

if someone were able to pay for time to put forward certain industrial or political views, and then to require that those who differ must normally be provided with a free right of rebuttal within that same time slot.

Industrial relations advertising is however a delicate area. It is one where the warrant holder has a great responsibility to consider carefully the nature and form of the material being broadcast. The responsibility for what is broadcast lies with the warrant holder who has a clear obligation to consider the material intended to be broadcast in this type of programme.

It is not adequate for the warrant holder merely to take the view that it has hired out time, is not responsible for the content of the material that is to be broadcast, relies on the hirer to abide by the rules, and will only consider subsequent to broadcast whether there has been a breach of the rules or not.

The warrant holder may also have to consider subsequently the correctness or otherwise of the decision made by its staff. Industrial relations advertising cannot be treated differently from any other advertising as far as the responsibility of the Broadcasting Corporation is concerned.

There are many ancillary issues canvassed in the internal reports of the Broadcasting Corporation. The Tribunal does not have to determine the validity or otherwise of these, and accordingly makes no comment except to the extent indicated in the caution set out above. The experience of this broadcast and the complaint made may cause the Broadcasting Rules committee to give further consideration to the rules in respect of this type of broadcasting and whether they need to be more specific. That however is for the committee to decide.

Neither the advertising rules, nor the programme rules require absolutely that balance be achieved within the same programme. Section 24 (1) (e) as quoted above, with its reference to the period of current interest, specifically provides that this need not be so. The rules being silent on the point as to the time within which balance is to be achieved, the norm to be adopted is that set out in the statute unless there are unique circumstances that do not exist here. Clearly there was controversy about the Railways' policy decisions which were publicly announced the following day. No complaint is made by the Union that its views were not reasonably presented in reply during the period of current interest in the news foreshadowed by the general manager in his broadcast aimed at the railways staff. Accordingly it cannot be said that the advertising or the programme rules had been breached.

In all the circumstances therefore the complaint of a failure of this programme to comply with the rules is not upheld.

#### *Co-opted Members*

Messrs Macbeth and Downey were co-opted as persons whose qualifications and experience might be of assistance to the Tribunal in the determination of the complaint. They took part in the hearing and the deliberations of the Tribunal but the decision is that of the permanent members.

Dated the 12th day of April 1985.

Signed for the Tribunal:

B. H. SLANE, Chairman.

#### *Electrical Wiring Regulations 1976*

PURSUANT to the provisions of regulation 18 (3) of the Electrical Wiring Regulations 1976, the following specifications are declared as suitable for the purpose of these regulations:

British Standard BS 5345—Code of Practice for the selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications or explosive processing and manufacture).

Part 1:1976 Basic requirements for all parts of the code.

Part 2:1983 Classification of hazardous areas.

Part 3:1979 Installation and maintenance requirements for electrical apparatus with type of protection 'd'. Flameproof enclosure.

Part 4:1977 Installation and maintenance requirements for electrical apparatus with type of protection 'i'. Intrinsically safe electrical apparatus and systems.

Part 5:1983 Installation and maintenance requirements for electrical apparatus protected by pressurisation 'p' and by continuous dilution, and for pressurised rooms.

Part 6:1978 Installation and maintenance requirements for electrical apparatus with type of protection 'e'. Increased safety.

Part 7:1979 Installation and maintenance requirements for electrical apparatus with type of protection 'n'.

Part 8:1980 Installation and maintenance requirements for electrical apparatus with type of protection 's'. Special protection.

British Standard BS 5501—Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres.

Part 1:1977 General requirements.

Part 2:1977 Oil immersion 'o'.

Part 3:1977 Pressurised apparatus 'p'.

Part 4:1977 Powderfilling 'q'.

Part 5:1977 Flameproof enclosure 'd'.

Part 6:1977 Increased safety 'e'.

Part 9:1982 Specification for intrinsically safe electrical systems 'i'.

Dated at Wellington this 29th day of April 1985.

J. J. CHESTERMAN, Secretary of Energy.

10/5

#### *Flexible Cord—Current Rating*

PURSUANT to the Powers delegated to me under section 10 of the Ministry of Energy Act 1977 and in accordance with the provisions of regulation 56 of the Electrical Wiring Regulations 1976, I hereby approve a current rating of 7.5 amperes for a 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> flexible cord.

This new assigned current rating will alter the 6 ampere rating given to the 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> flexible cord referred to in Table 22M in Appendix G of the Handbook to the Electrical Wiring Regulations 1976.

Dated at Wellington this 30th day of April 1985.

J. J. CHESTERMAN, Secretary of Energy.

10/2

#### *Transport Licensing Authority Sitting*

PURSUANT to sections 135, 136 and 145 of the Transport Act 1962, as amended by the Transport Amendment Act No. 2, the Christchurch Transport District and No. 8 and 9 Transport Districts, Licensing Authority (F. H. K. Moore), gives notice of the receipt of the following applications, and will hold a public sitting in the Conference Room, Fourth Floor, Transport House, corner Cashel and Montreal Streets, Christchurch on Wednesday, 29 May 1985 at 9.30 a.m. and Thursday, 30 May 1985 to receive evidence for or against the granting of them:

A85/CH/16 David John Riley, Christchurch: Lease Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10251 from Archibald Andrew Lawrence.

A85/CH/17 John Ross Annereau, Christchurch: Lease Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10263 from Norman Geoffrey Leonardo.

A85/CH/18 Patrick Bruce Stenhouse, Christchurch: Transfer Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 5472 from the Estate of Maurice Joseph Beresford.

A85/CH/19 William Paul Carrington, Christchurch: Transfer Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10259 from the Estate of Garth Earl Blakely.

A85/CH/20 Smit Theodorus, Christchurch: Transfer Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 8199 from Thomas Francis Whittle.

A85/CH/21 Noel Charles Moorhead, Christchurch: Transfer Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10406 from Murray Henry Banks.

A85/CH/22 Michael Mark Kemper, Christchurch: Transfer Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10224 from Lyndsay Ernest Hooper.

A85/CH/23 Patrick James Collett, Christchurch: Transfer Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10227 from Edward Napier Hutana.

A85/CH/24 William Archibald White, Christchurch: Lease Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10283 from Estate of Robert Douglas White.

A85/CH/25 Gerald Francis Austin, Christchurch: Lease Continuous Taxicab Service Licence No. 10257 from Trevor Burgess.

A85/5 Alistair John Kirkwood Pearson: Coalgate, New Goods Service Licence.

A84/214 Edwin John Hazelwood, Christchurch: New Goods Service Licence.

A8/84/112 Buller Motorways Limited: Amend Passenger Service Licence No. 04276 by the addition of the following special condition—"The licensee may carry general goods in conjunction with the authorised service."