

National Provident Fund Restructuring Amendment
Income Tax Amendment (No. 3)
Government Superannuation Fund Amendment

Assent No.
38
39
40

Local Bill

2 May 1992

Masterton District Council (Rates Validation and Empowering)

1

Bills Introduced

Government Bills

(Minister/Member in Charge Shown in Parenthesis)

5 May 1992

District Courts Amendment Bill (No. 4) (Hon. D. A. M. Graham.)
Meat Amendment Bill (No. 2) (Hon. John Falloon.)
New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Amendment Bill (Hon. John Falloon.)
Patents Amendment Bill (Hon. Philip Burdon.)
Transport Amendment Bill (Hon. Rob Storey.)
State Sector Superannuation Bill (Hon. Wyatt Creech.)
Redundancy Payments (Taxation and Benefits) Bill (Hon. Wyatt Creech.)

Referred to Select Committee

Justice and Law Reform
Primary Production
Primary Production
Commerce and Marketing
Government Administration
Government Administration
Social Services

7 May 1992

Housing Restructuring Bill (Hon. John Luxton.)

Planning and Development

Summary of Bills Introduced

District Courts Amendment Bill (No. 4)

This bill, which is to come into force on 1 July 1992, increases both the equitable jurisdiction of District Courts and the powers of those Courts to grant injunctions.

In particular, the bill provides that—

- (a) District Courts shall have the same equitable jurisdiction as the High Court to hear and determine any proceeding (other than a proceeding beyond the monetary limit of \$200,000).
- (b) A District Court Judge—
 - (i) May grant an interlocutory injunction restraining a party to a proceeding from removing from New Zealand, or otherwise dealing with assets in New Zealand, whether or not the party is domiciled, resident, or present in New Zealand; but
 - (ii) May not grant any other interlocutory injunction in the nature of a Mareva injunction; and
 - (iii) May not make an Anton Pillar order (which is an order made without notice to the defendant and requiring the defendant to allow the defendant's premises to be searched for articles and documents relating to the alleged wrongdoing).

Meat Amendment Bill (No. 2)

This bill seeks to amend the Meat Act 1981, including the following changes:

- (a) To define "animal premises" and to specify that micro-organisms are "organisms" for the purposes of the principal Act.
- (b) To allow meat inspectors, for the purpose of deciding whether an animal product is defective, to have regard to the standards approved by the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to use random sampling systems.
- (c) To empower inspectors to enter animal premises and test stock or farmed deer for harmful or undesirable substances or organisms. If such substances or organisms are found, to impose controls on the movement of those animals or other stock or farmed deer that may have been exposed to such substances or organisms.
- (d) To allow the making of regulations prescribing substances and organisms that should not be present in stock or farmed animals.
- (e) To increase penalties for offences against the principal Act.

New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Amendment Bill

This bill seeks to amend the New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Amendment Act 1987, as follows:

- (a) To alter the size and membership of the New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority and the qualifications required for appointment. The bill also seeks to require five yearly reviews of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Authority.
- (b) To require every new product group to be a body corporate and to empower the Authority to require such product groups to review their export marketing strategies if the Authority is satisfied that the strategy contains a limitation that makes it impossible for the Authority to grant a licence. If the criteria have been met the Authority will now be required to approve the export strategy.