

Organic Products Bill

Government Bill

As reported from the Primary Production Committee

Commentary

Recommendation

The Primary Production Committee has examined the Organic Products Bill and recommends that it be passed with the amendments shown.

Introduction

This bill would create a regulatory framework for the production, processing, and labelling of organic products. The bill aims to increase consumers' confidence in organic products by ensuring that a consistent standard is met by organic producers, processors, and suppliers. In a similar vein, the bill aims to give businesses confidence to invest.

Also, the bill aims to improve New Zealand's access to international markets by providing assurance that New Zealand's organic products meet a strict standard.

The bill as introduced would enable ministries, through regulations, to set standards for organic production and products (the organic standard). These regulations would set out the standard and include most of the technical detail about how organic approval and recognition would be granted.

The relevant ministry would be responsible for administering the organic standard for its sector. For example, the Ministry for Primary Industries could develop organic standards for food and beverages, and would then be responsible for regulating businesses that made organic claims under those standards.

Proposed amendments

This commentary covers the main amendments we recommend to the bill as introduced. We do not discuss minor or technical amendments. For example, the changes to clauses 25 and 36 would simply clarify in more detail the provision allowing the chief executive to impose conditions on recognition.

Title of the bill and definitions

Proposed new title

We believe the title of the bill could better describe what it would regulate. The legislation would go beyond products, regulating production and logistical matters such as the handling, packing, labelling, processing, storage, and preparation of organic products.

We recommend changing the title of the bill to “Organic Products and Production Bill”. We believe this more accurately reflects what the statute would regulate.

Definition of “organic product”

The bill as introduced does not define the term “organic product”, which could lead to confusion over what is organic. We recommend inserting the following definition into clause 5: “organic product means a product in relation to which an organic standard is in force and that is produced in compliance with the standard by an operator”.

Definition of “marae”

The bill does not define what a marae is. The term marae is used in Part 5 of the bill which is about enforcement of the organic standard. We recommend inserting a definition of “marae” into clause 5 to make it clear what is covered.

Our definition would define a marae as an area of land on which all buildings such as wharenui (meeting house), wharekai (dining room), ablution blocks, and any other associated buildings are situated.

Definition of “standard work of reference”

As introduced, the definition of “standard work of reference” in clause 5 is unclear. We note that the definition needs to be easy to understand as works of reference will be used for guidance on how to correctly adhere to the organic standard, or form part of the regulations.

We recommend amending the definition of “standard work of reference” to a work of reference that the chief executive of the relevant ministry is satisfied is an internationally accepted standard to refer to on its subject matter.

Granting organic approval

We recommend amending clause 13(1) to enable the chief executive of the relevant ministry to set out how long an organic approval would last. As introduced, the bill would commit all ministries to implementing a one-time approval, instead of approval for a specified length of time. We consider that one-time approval may not be appropriate in all circumstances.

Our recommendation would amend clause 13(1) so that a time frame could be placed on an organic approval. It would insert paragraph (c) to require the expiry date of an organic approval to be specified if the approval was of fixed duration.

We also recommend inserting clause 14A to allow operators with a time-limited approval to renew the approval before it expired.

Further, we recommend inserting clause 107(1)(a)(iib) to empower regulations to set out what the chief executive must consider, when specifying the duration of an approval or recognition. As introduced, the bill does not provide for regulations to set out what must be considered.

Suspending or withdrawing recognition

The bill as introduced would allow the chief executive of the relevant ministry to suspend or withdraw organic recognition from a recognised entity but not from a recognised class. An example of a class could be a class of persons, such as people who specialise in a specific production process. The chief executive of the relevant ministry might need to suspend or withdraw recognition from a class of persons if some were not performing.

We recommend amending clauses 33 and 34 to make it clear that the chief executive could also suspend or withdraw recognition from a class, not just an entity.

Public register of operators and recognised entities

We recommend amending clause 39(2)(a) to make it clear that the organic register could be reproduced in electronic form.

The bill as introduced implies that the register would be reproducible only in hard-copy form.

Records of organic practice

We recommend amending clause 44 to ensure that all organic operators keep records related to their organic practice. The bill as introduced would not require exempt persons to keep records. Clause 108 provides for exemptions to be granted from the requirements or obligations of this legislation. For example, some operators could state that their products are organic without having to complete the organic approval application process. We consider that they and other exempt persons should still be required to keep records.

Our recommendation would insert subclause (5) into clause 44 to make it clear that even exempt operators must keep records.

Samples for testing

We recommend inserting paragraph (ab) into clause 44(1) to make it clear that operators would need to keep samples for testing, and the results of those tests, in their records. Samples might be needed to prove that an operator was meeting the requirements of the organic standard and legislation. Consequentially, we also recommend inserting paragraph (ka) into clause 107(1). This would enable regulations to require that the results of samples and tests be reported to the relevant chief executive or recognised entity.

Use of information collected under this legislation

We recommend inserting clause 44A to specify that information collected or provided for the purpose of this legislation must not be used by government organisations for other purposes unless expressly permitted by the operator or recognised entity, or this legislation.

The bill as introduced does not explicitly regulate the use of personal information provided by people seeking organic approval or recognition.

Assurance of organic status for international markets

The bill as introduced provides for the chief executive to specify export requirements or restrictions on products described as organic. However, it is unclear what could be required or restricted.

We recommend amending clause 46(1) to make it clear that notices made under this clause may include requirements or restrictions about production, inputs, processing, and preparation of organic products, including requirements about sampling and testing.

Providing a statement of compliance

We recommend amending clause 49 to make it clear that the chief executive of the relevant ministry must be satisfied that an organic product meets the organic standard.

Clause 49 empowers the relevant chief executive to give a statement of compliance to organic operators and entities. However, the bill as introduced does not provide for the chief executive to check that specified processes have been completed to ensure the products meet the organic standard.

Our recommendation would insert paragraph (ba) into clause 49(2) to make it clear that, before issuing a statement of compliance, the chief executive must be satisfied that any specified processes have been completed.

Fees for cost recovery

We recommend deleting clauses 49(2)(d), 107(1)(b), 107(1)(c), and 107(1)(j) as they repeat what is covered in Part 4 of the bill. Clause 49(2)(d), for example, states that a fee may be charged for issuing a statement of compliance. In Part 4 of the bill, clause 51 provides for the recovery of all direct and indirect costs of administering this legislation. Our amendment would remove this repetition.

Offence for obstruction of an organic products officer

Clause 84 would make it an offence to resist, obstruct, or delay an organic products officer, a recognised entity, a person exercising delegated powers, or someone assisting any of them. However, the clause as introduced does not state that the person committing the offence needs to be doing so deliberately. As the bill stands, if someone was accidentally late and was not present to meet an organic products officer they would have committed this offence.

We recommend adding the mental element of mens rea (intent) to the offence to better reflect the intention of this clause. Our amendment would insert the word “intentionally” into clause 84(1). This would make it clear that the offender must have intended to commit this offence.

Converting to organic production

We recommend amending clause 105 to allow the organic standard to specify how long could be taken for conversion from non-organic to organic production.

The bill as introduced does not provide for this time frame to be set by regulation. Our recommendation would insert paragraph (ca) in clause 105(2) to allow the length of the conversion period to be set by regulation.

Regulation-setting and notices for organic standards

The bill would allow regulations to be made that would set a standard that all organic products must meet. The standard could include specifics on what products would be covered, and how the production, processing, and preparation of organic goods must be carried out. Also, the correct practices for the packing, storage, and handling of organic goods would be included in the standard.

As introduced, the bill would require all the technical detail of the organic standard to be specified in regulations. The organics sector would be prevented from effectively engaging with the detailed drafts of the organic standard, as drafting of regulations is legally privileged. However, we believe it would be beneficial to allow the relevant ministry to draw on sector expertise. We therefore recommend that regulations outline what the standard should cover, with specific technical detail being defined by notice.

Subclause (3)(a) of clause 105 states that the organic standard must specify which products it would cover. We recommend inserting subclause (3)(b) to ensure that the regulations contain high-level guidance for the creation of notices that would prescribe the organic standard in detail.

Further, we recommend inserting clause 111A(a) to empower the chief executive to issue notices containing the technical detail of the organic standard.

Regulating organic inputs

During the production of organic products, different inputs—things that are used to assist organic production—may be used to improve the quality of the product. Common organic inputs include compost, manure, slurry, and certain pesticides.

We recommend inserting clause 111A(b) to make it clear that the type of permitted inputs should be specified in a notice.

The bill as introduced would not provide a mechanism to specify which types of inputs could be used during organic production and processing. Currently, different organic certifiers provide lists of allowed inputs. This leads to inconsistency within the industry, as different certifiers allow different inputs.

Inputs register

As mentioned above, we recommend that the chief executive publicly specify what kinds of inputs producers would be allowed to use under the organic standard.

We recommend inserting clause 114B to require the chief executive of the relevant ministry to establish a register of organic inputs. This register must be published on the internet site of the relevant ministry. Our amendment would make clear what kinds of inputs producers could use under the standard.

General regulation-making powers

Clause 107(1)(a) sets out the general regulation-making powers regarding approval and recognition.

Documents to show compliance with the organic standard

We recommend adding subparagraph (iia) to make it clear that documents may be required to show how an operator intends to comply with the organic standard.

Different methods for administering approval

We recommend inserting paragraph (ab) to make it clear that different types of approval, such as group approvals, could be set up by the relevant ministry.

Our amendment would clarify that different methods of approval could be established by regulation. Inserting this paragraph would also provide for regulations to set requirements for those different types of approval.

To support this change we also recommend inserting clause 9A to make it clear that groups of operators could apply for and be granted approval as organic operators.

Renewal of approval

Clause 107(1)(a)(i) states that regulations could be created to set out how recognised entities would renew their organic recognition. It does not provide for regulations to establish how operators would renew their approval.

We recommend amending clause 107(1)(a)(i) to make it clear that regulations would set out the application process for renewal of approval, not just recognition.

Maintaining approval

Once organic approval had been granted, an operator would need to continue to meet the organic standard to keep their organic status. The bill as introduced does not provide for regulations to specify the obligations that operators must meet to maintain their status.

We recommend amending clause 107(1)(a)(iii) to make it clear that regulations would set the requirements that operators must meet to keep their organic approval.

Exemptions

Exemptions from organic standard for exports

We recommend deleting clause 107(1)(k) because it replicates clause 50(1). Clause 50(1) allows for regulations to be made that would exempt export products described as organic from specific requirements of the organic standard.

Expiration of exemptions and waivers

Clause 111 provides for regulations to be created that would allow the chief executive of the relevant ministry to grant exemptions from fees or charges imposed under clause 109, or levies under clause 110.

Clause 111(2) was intended to specify that these exemptions must expire within 5 years. However, the wording in the bill as introduced would make the regulations, not the exemptions, expire. This would require the relevant ministry to amend the organic products regulations every 5 years to ensure that the chief executive was still able to waive and exempt fees where appropriate.

To meet the policy intent, we recommend amending clause 111(2)(a) to clarify that the exemptions, not the regulations, would expire.

Relationship between this bill and the Legislation Act

Clause 114 provides for how regulations or notices under this legislation may incorporate material from other Acts by reference. We recommend amending clause 114 to better define this bill's relationship with the Legislation Act 2012. In amended sub-clauses (3) and (4) of clause 114, particular provisions of the Legislation Act would be explicitly stated in this bill.

Advisory council

We recommend inserting clause 114A to allow the Minister to establish an advisory council of organic sector stakeholders. This would ensure that the chief executive of the relevant ministry received advice and recommendations from the sector.

The advice and recommendations would be on issues specified by the Minister. Examples include:

- consultation on proposed organic standards
- the content of proposed organic standards
- standards interpretation
- implementation of regulations
- trade in organic products.

Our proposed clause 114A(1) would provide for the advisory council to be established.

Our proposed clause 114A(2) would ensure that the Minister specified the purpose of the council and for how long it would operate. Clause 114A(3) would make it clear

that the Minister must also appoint the chair, and members that broadly represent the sector.

Subclause (4) would provide for members of the advisory council to receive remuneration and reimbursement, in accordance with the fees framework. Subclauses (5) and (6) would provide necessary references to other parts of this bill.

Costs and fees

We are concerned by the lack of clarity around the compliance costs that this legislation would impose on organic producers.

Some producers would have to undertake an audit process at their own expense. We urge the Minister to ensure that:

- sufficient time is allowed to set up well-equipped recognised entities that would carry out auditing functions
- cost-recovery settings support reasonable audit fees
- producers have a mechanism to raise issues around audit fees
- the Minister monitors such issues.

We are also concerned about the extra fees that this legislation would impose on producers when an existing audit needs approval.

We strongly encourage the Minister to:

- work with the relevant organisations, including any proposed relevant advisory council, to ensure that extra fees are kept to a minimum and monitored
- publish these fees in advance of the auditing process
- seek the approval of the Director-General before determining fees.

Transitional implementation of this legislation

We recommend inserting clause 10(2B) and amending clause 12(1)(a)(i) to allow operators to apply for, and receive approval, before an organic standard came into force.

We also recommend inserting clause 59A to allow for the recovery of costs before an organic standard came into force.

The bill provides for an organic standard to be set in regulations. It does not provide for the chief executive of the relevant ministry to approve operators and recover costs before the standard is in force. However, approval and cost recovery may need to occur after the standard has been made but before it is in force to effectively support implementation.

We also recommend amending the bill to provide transitional provisions related to standards and regulations. Transitional provisions allow for standards or regulations to be applied before coming into force. To enable the transition many wording changes have been made throughout the bill.

Consequential amendment to regulations

The Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001 (DIRA) provides a definition of “organic milk”. We recommend inserting clause 123 in this bill to ensure that the DIRA regulations do not conflict with this legislation.

Other matters**Consultation with Māori, and Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

We were not able to agree on whether to recommend amending the bill to require consultation with Māori about various matters. Such matters would include setting regulations, issuing notices, reviewing the cost recovery regime, and reviewing decisions made by an advisory council—if one were to be established.

The Labour Party members of the committee consider that consultation with Māori should be required by the legislation. Clauses 45, 54, 55, and 106 to 111 could be amended to make it clear that consultation with Māori as well as other affected parties was required. Further, Labour members consider it necessary to amend the bill so that it better reflects the Crown’s responsibility to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

However, these changes were opposed by the National Party members and ACT Party members of the committee.

Appendix

Committee process

The Organic Products Bill was referred to the Primary Production Committee of the 52nd Parliament on 19 March 2020. The committee invited submissions on the bill with a closing date of 28 May 2020. It received and considered 353 submissions from interested groups and individuals. It heard oral evidence from 71 submitters at hearings conducted via videoconference.

The bill was reinstated with this committee in the 53rd Parliament on 26 November 2020.

Advice on the bill was provided by the Ministry for Primary Industries. The Office of the Clerk provided advice on the bill's legislative quality. The Parliamentary Counsel Office assisted with legal drafting. The Regulations Review Committee reported on the powers contained in clauses 50, 114, and 107(1)(k).

Committee membership

Jo Luxton (Chairperson)

Hon David Bennett

Mark Cameron

Steph Lewis

Anna Lorck

Ian McKelvie

Advice and evidence received

The documents received as advice and evidence are available on the Parliament website, www.parliament.nz

Key to symbols used in reprinted bill

As reported from a select committee

text inserted unanimously

~~text deleted unanimously~~

Hon Damien O'Connor

Organic Products Bill

Government Bill

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

- 1 Title**
This Act is the Organic Products and Production Act 2019.
- 2 Commencement**
- (1) **Section 123** (which amends the Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001) comes into force on the later of the following: 5
- (a) 1 June 2021;
- (b) the day after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.
- (2) ~~This~~ The rest of this Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent. 10

Part 1
Preliminary provisions

- 3 Purpose**
The purpose of this Act is to—
- (a) increase consumer confidence in purchasing organic products; and 15
- (b) increase certainty for businesses making organic claims; and
- (c) facilitate international trade in organic products.
- 4 Outline of Act**
- (1) **Part 1** provides for preliminary matters, including—
- (a) the purpose of the Act; and 20
- (b) the interpretation of terms used; and
- (c) that the Act binds the Crown.
- (2) **Part 2** relates to approval and recognition, and empowers the relevant chief executive—
- (a) to approve operators so that they can describe products as organic products; and 25
- (b) to recognise a range of entities that have oversight of operators' activities.
- (3) **Part 3** sets out provisions relating to imports and exports.

- (4) **Part 4** relates to cost recovery.
- (5) **Part 5** deals with enforcement, including—
- (a) the appointment of organic products officers and the other powers of the relevant chief executive; and
 - (b) infringement offences; and 5
 - (c) other offences.
- (6) **Part 6** provides for powers for making regulations and giving notices.
- (7) **Part 7** sets out general provisions, including review rights in relation to certain decisions under this Act, and the use of automated electronic systems.
- (7A) **Part 8** makes consequential amendments to other enactments. 10
- (8) This section is only a guide to the general scheme of this Act.

5 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

advertising means any form of communication to the public or a section of the public for the purpose of representing products or promoting the supply of products 15

chief executive means the chief executive of the Ministry or the relevant chief executive, as the case may be

described, in relation to a product, has the meaning given in **section 9**

exporter means an operator who exports from New Zealand a product described as an organic product ~~from New Zealand~~ for reward or for purposes of trade, and **export** has a corresponding meaning 20

final consumer service means—

- (a) the preparation and delivery of a product described as an organic product in a restaurant, canteen, or similar food business; or 25
- (b) the use of a product described as an organic product in a service provided to a final consumer, for example, the use by a hairdresser in providing hairdressing services of a hair product labelled as an organic product by a person other than the hairdresser

financial year means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 July in any year and ending on 30 June in the following year 30

importer means ~~an operator~~ a person who imports a product ~~described as an organic product~~ into New Zealand for reward or for purposes of trade in relation to which an organic standard would have been in force if the product was produced in New Zealand at the time of importation, and **import** has a corresponding meaning 35

infringement fee, ~~in relation to an infringement offence~~, means the infringement fee for the offence prescribed in regulations for an infringement offence

infringement offence means an offence identified in regulations as being an infringement offence

issuing officer has the meaning given in section 3(1) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012

marae includes the area of land on which all buildings such as wharehenui (meeting house), wharekai (dining room), ablution blocks, and any other associated buildings are situated 5

Minister,—

(a) in relation to this Act, means the Minister of the Crown who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is responsible for its administration: 10

(b) in relation to an organic standard, means the relevant Minister

Ministry,—

(a) in relation to this Act, means the department of State as defined in section 5 of the Public Service Act 2020 that, with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act: 15

(b) in relation to an organic standard, means the relevant Ministry

official assurance, in relation to exporting from New Zealand, has the meaning given in **section 47** 20

operator means a person approved by the relevant chief executive under **section 13**

organic product means a product in relation to which an organic standard is in force and that is produced in compliance with the standard by an operator

organic products officer means an officer appointed under **section 60** 25

organic standard, in relation to a product, means a standard, or any part of a standard, made under this Act

~~**prescribed** means prescribed in regulations~~

recognised agency means—

(a) a person who is recognised by a relevant chief executive under **section 19**; and 30

(b) a group of persons who are recognised by the chief executive under **section 22(1)**

recognised class means a class of natural persons that is recognised by a relevant chief executive under **section 21**, and **member of a recognised class** has a corresponding meaning 35

recognised entity means a recognised agency, recognised person, recognised class, or member of a recognised class

	recognised person means a person recognised by a relevant chief executive under section 20	
	regulations means regulations made under this Act	
	related Act means an Act administered by the relevant Ministry	
	relevant chief executive means the chief executive of the relevant Ministry	5
	relevant Minister , in relation to an organic standard, means the Minister of the Crown who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is responsible for the administration of the organic standard, including matters required under this Act to be done by a Minister in relation to making the organic standard	10
	relevant Ministry , in relation to an organic standard, means the department of State as defined in section 5 of the Public Service Act 2020 that, with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of the organic standard	
	specified functions and duties , in relation to a recognised entity, means the functions and duties in relation to activities under the Act or organic standards for which the entity is recognised by the relevant chief executive	15
	standard work of reference means a work of reference that the relevant chief executive considers is accepted as a standard work of reference to refer to on its subject matter—	20
	(a) internationally; or	
	(b) by a sector.	
	standard work of reference means a work of reference that the relevant chief executive is satisfied is internationally accepted as a standard to refer to on its subject matter.	25
6	Transitional, savings, and related provisions	
	The transitional, savings, and related provisions (if any) set out in Schedule 1 have effect according to their terms.	
7	Act binds the Crown	
	This Act binds the Crown.	30

Part 2

Approval and recognition

Subpart 1—Describing product as organic

8 Restriction on describing product as organic product

A person must not describe a product in relation to which an organic standard relates-is in force as an organic product unless the product complies with the standard. 5

9 Describing product as organic product

A product is **described** as an organic product if its labelling or advertising uses words such as “organic”, “organically grown”, “organically produced”, or “organic standards” that would suggest to a reasonable person that it is an organic product. 10

Subpart 2—Approval as operator

Who must be approved

9A Approved operator may be part of group of operators 15

For the purposes of this Part, a reference to a person’s application to be approved as an operator or their approval as an operator may also be read as a reference to the person’s application to be approved, or their approval, as one of a group of operators.

10 Who must or may be approved as operator 20

(1) A person who describes a product in relation to which an organic standard relates-is in force as an organic product must be approved as an operator.

(2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to a person to the extent that the person is 1 or more of the following:

(a) the final consumer of the product: 25

(b) providing a final consumer service:

(c) a retailer selling products described as organic products, if—

(i) the only products described as organic products that the retailer is selling are already prepackaged by a person other than the retailer when the retailer acquires them; and 30

(ii) the retailer sells the products with the prepackaging intact.

(2A) Despite **subsection (2)(c)**, an importer selling products that the importer has imported and that are described as organic products in the circumstances set out in that paragraph must be approved as an operator.

(2B) A person may apply to be approved as an operator in respect of a product in relation to which an organic standard has been made but is not yet in force.

- (3) A person may apply to be approved as an operator if the person—
- (a) provides a service that can affect whether a product ~~meets~~ would comply with an organic standard; and
 - (b) does not describe the product as an organic product in providing the service.

5

How to apply for approval

11 Applying for approval

A person ~~or persons~~ seeking the relevant chief executive's approval as an operator ~~or group of operators~~ must— 10

- (a) apply in the ~~prescribed~~ form approved by the relevant chief executive for that purpose; and
- (b) provide any prescribed information.

12 Considering whether to approve as operator

15

(1) The relevant chief executive receiving the application must ~~ascertain whether~~ be satisfied that the person is, or each person is,—

- (a) complying with—
 - (i) what would be, or are, the obligations under the relevant organic standard; and
 - (ii) any other prescribed requirements; and
- (b) a fit and proper person and competent to be an operator.

20

(2) When ~~ascertaining~~ considering the matters in **subsection (1)(a)**, the chief executive must—

- (a) consider the assessments and other prescribed information the recognised entity provides in regard to the person or group of persons; and
- (b) follow any prescribed process.

25

(3) When ~~ascertaining~~ considering the matters in **subsection (1)(b)**, the chief executive must take into account any prescribed matters.

Granting or refusing approval

30

13 Granting or refusing approval

(1) A relevant chief executive who determines that the person meets the criteria referred to in **section 12(1)** must—

- (a) approve the person as an operator; and

- (b) notify the person of the approval in accordance with any prescribed requirements; and
 - (c) specify the expiry date of the approval, if it is of fixed duration.
- (2) A relevant chief executive who proposes to refuse approval must act in accordance with **section 36**. 5
- (3) The chief executive must refuse approval if the chief executive determines that the person does not meet the criteria referred to in **section 12(1)**—
 - (a) after any review as part of the procedure under **section 36**; or
 - (b) if the person does not respond to notice of the proposed refusal, after the time has expired for applying to review the proposed refusal. 10
- (4) The chief executive must notify the person of the refusal—
 - (a) in accordance with any prescribed requirements; and
 - (b) giving the reasons for the refusal.

Approval not transferable

- 14 Operator's approval not transferable** 15
- Approval cannot be transferred from one operator to another person.

Ongoing or ceasing approval

14A Renewal of approval

- (1) An operator whose approval is of fixed duration and who wishes to continue to be approved after expiry of the specified duration of their approval must apply in the prescribed way and within the prescribed time for renewal of their approval. 20
- (2) An operator who fails to apply for renewal in the prescribed way or within the prescribed time will be treated as making a new application for approval.
- (3) **Section 13** applies with all necessary modifications to applications under this section. 25

15 Surrendering approval

- (1) An operator may surrender their approval in whole or in part.
- (2) If an operator surrenders approval,—
 - (a) the operator must notify the relevant chief executive in writing; and 30
 - (b) the chief executive must acknowledge that in writing.

16 Suspending approval

- (1) The relevant chief executive may suspend an operator's approval, in whole or in part, if the chief executive determines that the operator has failed—

- (a) to provide the access to the operator's property, things, or information that is necessary for the chief executive, an organic products officer, or a recognised entity to carry out their specified functions and duties; or
 - (b) to meet what would be, or are, the obligations under the relevant organic standard; or 5
 - (c) to provide the prescribed evidence that demonstrates compliance with the standard; or
 - (d) to meet any other obligations under this Act or regulations.
- (2) Suspension continues until the earliest of the following: 10
 - (a) the chief executive considers that the relevant failure has been rectified:
 - (b) the operator surrenders their approval:
 - (c) the operator's approval is withdrawn.
- (3) The chief executive must notify the operator in writing of the suspension and—
 - (a) the reasons for it; and
 - (b) its duration; and 15
 - (c) any other prescribed information.
- (4) The duration of the suspension referred to in **subsection (3)(b)** must not exceed—
 - (a) 3 months; or
 - (b) any further time that the chief executive allows by notice in writing. 20

17 Withdrawing approval

- (1) A relevant chief executive may withdraw an operator's approval, in whole or in part, if the chief executive has reasonable grounds to believe that—
 - (a) the suspension period allowed for rectifying a failure has expired and the failure has not been rectified; or 25
 - (b) suspension might be used but has not proven effective in the past; or
 - (c) the person has ceased to act as an operator; or
 - (d) the operator has failed to pay any fees, charges, or levies imposed by this Act or regulations.
- (2) A chief executive who proposes to withdraw approval must act in accordance with **section 36**. 30
- (3) The chief executive must notify the operator of the withdrawal of approval—
 - (a) in accordance with any prescribed requirements; and
 - (b) giving the reasons for the withdrawal.

*Operator use of national mark***18 Use of national mark**

A prescribed class of operator may use a national mark on products that meet the relevant organic standard, if the use by the operator is in accordance with any prescribed requirements.

5

Subpart 3—Recognising entities*Who must apply for recognition and how to gain it***19 Recognising agencies**

- (1) A person who wants to be recognised as an agency responsible for the management and carrying out of specified functions and duties relating to organic compliance must apply to the relevant chief executive for recognition— 10
 - (a) in the ~~prescribed form~~ approved by the relevant chief executive for the purpose; and
 - (b) providing any prescribed information.
- (2) The relevant chief executive may recognise the applicant if the chief executive— 15
 - (a) has considered whether to impose a condition on recognition, and imposes it if the chief executive considers it appropriate after following the process in **section 25A**; and
 - (b) is satisfied that the person is a fit and proper person and competent to carry out the specified functions and duties and activities for which recognition is sought. 20
- (3) When ascertaining the matters in **subsection (2)(b)**, the chief executive must take into account any prescribed matters.

20 Recognising natural persons 25

- (1) A natural person who wants to be recognised to carry out specified functions and duties relating to organic compliance must apply to the relevant chief executive for recognition.
- (2) The relevant chief executive may recognise the applicant if the chief executive— 30
 - (a) has considered whether to impose a condition on recognition, and imposes it if the chief executive considers it appropriate after following the process in **section 25A**; and
 - (b) is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person and competent to carry out the specified functions and duties for which recognition is sought. 35

- (3) Without limiting **subsection (2)(a)**, the chief executive must consider whether to impose a condition requiring the applicant to be managed, employed, or engaged by a recognised agency when carrying out some or all of the functions and duties for which recognition is sought.
- (4) When ascertaining the matters in **subsection (2)(b)**, the chief executive must take into account any prescribed matters. 5

21 Recognising classes of natural persons

- (1) A person who wants a class of natural persons to be recognised to carry out specified functions and duties relating to organic compliance must apply to the relevant chief executive for recognition. 10
- (2) The relevant chief executive may recognise the class of natural persons to carry out specified functions and duties and activities if the chief executive is reasonably satisfied that the applicant—
- (a) represents the class of persons; or
 - (b) is an appropriate person to make an application on behalf of the class of persons. 15
- (3) Before recognising a class of natural persons, the chief executive must—
- (a) consult the members of the class about whether it is an appropriate class to carry out the specified functions and duties for which the class is proposed to be recognised; and 20
 - (b) be satisfied that the class is an appropriate class to carry them out; and
 - (c) have considered whether to impose a condition on recognition, and impose it if the chief executive considers it appropriate after following the process in **section 25A**.
- (4) In determining whether a class is an appropriate class, the chief executive may take into account any matters the chief executive considers relevant, and must take into account— 25
- (a) whether the class can be defined with appropriate accuracy and specificity; and
 - (b) the degree to which the qualifications and skills of members of the class correspond with competency to carry out the specified functions and duties for which the class is proposed to be recognised; and 30
 - (c) whether any member of the class should be refused recognition because the chief executive considers on reasonable grounds that the member is not a fit and proper person or does not satisfy the matters referred to in **paragraph (b)**; and 35
 - (d) any other prescribed matters.
- (5) If a class of persons is recognised,—

- (a) each member of the class, except for a member refused recognition in terms of **subsection (4)(c)**,—
 - (i) is a recognised person; and
 - (ii) is subject to the duties of recognised persons; and
 - (iii) may independently carry out the specified functions and activities for which the class is recognised; and
- (b) references to the recognised class are to be read, unless otherwise indicated, as references to each member of the class (except for a member refused recognition in terms of **subsection (4)(c)**).

Who does not need to apply for recognition 10

22 Relevant chief executive may recognise certain entities without application

- (1) A relevant chief executive may, without receiving an application, recognise any of the following as an agency that is responsible for the management and carrying out of specified functions and duties relating to organic compliance:
 - (a) the relevant Ministry: 15
 - (b) a group of natural persons within the Ministry that is designated by the chief executive for the purpose.
- (2) A relevant chief executive may, without receiving an application, recognise any of the following natural persons or a class of them to carry out specified functions and duties relating to organic compliance: 20
 - (a) an officer or employee of the relevant Ministry:
 - (b) an officer or employee of any department of the Public Service listed in Schedule 1 of the State Sector Act 1988 as defined in section 5 of the Public Service Act 2020.
- (3) **Section 19 and sections 20 and 21** apply to **subsections (1) and (2)** respectively, with all necessary modifications. 25

Natural person may be recognised as different types of recognised entity

23 Interrelationship between sections 19 to 22

A natural person may be recognised under any 1 or more of **sections 19 to 22** despite already being recognised in another capacity under any 1 or more of those sections. 30

Refusing, granting, and varying conditions of recognition

24 Refusing application for recognition

- (1) A relevant chief executive who proposes to refuse recognition must act in accordance with **section 36**. 35

- (2) The chief executive must refuse recognition if the chief executive determines that the applicant does not meet the criteria for recognition—
- (a) after the process set out in **subsection (1)**; or
 - (b) if the applicant does not respond to notice of the proposed refusal, after the time has expired for applying to review the proposed refusal. 5

25 Granting recognition

- (1) A relevant chief executive who agrees to recognise an agency, ~~a natural person, or a class of natural persons~~ or a natural person must, in writing,—
- (a) notify the entity; and
 - (b) specify the functions and duties in relation to which the entity is recognised; and 10
 - (c) specify the type of organic products in relation to which the entity is recognised; and
 - (d) state any conditions to which recognition is subject, ~~including whether a member of a class is not recognised~~; and 15
 - (e) specify the duration of the recognition.
- (2) A relevant chief executive who agrees to recognise a class of natural persons must—
- (a) notify the recognition on the relevant Ministry's Internet site; and
 - (b) in writing, to the applicant referred to in **section 21(1)**,— 20
 - (i) specify the functions and duties in relation to which the class is recognised; and
 - (ii) specify the type of organic products in relation to which the class is recognised; and
 - (iii) state any conditions to which recognition is subject, including whether a member of the class is not recognised; and 25
 - (iv) specify the duration of the recognition.

25A Proposing to impose condition

- (1) A relevant chief executive who proposes to impose a condition on registration must act in accordance with **section 36**. 30
- (2) The chief executive may impose the condition—
- (a) after following the process set out in **subsection (1)**; or
 - (b) if the applicant does not respond to notice of the proposed condition, after the time has expired for applying to review the proposed imposition. 35

26 Varying conditions of recognition

A relevant chief executive who imposes conditions of recognition may also vary the conditions if the chief executive considers it appropriate in the circumstances.

26A Proposing to vary condition

5

(1) A relevant chief executive who proposes to vary a condition on registration must act in accordance with **section 36**.

(2) The chief executive may vary the condition—

(a) after following the process set out in **subsection (1)**; or

(b) if the applicant does not respond to notice of the proposed condition, after the time has expired for applying to review the proposed variation. 10

*Recognition not transferable***27 Recognition not transferable**

Recognition cannot be transferred from one recognised entity to another.

Duties of recognised entity

15

28 Duties of recognised entity

(1) A recognised entity must ensure that they ~~can~~—

(a) can carry out the specified functions and duties they are recognised for; and

(b) carry out only specified functions and duties that are within the scope of their recognition; and 20

(c) comply with any conditions of recognition; and

(d) maintain an appropriate degree of independence and impartiality; and

(e) maintain appropriate confidentiality; and

(f) manage conflicts of interest; and 25

(g) can comply with all applicable requirements of this Act, organic standards, and regulations in relation to recognition and to any of the matters specified in **paragraphs (a) to (f)**.

(2) A recognised agency must also ensure that—

(a) each recognised natural person or class of natural persons that it manages maintains competency to undertake its duties under **subsection (1)**; and 30

(b) it has adequate resources and systems in place to ensure that it can comply with its duties under **subsection (1)**.

29 Recognised entity accountable to chief executive

A recognised entity is accountable to the relevant chief executive when carrying out ~~its~~their specified functions or duties, even when ~~it has~~they have subcontracted them to other parties.

30 Recognised entity may act in other capacities

5

A recognised entity may carry out functions or activities that are outside the scope of their specified functions or duties, but must not do so—

- (a) in their capacity as a recognised entity; or
- (b) while purporting to act as a recognised entity.

Ongoing or ceasing recognition

10

31 Renewal of recognition

- (1) A recognised entity wishing to continue to be recognised must apply in the prescribed way and within the prescribed time for renewal of their recognition.
- (2) A recognised entity that fails to apply for renewal in the prescribed way or within the prescribed time will be treated as making a new application for recognition. 15
- (3) **Sections 19 to 21 and 24 to 26** apply with all necessary modifications to applications under this section.

32 Surrendering recognition

- (1) A recognised entity may surrender their recognition in whole or in part. 20
- (2) A recognised entity that surrenders recognition must notify, in writing,—
 - (a) the relevant chief executive; and
 - (b) if the entity is a recognised natural person, their recognised agency, if any.
- (3) The chief executive must acknowledge in writing a notice received under **subsection (2)(a)**. 25
- (4) The surrender takes effect on the latest of the following:
 - (a) a date specified in the notice;
 - (b) the date when the chief executive updates the public register for the recognised entity: 30
 - (c) the date when the chief executive removes the entity from the register.
- (5) The entity must also take steps, as soon as practicable, to notify the operators that they manage that recognition has been surrendered; or surrendered in relation to the part that applies to the operator ~~(as the case may be)~~, as the case may be. 35

33 Suspending recognition of recognised entity

- (1) The relevant chief executive may suspend recognition in whole or in part of a recognised entity if the chief executive determines that the entity or a significant proportion of the recognised class, as the case may be, has failed—
- (a) to comply with or satisfactorily perform their obligations under the Act or regulations; or 5
 - (b) to meet any other prescribed criteria.
- (2) When suspending recognition, the chief executive may do any of the following:
- (a) impose conditions or further conditions that must be complied with before suspension is lifted: 10
 - (b) require the suspended entity to take corrective actions:
 - (c) take any other prescribed action.
- (3) When suspending recognition, the chief executive must, in writing,—
- (a) notify—
 - (i) the entity; and 15
 - (ii) if the suspended entity is employed by a recognised agency, the recognised agency; and
 - (b) specify—
 - (i) the functions or duties the suspension relates to; and
 - (ii) the reason for suspension; and 20
 - (iii) the duration of the suspension (which must not exceed 3 months, or any further time that the chief executive allows by notice in writing); and
 - (iv) any other prescribed matters.
- (4) Suspension continues until the earliest of the following: 25
- (a) the chief executive considers that the relevant failure has been rectified:
 - (b) the recognised entity surrenders their recognition:
 - (c) the recognised entity's recognition is withdrawn.
- (5) Suspension does not affect any other actions the chief executive may take under this Act. 30

34 Withdrawing recognition

- (1) A relevant chief executive may withdraw recognition from a recognised entity, in whole or in part, if the chief executive has reasonable grounds to believe that—
- (a) for the entity or a significant proportion of the recognised class, as the case may be, the suspension period allowed for rectifying the failure has expired and the failure has not been rectified; or 35

- (b) suspension might be used but has not proven effective in the past; or
 - (c) the entity or a significant proportion of the recognised class, as the case may be, has ceased to carry out the specified functions and duties they are recognised for; or
 - (d) the entity or a significant proportion of the recognised class, as the case may be, has failed to pay any fees, charges, or levies imposed by this Act or regulations. 5
- (2) A chief executive who proposes to withdraw recognition must act in accordance with **section 36**.
- (3) The entity must also take steps, as soon as practicable, to notify the operators that they manage that recognition has been withdrawn; or withdrawn in relation to the part that applies to the operator ~~(as the case may be)~~, as the case may be. 10

Subpart 4—Provisions applying to both approval and recognition

Requesting information

- 35 Requesting further information from applicant** 15
- (1) A relevant chief executive may require an applicant to supply further information or material before determining whether to grant approval or recognition.
- (2) An application for approval or recognition lapses if the additional information or other material is not supplied within the time specified in or allowed under **section 120**. 20
- 36 Proposing to refuse or withdraw approval or recognition or to impose or vary conditions of recognition**
- (1) A relevant chief executive who proposes to refuse or withdraw approval or recognition or to impose or vary conditions of recognition must follow the prescribed process and time frames about review of the proposal, including— 25
- (a) notifying the person, operator, or entity about the proposal; and
 - (b) giving the reasons for the proposal; and
 - (c) providing the person, operator, or entity a reasonable opportunity to respond and have their responses considered; and
 - (d) any other prescribed matters relating to the review of the proposed decision. 30
- (2) The relevant chief executive must notify a recognised class of persons under **subsection (1)(a)** on the relevant Ministry's Internet site.

*Imposing and waiving fee***37 Fees and charges payable**

An applicant for approval or recognition, or a recognised entity, must pay the prescribed fees and charges (if any) to become approved or recognised or to renew ~~recognition (as the case may be)~~ approval or recognition, as the case may be, except as provided in **section 38**. 5

38 Relevant chief executive must consider exemption, waiver, or refund of fees

- (1) The relevant chief executive must consider an exemption, a waiver, or a refund of fees or charges if— 10
 - (a) an application is made concurrently for more than 1 type of approval or recognition, for example, when a person applies concurrently for recognition as both a recognised agency and a recognised natural person; or
 - (b) an application is made to renew more than 1 type of approval or recognition; or 15
 - (c) a person is liable to pay a prescribed fee or charge for more than 1 type of ongoing approval or recognition.
- (2) However, **subsection (1)** only applies if the chief executive complies with any regulations prescribing the circumstances in which an exemption, a waiver, or a refund may be granted. 20

*Register of operators and recognised entities***39 Public register of operators and recognised entities**

- (1) A relevant chief executive must keep and maintain a public register of all—
 - (a) operators approved by the chief executive; and
 - (b) recognised entities recognised by the chief executive. 25
- (2) The chief executive must keep the public register in a manner that the chief executive sees fit, but so that the register—
 - (a) can be stored, accessed, and reproduced, including by electronic means; and
 - (b) enables the public, operators, and recognised entities to know details of operators and recognised entities for the purposes of the Act; and 30
 - (c) facilitates the compliance, audit, and other supportive functions of the relevant Ministry under this Act.

40 Content of register

A relevant chief executive must hold the following information in the register in relation to each operator and recognised entity: 35

- (a) name:
- (b) contact details:
- (c) any other prescribed information.

41 Access to register

- (1) A relevant chief executive must— 5
 - (a) make the register available for public inspection at all reasonable times, free of charge, by publishing it on an Internet site maintained by, or on behalf of, the relevant Ministry; and
 - (b) supply a copy of information contained in the register at no more than a reasonable cost to a person who requests the information. 10
- (2) The chief executive may direct that a person's address must not be available for inspection or otherwise disclosed if the chief executive is satisfied, on the person's application, that the disclosure of the person's physical address (as entered in the register) would be prejudicial to the personal safety of the person or the person's family. 15

42 Removal from register

A relevant chief executive must, as soon as practicable, remove the following from the register:

- (a) an operator or a recognised entity, if approval or recognition is surrendered or withdrawn: 20
- (b) a recognised entity, if the entity's recognition period expires.

Operator and recognised entity information and records

43 Operator and recognised entity to provide information

- (1) An operator or a recognised entity must provide the relevant chief executive with the following information and keep it up to date: 25
 - (a) name:
 - (b) contact details:
 - (c) any other prescribed information relating to the requirements of the Act.
- (2) This section applies also to a person that, although exempt from some of the requirements of this Act, is required despite the exemption to provide this information. 30

44 Duty to keep records

- (1) An operator or a recognised entity must keep records relating to the following matters:
 - (a) information showing that they meet the requirements of the Act; and 35
 - (ab) any required samples for testing and the results of those tests; and

- (b) any other prescribed matters.
- (2) The operator or recognised entity must keep the records—
 - (a) for the prescribed period; and
 - (b) in the prescribed manner, if any.
- (3) The operator or recognised entity must give information in the records, with reasonable notice, at any reasonable time, to any of the following who request it:
 - (a) the relevant chief executive:
 - (b) an organic products officer:
 - (c) any other prescribed person.
- (4) The operator or recognised entity must, if requested, provide the information by any or all of the following:
 - (a) giving the person access to the information:
 - (b) allowing the person to inspect the information:
 - (c) allowing the person to make copies of the information.
- (5) This section applies also to a person who, although exempt from some of the requirements of this Act, is required despite the exemption to keep records.

44A Information collected under Act not to be used for other purposes

Information collected from or provided by an operator or a recognised entity for the purposes of this Act must not be used for other purposes by the relevant Ministry or other department as defined in section 5 of the Public Service Act 2020—

- (a) without the express permission of the operator or recognised entity; or
- (b) unless expressly authorised by this Act.

Part 3

Imports and exports

45 Chief executive approval of foreign organic products regimes for importation into New Zealand

- (1) A relevant chief executive may, by notice, approve a foreign organic products regime for products or a class of products ~~described as organic products that~~ are imported into New Zealand in relation to which an organic standard would have been in force if the products were produced in New Zealand at the time of importation.
- (2) The relevant chief executive must not give approval unless satisfied that—

- (a) the foreign organic products regime for products or a class of products has equivalent or similar outcomes to New Zealand's organic products regime; and
 - (b) the approval is consistent with the purpose of this Act.
- (3) The relevant chief executive may also— 5
 - (a) impose conditions or a time limit on the approval under **subsection (1)**; and
 - (b) withdraw the approval if no longer satisfied of the matters in **subsection (2)**.
- (4) ~~Despite **section 10(2)(c)**, a retailer selling products that the retailer has imported and that are described as organic products in the circumstances set out in that paragraph must be approved as an importer.~~ 10
- (5) The relevant chief executive must ensure that a notice under this section is published in the *Gazette* and available on the relevant Ministry's Internet site.
- 46 Restriction on exports** 15
 - (1) A relevant chief executive may, by notice, specify export requirements or restrictions on products described as organic products, including in relation to their production, inputs, processing, preparation, sampling, and testing.
 - (2) A person must not export a product that is described as an organic product unless— 20
 - (a) the person is approved by the relevant chief executive as an operator who may export products described as organic products; and
 - (b) the product meets—
 - (i) the relevant organic standard in force; and
 - (ii) any other export requirements or restrictions that are prescribed or specified in a notice given by the relevant chief executive under **subsection (1)**. 25
 - (3) The relevant chief executive must ensure that a notice under this section is published in the *Gazette* and available on the relevant Ministry's Internet site.
 - 47 Official assurances** 30
 - (1) An **official assurance** is a statement to a foreign government, or an agent of a foreign government, attesting that, as appropriate, 1 or more of the following applies in respect of a product described as an organic product:
 - (a) a specified process has been completed under this Act with respect to the product: 35
 - (b) the product meets the relevant organic standard, or notice, or both:

- (c) the overseas market access requirements of that foreign government that are recognised by New Zealand, and that are stated in the assurance, have been met by the system under which the product was made:
 - (d) the situation in New Zealand, in relation to any matter concerning New Zealand's organic products regime, is as stated in the assurance. 5
- (2) The relevant chief executive may, on application by a person, issue an official assurance—
 - (a) for the purposes of meeting the overseas market access requirements of that foreign government; and
 - (b) if satisfied that the requirements of the importing country are met. 10
- (3) The chief executive may withdraw the official assurance at any time if satisfied that—
 - (a) it was incorrectly or inappropriately given; or
 - (b) events or circumstances occurring since it was given mean that—
 - (i) it no longer applies; or 15
 - (ii) it is misleading.
- (4) **Subsection (1)** does not limit the matters to which an official assurance may apply.

48 Status of official assurances

- (1) An official assurance is not a guarantee that the contents of all or any part of a particular consignment to which it relates— 20
 - (a) ~~meet the~~ meet commercial requirements ~~of the importer~~; or
 - (b) are fit for the intended purpose of the product; or
 - (c) are fit for a purpose other than that for which the consignment was intended. 25
- (2) **Subsection (1)(b)** applies regardless of the following:
 - (a) the status or description of the consumer:
 - (b) what has happened to the consignment since it left New Zealand.

49 Providing statement of compliance

- (1) This section applies to a written statement that— 30
 - (a) is about a product described as organic that is produced or processed and handled in New Zealand; and
 - (b) is about a particular consignment of the product or a particular class of consignment of the product; and
 - (c) is to the effect that the product in the consignment or class has been produced or processed and handled as required by an applicable organic standard in force or other requirements under this Act. 35

- (2) The relevant chief executive may give a statement, in a form and with content determined by the chief executive, to a person if—
- (a) the person is an exporter or intending exporter; and
 - (b) the chief executive is satisfied that it is correct; and
 - (ba) the chief executive is satisfied that any specified process that must be followed to check that the product has been produced or processed and handled as required by an applicable organic standard in force or other requirements under this Act has been completed; and 5
 - (c) the person asks for it; ~~and~~
 - (d) ~~the person pays the fee, if any, prescribed for the giving of statements.~~ 10
- (3) The chief executive may withdraw the statement at any time if satisfied that—
- (a) it was incorrectly or inappropriately given; or
 - (b) events or circumstances occurring since it was given mean that—
 - (i) it no longer applies; or
 - (ii) it is misleading. 15
- (4) The statement is not a guarantee that the product—
- (a) meets commercial requirements; or
 - (b) meets overseas market requirements; or
 - (c) is still meeting the requirements when it arrives in the overseas market.
- (5) The Crown, the chief executive, and the employees of the relevant Ministry are not liable in any civil proceedings for loss arising because the relevant authority of an overseas market does not admit a product described as an organic product about which the chief executive has given a statement to the market. 20
- 50 Exemption from organic standard for exported product**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations exempting any class or classes of products described as organic products intended for export from New Zealand from specific requirements of the relevant organic standard in force. 25
- (2) The Minister must not recommend the making of regulations under **subsection (1)** unless satisfied that it is appropriate to do so, having regard to the requirements of the relevant overseas market. 30

Part 4

Cost recovery

51 Costs to be recovered

The relevant Minister and relevant chief executive must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the direct and indirect costs of administering this Act that 35

are not funded by the Crown for the purpose are recovered by fees, charges, or levies.

52 Principles of cost recovery

- (1) In determining the most appropriate method of cost recovery, the relevant Minister and relevant chief executive must take into account, as far as is reasonably practicable, the following criteria:
 - (a) equity, in that funding for a particular function, power, or service (the **service**), or a particular class of service, should generally, and to the extent practicable, be sourced from the users or beneficiaries of the service at a level commensurate with their use of or benefit from the service: 10
 - (b) efficiency, in that costs should generally be allocated and recovered in order to ensure that maximum benefits are delivered at minimum cost:
 - (c) justifiability, in that costs should be collected only to meet the actual and reasonable costs (including indirect costs) of the provision or performance of the service: 15
 - (d) transparency, in that costs should be identified and allocated as closely as practicable in relation to tangible service provision for the recovery period in which the service is provided.
- (2) A strict apportionment of costs to be recovered based on usage of a particular service is not required, and a fee or charge may be set at a level or in a way that— 20
 - (a) is determined by calculations that involve an averaging of costs or potential costs; and
 - (b) takes into account costs or potential costs of services that— 25
 - (i) are not directly to be provided to the person who pays the fee or charge, but that are an indirect or potential cost; and
 - (ii) arise from the delivery of the service to a class of persons or all persons who use the service.

53 Methods of cost recovery 30

The methods by which costs may be recovered are any 1 or more of the following:

- (a) fixed fees or charges:
- (b) fees or charges based on a scale or formula or at a rate determined on an hourly or other unit basis: 35
- (c) use of a formula or other method of calculation for fixing fees and charges:

- (d) the recovery by way of fee or charge of actual and reasonable costs expended in, or associated with, the performance of a service or function:
- (e) estimated fees or charges, or fees or charges based on estimated costs, paid before the provision of the service or function, followed by reconciliation and an appropriate further payment or refund after provision of the service or function: 5
- (f) refundable or non-refundable deposits paid before provision of the service or performance of the function:
- (g) fees or charges imposed on users of services or third parties: 10
- (h) levies.

54 Cost recovery to relate to financial year

- (1) Except as provided in **subsection (2)**, regulations that set a fee, charge, or levy that applies in any financial year—
 - (a) must have been made before the start of that financial year; but 15
 - (b) except as the regulations may otherwise provide, apply in that year and all subsequent years until revoked or replaced.
- (2) **Subsection (1)** does not prevent the alteration or setting during any financial year of a fee, charge, or levy payable in that year if—
 - (a) the fee, charge, or levy is reduced, removed, or restated without substantive alteration; or 20
 - (b) in the case of an increase or a new fee, charge, or levy,—
 - (i) appropriate consultation has been carried out with persons or representatives of persons substantially affected by the alteration or setting; and 25
 - (ii) the relevant Minister is satisfied that those persons, or their representatives, agree or do not substantially disagree with the alteration or setting.
- (3) **Subsection (1)** does not prevent the amendment of a regulation that sets a fee, charge, or levy if a substantive alteration effected by the amendment is for the purpose of correcting an error. 30
- (4) Recovery may be made in any financial year of a shortfall in cost recovery for any of the preceding 4 financial years, and allowance may be made for over-recovery of costs in those years (including an estimated shortfall or over-recovery for the immediately preceding financial year). 35

55 Three-yearly review of cost recovery

- (1) The relevant Minister must review the levels and methods of cost recovery in relation to any class of the following at least once in every 3-year period occur-

ring since the original setting of, or latest change to, the cost recovery for those things:

- (a) product described as an organic product:
 - (b) operator:
 - (c) recognised entity: 5
 - (d) other person or matter.
- (2) The Minister must ensure that consultation takes place in relation to the review with persons or organisations that the Minister considers appropriate.
- (3) A review may provide for recovery in any relevant financial year of any shortfall in cost recovery for any of the preceding 4 financial years, or allow for any over-recovery of costs in those years (including any estimated shortfall or over-recovery for the immediately preceding financial year). 10

Failure to pay

56 Fees, charges, and levies to constitute debt

- (1) A fee, charge, or levy that has become payable to the Crown is— 15
- (a) a debt due to the relevant chief executive; and
 - (b) recoverable as a debt by the chief executive in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (2) Until the fee, charge, or levy is paid in full, it remains a debt due to the chief executive. 20
- (3) The relevant chief executive must notify a person of the consequences of non-payment when it notifies the person of the fee, charge, or levy.
- (4) In an action for recovery of the debt, the court may exercise any power of waiver contained in regulations made under **section 111** if the court is satisfied in the terms set out in those regulations. 25

57 Penalty on unpaid debt

- (1) All or part of a fee, charge, or levy made under this Act or the regulations that remains unpaid after 20 working days since it was demanded in writing is deemed to have been increased by an amount calculated in accordance with **subsection (2)**. 30
- (2) The amount by which the unpaid amount increases is the sum of—
- (a) 10% of the debt (or of that part of the debt that remained unpaid after the expiry of the time provided for the debt's payment); and
 - (b) 10% of the debt or any part of it (including any deemed increase calculated under this subsection) that has remained unpaid for every complete 35
- period of 6 months after that expiry.

58 Dispute does not suspend obligation to pay fee, charge, levy, or penalty

A dispute between a person and a relevant chief executive about the person's liability to pay a fee, charge, levy, or penalty under this subpart does not suspend—

- (a) the obligation of the person to pay the fee, charge, levy, or penalty; or 5
- (b) the right of the chief executive to receive and recover the fee, charge, levy, or penalty.

59 Services to debtor may be withdrawn

- (1) A relevant chief executive who is satisfied of the matters in **subsection (2)** may give notice to the debtor that service of the kind to which the debt relates may be withdrawn or no longer provided to the person unless— 10

- (a) the debt is paid within 20 working days; or
- (b) the chief executive agrees that the debt or part of the debt is not payable.

- (2) The matters are—

- (a) the debt has been correctly calculated; and 15
- (b) the notified time for paying the debt has expired; and
- (c) the debt has not been paid.

59A Application to regulations prescribing organic standards

To avoid doubt, this Part and **sections 109 to 111** may be applied in relation to regulations or notices under **Part 6** before those regulations or notices come into force. 20

Part 5 Enforcement

Subpart 1—Organic products officers and chief executives

60 Relevant chief executive to appoint organic products officer 25

- (1) The relevant chief executive may appoint organic products officers for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Persons appointed under **subsection (1)** must be employed under the ~~State Sector Act 1988~~ Public Service Act 2020.
- (3) An organic products officer may be authorised, on appointment, to exercise and perform— 30
 - (a) all of the powers and functions conferred on organic products officers under this Act; or
 - (b) only those powers and functions specified in—
 - (i) the officer's instrument of appointment; or 35

- (ii) a subsequent written notice from the chief executive to the officer.

61 Suspending or cancelling organic products officer appointment

- (1) A relevant chief executive may suspend or cancel the appointment of an organic products officer.
- (2) The chief executive must give the person a notice stating— 5
 - (a) that the person's appointment is suspended or cancelled; and
 - (b) the reason for the suspension or cancellation; and
 - (c) when the suspension or cancellation will take effect; and
 - (d) in the case of a suspension, when it will end.

Organic products officer powers 10

62 Power of warrantless entry

- (1) An organic products officer may enter a place (except for a dwelling house or marae) described in **subsection (2)** at any reasonable time without a search warrant for the purpose of determining whether— 15
 - (a) a person is complying with this Act or regulations; or
 - (b) a product complies with the requirements of this Act or regulations.
- (2) A **place** referred to in **subsection (1)** is where— 20
 - (a) a person (whether or not the person is an operator) carries out any activities as an operator; or
 - (b) a recognised entity operates; or
 - (c) the books or records, or other business information kept in writing or electronic form, of an operator or a recognised entity are kept; or
 - (d) the officer reasonably believes that products described as organic products are held or traded.
- (3) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (other than subparts 2, 3, 6, and 8 and sections 118 and 119) applies to anything done under this section. 25

63 Applying for search warrant

- (1) The following provisions of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 apply in relation to applications for a search warrant: 30
 - (a) section 98 (application for search warrant);
 - (b) section 99 (application must be verified);
 - (c) section 100 (mode of application for search warrant);
 - (d) section 101 (retention of documents).
- (2) A constable or an organic products officer may apply to an issuing officer for a search warrant. 35

64 Issuing search warrant

- (1) This section applies if an issuing officer reasonably believes that there is, at a place, any thing—
 - (a) in relation to which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed; or
 - (b) that is evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act.
- (2) The issuing officer may issue a search warrant for a place.
- (3) Sections 102 to 104 and 107 and subpart 5 of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 apply.

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65 Entry under search warrant

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- (1) An organic products officer or a constable, or both, may, under and in accordance with the conditions of a search warrant issued under **section 64**, enter a place (including a dwelling house or a marae) specified in the warrant.
- (2) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (other than subparts 2, 3, 6, and 8 and sections 118 and 119) applies to anything done under this section.
- (3) An exercise of the power of entry at a marae or a building associated with a marae must take account of the kawa of the marae so far as practicable in the circumstances.

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66 Power to test samples

- (1) To assess compliance with requirements under this Act, an organic products officer may require samples to be taken and provided to the officer, whether under a search warrant issued under **section 64** or otherwise.
- (2) An organic products officer may test the sample or have it tested.
- (3) The person providing the samples—
 - (a) must pay costs reasonably incurred in taking the sample and testing it; and
 - (b) is not entitled to compensation for losses resulting from the taking or testing of a sample if the taking or testing was reasonable and was done in a reasonable manner.

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67 Power to issue an improvement notice

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- (1) If an organic products officer reasonably believes that an operator is failing or has failed to comply with 1 or more requirements under this Act, the officer may issue an improvement notice—
 - (a) requiring the operator to take action to comply with the requirement; and
 - (b) specifying the date by which the person must comply with the requirement.
- (2) The notice must state—

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- (a) the requirement that the officer reasonably believes the person is failing, or has failed, to comply with; and
 - (b) the grounds for the officer's reasonable belief; and
 - (c) the nature and extent of the failure to comply with the requirement; and
 - (d) the date by which the person must comply with the requirement; and 5
 - (e) the person's right, under **section 116**, to seek a review of the decision to issue the improvement notice.
- (3) A person to whom an improvement notice is issued must comply with the notice, subject to **subsection (4)**.
- (4) The date by which the person must comply with the applicable requirement may be extended by the organic products officer at the person's request. 10
- (5) An organic products officer may withdraw an improvement notice.
- 68 Matters may be continued by different organic products officer**
- (1) An action initiated or taken under this Act by an organic products officer may be continued by another organic products officer. 15
- (2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, if an organic products officer has issued an improvement notice or an infringement offence notice under this Act, another organic products officer may—
- (a) take further steps on or in relation to that notice; or
 - (b) vary it; or 20
 - (c) revoke or withdraw it.

Powers of relevant chief executive

69 Statements by relevant chief executive

- (1) A relevant chief executive may publish a statement for the purpose of protecting or informing the public. 25
- (2) The statement may be about—
- (a) a product, or a batch of a product, in relation to which an organic standard ~~exists~~ is in force; or
 - (b) anything contained or implied in advertisements about a product described as an organic product— 30
 - (i) generally; or
 - (ii) in a particular advertisement; or
 - (iii) in a class of advertisement; or
 - (iv) in classes of advertisements; or
 - (c) the performance (including poor performance) of a person in regards to requirements and obligations imposed by this Act or regulations. 35

- (3) The chief executive—
- (a) must not delegate the power to make statements under this section; and
 - (b) is protected from civil liability for a statement published under this section, unless the statement was not made in good faith or was made recklessly. 5
- 70 Relevant chief executive may request information**
- (1) The relevant chief executive may request any information from a recognised entity or other person (regardless of the person's approval status as an operator) relating to compliance with the requirements of the Act by that entity or person. 10
- (2) Subpart 5 of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 applies to anything done under this section.
- 71 Giving general directions on functions, duties, or powers**
- The relevant chief executive may give a direction relating to their functions, duties, or powers under the Act to the following persons, either individually or as a class: 15
- (a) an organic products officer:
 - (b) a recognised entity.
- 72 Giving general directions to operators, etc**
- (1) The relevant chief executive may give a direction described in **subsection (2)** to the following persons: 20
- (a) an operator:
 - (b) a person in control of, or reasonably appearing to be in control of, a product described as organic.
- (2) Before a breach of requirements under the Act occurs or is suspected, the chief executive may give directions on preventive or corrective actions necessary to meet the requirements. 25
- 73 Giving directions to complete declaration or publish statement**
- (1) This section applies if a relevant chief executive believes on reasonable grounds that a person has breached or is suspected of breaching the Act, or regulations or notices made under it. 30
- (2) If this section applies, the relevant chief executive may give a direction to the person—
- (a) to disclose information specified by the chief executive; or
 - (b) to publish a statement specified by the chief executive. 35

74 Power to direct in certain circumstances

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person has breached or is suspected to have breached a provision of this Act, regulations, or ~~a relevant organic standard~~ notices; or
 - (b) an operator's approval has been surrendered, suspended, or withdrawn; 5
or
 - (c) a breach or suspected breach is likely to prejudice the reputation of New Zealand's organic products regime in overseas markets.
- (2) The relevant chief executive may, by direction to the person,—
 - (a) require information to allow the chief executive to determine the person's compliance with the Act, regulations, or ~~standard~~ notices; or 10
 - (b) require the person to take specific actions (for example, sampling, testing, and investigating) to determine or manage non-compliance of products described as organic products; or
 - (c) direct the person to keep information and provide reports regarding the matters of the direction; or 15
 - (d) require the person to notify the chief executive when the breach has been resolved or if no breach has been identified.
- (3) The direction must specify the suspected breach or suspected non-compliance.
- (4) The direction may specify the products, activities, areas, persons, or operators, 20
or anything else, related to the suspected breach.

*Enforceable undertakings***75 Enforceable undertakings**

- (1) A relevant chief executive may accept a written undertaking given by, or on behalf of, an operator or a recognised entity in connection with any matter relating to the enforcement of this Act. 25
- (2) The operator or recognised entity may withdraw or vary the undertaking with the consent of the chief executive.
- (3) A chief executive who considers that the operator or recognised entity has breached the undertaking may apply to the District Court or the High Court for 1 or more of the following: 30
 - (a) an order directing the operator or recognised entity to comply with the undertaking;
 - (b) an order for any consequential relief that the court thinks appropriate;
 - (c) any other order that the court thinks appropriate in the circumstances. 35

Subpart 2—Infringement offences

76 Proceedings for infringement offences

- (1) A person who is alleged to have committed an infringement offence may—
 - (a) be proceeded against by the filing of a charging document under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011; or 5
 - (b) be issued with an infringement notice under **section 77**.
- (2) Proceedings commenced in the way described in **subsection (1)(a)** do not require the leave of a District Court Judge or Registrar under section 21(1)(a) of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.
- (3) *See* section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 for the procedure that applies if an infringement notice is issued. 10

77 When infringement notice may be issued

An organic products officer may issue an infringement notice to a person if the organic products officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person is committing, or has committed, an infringement offence. 15

78 Infringement notice may be revoked

- (1) The organic products officer may revoke an infringement notice before—
 - (a) the infringement fee is paid; or
 - (b) an order for payment of a fine is made or deemed to be made by a court under section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957. 20
- (2) An infringement notice is revoked by giving written notice to the person to whom it was issued that the notice is revoked.
- (3) The revocation of an infringement notice under this section is not a bar to any other enforcement action against the person to whom the notice was issued in respect of the same matter. 25

79 What infringement notice must contain

An infringement notice must be in the prescribed form and must contain the following particulars:

- (a) details of the alleged infringement offence that fairly inform a person of the time, place, and nature of the alleged offence: 30
- (b) the amount of the infringement fee:
- (c) the address of the enforcement authority:
- (d) how the infringement fee may be paid:
- (e) the time within which the infringement fee must be paid:
- (f) a summary of the provisions of section 21(10) of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957: 35

- (g) a statement that the person served with the notice has a right to request a hearing;
- (h) a statement of what will happen if the person served with the notice neither pays the infringement fee nor requests a hearing;
- (i) any other prescribed matters. 5

80 How infringement notice may be served

- (1) An infringement notice may be served on the person who the organic products officer believes is committing or has committed the infringement offence by—
 - (a) delivering it to the person or, if the person refuses to accept it, bringing it to the person's notice; or 10
 - (b) leaving it for the person at the person's last known place of residence with another person who appears to be of or over the age of 14 years; or
 - (c) leaving it for the person at the person's place of business or work with another person; or
 - (d) sending it to the person by prepaid post addressed to the person's last known place of residence or place of business or work; or 15
 - (e) sending it to an electronic address of the person in a case where the person does not have a known place of residence or business in New Zealand.
- (2) Unless the contrary is shown,— 20
 - (a) an infringement notice (or a copy of it) sent by prepaid post to a person under **subsection (1)** is to be treated as having been served on that person on the fifth working day after the date on which it was posted; and
 - (b) an infringement notice sent to a valid electronic address is to be treated as having been served at the time the electronic communication first enters an information system that is outside the control of the enforcement authority. 25

81 Payment of infringement fees

All infringement fees paid in respect of infringement offences must be paid into a Crown Bank Account designated by the relevant chief executive. 30

Subpart 3—Offences

82 Offences involving deception for benefit, etc

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person, with intent to deceive and for the purpose of obtaining a material benefit or avoiding a material detriment,—
 - (a) makes false or misleading statements or a material omission in a communication, in an application, or in records required for the purposes of this Act; or 35

- (b) falsifies, removes, alters, or misrepresents a label, brand, national mark, or product description of organic products that is required or authorised by this Act; or
 - (c) misrepresents, substitutes in whole or in part, adulterates, or tampers with a product in relation to which an organic standard ~~applies is in~~ force, so that the product no longer matches its description or official assurance as an organic product; or 5
 - (d) falsifies certificates, official assurances, or other documents required or authorised by this Act; or
 - (e) falsifies, removes, suppresses, or tampers with samples, test results, or other evidence required for the purposes of this Act; or 10
 - (f) aids, or conspires with, another person to commit an offence under this section; or
 - (g) sells or markets a product in relation to which an organic standard ~~applies is in force~~ as an organic product if the product does not meet the standard. 15
- (2) A person who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$200,000;
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$600,000. 20
- (3) If a person is convicted of an offence under **subsection (1)**, the court may, in addition to any penalty that the court may impose under that subsection, order the person to pay an amount not exceeding the value of a material benefit gained or material detriment avoided resulting from the conduct referred to in that subsection. 25
- (4) The value must be assessed by the court, using the standard of proof that applies in civil proceedings, and any amount ordered to be paid is recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

83 Personating organic products officer, etc

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person, with intent to deceive, personates or pretends to be— 30
- (a) an organic products officer; or
 - (b) an employee of the relevant Ministry; or
 - (c) a person exercising powers delegated from the relevant chief executive under this Act; or 35
 - (d) a recognised entity.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000:

- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

84 Obstruction of officers

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally resists, obstructs, or delays an organic products officer, a recognised entity, or a person exercising powers delegated from the relevant chief executive, or a person assisting that officer, entity, or person. 5
- (2) A person who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000:
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000. 10

Strict liability offences

85 Sale of non-compliant product that is described as organic

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person sells or markets a product described as an organic product if ~~there is an organic standard that relates to the product a~~ relevant organic standard is in force and the product does not meet the standard. 15
- (2) A person who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000:
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000. 20

86 Sale of product described as organic by person not approved as operator

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person sells a product described as an organic product and the person, in regard to the product, is not—
- (a) approved as an operator; or
- (b) exempt from requiring approval as an operator under this Act or regulations. 25
- (2) A person who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000:
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000. 30

87 Export of products described as organic when not approved, etc

- (1) ~~An exporter of a product described as an organic product commits an offence if an organic standard is prescribed in regard to the product and the exporter—~~
- (a) ~~is not approved by the relevant Ministry for export of the product; or~~
- (b) ~~does not comply with any relevant prescribed export requirements.~~ 35

- (1) A person commits an offence who exports a product that is described as an organic product if a relevant organic standard is in force and—
- (a) the person is not approved by the relevant chief executive as an operator who may export products described as organic products; or
- (b) the product does not meet— 5
- (i) the relevant organic standard; or
- (ii) any other export requirement or restriction that is prescribed or specified in a notice given by the relevant chief executive under **section 46(1)**.
- (2) ~~An exporter~~ A person who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable 10
on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000:
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

88 Offence of breach of duty

- (1) A recognised entity commits an offence if the entity breaches or fails to carry 15
out any of the duties specified in this Act or regulations.
- (2) A recognised entity who commits an offence under **subsection (1)** is liable
on conviction,—
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000:
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000. 20

Defences for certain offences

89 Defences for certain offences

- (1) It is a defence to an offence under **section 85, 86, 87, or 88** if the defendant 25
can prove that—
- (a) the offence relates to events that were outside the defendant's control; or
- (b) the defendant took reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the
offence; or
- (c) the defendant—
- (i) was supplied with products that do not comply with requirements 30
under this Act; and
- (ii) could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the
products were not compliant.
- (2) A defence under this section is available only if the defendant delivers to the
prosecutor a notice in writing that—
- (a) states that the defendant intends to rely on the defence; and 35

- (b) specifies the circumstances relating to **subsection (1)** that the defendant intends to rely on as a defence under this section; and
- (c) is delivered at least 10 working days before the hearing is held in regard to the offence, ~~unless the court allows longer or within such further time that the court allows.~~

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Prosecution administration requirements

90 Evidence of testing, sampling, etc

- (1) Documents that may be used under this Act as evidence of testing, sampling, analysis, and similar matters may be produced by way of—
 - (a) a certificate given by a recognised entity; or
 - (b) a certificate given by an employee of a recognised entity; or
 - (c) a certificate given by an employee of a laboratory specified by the relevant chief executive; or
 - (d) some other means acceptable to the court.
- (2) When produced in a prosecution for an offence against this Act, the evidence must not be ruled inadmissible or disregarded only because compliance with this Act's requirements about the taking or testing of a sample has been reasonable instead of strict.

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91 Evidence in proceedings

- (1) A certificate or document is not admissible in evidence unless,—
 - (a) at least 20 days before the hearing at which the certificate or document is to be tendered,—
 - (i) a copy is served, by or on behalf of the prosecutor, on the defendant or the defendant's agent or counsel; and
 - (ii) that person is at the same time informed in writing that the prosecutor does not propose to call the person who signed the certificate or document as a witness at the hearing or to call evidence about the nature of the document; and
 - (b) the court has not ordered, after following the process referred to in **subsection (2)**, that the certificate or document should not be admissible as evidence in the proceedings.
- (2) The process is as follows:
 - (a) the defendant must apply at least 10 days before the hearing for an order that the certificate or document should not be admissible as evidence in the proceedings:
 - (b) the court, on the defendant's application, may order that the certificate or document should not be admissible as evidence in the proceedings—
 - (i) at least 5 days before the hearing; or

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- (ii) in a shorter period than 5 days before the hearing, as the court thinks fit in the special circumstances of the case.

92 Evidence of officer or delegated power

- (1) The relevant chief executive may give a certificate stating that a person is an organic products officer or holds a position under or relevant to this Act. 5
- (2) A certificate given under **subsection (1)** is admissible in proceedings in a New Zealand court that relate to an offence alleged or proved to have been committed against this Act and is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, sufficient evidence of the matters stated in the certificate.
- (3) It is not necessary to prove the signature on a certificate given under this section. 10

93 Evidence of person's documents

- (1) This section applies to the production in evidence of a document described in **subsection (2)** in a prosecution for an offence against this Act.
- (2) The document— 15
 - (a) is an application, form, record, report, or other means of stating information; and
 - (b) purports to be completed, kept, or provided by a person or on the person's behalf.
- (3) The production in evidence of the document is sufficient evidence, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the person completed, kept, or provided the document. 20

94 Evidence of requirement of this Act

- (1) This section applies to the production in evidence of the documents described in **subsection (2)** in a prosecution for an offence against this Act. 25
- (2) The documents are—
 - (a) a document presented by an organic products officer purporting to be a requirement of this Act; and
 - (b) a copy of the *Gazette* in which the requirement was notified, if applicable. 30
- (3) The production in evidence of the documents is sufficient evidence, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the existence, notification, and contents of the requirement.

95 Liability of body corporate

- (1) This section applies when— 35
 - (a) a body corporate is charged with an offence against this Act; and

- (b) for the purpose of the prosecution, it is necessary to establish the body corporate's state of mind.
- (2) It is sufficient to show that a director, an employee, or an agent of the body corporate, acting within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority, had the state of mind. 5
- 96 Liability of director or manager of body corporate**
- (1) This section applies when a body corporate commits an offence against this Act.
- (2) A director or manager of the body corporate is also guilty of the offence if it is proved that the director or manager— 10
- (a) authorised, permitted, consented to, or participated in the act or omission that constituted the offence; or
- (b) knew, or could reasonably be expected to have known, that the offence was to be or was being committed and failed to take all practicable steps to prevent or stop it. 15
- (3) A director or manager may be convicted of an offence against this section even though the body corporate has not been charged with that offence or a similar offence.
- 97 Liability of companies and persons for actions of agent or employee**
- (1) An act or omission on behalf of a body corporate or other person (the **principal**) by a director, agent, or employee (the **agent**) of the principal is to be treated for the purposes of this Act as being also the act or omission of the principal. 20
- (2) Despite **subsection (1)**, if a principal is charged under this Act in relation to the act or omission of an agent for an offence that requires that the act or omission is done knowingly, it is a defence to the charge if the principal proves that the principal took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence or the commission of offences of that kind. 25

Immunities and excluding liability for loss

- 98 Protection of persons acting under authority of Act** 30
- (1) This section applies to the following persons:
- (a) the relevant chief executive:
- (b) an employee or agent of the relevant Ministry:
- (c) an employee or agent of a recognised entity:
- (d) a recognised natural person employed or engaged by another recognised entity: 35
- (e) an organic products officer.

- (2) The person is protected from civil and criminal liability, however it may arise, for any act that the person does or omits to do in good faith and with reasonable cause—
- (a) under a requirement of this Act; or
 - (b) in the performance or purported performance of the person's functions or duties, or the exercise or purported exercise of the person's powers, under a requirement of this Act. 5

99 Exclusion of loss

The following are not liable for any loss arising through the actions or omissions of a recognised entity acting under this Act: 10

- (a) the Crown;
- (b) the relevant chief executive;
- (c) a person recognised under **section 22** (persons recognised without application).

Subpart 4—Amendments to other enactments 15

Amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012

100 ~~Amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012~~

- (1) ~~This section amends the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.~~
- (2) ~~In the Schedule, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order the item set out in **Schedule 2** of this Act.~~ 20

Amendment to Summary Proceedings Act 1957

101 ~~Amendment to Summary Proceedings Act 1957~~

- (1) ~~This section amends the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.~~
- (2) ~~In section 2(1), definition of **infringement notice**, after paragraph (je), insert:~~ 25
~~(jf) **section 77** of the **Organic Products Act 2019**; or~~

Subpart 5—Jurisdiction

102 District Court

The District Court may hear and determine the following matters:

- (a) applications from the relevant Ministry for orders to pay additional amounts resulting from commercial gain: 30
- (b) applications from the relevant Ministry for orders to enforce undertakings of less than \$350,000.

103 High Court

- (1) This section applies to a decision of the District Court under **section 102** to—
 - (a) dismiss the proceedings; or
 - (b) otherwise finally determine the proceedings.
- (2) This section also applies to applications from the Ministry to enforce undertakings of or above \$350,000. 5
- (3) A party to proceedings to which this section applies, or other person prejudicially affected by a decision referred to in **subsection (1)**, may appeal to the High Court against the decision.
- (4) The High Court Rules and sections 126 to 130 of the District Court Act 2016, with all necessary modifications, apply to an appeal under **subsection (3)** as if it were an appeal under section 124 of that Act. 10

104 Appeals to Court of Appeal or Supreme Court

- (1) With the leave of the court appealed to, a party to an appeal under **section 103** may appeal to the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court against a determination of the High Court in the appeal. 15
- (2) On an appeal under this section, the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court has the same power to adjudicate on the proceedings as the High Court had.
- (3) **Subsection (1)** is subject to section 75 of the Senior Courts Act 2016.

Part 6

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Regulations and notices

Subpart 1—Regulations

*Organic standards***105 Organic standards**

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations prescribing an organic standard in relation to a product or class of products. 25
- (2) Without limiting the generality of **subsection (1)**, the organic standard may set out any of the following:
 - (a) the production, processing, and preparation of organic ingredients, organic components, or organic products: 30
 - (b) the packing, storage, and handling of organic ingredients, organic components, or organic products:
 - (c) requirements for sampling and testing of a product:
 - (ca) conversion periods for a product or class of products: 35

- (d) obligations to keep records and to provide information:
- (e) circumstances and conditions in which a person or an operator can apply to the relevant chief executive for a variation or waiver:
- (f) other matters relevant to the management of whether ~~the~~ a product can be described as an organic product. 5
- (3) ~~An organic standard must specify the scope of the products or class of products to which it applies.~~
- (3) An organic standard must—
- (a) specify the scope of the products or class of products to which it applies; and 10
- (b) contain high-level guidance for notices that may be given in relation to the organic standard.

106 Prerequisites for prescribing organic standards

Before making a recommendation for the purposes of **section 105**, the relevant Minister must be satisfied that— 15

- (a) there is a demand from the relevant sector to develop the standard; and
- (b) the sector has the competence and capacity required to assist in the development of the standard; and
- (c) making the standard will meet the purpose of this Act; and
- (d) there has been consultation with the persons and organisations that the Minister considers appropriate. 20

General regulation-making powers

107 General regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations for any of the following purposes: 25

Approval and recognition

- (a) prescribing ~~forms~~, information, requirements, processes, obligations, and other matters in relation to—
- (i) applications for approval; or recognition, or renewal of approval or recognition: 30
- (ii) granting or refusing approval or recognition:
- (ia) specifying a document that may be required to show how an operator intends to comply with an organic standard:
- (ib) factors a relevant chief executive must take into account when specifying the duration of approval or recognition: 35
- (iii) maintaining approval or recognition:

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- (iv) suspending or withdrawing recognition or approval:
- (ab) for the purposes of **subsection (1)(a)**, prescribing different methods and requirements for different types of approval (for example, group approvals):
- (b) ~~prescribing fees and charges in relation to approval and recognition:~~ 5
- (c) ~~prescribing circumstances in which the relevant chief executive may grant an exemption, a waiver, or a refund of the fees or charges:~~
- Use of national mark*
- (d) prescribing in relation to a national mark—
- (i) the nature and form of the mark: 10
- (ii) the class of operators who may use the mark:
- (iii) requirements and restrictions on its use:
- Public register, information, and records*
- (e) prescribing information for the content of the public register:
- (f) prescribing information that an operator, recognised entity, or other person must provide to the chief executive under **section 43**: 15
- (g) prescribing matters about which records must be kept, the period for which the records must be kept, and the manner in which the records must be kept:
- (h) prescribing persons that the operator or entity must provide with information under **section 44**: 20
- Imports and exports*
- (i) prescribing export and import requirements:
- (j) ~~prescribing fees for giving statements of compliance:~~
- (k) ~~exempting a class or classes of organic product intended for export from specific requirements of an organic standard:~~ 25
- Samples and testing*
- (ka) requiring samples and tests to be carried out in relation to products within the scope of the Act, and for those samples or the results of those tests, or both, to be reported to recognised entities or the relevant chief executive: 30
- Infringement offences*
- (l) prescribing forms for infringement notices:
- (m) prescribing particulars that infringement notices must contain:
- (n) specifying the offences in this Act that are infringement offences: 35
- (o) prescribing infringement offences for the breach of regulations made under this Act:

- (p) prescribing infringement fees not exceeding \$1,000:
- (q) prescribing infringement fines not exceeding \$2,500:
- Review of proposed decisions*
- (r) prescribing processes, time frames, and other matters relating to reviews under **section 36** of proposed decisions: 5
- General*
- (s) providing for any matters contemplated by this Act, necessary for its administration, or necessary for giving it full effect.
- (2) Before making a recommendation, the relevant Minister must be satisfied that there has been consultation with the persons and organisations that the Minister considers appropriate, unless the regulation is making an amendment that the Minister considers to be minor or technical in nature. 10

Exemptions for classes

108 Exemptions for class of persons

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations exempting a class of persons from— 15
 - (a) the requirement to be approved as an operator; or
 - (b) any other requirement of or obligation under this Act or regulations or notices made under it (other than the requirement to meet the relevant organic standard). 20
- (2) An order under **subsection (1)** may specify provisions of the Act that apply to the class.
- (3) The relevant Minister may make a recommendation if satisfied that—
 - (a) granting the exemption is consistent with the purpose of the Act; and
 - (b) granting the exemption will not— 25
 - (i) have an adverse impact on New Zealand's reputation; or
 - (ii) result in consumers being misled; and
 - (c) complying with the requirement or obligation is unreasonably burdensome and disproportionate to the benefit of compliance to the class.
- (4) Before making a recommendation, the relevant Minister must be satisfied that there has been consultation with the persons and organisations that the Minister considers appropriate. 30

*Regulations imposing fees and charges***109 Regulations may impose fees and charges**

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations prescribing fees and charges for the purposes of this Act. 5
- (2) The fees and charges may be prescribed using any 1 or more of the methods specified in **section 53**.
- (3) Different fees and charges, or different rates or types of fees or charges, may be prescribed in respect of different classes or descriptions of product, persons, operators, operations, recognised entities, or other persons or matters, or any combination of them. 10
- (4) Without limiting **subsection (3)**, the fees and charges prescribed may—
 - (a) differ depending on whether or not a special or an urgent service is provided; and
 - (b) include more than 1 level of fee or charge for the same service provided in different ways, or provided in or in respect of different places; and 15
 - (c) differ for otherwise similar services provided in different ways; and
 - (d) differ for otherwise similar services provided to different categories of persons; and
 - (e) differ depending on the amount of service required or the components of the service required for the particular person or class of persons; and 20
 - (f) use a formula or other method of calculation; and
 - (g) set out a maximum rate when using a formula or other method of calculation.
- (5) If regulations prescribe a formula for determining a fee or charge, the value to be attributed to a component of that formula may— 25
 - (a) be specified in the formula; or
 - (b) be specified by notice by the relevant chief executive.
- (6) Before making a recommendation, the relevant Minister must be satisfied that there has been consultation with the persons and organisations that the Minister considers appropriate. 30

*Regulations imposing levies***110 Regulations may impose levies**

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations prescribing levies for the purposes of this Act. 35
- (2) Levies prescribed by regulations are payable to the relevant chief executive.

- (3) Different levies or rates of levy, or different bases on which an amount of levy is to be calculated or ascertained, may be prescribed for either or both of the following:
- (a) different purposes:
 - (b) different classes or descriptions of organic products, persons, operators, operations, recognised entities, or other matters, or any combination of them. 5
- (4) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, regulations imposing levies may do any 1 or more of the following:
- (a) specify when and how a levy is to be paid: 10
 - (b) require that a levy, or an estimated amount of levy, be paid in advance of the performance of the services or functions to which it relates:
 - (c) specify persons, other than persons primarily responsible for paying the levy, who are to be responsible for collecting a levy, and provide for retention of any part of the levy money collected as a fee for that service: 15
 - (d) use a formula or other method of calculation:
 - (e) set out a maximum rate when using a formula or other method of calculation:
 - (f) require, or empower the relevant chief executive to require, the provision of information and returns in relation to levies: 20
 - (g) require the keeping of separate trust accounts for levy money received or deducted by persons responsible for collecting levies, and prescribe matters in relation to those trust accounts:
 - (h) prescribe a method of arbitration or mediation for disputes about the following, and provide for related matters, including procedures and remuneration for arbitrators or mediators: 25
 - (i) whether or not a person is required to pay, or collect, the levy concerned:
 - (ii) the amount of levy a person is required to pay or collect.
- (5) Before making a recommendation, the relevant Minister must be satisfied that there has been consultation with the persons and organisations that the Minister considers appropriate. 30

111 Regulations may provide for exemptions, waivers, and refunds

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, make regulations that do either or both of the following: 35
- (a) provide for exemptions from, or waivers or refunds of, a fee or charge imposed under **section 109**, or a levy imposed under **section 110**, in whole or in part, in any class of case:

- (b) authorise the relevant chief executive to grant an exemption, a waiver, or a refund in a particular case or class of case.
- (2) Regulations made under this section must—
 - (a) ~~expire~~ provide that any exemption, waiver, or refund granted by the regulations in a particular case or class of case expires within a specified period not exceeding 5 years; and 5
 - (b) set out the circumstances in which the exemption, waiver, or refund may be granted.
- (3) Before making a recommendation, the relevant Minister must be satisfied that there has been consultation with the persons and organisations that the Minister considers appropriate. 10

Subpart 2—Notices

Notices: organic standards

111A Notices for organic standards

- The relevant chief executive may, by notice, specify for an organic standard in relation to a product or class of products— 15
- (a) technical detail relevant to the standard; and
 - (b) acceptable and unacceptable inputs for the production and processing of the product or class of products.

Notices: exemptions 20

112 Exemption for individual cases

- (1) The relevant chief executive may, by notice, grant a person an exemption from a requirement of or an obligation under this Act (other than the requirement to meet the relevant organic standard) if the chief executive considers the criteria in **subsection (4)** are met. 25
- (2) A person who wishes to be granted an exemption under this section must apply in the manner prescribed by regulation to the chief executive.
- (3) Exemptions granted under this section are—
 - (a) for a limited time set out in the notice; and
 - (b) subject to— 30
 - (i) prescribed criteria; and
 - (ii) prescribed processes; and
 - (iii) any other prescribed matters relating to the exemptions.
- (4) Before giving notice under **subsection (1)**, the chief executive must be satisfied that— 35
 - (a) granting the exemption is consistent with the purpose of the Act; and

- (b) granting the exemption will not—
 - (i) have an adverse impact on New Zealand’s reputation; or
 - (ii) result in consumers being misled; and
- (c) the requirements or obligations to which the exemption relates are unreasonably burdensome and disproportionate to the benefit that the person might gain from it. 5
- (5) The chief executive must ensure that a notice under this section is published in the *Gazette* and available on the relevant Ministry’s Internet site.

113 Exemption for certain operators or products

The relevant chief executive may, by notice, grant an operator or a product described as organic an exemption from a requirement or an obligation that relates to exporters and exported products under this Act (other than the requirement to meet the relevant organic standard) if the chief executive is satisfied that the product is exported for 1 or more of the following purposes: 10

- (a) for research and development: 15
- (b) as a trade sample or to assess an overseas market for the initial development of that market:
- (c) for personal use or other non-commercial use of the person travelling with the consignment:
- (d) for consumption during transit by a passenger or crew on a vessel or aircraft leaving New Zealand. 20

Subpart 3—Incorporation by reference

114 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) Regulations and notices made or given under this Act may incorporate material by reference— 25
 - (a) in whole or in part; and
 - (b) with modifications, additions, or variations specified in the regulations or notice.
- (2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, material may include standards made under the Standards and Accreditation Act 2015. 30
- (3) ~~Sections 49(4), 51, and 52 to 57 of the Legislation Act 2012 apply in relation to the incorporation in regulations or notices of provisions under this section if—~~
 - ~~(a) the material is not a standard work of reference; or~~
 - ~~(b) the amendment is to the part of a standard work of reference that the regulations or notice specifies is subject to those provisions.~~ 35
- (4) ~~If the material is a standard work of reference, or a part of a standard work of reference, to which **subsection (3)** does not apply,—~~

- (a) every amendment to material incorporated by reference under **subsection (1)** that is made by the person or organisation originating the material is to be treated as being a part of the regulations or notice; and
- (b) sections 49(4), 51, 52, and 54 to 57 of the Legislation Act 2012 apply in relation to the incorporation in the regulations or notice. 5
- (3) Sections 49(4), 51, 52, and 54 to 57 of the Legislation Act 2012 apply in relation to material incorporated by reference in the regulations or notice under **subsection (1)**.
- (4) Section 53 of the Legislation Act 2012 (which prevents amendments made to the material by its originator from having legal effect unless specifically incorporated) applies to the material if— 10
 - (a) the material is not a standard work of reference; or
 - (b) the amendment is to the part or whole of a standard work of reference that the regulations expressly specify, or the notice expressly specifies, is subject to that section. 15

Part 7

General provisions

Advisory council

114A Relevant Minister may establish advisory council

- (1) A relevant Minister may establish, from time to time, an advisory council of organic sector stakeholders to provide advice and recommendations to the relevant chief executive on relevant issues specified by the Minister, including, but not limited to, any of the following matters: 20
 - (a) consultation on proposed organic standards:
 - (b) the content of proposed organic standards: 25
 - (c) the interpretation of organic standards:
 - (d) the implementation of regulations:
 - (e) trade in organic products.
- (2) If a relevant Minister establishes an advisory council under **subsection (1)**, the Minister must specify— 30
 - (a) the purpose of the council, which may be amended from time to time if the Minister considers appropriate; and
 - (b) the duration of the council, which must be no longer than 4 years after it is established, but which may expire before that time, if—
 - (i) the Minister considers its purpose has concluded; or 35
 - (ii) the Minister considers it is no longer fulfilling its purpose.

- (3) The relevant Minister must appoint the chairperson and members of the advisory council as the Minister considers to be broadly representative of the sector.
- (4) Members of an advisory council are entitled, in accordance with the fees framework,— 5
- (a) to receive remuneration for services as a member at a rate and of a kind determined by the relevant Minister; and
- (b) to be reimbursed for actual and reasonable travelling expenses incurred in carrying out their services as a member.
- (5) For the purposes of **subsection (4)**, **fees framework** has the meaning given in section 10(1) of the Crown Entities Act 2004. 10
- (6) The relevant Ministry must recover costs in **subsection (4)** in accordance with **Part 4**.

Register of inputs

- 114B Register of inputs** 15
- (1) A relevant chief executive must establish a register of acceptable and unacceptable inputs that are specified by notice under **section 111A(b)** in relation to an organic standard for the production and processing of a product or class of products.
- (2) The relevant chief executive must make the register available for public inspection at all reasonable times, free of charge, by publishing it on an Internet site maintained by, or on behalf of, the relevant Ministry. 20

Commodity levies

- 115 Application of Commodity Levies Act 1990 to organic products**
- (1) The provisions of the Commodity Levies Act 1990 apply to a product in relation to which an organic standard applies is made, as if the product were a commodity. 25
- (2) A levy order made in accordance with this section and the provisions of the Commodity Levies Act 1990 must be made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister. 30

Right of review

- 116 Right of review of certain decisions made under Act**
- (1) A person directly affected by a decision to which this section applies and who is dissatisfied with it may seek a review of the decision.
- (2) This section applies to any of the following decisions made under this Act: 35
- (a) refusing approval under **section 13**:

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- (b) suspending approval under **section 16**:
 - (c) withdrawing approval under **section 17**:
 - (d) refusing recognition under **section 24**:
 - (e) making recognition conditional under ~~section 25(d)~~ **section 25(1)(d) or (2)(b)(iii)**: 5
 - (f) varying conditions of recognition under **section 26**:
 - (g) suspending recognition under **section 33**:
 - (h) withdrawing recognition under **section 34**:
 - (i) withdrawing an official assurance under **section 47(3)**:
 - (j) withdrawing a statement of compliance under **section 49(3)**: 10
 - (k) issuing an improvement notice under **section 67**.
- (3) An application for a review must—
- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state the grounds on which the applicant believes that the original decision was inappropriate; and 15
 - (c) be provided to the chief executive within 20 working days after the original decision was notified to the applicant.
- 117 Conduct of review**
- (1) A relevant chief executive who was not involved in the original decision to conduct the review may— 20
 - (a) conduct the review; or
 - (b) designate a person who was not involved in the original decision to conduct the review.
 - (2) If the chief executive was involved in the original decision to conduct the review, the chief executive must designate a person who was not involved in the original decision to conduct the review. 25
 - (3) The decision sought to be reviewed remains valid unless and until altered by the chief executive or designated person.
 - (4) The chief executive or designated person must, as soon as practicable, notify the applicant for review of his or her decision on the review in writing, giving reasons for the decision. 30
 - (5) A decision by the chief executive or a designated person under this section is final, unless determined otherwise by a court of law of competent jurisdiction.
- 118 Time allowed for review**
- (1) The relevant chief executive or designated person must review the matter within— 35
 - (a) 40 working days; or

- (b) an extended period of no more than a further 20 working days specified by the chief executive or designated person by notice in writing to the applicant.
- (2) However, if the chief executive or designated person requires the applicant to supply further information than that provided with the application for review, that time is not to be counted for the purposes of the time limits specified in **subsection (1)(a) and (b)**. 5

Time limits

119 Time limits for providing information related to investigation, monitoring, and enforcement 10

- (1) A relevant chief executive who suspects that the person has breached this Act, regulations, or ~~an organic standard~~ a notice under this Act may, in writing, request the person to provide information or material relating to the person's compliance with the Act, regulations, or ~~standard or notice~~. 15
- (2) The request must specify that the information must be provided within—
 - (a) 10 working days of the request; or
 - (b) any further time that the chief executive allows by notice in writing.

120 Time limit generally for providing information under this Act

If this Act allows a person to seek information, or further information, other than information referred to in **section 119(1)**, the person from whom the information is sought must provide the information within— 20

- (a) 3 months of the request; or
- (b) any further time that the person seeking the information allows by notice in writing.

Automated electronic systems 25

121 Arrangement for system

- (1) The relevant chief executive may arrange for the use of an automated electronic system to do the actions described in **subsection (2)** that this Act or another enactment allows or requires the persons described in **subsection (3)** to do for the purposes of this Act. 30
- (2) The actions are—
 - (a) exercising a power:
 - (b) carrying out a function:
 - (c) carrying out a duty:
 - (d) making a decision: 35

- (e) doing an action for the purpose of exercising a power, carrying out a function or duty, or making a decision:
 - (f) communicating the exercising of a power, carrying out of a function or duty, or making of a decision.
- (3) The persons are— 5
 - (a) the relevant chief executive:
 - (b) organic products officers.
- (4) The relevant chief executive may make an arrangement only if satisfied that—
 - (a) the system has the capacity to do the action with reasonable reliability; and 10
 - (b) a process is available under which a person affected by an action done by the system can have the action reviewed.
- (5) A system used in accordance with an arrangement may include components outside New Zealand.
- (6) The relevant chief executive must consult the Privacy Commissioner about including in an arrangement actions that involve the collection or use of personal information. 15

122 Effect of use of system

- (1) This section applies to an action done by an automated electronic system.
- (2) An action allowed or required by this Act done by the system— 20
 - (a) is treated as an action done properly by the appropriate person referred to in **section 121(3)**; and
 - (b) is not invalid by virtue only of the fact that it is done by the system.
- (3) If an action allowed or required by another enactment done by the system is done in accordance with any applicable provisions in the enactment on the use of an automated electronic system, the action— 25
 - (a) is treated as an action done properly by the appropriate person referred to in **section 121(3)**; and
 - (b) is not invalid by virtue only of the fact that it is done by the system.
- (4) If the system operates in such a way as to render the action done or partly done by the system clearly wrong, the action may be done by the appropriate person referred to in **section 121(3)**. 30

Part 8

Amendments to other enactments

Amendments to Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001

123 Amendments to Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001

- (1) This section amends the Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001. 5
- (2) In section 5(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:
- organic product** has the meaning given in **section 5** of the **Organic Products and Production Act 2019**
- organic standard** has the meaning given in **section 5** of the **Organic Products and Production Act 2019** 10
- (3) In section 5(1), replace the definition of **organic milk** with:
- organic milk—**
- (a) means milk that is an organic product; or
- (b) if there is no organic standard in force applying to milk, means raw milk certified as organic milk by a certifying entity or person prescribed by regulations made under section 115 15

Amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012

124 Amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012

- (1) This section amends the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.
- (2) In the Schedule, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order the item set out in **Schedule 2** of this Act. 20

Amendment to Summary Proceedings Act 1957

125 Amendment to Summary Proceedings Act 1957

- (1) This section amends the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.
- (2) In section 2(1), definition of **infringement notice**, after paragraph (jg), insert: 25
- (jh) **section 77** of the **Organic Products and Production Act 2019**; or

Schedule 1
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 6

Part 1
Provisions relating to this Act as enacted

5

There are no transitional, savings, or related provisions relating to this Act as enacted.

Schedule 2

Amendment to Search and Surveillance Act 2012

s-400 124

<u>Organic Products and Production Act 2019</u>	62	Power of warrantless entry	All (except subparts 2, 3, 6, and 8 and sections 118 and 119)
	63	Applying for search warrant	Sections 98 to 101
	64	Issuing search warrant	Sections 102 to 104 and 107 and subpart 5
	65	Entry under search warrant	All (except subparts 2, 3, 6, and 8 and sections 118 and 119)
	70	Relevant chief executive may request information	Subpart 5

Legislative history

27 February 2020
19 March 2020

Introduction (Bill 221–1)
First reading and referral to Primary Production Committee