. Commissioner not to hold other offices**—The Commissioner shall not be capable of being a member of Parliament or of a local authority, and shall not, without the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in each particular case, hold any office of trust or profit or engage in any occupation for reward outside the duties of the Commissioner’s office.
- 6. Term of office of Commissioner**—(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 5 years, but may be reappointed from time to time.
- (2) Where the term for which the Commissioner has been appointed expires, the Commissioner, unless sooner resigning from office or removed from office, shall continue to hold office, by virtue of the appointment for the term that has expired, until—
- (a) The Commissioner is reappointed; or
- (b) A successor to the Commissioner is appointed.
- (3) The Commissioner may at any time resign from office by writing addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or to the Prime Minister if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from New Zealand.

7. Removal or suspension from office—(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the Commissioner may be removed or suspended from office only by the Governor-General, upon an address from the House of Representatives, for disability, bankruptcy, neglect of duty, or misconduct.

(2) At any time when Parliament is not in session, the Commissioner may be suspended from office by the Governor-General in Council for disability, bankruptcy, neglect of duty, or misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council; but any such suspension shall not continue in force beyond the end of the 24th sitting day of the next ensuing session of Parliament, and the salary of the Commissioner shall continue to be paid notwithstanding the suspension.

8. Filling of vacancy—(1) If the Commissioner dies, or resigns from office, or is removed from office, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as soon as practicable in accordance with this section.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, a vacancy in the office of Commissioner shall be filled by the appointment of a Commissioner by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the House of Representatives.

(3) If—

(a) A vacancy occurs while Parliament is not in session or exists at the close of a session; and

(b) The House of Representatives has not recommended an appointment to fill the vacancy—

the vacancy, at any time before the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament, may be filled by the appointment of a successor by the Governor-General in Council.

(4) Any appointment made under subsection (3) of this section shall lapse and the office shall again become vacant unless, before the end of the 24th sitting day of the House of Representatives following the date of the appointment, the House confirms the appointment.

9. Salary and allowances of Commissioner—(1) There shall be paid to the Commissioner out of the Consolidated Account, without further appropriation than this section,—

(a) A salary at such rate as the Higher Salaries Commission from time to time determines; and

(b) Such allowances as are from time to time determined by the Higher Salaries Commission.

(2) The salary of the Commissioner shall not be diminished during the continuance of the Commissioner's appointment.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (1) of this section, there shall be paid to the Commissioner, in respect of time spent in travelling in the exercise of the Commissioner's functions, travelling allowances and expenses in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly as if the Commissioner were a member of a statutory Board and the travelling were in the service of a statutory Board.

(4) The Commissioner shall be entitled to the same annual leave, sick leave, and other leave to which the permanent head of a Government department is entitled.

(5) The Commissioner shall not be regarded as being employed in the service of Her Majesty for the purposes of the State Services Act 1962 by reason of appointment as the Commissioner.

10. Oath to be taken by Commissioner—(1) Before entering upon the exercise of the duties of office the Commissioner shall take an oath that he or she will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office, and will not, except for the purposes of this Act, divulge any information received by the Commissioner under this Act.

(2) The oath shall be administered by the Speaker or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

11. Staff—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Commissioner may appoint such officers and employees as are necessary to provide technical and administrative services to the Commissioner and to enable the Commissioner to exercise and perform the Commissioner's powers and functions under this Act.

(2) The number of persons that may be appointed under this section, whether generally or in respect of any specified duties or class of duties, and the salaries and terms and conditions of service of such persons, shall be such as are determined and approved from time to time by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(3) Every person appointed to the office of the Commissioner before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed for the purposes of appointment to any vacancy in the State services to be an officer of the Public Service, and shall have the same rights of appeal in respect of any promotion or

appointment in the State services as if that person had remained in continuous service as an officer of the Public Service.

12. Secondment of State servants to office of Commissioner—Any employee of any branch of the State services may be seconded to the office of the Commissioner on such terms and conditions as are agreed between the branch of the State services and the Commissioner.

13. Employment of consultants—(1) The Commissioner may from time to time appoint any person with expert knowledge, or who is otherwise able to assist the Commissioner, to make such inquiries, conduct such research, and make such reports as the Commissioner considers will better enable the Commissioner to exercise and perform the Commissioner's powers and functions under this Act.

(2) Any person appointed under subsection (1) of this section shall be appointed upon such terms and conditions and be paid such remuneration and allowances as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner and the State Services Commission.

14. Speaker may require staff to be made available to select committees—At the request of any select committee of the House of Representatives, the Speaker of the House of Representatives may require the Commissioner to make available any officer or employee holding office under section 11 or section 12 of this Act or (with the person's consent) any person appointed under section 13 of this Act to advise the select committee.

15. Superannuation—For the purposes of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956, service as the Commissioner or as an officer or employee appointed or seconded under section 11 or section 12 of this Act shall be deemed to be Government service.

Functions and Powers

16. Functions of Commissioner—(1) The functions of the Commissioner shall be—

- (a) With the objective of maintaining and improving the quality of the environment, to review from time to time the system of agencies and processes established by the Government to manage the

allocation, use, and preservation of natural and physical resources, and to report the results of any such review to the House of Representatives and to such other bodies or persons as the Commissioner considers appropriate:

(b) Where the Commissioner considers it necessary, to investigate the effectiveness of environmental planning and environmental management carried out by public authorities, and advise them on any remedial action the Commissioner considers desirable:

(c) To—

(i) Investigate any matter in respect of which, in the Commissioner's opinion, the environment may be or has been adversely affected, whether through natural causes or as a result of the acts or omissions of any person or body, to an extent which the Commissioner considers warrants investigation; and

(ii) Advise, where necessary, the appropriate public authority and any other person or body the Commissioner thinks appropriate of the preventive measures or remedial action which the Commissioner considers should be taken; and

(iii) Report the results of the investigation to the House of Representatives:

(d) At the request of the House of Representatives or any select committee of the House of Representatives, to report to the House or committee on any petition, Bill, or other matter before the House or committee the subject-matter of which may have a significant effect on the environment:

(e) On the direction of the House of Representatives, to inquire into any matter that has had or may have a substantial and damaging effect on the environment, and to report the results of the inquiry to the House:

(f) To undertake and encourage the collection and dissemination of information relating to the environment:

(g) To encourage preventive measures and remedial actions for the protection of the environment.

(2) For the purposes of any inquiry held under subsection (1) (e) of this section, the Commissioner shall have the same powers as are conferred on Commissions of Inquiry by section 4 and sections 4B to 9 of the Commissions of

Inquiry Act 1908; and those sections shall apply to all persons involved in any capacity in any such inquiry as if it were an inquiry conducted by a Commission under that Act.

(3) The Commissioner shall have, in relation to any such inquiry, and any report on the results of the inquiry, the same immunities and privileges as are possessed by a District Court Judge in the exercise of the Judge's civil jurisdiction.

17. Matters to which regard to be given—In the performance of the Commissioner's functions the Commissioner, where the Commissioner considers it appropriate, shall have regard, in particular but not exclusively, to—

- (a) The maintenance and restoration of ecosystems of importance, especially those supporting habitats or rare, threatened, or endangered species of flora or fauna:
- (b) Areas, landscapes, and structures of aesthetic, archaeological, cultural, historical, recreational, scenic, and scientific value:
- (c) Any land, water, sites, fishing grounds, or physical or cultural resources, or interests associated with such areas, which are part of the heritage of the tangata whenua and which contribute to their wellbeing:
- (d) The effects on communities of people of—
 - (i) Actual or proposed changes to natural and physical resources:
 - (ii) The establishment or proposed establishment of new communities:
- (e) Whether any proposals, policies, or other matters, the consideration of which is within the Commissioner's functions, are likely to—
 - (i) Result in or increase pollution; or
 - (ii) Result in the occurrence, or increase the chances of occurrence, of natural hazards or hazardous substances; or
 - (iii) Result in the introduction of species or genotypes not previously present within New Zealand (including the territorial sea); or
 - (iv) Have features, the environmental effects of which are not certain, and the potential impact of which is such as to warrant further investigation in order to determine the environmental impact of the proposal, policy, or other matter; or

- (v) Result in the allocation or depletion of any natural and physical resources in a way or at a rate that will prevent the renewal by natural processes of the resources or will not enable an orderly transition to other materials:
- (f) All reasonably foreseeable effects of any such proposal, policy, or other matter on the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, short term or long term, direct or indirect, or cumulative:
- (g) Alternative means or methods of implementing or providing for any such proposal, policy, or matter in all or any of its aspects, including the consideration, where appropriate, of alternative sites.

18. Powers of Commissioner—The Commissioner shall have such powers as may be necessary to enable the Commissioner to carry out the Commissioner's functions under this Act.

19. Power to obtain information—(1) The Commissioner may from time to time require any person who in the Commissioner's opinion is able to give any information relating to any matter which is being investigated or inquired into by the Commissioner to furnish to the Commissioner any such information and to produce any documents or papers or things which in the Commissioner's opinion relate to any such matter and which may be in the possession or under the control of that person.

(2) The Commissioner may summon before the Commissioner and examine on oath any person who in the Commissioner's opinion is able to give any such information, and for that purpose may administer an oath. Every such examination by the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 108 of the Crimes Act 1961 (which relates to perjury).

(3) Any person who is bound by the provisions of any enactment (other than the State Services Act 1962 and the Official Information Act 1982) to maintain secrecy in relation to any matter or not to disclose any matter shall not be required to—

- (a) Supply any information to the Commissioner; or
- (b) Answer any question put by the Commissioner; or
- (c) Produce any document, paper, or thing to the Commissioner—

if compliance with the requirement would be in breach of the obligation of secrecy or non-disclosure.

(4) Every person shall have the same privileges in relation to the giving of information, the answering of questions, and the production of documents and papers and things in accordance with this section as witnesses have in any Court.

(5) Except on the trial of any person for perjury within the meaning of the Crimes Act 1961 in respect of his or her sworn testimony, no statement made or answer given by that or any other person in the course of any inquiry by or any proceedings before the Commissioner shall be admissible in evidence against any person in any Court or at any inquiry or in any other proceedings, and no evidence in respect of proceedings before the Commissioner shall be given against any person.

(6) No person shall be liable to prosecution for an offence against any enactment, other than this Act, by reason of compliance with any requirement of the Commissioner under this section.

(7) Where any person is required by the Commissioner to attend before the Commissioner for the purposes of this section, that person shall be entitled to the same fees, allowances, and expenses as if he or she were a witness in a Court, and the provision of any regulations in force under the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 shall apply accordingly. For the purposes of this subsection the Commissioner shall have the powers of a Court under any such regulations to fix or disallow, in whole or in part, or increase the amounts payable thereunder.

20. Commissioner and staff to maintain secrecy, etc.—

(1) The Commissioner and every person holding any office or appointment under the Commissioner shall be deemed for the purposes of sections 105 and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961 to be officials.

(2) Except for purposes connected with the administration of this Act or with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner and every person holding any office or appointment under the Commissioner shall maintain secrecy in respect of all matters that come to their knowledge in the exercise and performance of their powers and functions under this Act.

(3) Every person holding any office or appointment under the Commissioner, before beginning to perform any official

duty under this Act, shall take an oath, to be administered by the Commissioner, that he or she will not divulge any information received under this Act except for purposes connected with the administration of this Act or with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

21. Commissioner's right to be heard in proceedings—

(1) In any proceedings in any way relating to or arising from the obtaining of, or any attempt to obtain, any consent, the Commissioner—

- (a) Shall have the right to be present and be heard solely for the purpose of calling evidence on any matter (including evidence in rebuttal) that should be taken in account in determining the proceedings:
- (b) May examine, cross-examine, and re-examine witnesses:
- (c) May be represented by counsel or by any duly authorised representative—

but shall have no greater rights than parties to the proceedings in respect of the calling of evidence or evidence in rebuttal, or in respect of the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of witnesses.

(2) Where the Commissioner appears in any proceedings pursuant to any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Court, Tribunal, or other body before which those proceedings are conducted, where it has power to award costs to or against parties to the proceedings, may make such order as it thinks just—

- (a) As to the payment by any party to the proceedings of the costs incurred by the Commissioner in so doing; or
- (b) As to the payment by the Commissioner of any costs incurred by any party to the proceedings by reason of the Commissioner's so doing.

(3) Where any costs are so awarded to the Commissioner, the Commissioner may recover them in the same manner as parties to the proceedings may recover costs awarded to them.

22. Delegation of functions and powers—(1) The Commissioner may from time to time, either generally or in respect of a specified matter or class of matters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Commissioner thinks fit, by writing, delegate any of the Commissioner's functions and powers to an officer or employee of the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner shall keep at the Commissioner's office a copy of every instrument by which a delegation under

subsection (1) of this section is effected, and shall permit any person to inspect that instrument.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the Commissioner shall not delegate the following powers or functions:

- (a) The power of delegation conferred by that subsection; or
- (b) The power to require information under section 19 (1) of this Act; or
- (c) The power to summon any person under section 19 (2) of this Act; or
- (d) The power to act as a Commission of Inquiry under section 16 (2) of this Act; or
- (e) The function of reporting to the House of Representatives.

(4) Any delegation under this section may be made to—

- (a) A specified person; or
- (b) A person of a specified class; or
- (c) The holder for the time being of a specified office or appointment; or
- (d) The holders for the time being of offices or appointments of a specified class.

(5) Subject to any general or special directions given or conditions or restrictions imposed by the Commissioner, the person to whom any functions and powers are delegated may perform and exercise them in the same manner and with the same effect as if they had been conferred directly by this Act and not by delegation.

(6) Where the Commissioner or any delegate of the Commissioner uses a written document to inform any other person of action taken by a delegate of the Commissioner, that written document—

- (a) Shall state that the action was taken by a delegate of the Commissioner; and
- (b) Shall give the delegate's name and office; and
- (c) Shall inform that other person that a copy of the instrument of delegation may be inspected at the office of the Commissioner.

(7) Every delegation under this section shall be revocable at will, but any such revocation shall not take effect until it has been communicated to the delegate.

(8) A delegation under this section shall not prevent the performance or exercise of any function or power by the Commissioner.

(9) Until any such delegation is revoked, it shall continue in force according to its tenor. If the Commissioner by whom it was made ceases to hold office, it shall continue to have effect as if made by the Commissioner's successor.

23. Annual report—Without limiting the right of the Commissioner to report at any other time, the Commissioner shall in each year make a report to the House of Representatives on the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act and on any other matter the Commissioner considers appropriate.

24. Offences—Every person commits an offence against this Act and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 who—

- (a) Without lawful justification or excuse, wilfully obstructs, hinders, or resists the Commissioner or any other person in the exercise of his or her powers under this Part of this Act:
- (b) Without lawful justification or excuse, refuses or wilfully fails to comply with any lawful requirement of the Commissioner or any other person under this Part of this Act:
- (c) Wilfully makes any false statement to or wilfully misleads or attempts to mislead the Commissioner or any other person in the exercise of his or her powers under this Part of this Act:
- (d) Represents directly or indirectly that he or she holds any authority under this Part of this Act when he or she does not hold that authority.

25. Money to be appropriated by Parliament for purposes of this Part of Act—Except as otherwise provided in this Part of this Act, all salaries and allowances and other expenditure payable or incurred under or in the administration of this Part of this Act shall be payable out of money to be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

26. Audit—(1) The Audit Office shall be the auditor of all money and stores of the Commissioner and of all books and accounts and transactions relating thereto.

(2) The provisions of the Public Finance Act 1977 shall apply to the money and stores of the Commissioner as if they were public money and public stores within the meaning of that Act.

27. Amending Official Information Act 1982—The Official Information Act 1982 is hereby amended by inserting in the First Schedule, after the item relating to the Overseas Investment Commission, the following item:

“Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment”.

PART II

MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

28. Ministry for the Environment—(1) There is hereby established a department of State to be called the Ministry for the Environment.

(2) The Ministry shall be under the control of the Minister.

29. Secretary for the Environment—There shall from time to time be appointed, under the State Services Act 1962, a Secretary for the Environment who shall be the administrative head of the Ministry and who shall advise and assist the Minister in the performance of the Minister’s functions.

30. Other officers and employees of Ministry—There shall from time to time be appointed, under the State Services Act 1962, such other officers and employees of the Ministry as may be necessary for the efficient carrying out of the functions of the Ministry.

31. Functions of Ministry—The Ministry shall have the following functions:

(a) To advise the Minister on all aspects of environmental administration, including—

(i) Policies for influencing the management of natural and physical resources and ecosystems so as to achieve the objectives of this Act:

(ii) Significant environmental impacts of public or private sector proposals, particularly those that are not adequately covered by legislative or other environmental assessment requirements currently in force:

(iii) Ways of ensuring that effective provision is made for public participation in environmental planning and policy formulation processes in order to assist decision making, particularly at the regional and local level:

(b) To solicit and obtain information from any source, and to conduct and supervise research, so far as it is

necessary for the formulation of advice to the Government on environmental policies:

- (c) To provide the Government, its agencies, and other public authorities with advice on—
 - (i) The application, operation, and effectiveness of the Acts specified in the Schedule to this Act in relation to the achievement of the objectives of this Act:
 - (ii) Procedures for the assessment and monitoring of environmental impacts:
 - (iii) Pollution control and the co-ordination of the management of pollutants in the environment:
 - (iv) The identification and likelihood of natural hazards and the reduction of the effects of natural hazards:
 - (v) The control of hazardous substances, including the management of the manufacture, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous substances:
- (d) To facilitate and encourage the resolution of conflict in relation to policies and proposals which may affect the environment:
- (e) To provide and disseminate information and services to promote environmental policies, including environmental education and mechanisms for promoting effective public participation in environmental planning:
- (f) Generally to provide advice on matters relating to the environment.

32. Matters to which regard to be given—In carrying out the Ministry's functions, every officer and employee of the Ministry, so far as is practicable, shall have regard to the matters set out in section 17 (a) to (g) of this Act.

33. Committees—(1) The Minister may from time to time appoint such committees comprising 1 or more members as the Minister thinks fit to advise or otherwise assist the Minister or the Secretary on such matters relating to the functions of the Minister or the Ministry as the Minister may specify.

(2) Every member of a committee shall hold office at the pleasure of the Minister.

(3) Subject to any directions given to it by the Minister, every committee may regulate its own procedure.

(4) Every such committee is hereby declared to be a statutory Board within the meaning of the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951.

(5) There may, if the Minister so directs, be paid to any member of a committee, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose,—

(a) Remuneration by way of fees, salary, or allowances in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951; and

(b) Travelling allowances and travelling expenses in accordance with that Act in respect of time spent travelling in the service of such committee—
and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(6) No person shall, by reason only of being a member of a committee, be regarded as being employed in the State services for the purposes of the State Services Act 1962 or in the Government service for the purposes of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956.

34. Annual report—(1) As soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, the Secretary shall furnish to the Minister a report on the operations of the Ministry for that year.

(2) A copy of the report shall be laid before the House of Representatives within 16 sitting days after it has been supplied to the Minister if Parliament is then in session and, if not, shall be laid before the House of Representatives within 16 sitting days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

35. Ombudsmen Act 1975 amended—Part I of the First Schedule to the Ombudsmen Act 1975 is hereby amended by inserting, after the item relating to the Ministry of Energy, the following item:

“The Ministry for the Environment.”

SCHEDULE

Sections 2, 31 (c) (i)

ACTS UNDER WHICH CONSENTS MAY BE GRANTED

- The Animals Act 1967.
- The Antarctica Act 1960.
- The Antarctic Marine Living Resources Act 1981.
- The Atomic Energy Act 1945.
- The Clean Air Act 1972.
- The Coal Mines Act 1979.
- The Continental Shelf Act 1964.
- The Dangerous Goods Act 1974.
- The Electricity Act 1968.
- The Electric Power Boards Act 1925.
- The Fisheries Act 1983.
- The Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977.
- The Forests Act 1949.
- The Geothermal Energy Act 1953.
- The Harbours Act 1950.
- The Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park Act 1967.
- The Health Act 1956.
- The Historic Places Act 1980.
- The Iron and Steel Industry Act 1959.
- The Land Act 1948.
- The Local Government Act 1974.
- The Marine Farming Act 1971.
- The Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.
- The Marine Pollution Act 1974.
- The Marine Reserves Act 1971.
- The Mining Act 1971.
- The National Parks Act 1980.
- The National Roads Act 1953.
- The Noise Control Act 1982.
- The Pesticides Act 1979.
- The Petroleum Act 1937.
- The Plants Act 1970.
- The Public Works Act 1981.
- The Radiation Protection Act 1965.
- The Reserves Act 1977.
- The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941.
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1977.
- The Toxic Substances Act 1979.
- The Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967.
- The Wild Animal Control Act 1977.
- The Wildlife Act 1953.

This Act is administered in the Ministry for the Environment.
