

PUBLIC SAFETY CONSERVATION AMENDMENT BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

THIS Bill provides that where a Proclamation of Emergency is made under the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932 at a time when Parliament is not sitting, Parliament must be called to meet within seven days. If the Proclamation of Emergency is made at a time when Parliament has been dissolved and before the date of the return of the writs for a general election, Parliament must be called to meet within seven days after the date of the return of the writs.

Right Hon. Mr Nash

PUBLIC SAFETY CONSERVATION AMENDMENT

ANALYSIS

Title
1. Short Title

2. Parliament to meet after issue of
Proclamation of Emergency

A BILL INTITULED

An Act to amend the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932

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

1. Short Title—This Act may be cited as the Public Safety
Conservation Amendment Act 1960, and shall be read to-
gether with and deemed part of the Public Safety Conserva-
tion Act 1932 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

10 **2. Parliament to meet after issue of Proclamation of
Emergency**—Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended
by repealing subsection (3), and substituting the following
subsections:

15 “(3) Where a Proclamation of Emergency has been made,
the occasion thereof shall forthwith be communicated to
Parliament.

“ (4) If when a Proclamation of Emergency is made—

20 “(a) Parliament has been prorogued until a date more
than seven days after the date on which the
Proclamation of Emergency is made; or

“(b) Parliament has been dissolved or has expired and no Proclamation has been made summoning Parliament to meet on a day not later than seven days after the date on which the Proclamation of Emergency is made,—

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a Proclamation shall be made appointing a day for the meeting of Parliament, being a day not later than seven days after the date of the making of the Proclamation of Emergency or, where on that date Parliament has been dissolved or has expired and a copy of the writs for the election of the members of Parliament, duly endorsed pursuant to section 119 of the Electoral Act 1956, has not been received by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not later than seven days after the date on which a copy of those writs is received by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit on the day so appointed.

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“(5) If on the date when a Proclamation of Emergency is made Parliament has been adjourned until a date more than seven days after the first-mentioned date, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall forthwith, by notice in the *Gazette*, summon the members of Parliament to meet on a day specified in the notice, being a day not later than seven days after the date of the making of the Proclamation of Emergency; and Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit on the day so specified.”

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