

member is to be appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Minister of Internal Affairs. That member need not be an officer of the Department of Internal Affairs, as at present. Provision for the appointment of an officer of the Ministry of Education has been omitted;

- (d) All existing members of the Commission are to relinquish office on the commencement of the Act; and
- (e) The Commission is to become a Crown agency for the purposes of the Public Finance Act 1989 and to be subject to Part V of that Act as if that Part were in force.

Ministry of Maori Development

The Bill establishes the Ministry of Maori Development and abolishes the Iwi Transition Agency and the Ministry of Maori Affairs. The Bill also provides that the responsibilities of the Ministry of Maori Development are to include:

- (a) Promoting higher levels of achievement for Maori with respect to—
 - (i) Education;
 - (ii) Training and employment;
 - (iii) Health;
 - (iv) Economic resource development;
- (b) Monitoring and liaising with each department and agency that provides or has a responsibility to provide services to or for Maori for the purpose of ensuring the adequacy of those services.

All rights, powers, duties, liabilities, directions, and contracts exercisable by, vested in, or binding on the Iwi Transition Agency or on the Ministry of Maori Affairs immediately before 1 January 1992 shall, on and from that date, become exercisable by, vested in, or binding on the Ministry of Maori Development.

Similarly, all documents made or things done by the Iwi Transition Agency and the Ministry of Maori Affairs before 1 January 1992 in the exercise of any functions, powers, or duties previously conferred or imposed on the agency and the ministry will continue to be effective as if they had been done by the Ministry of Maori Development.

The Bill is to come into force on 1 January 1992.

Land Acquisition and Aggregation Repeal

This Private Member's Bill amends the Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act 1952 by repealing those provisions relating to the compulsory acquisition of land for settlement and the aggregation of farmland acquired by New Zealanders.

The Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act 1952 was reviewed in 1989 and a report by the Department of Lands reviewing the Act was published. The review concluded that the Act was ineffective, archaic and cumbersome and the rationale behind it had largely disappeared. This bill follows those recommendations in respect of Part I and Part II of the Act.

Part I of the Act refers to the compulsory acquisition of land for settlement and was originally introduced to provide for the purchase of land for returned servicemen. Its provisions have never been used. More recently, the purchases for land settlement have all been sold on a "willing seller" basis. If compulsory purchase was thought appropriate the provisions of the Public Works Act 1981 could be used.

Part II of the Act refers to the aggregation of farmland acquired by New Zealanders. Its provisions are widely avoided, for example by the provision in the Act which exempts land owned by a company with less than ten shareholders.

The effect of the bill is to leave Part IIA in force. This governs the acquisition by overseas interests of farmland and other areas including islands and reserves. With minor exceptions, these provisions are unaffected by the bill.

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Government Notices

Agriculture and Fisheries

Animal Remedies Act 1967

Licenses Issued Under the Animal Remedies Act 1967 (Notice No. 5080; Ag.154)

Pursuant to sections 21 (6), 26A and 28 (3) of the Animal Remedies Act 1967, the Registrar of the Animal Remedies hereby gives notice that licenses have been issued, reissued or revoked in the Schedules hereto:

1. The licenses for remedies listed in Schedule I are new licenses issued, not subject to conditions.
2. The licenses for remedies listed in Schedule II are new licenses issued subject to conditions:
 - (a) That the remedy shall not be sold to any other person other than a Veterinary Surgeon, or a Dealer or otherwise than pursuant to the prescription of a Veterinary Surgeon; and
 - (b) That the remedy shall not be used otherwise than by or under the supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon.