

Bills Introduced

Government Bills

(Minister/Member in Charge Shown in Parenthesis)

4 September 1990

	Referred to Select Committee
Orakei Bill. (Hon. K. T. Wetere.)	Maori Affairs
Health Commissioner Bill. (Rt. Hon. Helen Clark.)	Social Services
Protected Areas (Prohibition on Mining) Bill. (Hon. Philip Woollaston.)	Planning and Development
Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Bill. (Hon. Philip Woollaston.)	Planning and Development
Social Welfare Bill (No. 2). (Hon. Dr. M. Cullen.)	Social Services
Rehabilitation and Incapacity Bill. (Hon. Dr. M. Cullen.)	Social Services
Driftnet Prohibition Bill. (Rt. Hon. Mike Moore.)	Foreign Affairs and Defence
Harbour Boards Dry Land Endowment Revesting Bill. (Hon. Philip Woollaston.)	Planning and Development
Companies Bill. (Hon. W. P. Jeffries.)	Justice and Law Reform
Courts Amendment Bill. (Hon. W. P. Jeffries.)	Justice and Law Reform
Proceeds of Crime Bill. (Hon. W. P. Jeffries.)	Justice and Law Reform
Dairy Board Amendment Bill. (Hon. Jim Sutton.)	Primary Production
Building Bill. (Hon. Margaret Austin.)	Internal Affairs and Local Government
Museum of New Zealand Bill. (Hon. Margaret Austin.)	Internal Affairs and Local Government
Human Rights Commission Amendment Bill. (Hon. W. P. Jeffries.)	Justice and Law Reform

Summary of Bills Introduced

Building Bill

The primary purpose of the Building Bill is to implement the major recommendations contained in the report of the Building Industry Commission.

The main aspects of the Bill are—

- (a) The introduction of a national focus for the control of building in New Zealand;
- (b) The establishment of a central agency (the Building Industry Authority) to act as one source of referral and review for building-control and occupancy-control systems within the framework of the National building code;
- (c) The detailing of distinct roles for the major policy and regulatory groups (the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Building Industry Authority, and territorial local authorities) in relation to building control and occupancy control;
- (d) With some minor exceptions, the binding of the Crown on building control and occupancy control matters;
- (e) The establishment of a legal basis for the making of a performance-based National building code to replace a variety of existing central government and local government building controls;
- (f) The introduction of provisions for the Building Industry Authority to undertake reviews of the operation of individual territorial authorities and building certifiers in relating to their control functions and providing for the Building Industry Authority to settle differences between property owners and territorial authorities relating to building control and occupancy control in terms of the National building code;
- (g) The introduction of a system of building and occupancy consents for new buildings and some existing buildings;
- (h) Making provision for the issue of certificates by the Building Industry Authority to building certifiers. A building certifier will be able to certify that building plans comply with the Building Act and code. A territorial authority will be required to accept such a certificate in its consideration of an application for building approval;
- (i) The introduction of an accreditation system to allow for innovation of new building products and processes;
- (j) The introduction of new procedures for the maintenance of buildings (other than dwelling units) and placing requirements on owners to ensure that standards are maintained in regard to those buildings.

Companies Bill

This Bill, intended when enacted to replace the Companies Act 1955, deals with the following matters:

- (a) The incorporation of companies.
- (b) Company names and name changes.
- (c) Company constitutions.
- (d) Reforms relating to shares.
- (e) Shareholders and their rights and obligations.
- (f) The meaning of "director" and "directors' powers and duties".
- (g) Measures relating to the enforcement of proceedings by or against companies.
- (h) The administration of companies.