

Animal Products Amendment Bill

Government Bill

As reported from the Primary Production Committee

Commentary

Recommendation

The Primary Production Committee has examined the Animal Products Amendment Bill and recommends that it be passed with the amendments shown.

Introduction

The Animal Products Amendment Bill (the bill) amends the Animal Products Act 1999 (the Act) and the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999. The bill extends the period for moving from the Meat Act 1981 regime to the Animal Products Act regime to 30 June 2006 to enable a smooth transition by progressively bringing different animal product sectors into the latter regime. The bill also contains provisions relating to homekill and recreational catch and game estates. A number of other technical amendments and miscellaneous provisions are also provided for.

The committee has also considered Supplementary Order Paper No 280 (the SOP) relating to the bill circulated by the Minister of Agriculture. The SOP is concerned with export conditions, risk management programmes and cost recovery.

Cost recovery regulations

The SOP contains two proposals relating to cost recovery. In developing a cost recovery regime for the Ministry of Agriculture

and Forestry's (the ministry) Animal Products Electronic Certification System (E-Cert), the allocation of costs has focused on equity and efficiency. As E-Cert usage varies significantly, fixed charges are inequitable and a charge unrelated to usage does not provide an incentive for efficient use of the system.

Two issues have been identified:

- Section 63 of the Act, which provides for cost recovery for issuing official assurances, is unnecessarily constraining. It relates to the actual issue of an official assurance whereas E-Cert is a system containing tracking and eligibility information as well as end-point certificates.
- Part 9 of the Act does not currently provide for the use of a complex formula that can be set in regulations nor is there any provision for the formula's component values to be determined and issued from time to time by notice from the Director-General.

The SOP proposals amend the Act to include specific provision for a formula, set in regulation, to be used as a means of recovering costs. To ensure an appropriate balance of transparency and flexibility is achieved, the SOP proposes that the Act be amended to enable the Director-General to issue a notice that sets out the specific values that will apply to the components of the formula prescribed in regulation.

We agree with the proposals, with the proviso that the value of the individual components in any fee formula issued by the Director-General as a notice be treated as regulations for the purposes of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989. This is the most desirable way of achieving scrutiny and public access to the setting of fees and charges as they will be subject to parliamentary oversight through the Regulations Review Committee.

We recommend new clauses 24A to 24C accordingly.

Transitional period

The current transition period for moving from the Meat Act to the Act's risk management regime is due to end on 1 November 2002. The bill proposes to extend and phase in the transition period for three reasons:

- The majority of businesses are not in a position to make the transition to the Act and require more time and ministry assistance to develop risk management programmes.
- The true size of the regulatory framework and volume of administration means that work is still required to complete:
 - the review and re-drafting of technical amendments currently under the Meat Act into a form appropriate for the Act
 - the regulatory framework for those animal species, operators and processors not covered under the Meat Act regime and who are new to the ministry's administration or in a way that facilitates transition into the Act's regime.
- There is an insufficient pool of technical people who can assist industry to move to the new regime by November 2002. This includes access to consultants to help design risk management programmes, and evaluators to evaluate risk management programmes prior to registration.

Four stages are proposed to move all affected businesses into the Act's regime. Each stage deals with specified industries and commences sequentially on an annual basis from 1 July 2003.

Six submitters support the transition period proposals.¹ Two submissions do not support the transition dates for egg processors.² They said there is no justification for a differentiation between those who pay a levy under the Commodities Levies (Eggs) Order 1999 and those who do not. They want only one transition date for all egg producers and if an extension is necessary, then the date for compliance should be 1 July 2003.

We understand that there is a substantial difference between egg producers in respect of access to resources and consider the transitioning of egg producers in two groups as proposed in the bill is appropriate. Furthermore, bringing egg producers will almost double the number of risk management programmes that would

¹ Meat Industry Association of New Zealand, Poultry Industry Association, New Zealand Renderers Group of the Meat Industry Association, New Zealand Seafood Industry Council, Meat New Zealand, New Zealand Cold Storage Association.

² Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand and Mainland Poultry Limited.

require registration by 1 July 2003. The Act also provides a mechanism that will enable the transition date for any group to be amended should this prove appropriate or necessary.

We recommend no change to the dates or coverage of the transition period provisions contained in the bill.

Game estates

Clause 16 proposes to insert a new Part 5A into the Act to clarify the treatment of game estate animals and material. Game estates engaged in certain activities will be required to be listed and will need to comply with various requirements. Specifically, the bill proposes to:

- amend the definition of 'recreational catch' to include animals hunted and killed on game estates by client hunters and define 'game estate' and 'client hunter'
- require certain game estates to be listed with the ministry under certain listing criteria
- create a new offence provision making it illegal to supply game estate animals into the regulated system.

The benefits of the proposal are that it will allow:

- the ministry, primary processors and homekill and recreational catch service providers to know who the game estate operators are
- primary processors to determine whether an animal can be accepted for processing in the regulated system
- homekill and recreational catch service providers to determine if the person asking for services is entitled to do so under the Act.

Several of the current offence provisions would also apply to animals from game estates. However, the new offence provision would strengthen the barrier between the regulated and unregulated system and prevent abuse of the ability to take recreational catch from game estates.

There is a range of views in the seven submissions commenting on clause 16. Several submitters think the proposal for animal material

from game estates to be able to enter primary processing is new, but in fact regulations already exist for processing some game animals.³

Three submitters want all provisions and references allowing game estate animals to enter primary processing to be deleted, primarily because of food safety concerns.⁴ The other four submitters support inclusion of game estates into the Act.⁵ The New Zealand Association of Game Estates, however, does not consider the provisions went far enough and the New Zealand Rural Butchers' Association has concerns about game estate operators not being required to have a risk management programme when undertaking primary processing activities. The New Zealand Renderers Group of the Meat Industry Association wants a similar provision to that being proposed for homekill and recreational catch services providers about the sale of waste material from game estates to renderers.

Game estate animals will not be able to directly enter the retail market from a game estate, but will have to go through a primary processing facility. It is the responsibility of the processor to determine if the presented animal can be accepted for processing in accordance with the processor's risk management programme. We also do not agree that all game estates should operate under a game estate risk management programme. The Act already has a provision allowing particular operators or those dealing with particular types of animal material to be required to have a risk management programme when specific criteria are met. An assessment of game estates against the criteria can be done at any time if there is information that such an assessment is warranted.

We consider the wording in clause 16 can be improved. As currently drafted, proposed section 65A focuses on listing which is the mechanism used to achieve the object of the new part, not the object itself. We recommend that it be amended to reflect that the object is to facilitate the tracing in order to ensure the proper treatment of any material or product intended for human or animal consumption that is derived from game estate animals. This is achieved by requiring the listing of game estates.

³ Regulations under the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitions Provisions) Act 1999 provide for game estate animals that have gone feral to be accepted for primary processing by operators licensed under the Meat Act.

⁴ Retail Meat New Zealand, Meat Industry Association of New Zealand, and New Zealand Pork Industry Board.

⁵ New Zealand Association of Game Estates, Meat New Zealand, New Zealand Renderers Group of the Meat Industry Association, and New Zealand Rural Butchers' Association.

The proposed Part 5A does not currently make explicit how animal material from a game estate may be disposed of, particularly that game estate operators cannot trade animal material or animal product to the general public. We recommend there be a provision that allows for the disposal of material or product derived from game estate animals to renderers.

We agree with the suggestion that game estates should be able to sell animal material to renderers as it provides a convenient way of disposing of the material and the renderer's risk management programme will address the attendant risk factors. We recommend a new provision to be inserted into proposed section 65C accordingly.

We consider it appropriate for a transition period of six months to allow game estates to list under new Part 5A. We recommend that new clause 38A be included as an amendment to the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999.

Homekill and recreational catch

The Act currently allows homekill and recreational catch practices with minimal government involvement and contains a range of measures to try and ensure unregulated animal product is not traded or threatens public health.

Prohibiting select and slaughter activities

Recently the ministry became aware of a proposal whereby a pig farmer would provide a facility so that a customer could select a live pig and then slaughter and dress the animal on the spot by hiring the facility and associated equipment. This select and slaughter activity as a business operation would undermine the intent of the homekill provisions of the Act and could impact on public health and New Zealand's trading status.

A key mechanism in the Act to limit potential increase in homekill activity is to allow only those persons actively engaged in the day-to-day maintenance of an animal to have access to homekill and recreational service providers. This term is not defined, however.

Clause 17 proposes to amend section 67(1) of the Act in relation to homekill. It requires a person to have been actively engaged in the day-to-day maintenance of the animal to be killed for a period of at least 28 days before they may have it killed or processed by a homekill or recreational catch service provider. The intent of the provision is to prevent the development of select and slaughter

activities thereby minimising any risk to the public health for such activity.

Most of the seven submitters on the clause support the proposal to prohibit select and slaughter activities to various degrees. Retail Meat New Zealand considers the bill fell far short of stopping people purchasing animals for the sole purpose of killing them in their own backyards. The New Zealand Pork Industry Board was concerned the provision would enable the continued home slaughter of pork, a practice that has major animal welfare and food safety implications. It wants the provision reworded to apply to animal owners killing or processing on their own property as well as access to service providers. Two submitters want the 28-day period deleted.⁶ They maintain that education and enforcement of provisions already in the Act and the Animal Welfare Act 1999 would be more effective.

There is no intent to change the law that allows for the purchase and immediate slaughter of animals on one's own property for personal consumption. There are other means available to either restrict or provide disincentives to those who are not normally involved with the keeping of livestock to slaughter and dress such animals themselves.⁷ The proposal for the 28-day ownership period was developed on the basis that this time period would cover the withholding period for commonly used veterinary medicines. Animal welfare is not part of the purpose of the Act either.

We note that there are instances when genuine farmers may not have had ownership of an animal for 28 days prior to sending it to a homekill or recreational catch service provider. We consider a reference to being involved in the care of animals of the same kind may address this concern. This would allow sheep or cattle farmers to purchase animals and immediately send them to a homekill service provider. While this may not address the issue for horticultural or shellfish farmers, they will be able to have an animal processed through the regulated system, kill the animal himself or herself, or send it to a homekill service provider after 28 days. We recommend that clause 17 be amended accordingly.

⁶ Federated Farmers of New Zealand and New Zealand Rural Butchers' Association.

⁷ Animal Welfare Act 1999, Resource Management Act 1991 and local authority by-laws.

Homekill and recreational catch waste material

While trade in homekill for human and animal consumption is prohibited under the Act, an unintended impact is the prevention of homekill and recreational catch waste material being sold to renderers. While the owner of the animal is currently responsible for disposing of waste to a renderer, in fact the disposal is most likely to be from the service provider. We recommend new clause 18A to amend section 69 of the Act to provide for the sale of animal material from homekill and recreational catch service providers to renderers. This will allow for convenient disposal of waste material to renderers whose risk management programmes will deal with the attendant risk factors.

New section 70

Clause 19 substitutes a new section 70 to allow processing at the same premises of both regulated product and recreational catch in the situations where persons who are in the business of providing meals, serve normal meals using regulated product, and also prepare and serve recreational catch as a meal to the catcher and members of the catcher's party.

The New Zealand Rural Butchers' Association supports the clause, but questioned how a game estate would fit outside the provision as a game estate can be a homekill and recreational catch service provider and supply the regulated system from the same place.

We agree that new provisions in new section 70 are needed to deal with the multiple functions that some game estates may undertake. We believe that listed game estate operators, who are:

- in the business of providing meals containing regulated product to client hunters and their parties, to the extent that they also prepare and service a client hunter's recreational catch as a meal to client hunters and their parties, or
- also listed homekill or recreational catch service providers to the extent that they perform homekill or recreational catch services

should be included in the exemption to the prohibition on carrying out homekill or recreational catch processing operations and the processing of, or trade in, any regulated animal product for human or animal consumption.

We recommend clause 19 be amended to include these provisions.

Dual operator butcher requirements

Clause 20 amends section 71(1) of the Act to insert a clear requirement on dual operator butchers for the separate processing and storing of regulated animal product and homekill or recreational catch product. Separation may be in terms of time, physical basis or by cleaning or sterilizing equipment.

Three submitters are opposed to this proposal.⁸ They want the provision deleted because it could be open to different interpretation by verifiers, and said that risk management programmes would address the process of regulated and unregulated product within dual operator butchers' operations.

We disagree. As currently stated, the Act does not make clear that there is an obligation to keep the two types of product separate and then provide that the risk management is to detail how the products are going to be kept separated. The new provision will correct this.

New sections 81A and 81B

Clause 22 inserts two new provisions into the Act. New section 81A allows the Director-General to require suppliers to make declarations as to the origin and other relevant matters in relation to animals or animal material that are being sold or being moved to a new place or premises. New section 81B allows the Director-General to impose movement and related controls on animals or animal material or the source of a hazard where there is reasonable ground to suspect a hazard or source of contamination that may affect animals or animal material intended for human or animal consumption.

Two submissions were received on the clause. Federated Farmers of New Zealand wants the clause deleted as the Biosecurity Act 1993 already provides most of the provisions being sought and there is no requirement for the Director-General to consider costs and benefits of imposing such requirements or for consultation. The New Zealand Rural Butchers' Association said the provisions would just add to paper work with no perceived benefit to any animal product business.

The purposes of the Biosecurity Act do not include food safety. The proposal in the bill covers food safety hazards such as chemical and physical hazards, including environmental events, not covered by

⁸ Retail Meat New Zealand, Ken and Margaret McKenzie—Prime Meat Cuts, and New Zealand Rural Butchers' Association.

the Biosecurity Act that could affect animal material or products. We also consider that making declarations and imposing movement controls or other measures are important aspects that ensure compliance.

However, as currently drafted, the list of the type of information that could be included in a declaration in subsection 81A(2) is deficient. It does not allow for declarations to include information about the person presenting or in control of the animal or animal material, the area or place that the animal has come from, nor potential exposure of the animal or animal material to biological, chemical or physical hazards. This information may affect the suitability of the animal or animal material for processing, or may provide information that cannot be ascertained in another form. We recommend that new section 81A be amended accordingly.

Risk management programmes and export conditions

In addition to cost recovery, the SOP contains provisions about the ability to base a risk management programme on a template, code of practice or model, and for the ability of comparable businesses to be covered by one risk management programme. The SOP also allows the Director-General to set requirements relating to animal material or product that is intended for export, including product identification and labelling, use of security seals, handling and other matters. We recommend that the bill be amended to include these provisions.

Conclusion

We support the passing of the bill without delay, as the extension to the transition period deadline is very important for New Zealand's export trade.

Appendix

Committee process

The Animal Products Amendment Bill was referred to the committee on 30 April 2002. The closing date for submissions was 27 May 2002. We received and considered 16 submissions from interested groups and individuals. We also considered Supplementary Order Paper 280 in relation to the Animal Products Amendment Bill circulated by the Minister of Agriculture. The closing date for submissions on the SOP was 4 June 2002. No submissions were received on the SOP although some submissions on the bill referred to the SOP.

We heard six submissions. Hearing of evidence took two hours 25 minutes and consideration took two hours 42 minutes.

We received advice from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Regulations Review Committee reported to the committee on the regulations contained in clauses 24A and 24B of the SOP.

Committee membership

Damien O'Connor (Chairperson)

Gavan Herlihy (Deputy Chairperson)

Shane Ardern

Clayton Cosgrove

Ian Ewen-Street

Martin Gallagher

Phil Heatley

Mark Peck

Mita Ririnui

R Doug Woolerton

Key to symbols used in reprinted bill

As reported from a select committee

Struck out (unanimous)

[Subject to this Act, **]**

Text struck out unanimously

New (unanimous)

[Subject to this Act, **]**

Text inserted unanimously

(Subject to this Act,)

Words struck out unanimously

Subject to this Act,

Words inserted unanimously

Animal Products Amendment Bill

Government Bill

Contents

1	Title	12	Implications of failure to elect in case of animal product which is food whose export requires an official assurance
2	Commencement	12A	Object of Part 5
	Part 1	13	Matters to be shown in register of exporters
	Amendments to Animal Products Act 1999	14	Deregistration of exporters
3	Amendment of transition date	14A	New section 59A inserted
3A	General scheme of Act	59A	Director-General to notify general requirements for animal product or material for export
4	Interpretation	14B	Obtaining of official assurance
5	Products and material excluded from ambit of Act	15	Official assurance may be withdrawn, and reissued
6	Application of Act includes exclusive economic zone	16	New Part 5A inserted
6A	What is a risk management programme?		Part 5A
6B	Who must have a risk management programme?		Game estates
6C	Director-General may grant limited exemption from requirement to have risk management programme	65A	Object of this Part
6D	Certain persons may be required to have risk management programme by Order in Council	65AB	What is a game estate?
6E	Contents of and requirements for risk management programmes	65B	Use and disposal of animal material and product from game estate animals
6F	New section 17A inserted	65C	Game estates that must be listed
	17A Multi-business risk management programmes	65D	Director-General to maintain list of game estates
6G	Matters to be shown in register of risk management programmes	65E	Matters to be shown in list of game estates
6H	Registration may not be transferred	65F	Applications for listing
7	Matters to be shown in register of risk management programmes	65G	Listing as game estate
8	Applications for registration of programmes	65H	Refusal to list
9	Amendment of risk management programme	65I	Delisting
10	Deregistration of risk management programme	65J	Review of decision to refuse to list, or to delist
10A	New section 28A inserted	65K	Listing fee payable
	28A Removal of business operator from coverage of wider risk management programme	17	Homekill allowed
11	Object of sections 32 to 34	18	Processing of recreational catch
		18A	Homekill and recreational catch service providers

Animal Products Amendment

<p>19 New section 70 substituted 70 Limitation on regulated animal product and homekill or recreational catch operations being carried out at same premises or place</p> <p>20 Requirements for dual operator butchers</p> <p>21 Appointment of official assessors</p> <p>22 New sections 81A and 81B inserted 81A Director-General may require declarations as to supply or movement of animals, animal material, or animal products 81B Director-General may impose movement and related controls</p> <p>23 Power of entry</p> <p>24 Power to condemn and require disposal of animal products that are diseased, contaminated, etc</p> <p>24A Methods of cost recovery</p> <p>24B Cost recovery to relate generally to a financial year</p> <p>24C Fees and charges to be prescribed by regulations</p> <p>25 Presenting non-complying animal material for processing</p> <p>26 Offences in relation to homekill and recreational catch</p> <p>27 Identification systems and devices</p> <p>28 Right of review of certain decisions made under delegated authority</p> <p>29 New section 165A inserted 165A Directions, etc, to non-Ministry persons with functions under Act</p> <p>30 Regulations</p> <p>31 Notices</p> <p>32 Repeals, amendments, and transitional provisions appear in Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Part 2 Amendments to Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999</p> <p>33 Long Title amended</p> <p>34 General outline of this Act</p> <p>35 Continued application of requirements of existing regimes</p> <p>36 Repeal of Meat Act 1981 on 1 November 2002</p>	<p>37 New sections 9 and 10 substituted 9 Existing businesses to register risk management programme by relevant staggered transition date 10 Application for registration should be made at least 3 months before relevant transition date</p> <p>38 Persons who may issue official assurances during transitional period</p> <p>38A New section 19A and heading inserted</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Game estates</i></p> <p>19A Game estates must list within 6-month transitional period</p> <p>39 Dual operator butchers</p> <p>40 Part IIIA of Meat Act 1981 continues to apply until regulations otherwise provide, etc</p> <p>41 Avoidance of application of 2 separate cost recovery regimes in respect of single plant</p> <p>42 Regulations in respect of transitional matters</p> <p>43 Standardisation of requirements under different Acts during transitional period</p> <p>44 Records under Meat Act 1981 to be retained for 3 years</p> <p>45 New section 29A inserted 29A Non-Ministry personnel acting as inspectors under Meat Act 1981</p> <p>46 Part 4 heading amended</p> <p>47 Expiry of Part 5</p> <p>48 Schedule 1 amended</p> <p>49 New Schedules 3A and 3B inserted</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Amendment to Meat Act 1981</i></p> <p>50 Lapse of remaining licences on repeal of this Act</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Schedule 1 Amendments consequential on changed definitions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Schedule 2 New Schedules 3A and 3B inserted in principal Act</p>
--	---

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:**1 Title**

- (1) This Act is the Animal Products Amendment Act **2001**.
- (2) In **Part 1** of this Act, the Animal Products Act 1999¹ is *(referred to as)* called “the principal Act”. 5
- (3) In **Part 2** of this Act, the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999² is called “the principal Act”. 10
- ¹ 1999 No 93
² 1999 No 94

2 Commencement

This Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

Part 1**Amendments to Animal Products Act 1999**

- 3 Amendment of transition date** 15
- Section 1(5) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “1 July 2006”.

New (unanimous)**3A General scheme of Act**

Section 3(1)(a) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “individually tailored”, and substituting the word “suitable”. 20

4 Interpretation

- (1) Section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing the definition of **accredited verifier**, and substituting the following definition: 25
- “**accredited risk management programme verifier** means a person currently accredited under section 103 as a risk management programme verifier”.
- (2) Section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, in their appropriate alphabetical order, the following definitions: 30

“**client hunter** means a person who pays the operator of a (*listed*) game estate for the right to hunt or catch animals on the estate as if they were in the wild

Struck out (unanimous)

“**game estate** means a place within which animals are kept (whether all of the time or only some of the time), as if in the wild, for the purpose of providing opportunities for persons to hunt or catch them as if in the wild, being animals of a species or kind specified for the purposes of this definition by notice under section 167”

5

New (unanimous)

“**game estate** has the meaning given it by **section 65AB**”.

10

- (3) The definition of **primary processor** in section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(b) dresses mammals or birds that are killed wild animals or are killed as if they were wild animals; or”.

15

- (4) The definition of **primary processor** in section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (d) (but not the words following paragraph (d)(v)), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(d) in the case of—

20

“(i) finfish or shellfish, or animal material derived from finfish or shellfish; or

“(ii) a mammal or bird, or animal material derived from a mammal or bird, if in the opinion of the Minister it is appropriate that the primary processing of that mammal or bird or animal material should extend beyond the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b); or

25

“(iii) any other animal, or animal material derived from any other animal,—

30

processes those animals or that animal material to the extent specified by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* after appropriate consultation in accordance with

- section 163 and after having regard to the following matters:
- “(iv) industry practice in relation to the animal material concerned:
 - “(v) the degree of processing and number of processing operations required in relation to the animal material: 5
 - “(vi) the risk factors involved in processing the animal material:
 - “(vii) whether or not the processing of the animal material is or may be appropriately addressed by any legislative regime other than this Act: 10
 - “(viii) such other matters as the Minister considers relevant in the particular circumstances;—”.
- (5) Section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing the definition of **recognised verifying agency**, and substituting the following definition: 15
- “**recognised risk management programme verifying agency** means a person or body currently recognised under section 103 as a risk management programme verifying agency”. 20
- (6) The definition of **recreational catch** in section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting in paragraph (a), after the words “recreational activities”, the words “(including a client hunter killing or catching an animal on a *(listed)* game estate, as if in the wild)”. 25
- (7) Section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the definition of **regulated control scheme**, the following definition:
- “**rendering** means the breaking down of animal tissues into constituent fat and protein elements, whether by the application of heat and pressure or otherwise”. 30
- (8) The definition of **risk factors** in section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “; and ‘risk’ has a corresponding meaning”. 35
- (9) The definition of **verification** in section 4(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the word “verifiers”, and substituting the word “persons”. 40
- (10) The provisions specified in **Schedule 1** are consequentially amended in the manner indicated in that schedule.

- 5 Products and material excluded from ambit of Act**
Section 8 of the principal Act is amended by adding, as subsection (2), the following subsection:
- “(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not prevent the issuing of an official assurance in respect of any product that is or contains both animal product and dairy produce.” 5
- 6 Application of Act includes exclusive economic zone**
Section 10(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the words “registered under”, the words “the Fisheries Act 1983 or”. 10
- New (unanimous)**
- 6A What is a risk management programme?**

(1) Section 12 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (3), the following subsection:

“(3A) Nothing in subsection (3) prevents a risk management programme for a particular business or part of a business from being based on a template, a model, or a code of practice, if in the view of the Director-General the template, model, or code of practice is valid and appropriate for businesses of that kind.” 15

(2) Section 12 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (4), the following subsection: 20

“(4A) A risk management programme may also apply to one or more comparable animal product businesses in cases where the Director-General has given approval under **section 17A**.”

6B Who must have a risk management programme? 25
Section 13 of the principal Act is amended—

(a) by omitting from subsection (1) the words “develop and” where they twice occur (before paragraph (a), and in paragraph (d));

(b) by omitting from subsection (3) the words “develop or”. 30

New (unanimous)

- 6C Director-General may grant limited exemption from requirement to have risk management programme**
Section 14 of the principal Act is amended—
- (a) by repealing subsection (3):
 - (b) by omitting from subsection (4) the words “(other than an exemption granted on the grounds referred to in subsection (3))”.
- 5
- 6D Certain persons may be required to have risk management programme by Order in Council**
Section 15(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “develop and”.
- 10
- 6E Contents of and requirements for risk management programmes**
- (1) Section 17(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraph:
 - “(b) specify the name and address (including the electronic address, if available) of—
 - “(i) the operator whose programme it is; and
 - “(ii) the animal product business or businesses covered by the programme.”

15
 - (2) Section 17(1)(c) of the principal Act is amended by adding the expression “; and” to subparagraph (ii), and adding the following subparagraph:
 - “(iii) any other businesses to which the programme applies (if it does not apply only to the business of the person applying for registration).”

20
- 25
- 6F New section 17A inserted**
The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 17, the following section:
- “17A Multi-business risk management programmes**
- “(1) A registered risk management programme may apply to more than one business, if the Director-General approves.
- 30

New (unanimous)

- “(2) The Director-General may approve one person’s risk management programme applying to all or part of the business or businesses of 1 or more other persons if satisfied that—
- “(a) the programme is appropriate to the other businesses or part-businesses, as well as to the business of the person whose programme it is; and 5
- “(b) the registered operator of the programme will have sufficient control, authority, and accountability for all matters covered by the programme in relation to the other businesses or part-businesses subject to its coverage; and 10
- “(c) the applicant for the approval has obtained the consent or otherwise taken into account the views of any person whose business or part-business is to be covered by the programme. 15
- “(3) The approval may be given subject to conditions.
- “(4) Application for approval under this section must be made by the operator of the risk management programme, either at the time of application for its registration under section 20, or as an application for amendment under section 25(3).” 20

6G Matters to be shown in register of risk management programmes

Section 19 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, at the end of paragraph (f), the words “(or, if more appropriate, a place where the general public can obtain up-to-date information of the location and type of premises or place to which the programme applies)”. 25

6H Registration may not be transferred

Section 24 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (2), the following subsection: 30

- “(2A) Nothing in this section prevents the extension of the programme to the business or part-business of another person in accordance with an approval given under **section 17A**”.

- 7 Matters to be shown in register of risk management programmes**
Section 19(j) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “any amendment”, and substituting the words “the most recent amendment.” 5
- 8 Applications for registration of programmes**
Section 20(2) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraphs (a) and (b) and substituting the following paragraphs:
“(a) either— 10
 “(i) a copy of the risk management programme (or such number of copies as may be required by the Director-General); or
 “(ii) an outline of the contents of the risk management programme that complies with the requirements of the Director-General for such outlines; and 15
“(b) a copy of a report of an independent evaluation (*report, issued*) carried out not more than 6 months before the date of the application for registration, of the validity of the risk management programme in terms of sections 12 and 17; and”. 20
- 9 Amendment of risk management programme**
The heading to section 25 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “Amendment of”, and substituting the words “Significant amendments to”. 25
- 10 Deregistration of risk management programme**
Section 28(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (c), and substituting the following paragraph:
“(c) whether by reason of the passage of time, changing circumstances, or for any other reason, the risk management programme no longer ensures the fitness for intended purpose of animal product produced under the programme; or”. 30

New (unanimous)**10A New section 28A inserted**

The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 28, the following section:

“28A Removal of business operator from coverage of wider risk management programme

5

“(1) The Director-General may at any time remove any animal product business from the coverage of a registered risk management programme that applies to 2 or more comparable businesses if the Director-General is satisfied that deregistration of the programme would be appropriate under section 28(1) if the animal product business were the only one operating under the programme.

10

“(2) Subsections (2) to (7) of section 28 apply in relation to the removal of the business from the coverage of the risk management programme as if references in these sections to deregistration of the programme were references to removal from the coverage of the programme.”

15

11 Object of sections 32 to 34

Section 31 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “in producing product that is fit for intended purpose”.

20

12 Implications of failure to elect in case of animal product which is food whose export requires an official assurance

Section 33(2) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the word “plan”, and substituting the word “programme”.

New (unanimous)**12A Object of Part 5**

25

Section 47 of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (c), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(c) as a means of facilitating the above 2 aims, providing for—

“(i) the registration of exporters of animal products intended for human or animal consumption, and

30

New (unanimous)

exporters of certain other animal material or products; and
 “(ii) the setting of general requirements relating to animal material and products intended for export.”

5

13 Matters to be shown in register of exporters

Section 53 of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(b) the date of registration and the date of expiry of that registration:

10

“(ba) the date of any deregistration under section 58:”.

14 Deregistration of exporters

Section 58(4) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “subsection (2)(c)”, and substituting the expression “subsection (2)(b)”.

15

New (unanimous)**14A New section 59A inserted**

The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately before section 60, the following section:

“59A Director-General to notify general requirements for animal product or material for export

20

“(1) The Director-General may, by notice under section 167, specify requirements that must be met in relation to all or any classes of animal material or animal product intended for export, if the Director-General is satisfied that the setting of the requirements is—

25

“(a) necessary or desirable for the purpose of facilitating access to overseas markets, or to maintain consistency with any standards, requirements, or recommended practices that apply or are acceptable internationally; and

30

“(b) in the national interest.

New (unanimous)

- “(2) Without limiting the generality of **subsection (1)**, the requirements may relate to matters such as—
- “(a) material and product packaging, labelling, and branding:
 - “(b) the use of seals on cartons and containers, and other restraints on material or product: 5
 - “(c) conveyances and equipment:
 - “(d) the condition in which material or product is stored, held, or contained:
 - “(e) the handling of categories of animal materials and products with special risk characteristics: 10
 - “(f) requirements relating to the preparation of animals for live export.”

14B Obtaining of official assurance

Section 63(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “such information and pay such fee (if any) as is prescribed by regulations under this Act or specified by the Director-General by notice under section 167”, and substituting the words “any information required by the Director-General and pay any relevant fee”. 20

15 Official assurance may be withdrawn, and reissued

Section 64(2) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the expression “Director-General” where it first occurs, the words “or other authorised person”.

16 New Part 5A inserted

The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 65, the following Part: 25

**“Part 5A
“Game estates**

Struck out (unanimous)**“65A Object of this Part**

The object of this Part is to require the listing with the Director-General of game estates where— 30

Struck out (unanimous)

- “(a) client hunters kill or catch recreational catch for human or animal consumption (whether for processing by a homekill or recreational catch service provider or not); or
- “(b) the game estate provides meals for client hunters and their parties, involving consumption by the client hunters and their parties of the game estate animals shot or caught by the client hunters; or 5
- “(c) the game estate operator supplies animal material for primary processing in accordance with this Act as regulated animal product. 10

New (unanimous)**“65A Object of this Part**

- “(1) The main object of this Part is to facilitate the tracing of any animal material or product intended for human or animal consumption that is derived from animals from game estates, thus helping to ensure proper treatment of the animal material or product. 15
- “(2) This is achieved by requiring the listing of game estates from which edible parts of game estate animals are removed (while leaving unaffected the ability to dispose of skins, hides, horns, antlers, or other material that is not for human or animal consumption). 20

“65AB What is a game estate?

A game estate is a place within which animals are kept (whether all of the time or only some of the time), as if in the wild, for the purpose of providing opportunities for persons to hunt or catch them as recreational catch as if in the wild, being animals of a species, kind, or description specified for the purposes of this section by notice under section 167. 25

“65B (*Relationship with Part 6*) Use and disposal of animal material and product from game estate animals 30

- “(1) A client hunter may kill or process a game estate animal himself or herself (either on the game estate or on the client

hunter's own property), or have it processed by a listed homekill or recreational catch service provider, in accordance with section 68.

- “(2) A game estate operator may dress and process a game estate animal for a client hunter only if the operator is a listed homekill or recreational catch service provider, except as provided in **subsection (3)**. 5
- “(3) Nothing in Part 6 or in **subsection (2)** of this section requires a game estate operator to be listed as a homekill or recreational catch service provider if— 10
- “(a) the operator only carries out limited processing, such as removing trophy heads or skinning killed animals; or
- “(b) the only processing carried out by the operator (beside any limited processing referred to in **paragraph (a)**) is the preparation and serving of the recreational catch as a meal to its catcher or members of the catcher's party. 15

New (unanimous)

- “(4) A game estate operator may also—
- “(a) in accordance with section 67, have any game estate animal from his or her estate (whether or not caught or killed by a client hunter) killed or processed by a listed homekill or recreational catch service provider for the operator's own use or consumption as if the operator were the owner and farmer of the animal: 20
- “(b) sell or otherwise dispose of any parts of a game estate animal (including such things as skins, hides, and trophy heads) from the operator's estate, by whomever caught or killed or processed, that are not for human or animal consumption: 25
- “(c) sell or dispose of any parts of such an animal to a renderer in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Director-General by notice under section 167. 30
- “(5) A game estate operator who is listed under this Part may also present killed game estate animals for primary processing in accordance with Parts 2 to 4 for use or consumption as regulated animal product. 35

65C Game estates that must be listed

A game estate must be listed under this Part if—

Struck out (unanimous)

“(a) game estate animals killed by a client hunter on the game estate are allowed by the operator to be removed by the client hunter—

5

“(i) for processing by the client hunter on his or her own property for his or her own consumption or use (within the meaning of section 68(2)); or

“(ii) for processing by a homekill or recreational catch service provider for the client hunter’s consumption or use (within the meaning of section 68(2)); or

10

New (unanimous)

“(a) any edible parts of game estate animals killed by client hunters on the game estate are allowed by the operator to be removed by the client hunters (except to the extent they are intended for use as trophies); or

15

Struck out (unanimous)

“(b) the game estate provides meals for client hunters and their parties, involving game estate animals shot or caught by client hunters being consumed by the client hunters and their parties; or

20

“(c) the operator wishes to (*send killed*) supply game estate (*animals*) animal material for (*primary*) processing in accordance with Parts 2 to 4 for use or consumption as regulated animal product.

65D Director-General to maintain list of game estates

25

“(1) The Director-General must keep and maintain a list of all game estates to which **section 65C** applies.

“(2) The purpose of the list is—

“(a) to enable members of the public to know—

- “(i) what places are listed game estates for the purposes of this Act; and
- “(ii) who is recognised by law as authorised to operate a listed game estate for the purposes of this Act; and 5
- “(b) to facilitate the compliance, audit, and other functions of the Ministry as the agency with regulatory function under this Act.
- “(3) The Director-General must—
- “(a) keep the list open for public inspection, without fee, during ordinary office hours at the head office of the Ministry and at such other places as the Director-General determines; and 10
- “(b) supply to any person copies of all or part of the list on request and payment of a reasonable charge for the production of the copy. 15
- “(4) The list may be kept in such manner as the Director-General thinks fit.
- “65E **Matters to be shown in list of game estates**
- The list of game estates must contain the following particulars in relation to each game estate: 20
- “(a) the name and address (including the electronic address, if available) of the game estate operator:
- “(b) the address or location of the place comprising the game estate: 25
- “(c) the species or kinds of game estate animal available for hunting:
- “(d) the date on which the game estate was listed:
- “(e) such other particulars as may be prescribed by notice or regulations under this Act. 30
- “65F **Applications for listing**
- A person who wishes to operate a listed game estate must apply to the Director-General in a manner approved by the Director-General for listing as a game estate.
- “65G **Listing as game estate** 35
- “(1) On receipt of a properly made application accompanied by the prescribed fee (if any), the Director-General must list the applicant’s operation as a game estate if satisfied that—

- “(a) the operation is a game estate to which **section 65C** applies; and
 - “(b) having regard to the objects and requirements of this Act, there is no good reason why the operation should not be listed as a game estate. 5
- “(2) Where the Director-General determines to list an applicant’s operation as a game estate, the Director-General must—
- “(a) include the applicant and the applicant’s game estate operation on the list of game estates; and
 - “(b) notify the applicant in writing accordingly. 10
- “65H **Refusal to list**
- If the Director-General determines to refuse to list an applicant’s operation as a game estate, the Director-General must, as soon as practicable, notify the applicant in writing of—
- “(a) the decision; and 15
 - “(b) the reasons for the decision, and the facts or assumptions on which it is based.
- “65I **Delisting**
- “(1) The Director-General may remove any game estate from the list if— 20
- “(a) the listed operator so requests; or
 - “(b) the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria referred to in **section 65G** no longer apply, or the place is no longer operated as a game estate; or
 - “(c) any failure to pay the listing fee (if any) by the due date has persisted for more than 30 days. 25
- “(2) Before delisting a game estate on any of the grounds referred to in **subsection (1)(b) and (c)**, the Director-General must—
- “(a) notify the game estate operator in writing of his or her intention; and 30
 - “(b) give the person a reasonable opportunity, within the time specified in the written notice, to explain why the game estate should not be delisted, or to pay the unpaid fee.
- “(3) The delisting of a game estate under this section does not affect the right of a person to make a further application for listing under **section 65F**. 35

“65J Review of decision to refuse to list, or to delist

If a person acting under the delegated authority of the Director-General refuses an application to list an operation as a game estate, or delists a game estate, the person aggrieved by the decision may seek a review of the decision under section 162. 5

“65K Listing fee payable

Every operator of a listed game estate is liable to pay, either annually or at such greater intervals as may be prescribed, the prescribed fee (if any) in respect of the continued listing of the game estate.” 10

17 Homekill allowed

(1) Section 67 of the principal Act is amended by repealing subsection (1), and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) Nothing in this Act prevents an animal owner from— 15

“(a) killing or processing the animal himself or herself on his or her own property; or

“(b) in the case of an animal owner who has been actively engaged in the day-to-day maintenance of the animal, or of other animals of the same kind, for a period of at least 28 days *((or for the animal’s lifetime, if it is less than 28 days old))* immediately preceding the killing of the animal, having the animal killed or processed, otherwise than in accordance with Parts 2 to 4, by a listed homekill or recreational catch service provider on the service provider’s premises or place or the animal owner’s own property,— 20 25

so long as the resulting homekill product is for the use or consumption of the animal owner (including his or her family or household), and not for trade; and Parts 2 to 4 do not apply to any such homekill.” 30

(2) Section 67(2) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(b) the edible part of the homekill product is for the use or consumption of the owner (or the owner’s family, household, or farm employee), and the only parts of the homekill product that are traded— 35

“(i) are not for human or animal consumption; or

“(ii) are sold or disposed of to a renderer in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Director-General by notice under section 167.”

18 Processing of recreational catch

Section 68(2) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraph: 5

“(b) the only parts of the recreational catch product that are traded—

“(i) are not for human or animal consumption; or

“(ii) are sold or disposed of to a renderer in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Director-General by notice under section 167.” 10

New (unanimous)

18A Homekill and recreational catch service providers

Section 69 of the principal Act is amended by adding the following subsection: 15

“(3) Nothing in section 131(2)(c) prevents a person referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1) from trading or otherwise disposing of animal material derived from the processing of homekill or recreational catch if the animal material—

“(a) is skins, hides, horns, antlers, or other material that is not for human or animal consumption; or 20

“(b) is sold or disposed of to a renderer in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Director-General by notice under section 167.”

19 New section 70 substituted

The principal Act is amended by repealing section 70, and substituting the following section: 25

“**70 Limitation on (dual) regulated animal product and homekill or recreational catch operations being carried out at same premises or place** 30

“(1) Except as provided in **subsection (2)**, no person may carry out at the same premises or place both—

“(a) homekill or recreational catch processing operations; and

“(b) the processing of, or trade in, any regulated animal product for human or animal consumption.

“(2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to—

“(a) retail butchers acting in accordance with section 71; or

“(b) persons who are in the business of providing meals containing or consisting of regulated animal product, to the extent only that these persons also prepare and serve recreational catch as a meal to its catcher and members of the catcher’s party; or

New (unanimous)

“(c) game estate operators who are in the business of providing meals containing or consisting of regulated product to client hunters and their parties, to the extent that they also prepare and serve a client hunter’s recreational catch as a meal to the client hunter and members of the client hunter’s party; or

“(d) listed game estate operators who are also listed homekill or recreational catch service providers, to the extent that they perform homekill or recreational catch services—

“(i) to client hunters in respect of animals taken by the client hunters; or

“(ii) in respect of animals owned by the game estate operator that are to be processed and consumed by the game estate operator (including the operator’s family, household, or employees).”

20 Requirements for dual operator butchers

Section 71(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (b), the following paragraph:

“(ba) regulated animal product must be processed and stored separately from any homekill or recreational catch animal material or product.”

21 Appointment of official assessors

Section 79(2) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the words “State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986”, the

words “or within a Crown entity as defined in the Public Finance Act 1989”.

22 New sections 81A and 81B inserted

The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 81, the following sections:

5

“81A Director-General may require declarations as to supply or movement of animals, animal material, or animal products

“(1) The Director-General may, by notice under section 167, require the owner or person in control (or reasonably appearing to be in control) of any animal, animal material, or animal product to complete and supply, in accordance with the notice, a declaration under this section where—

10

“(a) there is to be a change of ownership in the animal, animal material, or animal product concerned; or

15

“(b) the animal, animal material, or animal product is to be moved to a new premises, property, or place.

“(2) The notice may require the declaration to contain all or any of the following information:

Struck out (unanimous)

“(a) matters relating to—
 “(i) the management of the animal from date of birth; or
 “(ii) the history of the animal material or animal product:

20

New (unanimous)

“(a) matters relating to the management of the animal from date of birth (if appropriate):

25

“(ab) matters relating to the history of the animal, animal material, or animal product, including, where appropriate,—

“(i) identification or details of any owner or previous owner of the animal or animal material, or any person who presented or supplied the animal or

30

New (unanimous)

animal material to the person required to make the declaration:

- “(ii) identification or details of the area or place where the animal was kept or was taken, harvested, or procured, and any surrounding area or place that the animal may have had access to:

5

- “(b) matters relating to treatments or applications applied to the animal or to which the animal has been exposed by way of veterinary medicines or agricultural compounds:

10

- “(c) information relating to the feeding of the animal:

New (unanimous)

- “(ca) information relating to the possible exposure of the animal or animal material or product to hazards:

- “(d) information relating to any movement or related controls imposed in respect of the animal, animal material, or animal product:

15

- “(e) the status of the animal, animal material, or animal product in relation to any testing performed:

- “(f) the place the animal, animal material, or animal product is being moved from, the place it is being moved to, and any previous place it has been moved from:

20

- “(g) matters relating to the transport or movement of the animal or animal material or animal product:

- “(h) in the case of animal material taken by a hunter or client hunter or game estate operator, the place where the animal was killed or caught and the place the animal material is being sent to:

25

- “(i) the existing and new owner of the animal, animal material, or animal product:

New (unanimous)

- “(j) any other matter necessary or relevant to establishing the suitability of the animal or animal material for processing for human or animal consumption.

30

- “(3) The notice may require the declaration—
- “(a) to accompany the animal, animal material, or animal product, or be provided to the recipient or new owner of the animal, animal material, or animal product by post, facsimile, email, or other appropriate means: 5
 - “(b) to be kept by all or any of the supplier, recipient, or new owner of the animal, animal material, or animal product for a period of up to 4 years.
- “(4) In considering whether to require declarations under this section, the Director-General must have regard to the following matters: 10
- “(a) the need to protect the health of consumers and users of animal material and animal products:
 - “(b) the desirability of facilitating market access for animals, animal material, and animal products: 15
 - “(c) the desirability of maintaining consistency between New Zealand animal product standards and any relevant standards, requirements, or recommended practices that apply or are accepted internationally.
- “81B **Director-General may impose movement and related controls** 20
- “(1) The Director-General may, by notice to the owner, operator, or person in control (or reasonably appearing to be in control) of any animal, animal material, or animal product business concerned, impose or provide for the imposition of movement or related controls in accordance with this section if the Director-General has reasonable ground to suspect the existence of a hazard or source of contamination (a **risk source**) that may affect animals or animal material that may be processed for human or animal consumption. 25 30
- “(2) The notice must specify the particular risk source, whether by reference to—
- “(a) a place or area (where, for instance, there may be contamination from the land or the environment); or
 - “(b) a particular person or animal product business, or an identified class of persons or animal product businesses (where, for instance, the contamination may be from human intervention or omission); or 35
 - “(c) an animal or any animal material, or any identified group of animals or class of animal material (where, for 40

- instance, the contamination may be *(biological)* transmissible); or
- “(d) any other appropriate thing or circumstance.
- “(3) The movement or related controls—
- “(a) may be imposed in relation to any animals, animal material, place or area, activity, *(or)* animal product business, or associated thing that—
- “(i) is suspected to be the risk source; or
- “(ii) may be affected by the risk source:
- “(b) must be of a nature directed at minimising the risk to humans or animals of detrimental effects *(from the risk source)*.
- “(4) Without limiting the generality of **subsection (3)**, the controls may—
- “(a) restrict, apply conditions to, or prohibit the movement, trade in, or presentation for processing of any animal or animal material, or any class of animal or animal material, that is suspected of being contaminated:
- “(b) contain directions that specified actions in relation to the risk source, or the animals or animal material that may be affected by it, are to be taken to minimise the risk of harm to humans and animals, including—
- “(i) isolation of the animals, animal material, or place concerned:
- “(ii) the confining, detention, storage, or treatment of animals, animal material, or things that have been in contact with or exposed to the risk source or *(with)* contaminated animals or animal material:
- “(iii) forms of intervention in the possible trade in contaminated animals or animal material, or animals or animal material or products exposed to the risk source or to animals or animal material suspected of being contaminated:
- “(iv) sampling, testing, or analysis to be undertaken by the owner or person in charge of the property, place, animals, animal material, or animal product business, or by any other person, to the extent reasonable and necessary or desirable to determine the contamination status of the relevant property, place, animals, material, or business.

- “(5) A notice under this section may—
- “(a) direct the keeping of records or documentation in respect of any matters the subject of the notice:
 - “(b) include a requirement for the recipient of the notice to notify the Director-General when all or any of the risk source is disposed of. 5
- “(6) The notice continues in force until revoked, or until such earlier time as is specified in the notice.
- “(7) A notice may at any time be amended or revoked in the same manner as that in which it was issued. 10
- “(8) Section 164(2) to (4) applies to the issue of notices under this section as if—
- “(a) they were notices of a kind listed in section 167; and
 - “(b) section 164(3) applied in cases where it was not possible, reasonable, or practical to notify a matter in accordance with section 164(2). 15
- “(9) For the purposes of this section,—
- “(a) the Director-General may approve systems for particular notices to be issued automatically on the occurring of a particular event or set of circumstances that indicates the likelihood of a particular risk source arising and the need for measures that will minimise the risk; and 20
 - “(b) any notices so issued are deemed to be issued by the Director-General under this section.” 25

23 Power of entry

- (1) Section 87(1)(b) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the word “food”, and substituting the words “kind of goods”.
 - (2) Section 87 of the principal Act is amended by adding the following subsection: 30
- “(6) A person called on to assist an animal product officer under section 88(3) may accompany the officer into any premises or place that the officer enters under this section.”

24 Power to condemn and require disposal of animal products that are diseased, contaminated, etc

- (1) Section 90 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (2), the following subsection: 35

- “(2A) An animal product officer may require the reclassification of any animal product of a kind referred to in subsection (1)(a), if satisfied that the product meets the requirements of the reclassification, and may require the owner or person in control of the product to either— 5
- “(a) take all appropriate steps to give effect to the reclassification; or
- “(b) destroy or otherwise dispose of or rectify the product to the satisfaction of the officer, if the owner or person does not take those appropriate steps.” 10
- (2) Section 90(5) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the expression “subsection (2)”, the expression “or **subsection (2A)**”.

New (unanimous)

- 24A Methods of cost recovery** 15
Section 114(b) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the word “scale”, the words “or formula”.
- 24B Cost recovery to relate generally to a financial year**
Section 115(2) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the words “reduced or removed”, the words “(or restated without substantive alteration)”. 20
- 24C Fees and charges to be prescribed by regulations**
Section 117 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (4), the following subsection:
“(4A) Where regulations prescribe a formula for determining a fee or charge, the formula may specify the value of 1 or more of its components as being an amount or amounts notified for those components by the Director-General under section 167.” 25
- 25 Presenting non-complying animal material for processing** 30
Section 129(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the words “for sale”, the words “or processing”.

26 Offences in relation to homekill and recreational catch

(1) Section 131(2) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (a), the following paragraph:

“(ab) operates (*private*) a property as a game estate (*to which **section 65C** applies*) of a kind that **section 65C** requires to be listed as a game estate under **Part 5A**, unless the property is listed as a game estate under **section 65G**; or”.

(2) Section 131(2) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (b), the following paragraphs:

“(ba) being the owner of an animal who has not been engaged in its day-to-day maintenance, or the day-to-day maintenance of other animals of the same kind, for a period of at least 28 days (*or for the animal’s lifetime, if it is less than 28 days old*) immediately preceding its killing, kills and processes that animal at any place other than his or her own property (as defined in section 67(4)), other than for humane purposes; or

“(bb) provides facilities for any person to kill or process an animal for human or animal consumption, otherwise than in accordance with Parts 2 to 4, knowing that the person has not been engaged in the day-to-day maintenance of the animal, or of other animals of the same kind, for at least 28 days (*or for the animal’s lifetime, if it is less than 28 days old*) immediately preceding the killing of the animal, unless—

“(i) the person providing the facilities is a game estate operator or the owner of the place where the animal is taken or landed as recreational catch; or

“(ii) the facilities are provided for humane purposes; or

“(bc) being a dual operator butcher, kills an animal that is homekill or recreational catch at any premises or place where regulated animal product is processed or traded; or”.

New (unanimous)

(2A) Section 131(2)(c) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after the words “Parts 2 to 4”, the words “(except as permitted by **sections 67(2)(b)(ii), 68(2)(b)(ii), and 69**”.

- (3) Section 131(2)(d) of the principal Act is amended by adding the words “, or of other animals of the same kind, for a period of at least 28 days *((or for the animal’s lifetime, if it is less than 28 days old))* immediately preceding the presentation of the animal”.

5

27 Identification systems and devices

Section 158(1)(d) of the principal Act is amended by adding the words “or devices”.

28 Right of review of certain decisions made under delegated authority

10

New (unanimous)

- (1A) Section 162(1) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(b) a decision to suspend all or any operations under a risk management programme under section 27, or to deregister a programme under section 28, or to remove an animal product business or part-business from coverage of a programme under **section 28A**:”.

15

- (1) Section 162(1) of the principal Act is amended by adding the following paragraph:

“(g) a decision to refuse to list an operation as a game estate under **section 65H**, or to delist a game estate under **section 65I**.”

20

29 New section 165A inserted

The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 165, the following section:

25

“165A Directions, etc, to non-Ministry persons with functions under Act

- “(1) This section applies in the case where the Director-General wishes to issue any notice, direction, or instruction or otherwise communicate any requirement (a **notification**) to a person or body (the **relevant person**) who—

30

“(a) has functions for the purposes of the administration of this Act, whether as an accredited person, recognised agency, official assessor, or otherwise; and

- “(b) is a person or body who is not a Ministry employee or officer or group of Ministry employees or officers.
- “(2) Where the Director-General wishes to issue a notification to a relevant person, the Director-General may issue that notification— 5
- “(a) to the relevant person directly; or
- “(b) to the relevant person’s employer.
- “(3) If the notification is issued to the relevant person directly, the Director-General must also, within a reasonable time, supply a copy of it to the relevant person’s employer. 10
- “(4) If the notification is issued to the relevant person’s employer,—
- “(a) the notification must clearly identify the relevant person or class of relevant persons the notification is intended for; and 15
- “(b) it is deemed to have been given to the relevant person or persons if given within a reasonable time before the notification is required to be acted upon; and
- “(c) the employer is under a duty to inform the relevant person, or all persons of the relevant class, of the content of the notification as soon as reasonably practicable having regard to the tenor of the notification. 20
- “(5) For the purposes of **subsections (3) and (4), within a reasonable time** means—
- “(a) within 7 days; or 25
- “(b) within such greater or lesser period, or at such greater or lesser intervals in relation to groups of notifications, as may have been generally agreed between the Director-General and the employer, or notified by the Director-General to the employer, in respect of notifications of that kind. 30
- “(6) In this section, **employer**, in relation to the relevant person, includes—
- “(a) a director, partner, secretary, or other officer or official of a company or other body of which the relevant person is an employee: 35
- “(b) a company or other body to whom the relevant person is contracted in relation to the person’s functions for the purposes of this Act.”

30 Regulations

Section 166(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (k), the following paragraph:

“(ka) prescribing procedures and requirements for the listing of game estates:”.

5

31 Notices

(1) Section 167(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (b), the following paragraph:

“(ba) specifying for the purposes of section 24(3) the circumstances that will not be treated as involving a change in the operator of a registered risk management programme:”.

10

New (unanimous)

(1A) Section 167(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (j), the following paragraph:

“(ja) specifying under **section 59A** requirements that must be met in relation to animal material or product intended for export:”.

15

(2) Section 167(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (l), the following paragraphs:

Struck out (unanimous)

“(la) specifying species or kinds of animals for the purposes of the definition of **game estate** in section 4:

20

New (unanimous)

“(la) specifying species, kinds, or description of animals to be treated as game estate for the purposes of **section 65AB**:

“(lb) specifying other particulars to be shown in the register of game estates kept under **section 65E**:

25

“(lc) for the purposes of sections 67(2) (*and*), 68(2), and 69(3), imposing conditions in respect of the sale or

disposal to renderers of any parts of a homekill or recreational catch product:

“(ld) requiring the making of declarations under **section 81A**, and specifying matters in relation to the declarations:”.

New (unanimous)

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| (3) | Section 167(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after paragraph (m), the following paragraph:
“(ma) specifying the value to be attributed to any component of a formula of a kind referred to in section 117(4A) that determines fees or charges:”. | 5 |
| (4) | Section 167 of the principal Act is amended by adding the following subsection:
“(3) A notice under subsection (1)(ma) —
“(a) is to be treated as a regulation for the purposes of the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989; but
“(b) is not a regulation for the purposes of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.” | 10

15 |

32 Repeals, amendments, and transitional provisions appear in Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999

Section 169(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting from both paragraph (a) and paragraph (d) the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting in each case the expression “1 July 2006”. 20

Part 2

Amendments to Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Act 1999 25

33 Long Title amended

The Long Title of the principal Act is amended—

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| (a) | by omitting from paragraph (a) the expression “ 1 November 2002 ”, and substituting the expression “ 1 July 2006 ”: | 30 |
| (b) | by omitting from paragraph (d) the words “ 3-year period to 1 November 2002 ”, and substituting the words “ period to 1 July 2006 ”. | |

- 34 General outline of this Act**
- (1) Section 2(a) of the principal Act is amended by omitting (*from paragraph (a)*) the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “1 July 2006”.
- (2) Section 2(d) of the principal Act is amended by repealing subparagraph (iii), and substituting the following subparagraph: 5
- “(iii) provision of a staggered transitional period, ending with 30 June 2006, during which different classes of existing animal product businesses must register risk management programmes (subject to certain exceptions):” 10
- 35 Continued application of requirements of existing regimes**
- Section 3 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “1 July 2006”. 15
- 36 Repeal of Meat Act 1981 on 1 November 2002**
- Section 5 of the principal Act is amended—
- (a) by omitting from the section heading the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “1 July 2006”: 20
- (b) by omitting from both subsection (1) and subsection (2) the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting in each case the expression “1 July 2006”. 25
- 37 New sections 9 and 10 substituted**
- The principal Act is amended by repealing sections 9 and 10, and substituting the following sections:
- “9 **Existing businesses to register risk management programme by relevant staggered transition date** 30
- “(1) Except as provided in section 12 of this Act in the case of certain fishing vessels, nothing in the Animal Products Act 1999 requires any existing animal product business to operate under a registered risk management programme at any time before— 35
- “(a) 1 July 2003, in the case of operations other than rendering carried out by—

- “(i) the licensed processors listed in **Part 1 of Schedule 3A** (generally red meat processors); and
- “(ii) the licensed processors listed in **Part 2 of Schedule 3A** (generally export seafood processors); and
- “(iii) the licensed processors listed in **Part 3 of Schedule 3A** (generally meat or game packing houses of the type that perform operations extending beyond cutting and boning): 5
- “(b) 1 July 2004, in the case of operations carried out by—
 - “(i) all remaining businesses licensed under any of sections 15, 16, 18, 19, and 22 of the Meat Act 1981, other than the licensees specified in **Schedule 3B** to whom **paragraph (a)** does not apply; and 10
 - “(ii) all primary processors of ostriches, emus, and possums; and 15
 - “(iii) all renderers licensed under section 20(1)(b) of the Meat Act 1981; and
 - “(iv) all poultry meat primary processors; and
 - “(v) all egg processors who, as producers, are subject to paying a levy under the Commodity Levies (Eggs) Order 1999 (SR 1999/56): 20
- “(c) 1 July 2005, in the case of operations carried out by—
 - “(i) all primary producers of eggs to whom **paragraph (b)(v)** does not apply; and
 - “(ii) all dual operator butchers; and 25
 - “(iii) all petfood processors licensed under section 20(1)(b) of the Meat Act 1981; and
 - “(iv) all processors of byproducts licensed under section 20(1)(c) of the Meat Act 1981:
- “(d) 1 July 2006, in the case of all other existing animal product businesses (including those specified in **Schedule 3B**) of a kind required to have a risk management programme. 30

New (unanimous)

- | | |
|---|----|
| “(1A) The processors, licensees, and business specified in Schedules 3A and 3B are deemed to include any person who, on or after 30 May 2002, is the heir, successor, or assign of the named processor, licensee, or business. | 35 |
|---|----|

- “(2) Despite **subsection (1)**, once an existing business that was subject to the Meat Act regime or the Apiaries Act regime as at the commencement of Part 2 of the Animal Products Act 1999 has had a risk management programme registered under that Part in respect of all or any part of its business operations,— 5
- “(a) Part 2 of the Animal Products Act 1999 and all the other relevant provisions of that Act apply, and continue to apply, in respect of those operations; and
- “(b) those operations must continue to be carried out in accordance with Part 2 of the Animal Products Act 1999 and all other relevant requirements of that Act, without the opportunity to revert to being subject to the Meat Act regime or the Apiaries Act regime. 10
- “10 **Application for registration should be made at least 3 months before relevant transition date** 15
- “(1) Where an existing animal product business has applied for registration of a risk management programme at least 3 months before the relevant transition date fixed for that business under **section 9**, the Director-General must take all reasonable steps to ensure that registration of the programme can occur before that transition date, provided the programme was properly submitted in a reasonable form. 20
- “(2) Nothing in **subsection (1)** requires the Director-General to register a risk management programme before the relevant transition date in any case where— 25
- “(a) the risk management programme was not properly submitted in accordance with sections 17 to 20 of the Animal Products Act 1999, or is seriously deficient; or
- “(b) any delay in registration of the programme is primarily attributable to any act or omission of the person submitting the programme for registration.” 30
- 38 Persons who may issue official assurances during transitional period**
- Section 19 of the principal Act is amended by omitting from both subsection (1)(a) and subsection (2) the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting in each case the expression “1 July 2003”. 35

New (unanimous)

38A New section 19A and heading inserted

The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 19, the following heading and section:

*“Game estates***“19A Game estates must list within 6-month transitional period** 5

Nothing in the Animal Products Act 1999 requires—

“(a) a game estate to be listed as such under **Part 5A** of that Act; or

“(b) a game estate operator to be listed as a homekill or recreational catch service provider under Part 6 of that Act in respect of the processing of animals killed or caught on the game estate,—

until the expiry of the period of 6 months commencing on the date of commencement of the Animal Products Amendment Act **2002**, and no person commits an offence against the Animal Products Act 1999 by reason merely of the failure of a game estate or game estate operator to be listed under **Part 5A** or Part 6 of that Act before the expiry of that period.”

39 Dual operator butchers 20

Section 21(a) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “1 July 2005”.

40 Part IIIA of Meat Act 1981 continues to apply until regulations otherwise provide, etc 25

Section 23(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “31 October 2002”, and substituting the expression “30 June 2006”.

41 Avoidance of application of 2 separate cost recovery regimes in respect of single plant 30

Section 24(8) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (b), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(b) on the relevant transition date fixed under **section 9** for animal product businesses of that class (or the latest

relevant transition date, if more than 1 applies to the business); or”.

- 42 Regulations in respect of transitional matters**
- (1) Section 25(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “31 October 2002”, and substituting the expression “30 June 2006”. 5
- (2) Section 25(3) of the principal Act is amended by repealing paragraph (a), and substituting the following paragraph:
“(a) apply at any time during the transitional period ending with the close of 30 June 2006:”. 10
- 43 Standardisation of requirements under different Acts during transitional period**
- Section 27(a) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “3-year transitional period ending with 31 October 2002”, and substituting the words “transitional period ending with 30 June 2006”. 15
- 44 Records under Meat Act 1981 to be retained for 3 years**
- Section 28 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “3-year transitional period ending with 31 October 2002”, and substituting the words “transitional period ending with 30 June 2006”. 20
- 45 New section 29A inserted**
- (1) The principal Act is amended by inserting, after section 29, the following section:
- “29A **Non-Ministry personnel acting as inspectors under Meat Act 1981** 25
- Where any person who is not an employee or officer of the Ministry is for any purpose treated as or deemed to be an inspector appointed under the Meat Act 1981, whether by regulation 4(2)(b) of the Animal Products (Ancillary and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2000 or by any other regulation made under this Act or the Animal Products Act 1999,— 30
- “(a) that person is not for that reason to be treated as an employee of the Ministry, and the Crown is not liable as employer of that person for any act or omission of the 35

- person in relation to the purposes for which the person is treated as or deemed to be an inspector; and
“(b) any liability of the person’s actual employer in their capacity as employer of the person is unaffected.”
- (2) This section is deemed to have come into force on 20 November 2000. 5
- (3) This section does not apply for the purposes of any legal proceedings commenced before **18 December 2001**.
- 46 Part 4 heading amended** 10
The heading to Part 4 is amended by omitting the expression “**1 November 2002**”, and substituting the expression “**1 July 2006**”.
- 47 Expiry of Part 5** 15
Section 74 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “1 July 2006”.
- 48 Schedule 1 amended** 20
The heading of Schedule 1 of the principal Act is amended by omitting the expression “**1 November 2002**”, and substituting the expression “**1 July 2006**”.
- 49 New Schedules 3A and 3B inserted**
The principal Act is amended by inserting, after Schedule 3, the **Schedules 3A and 3B** set out in **Schedule 2** of this Act.
- Amendment to Meat Act 1981*
- 50 Lapse of remaining licences on repeal of this Act** 25
Section 43AC of the Meat Act 1981 is amended by omitting the expression “1 November 2002”, and substituting the expression “the close of 30 June 2006”.
-

s 4(10)

Schedule 1**Amendments consequential on changed definitions****Section 3(1)(a)(ii)**

Omit the word “risks” and substitute the words “risk factors”.

Section 16(2)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

5

Section 17(4)

Omit the words “accredited verifiers” and substitute the words “accredited risk management programme verifiers”.

10

Section 19(g)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

Section 20(2)(c)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

15

Section 22(4)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

Section 25(5)(c)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

20

Section 27(5)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

25

Section 28(3)(b)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

Section 29(2)(c)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

30

Section 34(6)(c)

Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.

Heading to section 36

Omit the word “verifying” and substitute the word “recognised”.

35

Section 37(a) and (b)	
Omit the word “risks” and substitute the words “risk factors”.	
Section 38(1)(a) and (b)	
Omit the word “risks” and substitute the words “risk factors”.	
Section 66(2)(c)	5
Omit the word “risks” and substitute the words “risk factors”.	
Section 71(1)(d)(i)	
Omit the word “risks” and substitute the words “risk factors”.	
Section 107(1)	
Omit paragraph (f) and substitute:	10
“(f) in the case of an accredited risk management programme verifier, to be under the management of a recognised risk management programme verifying agency.”	
Section 133(1)(c)	15
Omit the words “other recognised body” and substitute the words “recognised agency”.	
Section 133(2)	
Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.	20
Section 134(3)(b)	
Omit subparagraph (iii) and substitute:	
“(iii) section 107(f) (accredited risk management programme verifiers to be under management of recognised risk management programme verifying agency):”.	25
Section 140(1)(a)(i)	
Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.	
Section 159(2)(b)	30
Omit the words “Accredited verifiers and recognised verifying agencies” and substitute the words “accredited risk management programme verifiers and recognised risk management programme verifying agencies”.	
Section 161(5)(c)	35
Omit the words “recognised verifying agency” and substitute the words “recognised risk management programme verifying agency”.	

Section 167(1)(e)

Insert, after the word “recognised”, the words “risk management programme”.

s 49

Schedule 2
New Schedules 3A and 3B inserted in principal Act

s 9(1)

Schedule 3A
Existing animal product businesses subject to 1 July
2003 transition date

5

Part 1—Red meat processors

Business	Premises	
(Licensee under Meat Act 1981)	(Licence identification under Meat Act 1981)	
AFFCO New Zealand Limited	ME 23	10
	ME 32	
	ME 39	
	ME 42	
	ME 47	
	ME 56	15
Alliance Group Limited	ME 17	
	ME 18	
	ME 21	
	ME 50	
Auckland Meat Processors Limited	ME 103	20
Bay City Meats (Timaru) Limited	AB 15	
Blue Sky Meats (NZ) Limited	ME 80	
Canterbury Meat Packers Limited	ME 70	
	ME 78	
<i>(Coromandel Meat Processors Limited)</i>	ME 108	25
<u>Wallace Meats Limited</u>		
Crusader Meats New Zealand Limited	ME 118	
Greenlea Premier Meats Limited	ME 82	
	ME 124	
Lakeview Meat Processing Limited <u>(in receivership)</u>	ME 136	30
Lamb Packers Feilding Limited	ME 128	
Land Meat New Zealand Limited	ME 131	
PPCS Limited	ME 26	
	ME 64	
Progressive Meats Limited	ME 87	35
Richmond Limited	ME 9	
	ME 52	
	ME 58	
	ME 60	
	ME 84	40
	ME 88	
	ME 102	
	ME 125	

Schedule 3A—continued**Part 1—Red meat processors—continued**

Business	Premises	
Riverlands Eltham Limited	ME 43	
Taylor Preston Limited	ME 86	
Te Kuiti Meat Processors Limited	ME 104	
The Canterbury Frozen Meat Co Limited	ME 15	5
	ME 16	
	ME 34	
	ME 37	
UBP Limited	ME 127	
Wallace Corporation Limited	ME 100	10

Part 2—Export seafood processors

Business	Premises	
(Licensee under Meat Act 1981)	(Licence identification under Meat Act 1981)	
Amatal Fishing Co Limited	PH 46	15
	PH 340	
	PH 384	
	PH 475	
Antons Seafoods Limited	PH 129	
Cook Strait Seafoods Limited	PH 62	20
	PH 150	
	PH 156	
Fiordland Lobster Company Limited	PH 263	
Globe Export Fisheries Limited	PH 51	
<i>(Greban)</i> Greben Fishing Limited	PH 588	25
Independent Fisheries Limited	PH 37	
	PH 373	
	PH 476	
	PH 483	
	PH 521	30
J S Fishing Limited	PH 468	
Kia Ora Seafoods Limited	PH 144	
Leigh Fisheries Limited	PH 126	
Marlborough Seafoods Limited	PH 187	
Moana Pacific Fisheries Limited	PH 59	35
	PH 116	
	PH 188	
	PH 290	
	PH 299	
	PH 439	40
Mt Maunganui Seafoods Limited	PH 63	
New Zealand Longline Limited	PH 506	
Ngai Tahu Fisheries Limited	PH 389	

Schedule 3A—continued**Part 2**—Export seafood processors—*continued*

Business	Premises	
	PH 397	
O P Columbia (<i>Limited (Centre Island Seafoods Limited)</i>)	PH 60	
Otakou Fisheries Limited	PH 91	
Pacific Marine Farms (1996) Limited	PH 85	5
	PH 141	
Pacifica Seafoods (Christchurch) Limited	PH 123	
	PH 175	
Prepared Foods Processing Limited	PH 16	
Sanford (South Island) Limited	FPH 3	10
	FPH 5	
	PH 148	
	PH 164	
	PH 177	
	PH 250	15
Sanford Limited	FPH 52	
	FPH 53	
	PH 48	
	PH 76	
	PH 463	20
	PH 464	
	PH 503	
	PH 512	
	PH 513	
Seafresh New Zealand Limited	PH 184	25
Sealord Charters Limited	PH 160	
Sealord Group Limited	PH 12	
	PH 155	
	PH 411	
	PH 472	30
	PH 496	
Sealord Shellfish Limited	PH 181	
Simunovich Fisheries Limited	PH 194	
	PH 480	
Southern Seafoods Limited	PH 168	35
	PH 190	
	PH 458	
Talleys Fisheries Limited	PH 1	
	PH 102	
	PH 103	40
	PH 107	
	PH 120	
	PH 159	
The New Zealand King Salmon Co Limited	PH 157	
Thomas Richard & Co Limited	FPH 36	45
United Fisheries Limited	PH 587	

Schedule 3A—continuedPart 2—Export seafood processors—*continued*

Business	Premises	
Vela Fishing Limited	PH 477	
	PH 495	
Wellington Trawling Co Limited	PH 192	
Westfleet Fishermen's Co-operative Limited	PH 143	5
Westhaven Marketing Limited	PH 176	
Westpac Mussels Distributors Limited	PH 223	

Part 3—Meat or game packing houses
(other than cutting and boning only)

Business	Premises	10
(Licensee under Meat Act 1981)	(Licence identification under Meat Act 1981)	
Advanced Foods of New Zealand Limited	PH 31	
Alaron Products Limited	PH 412	
	PH 517	15
ANZCO Green Island Limited	PH 173	
Auckland Casings Co Limited	PH 88	
Back Country Foods Limited	PH 500	
Bakels Edible Oils (NZ) Limited	PH 416	
Dairy Meats (Avondale) Limited	PH 490	20
En'Zaq Aquaculture Limited	PH 448	
<i>(F J Ramsey Meats (Paerata) Limited)</i>	<i>(PH 69)</i>	
Forest Park Taupo (2000) Limited	PH 494	
Franklin Foods Limited	PH 479	
Garrett International Meats Limited	PH 214	25
Glovers Food Processors Limited	PH 80	
Healtheries of New Zealand Limited	PH 5	
	PH 26	
Heinz Wattie's Limited	PH 233	
	PH 467	30
Hygrade Casing Company Limited	PH 478	
	PH 530	
Kiwi Pacific Foods Limited	PH 445	
Levin Casing Company Limited	PH 261	
Lowe Products New Zealand Limited	PH 372	35
Mandarin International (NZ) Limited	PH 306	
McCallum Industries Limited	PH 134	
Meadow Lea Foods Limited	PH 482	
Nestle New Zealand Limited	PH 328	
New Zealand Gourmet Supplies Limited	PH 504	40
New Zealand Pastoral Agricultural Research Institute Limited	PH 84	

Schedule 3A—continued**Part 3—Meat or game packing houses**
(other than cutting and boning only)—*continued*

Business	Premises	
New Zealand Supreme Natural Foods Limited	PH 435	
Nutri-Zeal Limited	PH 486	
Otago Venison Limited	PH 376	5
Ottogi New Zealand Limited	PH 461	
Pacific Casings Limited	PH 516	
Park Trading Co Limited	PH 82	
PPCS Limited	PH 401	
<i>(Premium Game Limited)</i>	<i>(GIP 6)</i>	10
Prudent Shipping and Processing Limited	PH 515	
Rapa United Casings (NZ) Limited	PH 213	
Richmond Limited	PH 14	
Tasman Extracts Limited	PH 444	
The Canterbury Frozen Meat Co Limited	PH 55	15
Top Hat Convenience Foods Limited	PH 519	
Vitality Foods (New Zealand) Limited	PH 7	
Waikiwi Casings Co Ltd	PH 505	
	PH 149	
Waitaki Biosciences International Limited	PH 3	20
Woolworths (New Zealand) Limited	PH 529	

s 9(1)(b), (d)

Schedule 3B

Businesses specifically excluded from 1 July 2004 transition date

Business	Premises
(Licensee under section 19 of the Meat Act 1981)	(Licence identification under Meat Act 1981)
Alba Cosco Limited	PH 449
(<i>Bio Products</i>) Bioproducts (New Zealand) Limited	PH 436
Canterbury Antler (NZ) Limited	PH 298
Deer World Limited	PH 349
Evergreen Deer and Fish Products Co Limited	PH 278
Evergreen Life Limited	PH 426
Gamma Natural Products Limited	PH 9
Gevir Products NZ Limited	PH 358
Global Deer Products Limited	PH 522
Hyun Dae Deer Products Limited	PH 427
Kornex Corporation Limited	PH 140
Luggate Game Packers Limited	PH 93
Myung Soo Jeon	PH 487
National Deer Horn Limited	PH 220
New Bell International Limited	PH 267
New Core Deer Products Limited	PH 254
New Zealand Deer Horn Limited	PH 510
New Zealand Deer Land Limited	PH 525
Oxford Deer Products Limited	PH 226
Parex International Limited	PH 406
Park Trading Co Limited	PH 383
Rokland Corporation Limited	PH 336
S & K Star Co Limited	PH 518
Sebanto Holdings Limited	PH 399
(<i>South Pacific Deer and Fish Limited</i>)	(PH 335)
Spring International Limited	PH 339
Steven Chang	PH 320
Sunling Natural Products Limited	PH 283
Tasman Velvet Processors Limited	PH 39
Tsengs Enterprises (NZ) Limited	PH 488
(<i>Unity Enterprises Limited</i>)	(PH 342)

Legislative history

21 December 2001	Introduction (Bill 194-1)
30 April 2002	First reading and referral to Primary Production Committee
