

limited number of exceptions; and new section 15B forbids mislabelling of export produce. The Bill repeals the Margarine Act 1908 and its amendments.

Disaster Insurance Bill

This Bill provides for the compulsory insurance of homes against earthquake and certain other kinds of disaster. The insurance must generally be for replacement, and may be bought either from an insurance company or from the Disaster Insurance Commission. Homes not otherwise insured are deemed to be insured by the Commission. The premium is a debt to the Commission.

The main function of the Commission is to ensure that all homes are insured, unless they qualify for an exemption or have a valuation of less than \$20,000.

The Commission will set its own premiums, and will issue policies for any insurance provided by it. It will be accountable for its financial performance to the Minister of Finance in accordance with section 13 (except subsection (2) (a)) and Part III of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986.

Imprest Supply Bill (No. 5)

A Bill to issue and apply certain sums of public money towards the service of the year ending with the 30th day of June 1990.

Pharmacy Bill

This Bill consolidates and amends the Pharmacy Act 1970.

The Bill gives effect, in large part, to the Report, by the Working Group on Occupational Regulation, on the Pharmacy Act 1970. The Working Group examined the need for the registration of pharmacists and pharmacies, the institutional arrangements for regulating the practice of pharmacy, and the current restrictions on the ownership of retail pharmacies.

The principal features of the Bill are as follows:

(a) The existing provisions for the compulsory registration of pharmacists, and the existing qualifications for registration, are, in general, retained, however, the Bill does include important new provisions concerning registration:

(b) The current system where one body, the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand, is responsible for both the registration and discipline of pharmacists is replaced with a system where separate bodies are responsible for those functions. The Bill establishes a Pharmacists Registration Board, which in addition to its registration functions will be responsible for the development of a code of conduct for pharmacists, and a Pharmacists Disciplinary Tribunal.

Both bodies will have lay members as well as members who are qualified pharmacists.

The procedure for dealing with complaints against pharmacists has been revamped, with the initial investigation being carried out by a Complaints Assessment Committee. Included in its powers is an ability to settle a complaint by way of conciliation or mediation.

There is a new power to suspend the registration of a pharmacist while disciplinary proceedings are pending against that person.

As a consequence of the new registration and disciplinary structure, the Bill withdraws statutory recognition from the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand. However, it provides for that body to register as an incorporated society under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908:

(c) The provisions of the Pharmacy Act 1970 that impose restrictions on the ownership of pharmacies have been relaxed.

The Bill permits existing non-pharmacist owners of pharmacies to continue in operation, and relaxes the existing restriction on the relocation of such pharmacies. Special provision is made for pharmacies that are owned by friendly societies.

The Bill abolishes the Pharmacy Authority, which has no functions under the Bill.

(d) The Bill retains the requirement that a pharmacy be under the supervision of a pharmacist whenever it is open for business.

However, it imposes a new requirement that every pharmacy must have a manager who is a pharmacist and who is responsible for the day to day management of the pharmacy. The manager must also have a proprietary interest in the pharmacy. There is provision for the appointment of joint managers where a pharmacy is owned by more than 1 pharmacist:

(e) The Bill does away with the present prohibitions on advertising or using a pharmacy in conjunction with another business.

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Government Notices

Agriculture and Fisheries

Animals Act 1967

Exemption From Permit Requirement Under the Animals Act 1967 (Notice No. 4945; Qual. 1032-132-0)

Pursuant to section 13 (4B) of the Animals Act 1967, I hereby give notice.

1. That I revoke *Gazette* notice No. 4333; Qual. 1032-132-01 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 6 April 1989, No. 62, page 1432).

2. That I exempt all persons from the necessity of obtaining a

permit under section 13 (1) (a) of the Animals Act 1967 in respect of the importation into New Zealand of cheeses manufactured in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America. This exemption does not include products containing any meat product or the flesh of any species of salmonid fish.

3. That cheeses imported into New Zealand under the authority of this notice No. 4945, must be manufactured from milk that has been pasteurised for a time and at a temperature internationally recognised as effective for the destruction of pathogenic organisms.

4. That bulk consignments of cheese must be accompanied by