

Forests (Legal Harvest Assurance) Amendment Bill

Government Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement

Overview

The Forests (Legal Harvest Assurance) Amendment Bill is intended to establish a new regulatory system for providing legal harvest assurance for the forestry and wood-processing sector. It is expected to operate in a manner that will—

- assist in the prevention of international trade in illegally harvested timber; and
- strengthen the international reputation of the New Zealand forestry and wood-processing sector; and
- safeguard and enhance market access for New Zealand forestry exports; and
- reduce the risk that timber imported into New Zealand is sourced from illegally harvested timber.

Background

New Zealand is committed to assisting in the prevention of the global trade in illegally harvested timber products. The illegal harvesting of timber is a significant problem globally, contributing to deforestation and ecosystem degradation, with wide-reaching environmental, economic, and social impacts for affected communities.

Forestry is New Zealand's fourth largest primary sector export earner, generating NZ \$6.3 billion for the year ending June 2021. Having confidence in the integrity of the forestry supply chain and the operators within the system is critical for both domestic processing and New Zealand's reputation as a high-quality exporter of timber products.

New Zealand's imports of timber products have increased by approximately 70% over the last decade, to \$2.35 billion for the year ending June 2021. A rising volume

(and diversity of imports) increases the risk of New Zealand becoming a conduit for the illegal timber trade due to a lack of mandatory assurance measures. While New Zealand has had voluntary measures in place since the early 2000s, and there have been proactive initiatives by importers, the coverage has not been complete.

Historically, New Zealand has relied on its reputation of being a low-risk producer of illegal timber products for ensuring market access. However, more recently New Zealand exporters have been required to demonstrate the legality of their timber products in a growing number of export markets.

International environment

The international trading environment is forecast to become more volatile in the wake of COVID-19, and the resulting disruptions to trade and economic activity. The initiatives proposed in this Bill will work to facilitate trade and support market access by enhancing the reputation of New Zealand's forestry and wood-processing sector.

Several of New Zealand's key forestry trading partners—including Australia, United States, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Japan, Vietnam, the European Union, and China—have implemented, or are developing, their own legislation to prevent the import, export, or trans-shipment of illegally harvested timber. While New Zealand is seen internationally as being a low-risk supplier of illegally harvested timber, our major overseas markets (and their consumers) are increasingly looking for legislation-backed assurances that our timber products have been legally harvested, and there are robust due diligence practices supporting these assurances. For the year ended March 2021, 85% of New Zealand's total exports of forestry and timber products were to those countries listed above with current or imminent legal harvest regulations.

To support market access, MPI has put in place interim arrangements with several key trading partners. These arrangements are an interim measure until a permanent legal harvest system is put in place. A long-term and consistent solution is required that can meet the requirements of an increasing number of trading partners for a robust legislative framework for legal harvest and provide confidence and certainty for the forestry and wood-processing sector.

Scope of proposed legal harvest system

The legal harvest system will apply to exotic timber and specified timber products. With two exceptions, the legal harvest system will not apply to a person trading in indigenous timber as they are already regulated under Part 3A of the Forests Act 1949 (the Act). In the event that market requirements for indigenous timber change significantly, the Bill will allow regulations to specify certain indigenous timber to be included in the legal harvest system. In addition, the Bill will allow a person dealing with indigenous timber in the domestic supply chain to voluntarily opt into the legal harvest system if there is benefit in doing so.

There are existing private certification schemes that some forest owners use to demonstrate the legality of their production, including schemes by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

The reporting requirements and costs associated with private certification have been a barrier to smaller forest owners becoming certified. Smaller forest owners are an important component of the plantation estate, providing an increasing portion of the annual timber harvest over the past 15 years. It is estimated that this trend will continue, with forecasts predicting small growers will provide 40% of the harvest during the 2020s, up from 25.5% in 2015 and just 14% in 2007. The legal harvest system will ensure this timber can continue to be incorporated into the commercial supply chain.

Expected benefits of new system

New Zealand has the opportunity through this Bill, to step up its contribution to preventing the global trade in illegally harvested timber by reducing the risk of illegal timber imports while also ensuring New Zealand's own timber products are sourced from logs that have been legally harvested. The establishment of a regulatory system in New Zealand will help reduce the adverse global impact of the trade in illegally harvested timber, and help build the reputation of New Zealand's timber products in export markets.

The introduction of a legal harvest system, with a robust legislative framework and appropriate assessment measures will provide oversight and transparency across both domestically produced and imported timber. The system is expected to deliver a significant net benefit of approximately \$690 million over 10 years, primarily through the maintenance of higher value markets (by having a legal harvest system that can meet the legality requirements of importing countries).

Key components of proposed legal harvest system

As part of the proposed legal harvest system, timber importers, exporters, log traders and primary processors will be required to register and establish due diligence systems to demonstrate that the timber they have obtained has been legally harvested. The due diligence system allows for recognition of private certification schemes. Registered parties will use these systems to assess that the timber they are dealing with has been legally harvested and to provide legal harvest information through their supply chain. For New Zealand sourced timber, this starts with the person responsible for the harvest providing a legal harvest statement (and supporting information if required) that may flow through to the exporter. The registered person will use the legal harvest statement to undertake due diligence to assess whether the timber has been legally harvested.

A registered exporter will be able to apply to MPI for an exporter statement to assist with market access. The exporter statement, and any supporting documentation, will form part of the documentation supplied to importing authorities and wholesale customers.

For imported timber products, the importer will use their due diligence system to assess whether the timber they intend to import has been legally harvested.

The Bill, amongst other things, proposes—

- a regulatory system and legislative framework with the Secretary (the Director-General of MPI) having functions, powers, and duties as the regulator; and
- a definition of legally harvested; and
- mandatory registration for log traders, primary processors, exporters of timber products, and importers of timber products (or their agents) who operate above specified thresholds and are not exempted, with voluntary registration available to people who do these activities on a smaller scale; and
- obligations on persons responsible for the harvest (meaning a forest owner or person responsible for making the decision to harvest) to complete a legal harvest statement and declaration that confirms the timber is legally harvested; and
- requirements on persons required to register to meet a fit and proper person test and establish and maintain a due diligence system in order to minimise the risk that timber or timber products are illegally harvested; and
- an administrative and assessment framework, including assessment of the due diligence systems by assessors approved by the Secretary; and
- recognition of private certification schemes in the due diligence system; and
- powers for the Secretary to provide an exporter statement to a registered exporter or overseas authority and specify export requirements to facilitate trade and support continued market access; and
- a principles-based cost recovery framework; and
- ability for a regulated party to seek a review of a decision and have appeal rights; and
- a graduated approach to compliance and enforcement; and
- powers for forestry officers or other officers to carry out inspections, which may lead to investigations and the issue of a search warrant in accordance with Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012; and
- secondary legislation to give effect to the system; and
- a review of the operation of the legal harvest system and legislation no later than 5 years after full commencement and then at least every 10 years after that.

Log traders

The Bill will amend the Act which is administered by MPI. The proposed legal harvest system will have operational overlaps with the regulation of log traders under new Part 2A of the Act (to be inserted by the Forests (Regulation of Log Traders and Forestry Advisers) Amendment Act 2020). To ensure that the 2 systems operate as efficiently as they can, the Bill repeals provisions relevant to log traders in the new Part 2A and inserts a new Part 6 in the Act. The new Part 6 (log traders) has similar provisions to those in Part 2A with some adjustment to align with the operational design for the legal harvest system.

The Bill makes other technical adjustments to Part 2A of the Act, in order to ensure a more effective administration of the log trader and forestry adviser regulatory system.

Commencement of Bill

The Bill will come into force on the earlier of 3 years after Royal assent and a date appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council. However, the new compliance and enforcement provisions in Part 5 (legal harvest assurance) will come into force 12 months after the rest of the Bill (unless brought into force earlier by Order in Council). This staged approach is to enable the development of enabling regulations and associated rules, the education of regulated parties in this new system, the timely registration of regulated parties, and adequate time to liaise with New Zealand's trading partners.

Departmental disclosure statement

The Ministry for Primary Industries is required to prepare a disclosure statement to assist with the scrutiny of this Bill. The disclosure statement provides access to information about the policy development of the Bill and identifies any significant or unusual legislative features of the Bill.

A copy of the statement can be found at <http://legislation.govt.nz/disclosure.aspx?type=bill&subtype=government&year=2022&no=118>

Regulatory impact assessment

The Ministry for Primary Industries produced regulatory impact assessments in July 2020 and September 2021 to help inform the main policy decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this Bill.

Copies of these regulatory impact assessments can be found at—

- <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/about-mpi/official-information-act-oia-releases/mpi-and-corporate-official-information-act-releases/cabinet-papers-and-related-documents/>
- <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ria>

Clause by clause analysis

Clause 1 is the Title clause.

Clause 2 requires the Act (other than specified provisions) to commence on the earlier of the following dates:

- 3 years after the date it receives the Royal assent;
- a date fixed by Order in Council.

Specified provisions of the Act will commence 12 months after the Act comes into force (unless the specified provisions are brought into force earlier by Order in Council). The specified provisions relate to enforcement powers and offences.

Clause 3 provides that the Bill amends the Forests Act 1949.

Clauses 4 to 41 amend the Forests Act 1949 (the **principal Act**) to move provisions relating to log traders from Part 2A and make other changes primarily for consistency with *new Parts 5 to 7*. The provisions relating to log traders are moved to *new Part 6* with adjustments made.

Clause 42 inserts *new Parts 5, 6, and 7* into the principal Act.

New Part 5 Legal harvest assurance

New Part 5 establishes a legal harvest system to provide assurance that regulated timber or specified timber products being supplied or traded is legally harvested.

Key concepts

New section 76 defines **regulated timber** to mean—

- New Zealand logs that are exotic; or
- indigenous species of New Zealand logs, but only of a kind specified in regulations.

New section 84 defines a **specified timber product** to mean any timber, or any product made from or containing timber, that is identified by regulations, and by reference to items, headings, or subheadings that appear in the Tariff, as a product to which *new Part 5* applies.

New section 77 provides that **timber is legally harvested** if the person who harvests the trees or woody plants from which the timber is derived—

- has the right to harvest them (including a right to access the land where the harvest occurs); and
- has all necessary legal authority to exercise that right; and
- does not contravene the harvest laws of the place or country of harvest when carrying out the harvest.

Main requirements of legal harvest system

The main requirements of the legal harvest system are as follows:

- *New section 80* provides that a responsible person for the harvest of regulated timber must—
 - provide, when supplying that timber to others in trade, legal harvest information about that timber (which includes a statement about the extent to which the timber is legally harvested); and
 - keep the legal harvest information up to date; and
 - keep records of any legal harvest information they have provided.

- *New section 84* provides that a person must be registered for legal harvest before—
 - acting as a log trader; or
 - carrying out the first processing of regulated timber (in trade); or
 - importing or exporting any specified timber product (in trade).
- *New section 87* requires persons registered for legal harvest to have a due diligence system to eliminate or mitigate the risk of them dealing in—
 - timber that is not legally harvested; or
 - specified timber products that are or include timber that is not legally harvested.
- *New section 88* prohibits a registered person from receiving regulated timber or specified timber products unless they also receive legal harvest information or exceptions apply.
- *Subpart 6 of new Part 5* requires the due diligence system to be assessed by an assessor.
- *Subpart 7 of new Part 5* enables the Secretary to issue exporter statements and impose export requirements.

Machinery provisions

New section 84 states criteria for registration for legal harvest and *subpart 4 of new Part 5* sets out the application process for registration.

Subpart 8 of new Part 5 provides for the regulation of persons involved in assessing due diligence systems. *Subpart 8* sets out the criteria and process for recognition of assessors and agencies and includes provisions enabling the Secretary to suspend or withdraw recognition of assessors or agencies in specified circumstances.

Subpart 9 of new Part 5 relates to the legal harvest register and register of assessors and recognised agencies. Those registers are to be kept and maintained by the Secretary.

Subpart 10 of new Part 5 provides for offences for non-compliance, enables the making of secondary legislation and practice standards, and sets out the pathways for review and appeal.

Review of new Part 5 and legal harvest system

New section 172 requires the Minister to review *new Part 5* and the operation and effectiveness of the legal harvest system no later than 5 years after the commencement of *new section 74*. A further review must be carried out at least every 10 years.

New Part 6 Log traders

New Part 6 provides a system for the regulation of log traders (largely carried over from Part 2A of the principal Act).

Definition of log trader

A log trader is defined in *new section 174* as—

- a person who, in trade,—
 - buys New Zealand logs, whether after harvest or in the form of trees to be harvested at an agreed time, and whether or not the person intends to on-sell the logs; or
 - exports New Zealand logs; or
 - processes New Zealand logs that the person has grown themselves;
- a person who does any of the things specified above as the agent for another person;
- a company that, in trade, transfers the ownership of New Zealand logs to or from a related company, whether the transfer relates to logs after harvest or in the form of trees to be harvested at an agreed time.

Log trader must be registered

New section 175 requires that a log trader must be registered before carrying out an activity described in the definition of log trader in *new section 174*.

New section 176 specifies the criteria for registration as a log trader. Once registered, log traders must comply with the obligations specified in *new section 178*.

Machinery provisions

The rest of *new Part 6*—

- provides for the application process and enables the Secretary to impose conditions on registration (*see subpart 3*); and
- provides for suspension and revocation of registration by the Secretary in specified circumstances (*see subpart 4*); and
- sets out how complaints and disputes are to be dealt with (*see subpart 5*); and
- specifies provisions in relation to which a failure to comply constitutes an offence (*see subpart 6*); and
- requires the Secretary to keep and maintain a register of log traders (*see subpart 7*); and
- provides for the power and functions of the Secretary under *new Part 6* (*see subpart 8*); and

- empowers the making of secondary legislation and practice standards (*see subpart 9*); and
- sets out the pathways for review and appeal (*see subpart 10*).

New Part 7

Cost recovery for purposes of Parts 2A, 5, and 6

New Part 7 sets out the principles and requirements that apply to cost recovery for the direct and indirect costs of administering *Part 2A* and *new Parts 5 and 6*.

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Clause 43 and *Schedule 1* amend Schedule 1AA of the principal Act to provide for transitional and savings provisions.

Consequential amendments

Clause 44 and *Schedule 2* provide for consequential amendments to other legislation.

Hon Stuart Nash

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Forests (Legal Harvest Assurance) Amendment Act **2022**.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act, other than the provisions described in **subsection (2)**, comes into force on the earlier of the following dates:
- (a) 3 years after this Act receives the Royal assent:
 - (b) a date specified by Order in Council. 5
- (2) **Section 42**, so far as it relates to the following provisions, comes into force 12 months after this Act comes into force or on an earlier date specified by Order in Council:
- (a) **subpart 10 of Part 5** except for **sections 138, 139, and 140**; and
 - (b) **subpart 11 of Part 5**. 10
- (3) An Order in Council made under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

3 Principal Act

This Act amends the Forests Act 1949.

Part 1

15

Amendments to principal Act

4 Section 2 amended (Interpretation)

- (1) In section 2(1), repeal the definitions of **forestry register** and **forestry practice standards**.
- (2) In section 2(1), definition of **log trader**, replace “section 63I” with “**section 174**”. 20
- (3) In section 2(1), definition of **registered**, replace paragraph (c) with:
- (c) in relation to Part 2A, registered under that Part as a forestry adviser:
 - (d) in relation to **Part 5**, registered under that Part for legal harvest:
 - (e) in relation to **Part 6**, registered under that Part as a log trader 25
- (4) In section 2(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:
- marae** includes the area of land on which all buildings such as whareniui (meeting house), wharekai (dining room), ablution blocks, and any other associated buildings are situated
- misconduct**,— 30
- (a) in relation to a person registered as a forestry adviser, has the meaning given in section 63ZI(4); and
 - (b) in relation to a person registered as a log trader, has the meaning given in **section 187**
- New Zealand log**, in **Parts 5 and 6**, means a log grown in New Zealand on forest land 35

officer means a forestry officer appointed under section 11 or a person appointed under section 10

practice standards means,—

- (a) for forestry advisers, the practice standards set under section 63ZZL; and
- (c) for legal harvest, the practice standards set under **section 166**; and
- (b) for log traders, the practice standards set under **section 208**

threshold volume, in relation to the registration requirement for log traders, has the meaning given in **section 177(4)**

unsatisfactory conduct,—

- (a) in relation to a person registered as a forestry adviser, has the meaning given in section 63ZI(3); and
- (b) in relation to a person registered as a log trader, has the meaning given in **section 187**

5 Section 2B amended (Parts of this Act that bind the Crown)

After section 2B(b), insert:

- (c) **Part 5:**
- (d) **Part 6:**
- (e) **Part 7.**

6 Section 13 amended (Protection of forestry officers, etc)

(1) In the heading to section 13, replace “of forestry officers, etc” with “from personal liability”.

(2) In section 13(1), replace “by any forestry officer, by an employee of the Ministry, or by any person appointed to a committee under section 15(2)(b)” with “by a person to whom this section applies”.

(3) Replace section 13(2) with:

(2) This section applies to—

- (a) an officer:
- (b) an employee of the Ministry:
- (c) an assessor within the meaning of **section 76**:
- (d) a person appointed to a committee under section 15(2)(b):
- (e) a person called on to assist an officer or assessor:
- (f) a person outside the Public Service to the extent that the person is acting under a delegation referred to in section 63D.

7 Section 15B amended (Collection and disclosure of statistical information)

In section 15B(5), after “forestry officer”, insert “or other officer”.

- 8 Section 59 amended (Offences with respect to forestry officers)**
- (1) In the heading to section 59, delete “forestry”.
 - (2) In section 59(a), delete “forestry”.
- 9 Section 60 amended (Other offences)**
- (1) In section 60(a), replace “a forestry” with “an”. 5
 - (2) In section 60(c), delete “forestry”.
- 10 Part 2A heading amended**
- In the Part 2A heading, delete “log traders and”.
- 11 Section 63A amended (Purpose of this Part)**
- In section 63A(2)(a) and (b), delete “log traders and”. 10
- 12 Section 63B replaced (Forestry Authority)**
- Replace section 63B with:
- 63B Forestry Authority**
- (1) The Secretary is the Forestry Authority.
 - (2) The Forestry Authority may delegate its functions or powers. 15
- 13 Section 63C amended (Functions)**
- (1) In section 63C(a) and (b)(i), delete “log traders and”.
 - (2) In section 63C(b)(ii), delete “registered log traders and”.
- 14 Section 63G amended (Power to obtain information from registered persons)** 20
- (1) In section 63G(1), delete “log trader or”.
 - (2) In section 63G(2)(a), delete “registered log trader or”.
- 15 Sections 63H to 63K and cross-heading above section 63H repealed**
- Repeal sections 63H to 63K and the cross-heading above section 63H.
- 16 Section 63N amended (Entitlement to be registered forestry adviser)** 25
- (1) In section 63N(1)(c), replace “63ZZE(c)” with “63ZZE(1)(c)”.
 - (2) In section 63N(2)(a), replace “63ZZE(e)” with “63ZZE(1)(e)”.
- 17 Section 63P amended (Application for registration)**
- In section 63P(1), delete “log trader or”.
- 18 Section 63Q amended (Decision on application for registration)** 30
- (1) In section 63Q(1), delete “log trader or”.

- (2) In section 63Q(2)(b)(iii) and (iv), delete “for a forestry adviser,”.
- 19 Section 63R amended (Registrations expire unless renewed)**
In section 63R, delete “log trader or”.
- 20 Section 63S amended (Application for renewal of registration)**
In section 63S(1), delete “log trader or”.
- 21 Section 63T amended (Decision on application for renewal of registration)**
(1) In section 63T(1), delete “log trader or”.
(2) In section 63T(2)(b)(iv), delete “for a forestry adviser,”.
- 22 Section 63U amended (Conditions of registration)**
(1) In section 63U(1)(a), delete “log trader or”.
(2) Repeal section 63U(3).
(3) In section 63U(4), delete “on the registration of a forestry adviser”.
(4) In section 63U(7), delete “on a registered forestry adviser”.
- 23 Section 63V amended (Measures to address unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct)**
Repeal section 63V(1)(c).
- 24 Section 63W repealed (Notice requiring log trader to address unsatisfactory conduct)**
Repeal section 63W.
- 25 Section 63X amended (Suspension of registration for misconduct)**
In section 63X(1), delete “log trader or”.
- 26 Section 63Y amended (Revocation of registration)**
In section 63Y(1), delete “log trader or”.
- 27 Section 63Z amended (Right of review of certain decisions of Forestry Authority)**
(1) In section 63Z(1)(a), (b), and (e), delete “log trader or”.
(2) Repeal section 63Z(1)(d).
- 28 Section 63ZA amended (Who reviews decision)**
In section 63ZA(1)(b), after “Secretary”, insert, “or is performing or exercising a function or power delegated under section 63D”.
- 29 Section 63ZJ amended (Disputes about commercial matters)**
Repeal section 63ZJ(1)(b).

- 30 Section 63ZK amended (Offences)**
Repeal section 63ZK(1)(a) to (c).
- 31 Cross-heading above section 63ZM replaced**
Replace the cross-heading above section 63ZM with:
- Register of forestry advisers* 5
- 32 Sections 63ZM and 63ZN repealed**
Repeal sections 63ZM and 63ZN.
- 33 Section 63ZP amended (Form of forestry registers)**
- (1) In the heading to section 63ZP, replace “forestry registers” with “forestry advisers register”. 10
- (2) In section 63ZP(a), replace “forestry registers” with “forestry advisers register”. 10
- (3) In section 63ZP(b), replace “registers is as set out in sections 63ZN and 63ZO” with “register is as set out in section 63ZO”.
- 34 Section 63ZQ amended (Access to forestry registers)** 15
- (1) In the heading to section 63ZQ, replace “forestry registers” with “forestry advisers register”.
- (2) In section 63ZQ(1)(a),—
- (a) replace “forestry registers” with “forestry advisers register”; and
- (b) replace “them” with “it”. 20
- (3) In section 63ZQ(1)(b) and (2)(a), replace “a forestry register” with “the register”.
- 35 Section 63ZR amended (Obligation to notify Forestry Authority of changes)**
- In section 63ZR(1), replace “a forestry register” with “the forestry advisers register”. 25
- 36 Subpart 2 of Part 2A repealed**
Repeal subpart 2 of Part 2A.
- 37 Section 63ZZC amended (Requirements before making regulations)**
- Replace section 63ZZC(1)(b)(i) to (iii) with: 30
- (i) **section 215** (principles of cost recovery):
- (ii) **section 216** (requirement for consultation):
- (iii) **section 218** (cost recovery to relate generally to financial year); and

38 Section 63ZZD amended (Regulations may subdelegate power to make rules)

- (1) In section 63ZZD(1), replace “Regulations” with “If a person is delegated a function or power under this Part, regulations”.
- (2) In section 63ZZD(2)(c), replace “sections 63ZT to 63ZW” with “**sections 215 to 218**”. 5

39 Section 63ZZE amended (Regulations: registration)

- (1) Repeal section 63ZZE(1)(a).
- (2) In section 63ZZE(1)(c),—
 - (a) delete “a log trader or”; and 10
 - (b) replace “sections 63J(1)(b) and 63N(1)(c)” with “section 63N(1)(c)”.
- (3) In section 63ZZE(1)(e),—
 - (a) delete “log trader or”; and
 - (b) replace “sections 63J(2)(a) and 63N(2)(a)” with “section 63N(2)(a)”.
- (4) In section 63ZZE(1)(g), replace “sections 63K(b)(ii) and” with “section”. 15
- (5) In section 63ZZE(1)(h), replace “sections 63K(d) and” with “section”.
- (6) In section 63ZZE(1)(i), replace “sections 63K(e) and” with “section”.
- (7) In section 63ZZE(1)(l), replace “sections 63K(f) and” with “section”.
- (8) In section 63ZZE(1)(m), delete “log trader or”.
- (9) In section 63ZZE(1)(n), replace “log traders, forestry advisers, or both” with “forestry advisers”. 20
- (10) In section 63ZZE(1)(o),—
 - (a) replace “forestry register” with “forestry advisers register”; and
 - (b) replace “sections 63ZN(3)(d) and 63ZO(3)(e)” with “section 63ZO(3)(e)”. 25

40 Section 63ZZL amended (Rules: forestry practice standards)

- (1) In the heading to section 63ZZL, replace “forestry practice standards” with “practice standards for forestry advisers”.
- (2) In section 63ZZL(1), delete “registered log traders and”.
- (3) Repeal section 63ZZL(2)(b). 30

41 Section 63ZZN amended (Exemptions from registration requirements)

Repeal section 63ZZN(1)(a)(i) and (b).

42 New Parts 5 to 7 inserted

After Part 4, insert:

Part 5

Legal harvest assurance

74 Purpose of this Part

The purpose of this Part is to—

- (a) strengthen the international reputation of the forestry sector; and 5
- (b) safeguard and enhance market access for the forestry sector; and
- (c) reduce the risk of importing timber that is not legally harvested; and
- (d) help reduce international trade in timber that is not legally harvested.

75 Outline of legal harvest system

(1) The legal harvest system established under this Part,— 10

- (a) requires a person who is responsible for harvesting regulated timber to—
 - (i) provide, when supplying that timber to others in trade, legal harvest information about that timber (which includes a statement about the extent to which the timber is legally harvested); and
 - (ii) keep the legal harvest information up to date; and 15
 - (iii) keep records of any legal harvest information they have provided; and
- (b) requires a person to be registered for legal harvest before—
 - (i) acting as a log trader; or
 - (ii) carrying out the first processing of regulated timber (in trade); or 20
 - (iii) importing or exporting any specified timber product (in trade); and
- (c) requires those registered for legal harvest to have a due diligence system to eliminate or mitigate the risk of them dealing in—
 - (i) timber that is not legally harvested; or 25
 - (ii) specified timber products that are or include timber that is not legally harvested; and
- (d) requires the due diligence system to be assessed by an assessor; and
- (e) provides for the recognition of assessors and agencies; and
- (f) enables the Secretary to issue exporter statements and impose export requirements. 30

(2) This section is intended as a guide only.

76 Interpretation

(1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

assessment report means the written report on a due diligence system that an assessor produces under **section 105**

assessor means a person who assesses the due diligence systems under this Part and who is recognised by the Secretary as an assessor for the purposes of this Part

5

declaration of compliance means a declaration of compliance under **section 89**

due diligence requirement means a requirement imposed by or under this Part that relates to due diligence for legal harvest

due diligence system means a due diligence system for legal harvest (*see section 98* (requirements for due diligence system))

10

export requirement means an export requirement specified by notice under **section 113**

harvest laws has the meaning given in **section 77(3)**

import and **importer** have the meanings given in **section 84(5)**

15

legal harvest information has the meaning given in **subsection (2)**

legal harvest information requirements has the meaning given in **section 80(1)**

legal harvest statement means a statement and an undertaking about the extent to which timber has been, is being, or will be legally harvested (*see section 82*)

20

recognition means a recognition by the Secretary—

- (a) of a person as an assessor under **section 118**; or
- (b) of a person as a recognised agency under **section 119**; or
- (c) of a class of individuals as assessors under **section 120**

25

recognised certification scheme means a certification scheme recognised under **section 101**

register means the legal harvest register or register of assessors and recognised agencies, as the case may be

registered person means a person registered for legal harvest under this Part

30

regulated activity,—

- (a) for a responsible person for a harvest of regulated timber, means, in trade, providing any timber resulting from the harvest to another person (*see section 79*); and
- (b) for a person required to register for legal harvest, means any of the activities specified in **section 84(1)**

35

regulated timber means—

- (a) New Zealand logs that are exotic; or

- (b) indigenous species of New Zealand logs, but only of a kind specified in regulations
- responsible person**, in relation to a harvest, has the meaning given in **section 79(3)**
- specified timber product** has the meaning given in **section 84(5)** 5
- template**, in relation to a due diligence system, means a template referred to in **section 99 or 100**
- threshold level**,—
- (a) in relation to the requirement to provide a legal harvest statement, has the meaning given in **section 81(3)**; and 10
- (b) in relation to the registration requirement for legal harvest, has the meaning given in **section 86(5)**.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, **legal harvest information**—
- (a) for regulated timber that results from the harvest of exotic species of New Zealand logs,— 15
- (i) means the legal harvest statement relating to the timber; and
- (ii) includes any supporting evidence, if that evidence is required under the person's due diligence system; and
- (b) for regulated timber that results from the harvest of indigenous species of New Zealand logs, means the information required by regulations; and 20
- (c) for specified timber products, means the information required by regulations.
- 77 When is timber legally harvested?**
- (1) In this Part, timber is **legally harvested** if the person who harvests the trees or woody plants from which the timber derives— 25
- (a) has the right to harvest them (including a right to access the land where the harvest occurs); and
- (b) has all necessary legal authority to exercise that right; and
- (c) does not contravene the harvest laws of the place or country of harvest when carrying out the harvest. 30
- (2) If the harvest laws of a place or country are specified by the Secretary in a notice, the requirement in **subsection (1)(c)** may be satisfied only in relation to the harvest laws specified in the notice (*see* **section 139**).
- (3) In this section,— 35
- harvest** includes any work on the land that is necessary to prepare for the harvest or to stabilise the land after the harvest

	harvest laws means laws that—	
	(a) affect how or whether a harvest is to be carried out; and	
	(b) set requirements, conditions, or restrictions relating to—	
	(i) land and resource use; or	
	(ii) property rights or interests in what is harvested; or	5
	(iii) any other matter that the Secretary considers relevant for the purposes of this Part and specifies in a notice.	
(4)	A notice made under subsection (3)(b)(iii) is secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).	
78	How indigenous timber is regulated under this Part	10
	This Part applies to a person who trades in indigenous timber only if—	
	(a) it is regulated timber; or	
	(b) the person has voluntarily complied with the legal harvest system in accordance with section 83 .	
	Subpart 1—Who must comply with legal harvest information requirements	15
79	Responsible person must comply with legal harvest information requirements	
(1)	A responsible person for the harvest of regulated timber must comply with the legal harvest information requirements when supplying that timber to another person in trade.	20
(2)	However, a responsible person does not have to comply with subsection (1) if—	
	(a) they are a person to whom section 81(1) applies; or	
	(b) the timber they supply is of a kind specified in regulations as timber to which this section does not apply (whether in part or in whole); or	25
	(c) the timber is supplied in the circumstances, or for the purposes, specified in regulations.	
(3)	In this section, responsible person —	
	(a) means the owner of the forest or other person with the right to harvest the trees or woody plants; and	30
	(b) includes a person acting on their behalf.	
80	Legal harvest information requirements	
	The legal harvest information requirements are as follows:	
	(a) a person who supplies regulated timber or specified timber products (the person) to another person (the recipient) in trade must provide the	35

recipient with the legal harvest information for the timber or timber product:

- (b) the person must provide the legal harvest information to the recipient before or when the timber or timber product is supplied to the recipient:
- (c) if the person becomes aware that any part of the legal harvest information is false or misleading in any material particular, they must provide the recipient with correct and up-to-date legal harvest information,—
 - (i) if all the timber or timber product has not been supplied, before continuing to supply the timber or timber product to the recipient; or
 - (ii) if all the timber or timber product has been supplied, as soon as is reasonably practicable until trade between the person and the recipient is completed for that harvest:
- (d) the person must, in accordance with regulations, keep records of legal harvest information that they have provided under this section.

81 Persons not required to comply with legal harvest information requirements

- (1) A responsible person does not have to comply with **section 79(1)** if—
 - (a) they belong to a class of persons specified by regulations as exempt from the legal harvest information requirements; or
 - (b) all their regulated activity qualifies for 1 or more of the activity exceptions.
- (2) The **activity exceptions** are the following:
 - (a) if the responsible person carried out the activity in the previous full financial year,—
 - (i) their level of activity in that year was less than the threshold level of timber; and
 - (ii) their level of activity in the current financial year does not in fact exceed that threshold level:
 - (b) if the responsible person did not carry out the activity in the previous full financial year, their level of activity in the current financial year (as a new harvester) is reasonably expected by them not to, and does not in fact, exceed the threshold level of timber.
- (3) In this section, **threshold level**, in relation to regulated timber, means the level specified by regulations.
- (4) Regulations may specify a threshold level by reference to volume, number of units, number of consignments, value, or any other measure.

82 Requirements for legal harvest statement

- (1) A legal harvest statement—
- (a) must identify the timber to which it relates (for example, by referring to the location of the harvest site, when the timber is or will be provided, or by the species of timber); and 5
 - (b) may relate to 1 or more consignments of that timber; and
 - (c) must include the information that is required by regulations; and
 - (d) must be made in the form approved by the Secretary.
- (2) However, a legal harvest statement for regulated timber that results from the harvest of indigenous species of New Zealand logs need not comply with **sub-section (1)** if it complies with alternative requirements set in regulations. 10

83 Voluntary compliance with legal harvest information requirements

- (1) A responsible person who is not required to comply with **section 79(1)** may, however, choose to comply with that section for particular timber that they supply in trade. 15
- (2) If the person chooses to comply with **section 79(1)** for particular timber that they supply in trade,—
- (a) they must, in relation to that timber, comply with all of the legal harvest information requirements; and
 - (b) that timber is treated as regulated timber for the purposes of this Part. 20

Subpart 2—Who must register for legal harvest

84 Persons must be registered for legal harvest before carrying out certain activities

- (1) A person must be registered for legal harvest before they carry out any of the following activities: 25
- (a) the activity of a log trader described in **section 174(1)(a)**:
 - (b) in trade, the first processing of regulated timber:
 - (c) in trade, importing or exporting a specified timber product for which they are the importer or exporter:
 - (d) any of the above activities as an agent of another person. 30
- (2) However, a person is not required to be registered for legal harvest if—
- (a) they are a person to whom **section 86** applies; or
 - (b) the only activity the person carries out relates to indigenous timber that is not regulated timber.
- (3) A person must not falsely hold out that they are, or any other person is,— 35
- (a) are registered for legal harvest; or

- (b) not required to be registered for legal harvest.
- (4) See **section 175**, which also requires a log trader to register under **Part 6**.
- (5) In this section,—
- arrive in New Zealand** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 5
- import**, in relation to a specified timber product, means to cause the product to arrive in New Zealand from a place outside New Zealand
- importer** has the meaning given in section 5(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 2018, which applies as if the references to goods in the definition of importer in that section were references to a specified timber product 10
- specified timber product** means any timber, or any product made from or containing timber, that is identified by regulations, and by reference to items, headings, or subheadings that appear in the Tariff, as a product to which this Part applies
- Tariff** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Tariff Act 1988. 15
- 85 Registration criteria for legal harvest**
- (1) The criteria that must be met (to the satisfaction of the Secretary) in order for a person to be registered for legal harvest are as follows:
- (a) the person must be a fit and proper person to be registered for legal harvest; and 20
- (b) the person must have a due diligence system that complies with **section 98**; and
- (c) the person must meet any other criteria set by regulations.
- (2) In determining whether a person is a fit and proper person, the Secretary must take into account— 25
- (a) the matters set out in regulations; and
- (b) any other matters that the Secretary considers relevant.
- 86 Persons not required to be registered for legal harvest**
- (1) A person does not have to register for legal harvest if— 30
- (a) they are within a class of persons who are exempted by regulations from the requirement to be registered; or
- (b) all their regulated activities fall within 1 or more of the activity exceptions.
- (2) The **activity exceptions** are the following: 35
- Low-level activity*
- (a) if the person carried out the activity in the previous full financial year,—

(i)	their level of activity in that year was less than the threshold level for regulated timber or specified timber products; and	
(ii)	their level of activity in the current financial year does not in fact exceed that threshold level:	
(b)	if the person did not carry out the activity in the previous full financial year, their level of activity in the current financial year (as a new trader) is reasonably expected by them not to, and does not in fact, exceed the threshold level for regulated timber or specified timber products:	5
	<i>Exempt activities</i>	
(c)	the activity is the shipping or transporting of regulated timber or specified timber products, or associated logistical activities:	10
(d)	the activity is within a class of exempt activities specified by regulations for the purpose of this section.	
(3)	A person who does not have to register for legal harvest may choose to do so.	
(4)	To avoid doubt, a new trader who relies on an exception in subsection (2)(b) must register as soon as that subsection ceases to apply.	15
(5)	In this section, threshold level , in relation to regulated timber or specified timber products, means the level specified by regulations.	
(6)	Regulations may specify a threshold level by reference to volume, number of units, number of consignments, value, or any other measure, and (as applicable) by reference to—	20
(a)	any combination of regulated timber; or	
(b)	any combination of specified timber products.	
	Subpart 3—Obligations of persons registered for legal harvest	
87	Obligations of registered persons	25
(1)	A registered person must—	
(a)	have and maintain a due diligence system in accordance with sections 98 and 102 ; and	
(b)	act in accordance with their due diligence system whenever they undertake a regulated activity; and	30
(c)	have their due diligence system assessed as required by this Part; and	
(d)	not receive regulated timber or specified timber products unless in accordance with section 88(1) ; and	
(e)	adhere to the practice standards for legal harvest (if any); and	
(f)	keep records as required by regulations; and	35
(g)	notify the Secretary within 20 working days after any significant change in circumstances; and	

(h)	report to the Secretary as required by regulations; and	
(i)	keep their name and contact details up to date by notifying any change to the Secretary; and	
(j)	comply with any other obligations that apply to persons registered for legal harvest, whether imposed by this Part or by regulations.	5
(2)	A registered person must continue to be a fit and proper person to be registered for legal harvest.	
(3)	In this section, significant change of circumstances includes—	
(a)	any matter that may result in a registered person no longer being a fit and proper person to be registered for legal harvest; and	10
(b)	the death of the person in control of the registered person, bankruptcy, receivership, voluntary administration, or liquidation.	
(4)	If subsection (3)(b) applies, the person who assumes control of the registered person's business must give the notice that is required by subsection (1)(g) .	
88	Registered person must not receive regulated timber or specified timber products unless they also receive legal harvest information or exceptions apply	15
	A registered person must not receive regulated timber or specified timber products unless—	
(a)	they also receive the legal harvest information from the supplier of the timber or timber products; or	20
(b)	section 81(1) applies to the responsible person who supplied the timber or the timber for the timber product; or	
(c)	the timber or timber from which the timber product is made—	
(i)	is of a kind specified in regulations as timber to which section 79(1) does not apply (<i>see section 79(2)(b)</i>); or	25
(ii)	is supplied in the circumstances or for the purposes specified in regulations (<i>see section 79(2)(c)</i>).	
89	Registered person must declare continuing compliance with obligations	
(1)	A registered person must provide a declaration to the Secretary that they are continuing to comply with their obligations under section 87 .	30
(2)	The declaration must—	
(a)	be made—	
(i)	annually by the date specified in regulations; and	
(ii)	at any other times as required by or under this Part; and	35
(b)	include any other information required by regulations; and	
(c)	be made in the form approved by the Secretary; and	

- (d) be accompanied by payment of any fee specified in regulations.
- (3) The Secretary may grant a person an extension of up to 20 working days to make their annual declaration if the Secretary is satisfied that the person is, for reasons outside their control, unable to provide the declaration by the due date.
- (4) The Secretary may require the person to provide any evidence that the Secretary requires to verify information given in a declaration. 5

Subpart 4—Application process to be registered for legal harvest

90 Application to be registered for legal harvest

- (1) An application for registration for legal harvest must—
 - (a) be made to the Secretary in the form approved by the Secretary; and 10
 - (b) identify the activity to which the registration relates (including any activity that qualifies for an exemption under **section 86**); and
 - (c) be accompanied by—
 - (i) details of the applicant’s due diligence system; and
 - (ii) if the due diligence system is not based on a template, an assessment report on the due diligence system; and 15
 - (d) include the information specified by regulations; and
 - (e) be accompanied by the fee specified in regulations.
- (2) A person must not provide false or misleading information in or with the application. 20

91 Decision on application for registration

- (1) This section applies if the Secretary receives an application for registration that is made in accordance with **section 90**.
- (2) If the Secretary is satisfied that the applicant meets the registration criteria in **section 85**, the Secretary must— 25
 - (a) register the applicant; and
 - (b) notify the applicant of the date from which the registration has effect.
- (3) The Secretary—
 - (a) may ask the applicant to provide any other information that the Secretary needs to decide whether the applicant meets the registration criteria; and 30
 - (b) if the applicant does not provide the requested information within 6 months after being asked for it, may decline the application for that reason.
- (4) If the Secretary declines the application, the Secretary must notify the applicant of— 35
 - (a) the decision; and

(b)	the reasons for the decision; and	
(c)	the right of review under section 156 .	
92	Registration of branches and divisions for legal harvest	
(1)	This section applies if—	
(a)	a person meets the registration criteria for legal harvest; and	5
(b)	the person carries out a regulated activity in branches or divisions.	
(2)	The person (the parent entity) may apply for a branch or division to be registered separately from them.	
(3)	For the purpose of section 91 (decision on application for registration), the branch or division may be registered for legal harvest if the Secretary is satisfied that—	10
(a)	the parent entity has a separate registration; and	
(b)	the branch or division—	
(i)	carries out a regulated activity; and	
(ii)	can be separately identified by reference to its location or the nature of the activities it carries out; and	15
(iii)	can independently comply with the obligations of a registered person.	
(4)	If the Secretary registers a branch or division for legal harvest, this Part applies as if any regulated activity for legal harvest that is carried out by the branch or division were not carried out by the parent entity.	20
(5)	However, if the branch or division fails to comply with the obligations of a registered person, any liability or consequence that results from the failure reverts to the parent entity if it cannot be applied to, or is not satisfied by, the branch or division.	25
93	Conditions of registration	
(1)	The Secretary may, subject to subsection (2) and regulations,—	
(a)	impose conditions on the registration of a person for legal harvest; and	
(b)	at any time, modify the conditions.	
(2)	The Secretary—	30
(a)	may impose conditions if satisfied that the registered person has failed to comply with any of their obligations under section 87 ;	
(b)	may impose only the conditions that the Secretary considers necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Part, and that are reasonable.	
(3)	If the Secretary decides to impose or modify a condition, the Secretary must give the registered person notice of—	35
(a)	the decision; and	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) the reasons for the decision; and (c) the right of review under section 156. 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (4) A new or modified condition has effect on and from the date specified in the notice or, if no date is specified, the date of the notice. (5) Regulations may impose restrictions on the conditions that may be imposed under this section or on how they may be imposed or modified. 	5
<p>Subpart 5—Suspension and revocation of registration for legal harvest</p>	
<p>94 Suspension of registration</p>	
<p>The Secretary may suspend a person’s registration for legal harvest if the Secretary is satisfied that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person has contravened their obligations under this Part in a way that is more than minor or inconsequential; or (b) the person is no longer carrying out the activity for which they were registered. 	10
<p>95 Process for suspension</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Before suspending a person’s registration for legal harvest, the Secretary must— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) give the person notice of the Secretary’s intention to suspend registration and the reasons for the decision; and (b) invite the person to provide information to satisfy the Secretary that the decision is inappropriate; and (c) give the person a reasonable opportunity to respond. (2) After completing the steps in subsection (1), the Secretary must notify the person of Secretary’s decision. The notice must— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) include the reasons for the decision; and (b) in the case of a suspension,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) specify the dates of the period of suspension; and (ii) specify any conditions imposed under this section; and (c) inform the person of the right of review under section 156. (3) A suspension takes effect on the date on which the person is given notice under subsection (2), or a later date if specified in that notice. (4) The suspension ceases on the expiry of the period specified in the notice unless— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person has exhausted their right of review in respect of the decision to suspend the registration (after which the registration is revoked under section 97); or 	15 20 25 30 35

	(b) the Secretary notifies the person that the suspension is lifted on an earlier date.	
(5)	The Secretary may lift the suspension on an earlier date than that specified in the notice if the Secretary is satisfied that the reasons for the suspension no longer apply.	5
(6)	The Secretary may impose conditions that apply for the duration of the suspension.	
(7)	A person whose registration is being suspended must, for the duration of the suspension, comply with any conditions imposed under this section.	
96	Effect of suspension	10
	As long as a person's registration for legal harvest is suspended,—	
	(a) the person must be treated as not being registered for legal harvest, subject to any conditions imposed under section 95 ; and	
	(b) if the person is registered as a log trader in relation to a regulated activity for which they are also registered for legal harvest, they must be treated as not being registered as a log trader in relation to that activity.	15
97	Revocation of registration for legal harvest	
(1)	The Secretary must revoke the registration of a person registered for legal harvest—	
	(a) if the registration is suspended under section 94 and the person has exhausted their right of review under section 156 in respect of the decision to suspend the registration; or	20
	(b) at the request of the registered person.	
(2)	The revocation has effect on the date on which it is notified to the registered person, or a later date specified by the Secretary and notified to the registered person.	25
Subpart 6—Due diligence systems		
<i>Registered person must have due diligence system</i>		
98	Obligations of registered person in relation to due diligence system for legal harvest	30
(1)	A registered person must—	
	(a) have a due diligence system for legal harvest; and	
	(b) act in accordance with their due diligence system whenever they undertake a regulated activity.	
(2)	The due diligence system must effectively eliminate or minimise the risk of the person doing either of the following:	35

- (c) make a copy of the template available, free of charge, on an Internet site or for public inspection at reasonable hours at the head office of the Ministry; and
- (d) take reasonable steps to bring the approved template to the attention of persons likely to be substantially affected by it; and 5
- (e) on request, supply a copy of the template, free of charge, to any person who cannot access it on the Internet site.
- (6) Regulations may set requirements that a template must comply with, including requiring the template to provide for the matters set out in **sections 98 and 99.** 10
- 100 Secretary may approve due diligence system template developed by third party**
- (1) The Secretary may, by notice, approve a template for a due diligence system developed by a person other than the Secretary.
- (2) The template may include, or be accompanied by, guidance on the extent to which a due diligence system must be consistent with the template for the Secretary to treat it as based on a template for the purposes of this Part. 15
- (3) The Secretary must not approve the template unless satisfied that the template complies with any requirements set in regulations.
- (4) The Secretary may require payment of a fee or charge specified by regulations before approving the template. 20
- (5) The Secretary may approve the template—
- (a) subject to any conditions specified by the Secretary in the notice; and
- (b) for a period (if any) specified by the Secretary in the notice.
- (6) Regulations may set requirements that a template must comply with, including requiring the template to provide for the matters set out in **sections 98 and 99.** 25

Recognition of certification scheme

- 101 Recognised certification schemes**
- (1) The Secretary may, by notice, recognise a certification scheme as one that may be used in a due diligence system. 30
- (2) The Secretary may give a notice under this section only if they are satisfied that—
- (a) the requirements of the scheme are sufficient, in terms of eliminating or minimising the risk of dealing in timber that is not legally harvested, to justify it being used in a due diligence system; and 35
- (b) the scheme satisfies any other criteria set by regulations.
- (3) The Secretary must—

- (a) publish the notice on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Ministry; and
 - (b) where practicable, cause the details of the recognition to be brought to the attention of persons likely to be affected by the certification scheme by notice or publication in any newspaper or trade journal, or by any other practicable means (including electronic means). 5
- (4) A notice given under this section has effect on and from the date on which it is published.
- (5) The Secretary must maintain a publicly available list of recognised certification schemes. 10

Due diligence must be kept system up to date

102 Requirement to keep due diligence system up to date

- (1) If any change, event, or other matter occurs that increases, or will increase, the risks described in **section 98(2)**, the registered person must—
- (a) amend their due diligence system as necessary to comply with that section; and 15
 - (b) notify the Secretary.
- (2) The person must take the steps set out in **subsection (1)** as soon as practicable after the change, event, or other matter occurs.
- (3) The person must otherwise make any amendments to the system that are necessary to keep it up to date. 20

Assessment of due diligence system

103 Purpose of assessment of due diligence system

The purpose of an assessment of a person's due diligence system is to assess—

- (a) the extent to which the system complies with the requirements of **section 98** (requirements for due diligence system); and 25
- (b) the extent to which the person has acted, is acting, or is able to act in accordance with their system when they undertake a regulated activity.

104 When due diligence system must be assessed

- (1) A person who wishes to be registered for legal harvest must, unless their due diligence system is based on a template, have their due diligence system assessed within the period of 6 months before the date on which they apply to be registered. 30
- (2) A registered person must have their system assessed—
- (a) at regular intervals based on the level of risk as required by regulations; and 35

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) whenever required to do so by an export requirement; and (c) when directed by the Secretary if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Secretary has reasonable grounds to believe the person has failed to comply, or is likely to fail to comply, with an obligation under this Part; or (ii) the Secretary is notified under section 102(1) and the Secretary considers there is an increased risk. (3) Subsection (2) applies to a registered person whether or not their due diligence system is based on a template, 	<p>5</p>
105 How assessment of due diligence system must be carried out	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A person may apply for an assessment of their due diligence system to an assessor of their choice. (2) The person must give the assessor— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) access to places, things, and information that the assessor reasonably needs to undertake the assessment; and (b) any reasonable assistance that the assessor asks for to undertake the assessment. (3) The assessor must undertake the assessment as soon as practicable after they receive the details of the due diligence system. (4) The assessor must, in accordance with the requirements set in regulations and practice standards for legal harvest,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) complete the assessment; and (b) produce an assessment report; and (c) notify the outcome to the Secretary. 	<p>15</p> <p>20</p>
106 Assessment fees and charges	25
<p>A person who applies for an assessment of their due diligence system is liable for,—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the assessor is an employee of the Ministry or any other department, the application fee and assessment charge that are specified by regulations; and (b) if the assessor is not an employee of the Ministry or any other department, the fees and charges set by the assessor. 	<p>30</p>
<p>Subpart 7—Exporter statements and requirements</p> <p><i>Exporter statements</i></p>	
107 Secretary may issue exporter statement	35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary may issue a statement for the purpose of— 	

- (a) facilitating trade in legally harvested timber; and
- (b) facilitating trade in products wholly or partly made from legally harvested timber; and
- (c) supporting access to overseas markets of regulated timber and specified timber products. 5
- (2) A person must not falsely hold out—
- (a) that they have an exporter statement; or
- (b) that their statement is valid after it has expired or been withdrawn.
- (3) A person must not use an exporter statement in a false and misleading way in relation to the timber or products that they export. 10
- 108 Form and content of exporter statement**
- (1) An exporter statement—
- (a) must state that the person exporting the regulated timber or specified timber product—
- (i) is registered for legal harvest; and 15
- (ii) is complying with their obligations as a registered person under this Part; and
- (b) must state that the exporter is complying with any export requirements specified under **section 113**; and
- (c) may contain any other information that the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate to support the registered person’s access to a particular export market. 20
- (2) An exporter statement must—
- (a) state the period for which it is valid, in accordance with **section 109**; and 25
- (b) state that it may become invalid before the expiry of that period for the reasons set out in **section 111**.
- 109 Duration of exporter statement**
- (1) An exporter statement is valid for—
- (a) the period of 12 months that begins on the day on which it is issued; or 30
- (b) the period specified in the statement.
- (2) However, an exporter statement becomes invalid before the expiry of that period if it is withdrawn by the Secretary.
- 110 Application for exporter statement**
- (1) A person may apply to the Secretary for an exporter statement at any time. 35
- (2) An application must—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) specify the countries to which the relegated timber or specified timber product is intended for export; and (b) include information specified in regulations; and (c) be in the form approved by the Secretary; and (d) be accompanied by the specified in regulations.. 	5
111 Secretary may withdraw exporter statement	
The Secretary may withdraw an exporter statement at any time if the Secretary satisfied that—	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the statement was inappropriately or incorrectly issued; or (b) the statement is not or is no longer true. 	10
112 Limitation of liability	
The Crown is not liable, and neither the Secretary nor any employee of the Ministry is liable, for any loss resulting from a refusal or failure by a relevant authority of an overseas market to admit regulated timber or specified timber products to that market.	
<i>Export requirements</i>	
113 Export requirements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary may, by notice,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) impose export requirements relating to specified timber products; and (b) specify how and when the requirements may or must be met; and (c) specify who is responsible for ensuring the requirements are met; and (d) specify matters that must be recorded, including how they must be recorded. 	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) The Secretary must be satisfied, before imposing export requirements, that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the requirements directly relate to ensuring that a specified timber product is, or is made of, timber that is legally harvested; and (b) the requirements are— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) necessary or desirable for the purpose of facilitating access to overseas markets; or (ii) in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authority of the importing country, or can reasonably be expected to satisfy the requirements of the relevant authority of the importing country; or (iii) necessary or desirable to safeguard statements provided by the Secretary relating to a person’s compliance with the legal harvest obligations. 	25 30 35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) An export requirement may relate to— 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all or any class or description of specified timber products intended for export; or (b) all or any class of person. 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (4) The Secretary may, in the notice, specify requirements that the Secretary is satisfied are necessary or desirable for the purpose of maintaining consistency with any standards, requirements, or recommended practices that apply or are accepted internationally. 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5) A notice made under this section is secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 	5
114 Publication, etc, of notices specifying export requirements	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A notice made under section 113 must be published under the Legislation Act 2019 (<i>see</i> section 113(5)). 	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) However, if, under the Legislation Act 2019, the notice is not required to be published, the Secretary— 	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) must make it available for inspection free of charge, or for purchase at reasonable cost, to any exporters and other persons who— 	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) are affected by the requirements; and (ii) satisfy the Secretary that their specific activities cannot be properly undertaken under this Act unless they have that access; and 	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) is not required to make it available to any other person. 	20
115 Secretary may grant exemption from export requirement	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary may, by notice, grant an exemption from any export requirement to— 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all or any class or description of timber or specified timber products intended for export from New Zealand; or 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) all or any class of person. 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) The Secretary may grant an exemption only if satisfied that the exemption is appropriate, having regard to the requirements of the relevant overseas market. 	25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) Notices made under this section are secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 	30
Subpart 8—Assessors and recognised agencies	
116 Duties of assessors and recognised agencies	35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An assessor must, when acting as an assessor under this Part, ensure that they— 	35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) maintain any applicable competency requirements set in regulations; and 	35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) maintain an appropriate degree of impartiality and independence; and 	35

- (c) maintain appropriate confidentiality (particularly in respect of commercially sensitive matters) relating to operations and activities the assessor comes into contact with in the course of assessing due diligence systems (except to the extent that the assessor is required to report under **paragraph (d)**); and 5
- (d) report to the Secretary as required by this Part or regulations; and
- (e) comply with all conditions of their recognition; and
- (f) comply with any other requirements set by this Part or regulations.
- (2) A recognised agency must—
- (a) ensure that each of its recognised assessors is a fit and proper person; and 10
- (b) ensure it has adequate resources and systems in place to carry out its functions and activities; and
- (c) have documented policies and procedures to safeguard the confidentiality of the information obtained or created while carrying out those functions and activities; and 15
- (d) have systems, processes, and procedures to manage appropriately any conflict of interest that might arise while carrying out those functions and activities; and
- (e) comply with all conditions of its recognition; and 20
- (f) comply with any other requirements set by this Part or regulations.
- (3) An assessor who is not engaged by a recognised agency must comply with **subsections (1) and (2)** (with all necessary modifications).
- 117 Immunity from liability for assessors outside public service**
- If an assessor is a person outside the public service, section 104 of the Public Service Act 2020 applies to them as if they were a public service employee. 25
- 118 Recognition of assessors**
- (1) The Secretary may recognise a natural person as an assessor for the purposes of this Part, if the Secretary is satisfied that the person is a fit and proper person to be an assessor. 30
- (2) In considering whether the person is a fit and proper person, the Secretary—
- (a) must take into account—
- (i) the competencies and resources of the person to manage and carry out the functions of an assessor; and
- (ii) any conviction of a kind specified in regulations that is entered against the person; and 35
- (iii) the person’s character and reputation; and

(iv)	the person's ability to maintain an appropriate degree of impartiality and independence in managing and carrying out the functions of an assessor under this Part; and	
(v)	any applicable requirements set by this Part or regulations; and	
(b)	must be satisfied that the person's system for undertaking assessments is fit for purpose; and	5
(c)	may take into account any other matters that the Secretary considers relevant.	
(3)	The Secretary may recognise a person as an assessor on the application of a person under section 121 or without application under section 123 .	10
119	Recognition of agencies	
(1)	The Secretary may recognise a person as a recognised agency for the purposes of this Part.	
(2)	The function of a recognised agency is to operate and manage systems under which assessors (engaged by the agency) are able to carry out their functions under this Part.	15
(3)	Before recognising a person as a recognised agency, the Secretary must be satisfied that—	
(a)	the person's system for undertaking assessments under this Part is fit for purpose; and	20
(b)	the person is a fit and proper person to be a recognised agency after taking into account—	
(i)	the competencies and resources of the person to manage and carry out the function of a recognised agency; and	
(ii)	any specified conviction entered against the person or any director or manager of the person; and	25
(iii)	the person's character and reputation, including, if appropriate, the character and reputation of the person's directors or of those responsible for its management or control; and	
(iv)	any applicable requirements set by this Part or regulations; and	30
(c)	the person has effective systems to ensure, in accordance with section 118(2) , that each of their assessors is a fit and proper person.	
(4)	The Secretary may recognise a person as a recognised agency on the application of a person under section 121 or without application under section 123 .	35
120	Recognition of class of individuals	
(1)	The Secretary may recognise a class of individuals as assessors for the purposes of this Part—	

- (a) on the application of a recognised agency; or
- (b) on the application of a person who is also applying to the Secretary for recognition as a recognised agency.
- (2) Before recognising a class of individuals as assessors, the Secretary must be satisfied that— 5
- (a) those individuals are engaged by the applicant; and
- (b) the applicant has the systems and capacity to ensure that each of those individuals is a fit and proper person in accordance with **section 118(2)**; and
- (c) the applicant complies with the requirements of **section 119(3)(a) and (b)**. 10
- (3) The application must comply with any requirements set in regulations.
- 121 Application for recognition**
- (1) An application for recognition must—
- (a) be made to the Secretary in the form approved by the Secretary; and 15
- (b) include any information required by regulations; and
- (c) be accompanied by payment of the fee specified in regulations.
- (2) A person must not provide false or misleading information in the application.
- 122 Process for deciding application for recognition**
- (1) If the Secretary receives an application for recognition, the Secretary must— 20
- (a) decide, in accordance with **section 118, 119, or 120** (as the case may be), whether to accept or decline the application; and
- (b) notify the applicant of that decision, including the matters referred to in **section 125(2)** (if applicable); and
- (c) make any necessary changes to the register of assessors and recognised agencies. 25
- (2) If the Secretary intends to decline an application for recognition, the Secretary must first—
- (a) notify the applicant of the Secretary’s intention to decline recognition and include reasons; and 30
- (b) invite the applicant to provide information, within 20 working days after the date of the notification, to satisfy the Secretary that a decision to decline recognition is inappropriate; and
- (c) consider any further information provided by the applicant within that period. 35

123 Recognition of certain assessors without application

- (1) The Secretary may, without receiving an application under **section 121**, recognise—
- (a) the Ministry or any group within the Ministry as a recognised agency; and
 - (b) any officer or employee of the Ministry or any other department as an assessor.
- (2) The Secretary must—
- (a) give the Ministry, department, or person written notice of the recognition; and
 - (b) give notice to the affected group of the recognition in any manner that the Secretary is reasonably satisfied will ensure that the matter is sufficiently notified to the group; and
 - (c) include in the notice the matters referred to in **section 125(2)** (if applicable).
- (3) The Secretary must also make any necessary changes to the register of assessors and recognised agencies.

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124 Secretary may impose conditions of recognition

- (1) The Secretary may impose on a recognition, any conditions that the Secretary thinks fit.
- (2) The Secretary may modify those conditions if the Secretary—
- (a) gives the assessor or agency written notice of the modifications and include reasons; and
 - (b) provides the assessor or agency with a reasonable opportunity to respond; and
 - (c) considers their responses (if any) before giving final notice of the decision.
- (3) However, if an assessor is recognised under **section 123**, the Secretary—
- (a) may modify the conditions without completing the steps in **subsection (2)**; but
 - (b) must ensure the assessor is sufficiently notified of any modifications.

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125 Duration of recognition and renewal

- (1) A recognition continues indefinitely unless the Secretary decides to limit the recognition to a period.
- (2) If the Secretary decides to limit a recognition to a period, the Secretary must—
- (a) specify the period in the notice given under **section 122 or 123**; and
 - (b) include reasons for the decision.

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- (3) If a recognition is for a specified period,—
- (a) a person may apply to the Secretary for a renewal of the recognition, no later than 1 month before the specified period ends; or
 - (b) the Secretary may renew the recognition without application.
- (4) In deciding whether to renew a recognition, the Secretary must be satisfied that,—
- (a) either—
 - (i) the circumstances of the recognised agency, person, or class of individuals have not changed; or
 - (ii) any changes in those circumstances do not adversely affect the current recognition; and
 - (b) the reasons why the Secretary recognised the recognised agency, person, or class of individuals still apply; and
 - (c) the recognised agency or person has, or a sufficient proportion of the members of the recognised class of individuals have, complied with the conditions of their recognition and the requirements of this Part during the period of recognition.
- (5) **Sections 121 to 124** apply with all modifications to an application for renewal.

Suspension of recognition

126 Secretary may suspend recognition

- (1) The Secretary may suspend a recognition if the Secretary has reasonable grounds to believe that—
- (a) the person's performance as an assessor or agency is unsatisfactory; or
 - (b) the person has failed to satisfy a requirement of this Part or regulations; or
 - (c) the person has failed to pay an ongoing recognition fee, charge, or levy within the period of 30 days after the date on which it was due and payable.
- (2) The maximum period of suspension is 3 months.
- (3) The Secretary may do either or both of the following:
- (a) impose conditions that must be satisfied before the suspension is lifted;
 - (b) require a suspended person to take appropriate corrective action to remedy the deficiency or failure that resulted in the suspension.

127 Secretary may extend suspension of assessor or agency recognition

- (1) The Secretary may extend the period of suspension under **section 126** if the Secretary has reasonable grounds to believe that—

- (a) any conditions imposed under that section have not been satisfied within the suspension period; or
- (b) any corrective actions required under that section have not been fulfilled within the suspension period.
- (2) The Secretary may, in addition to any conditions or requirements imposed under **section 126**, do either or both of the following: 5
- (a) impose conditions that must be satisfied before the extended period of suspension is lifted:
- (b) require a suspended person to take appropriate corrective action to remedy the deficiency or failure that resulted in the suspension. 10
- 128 Method of suspending recognition**
- (1) If the Secretary intends to suspend a recognition, the Secretary must first—
- (a) give the affected person 15 working days' notice of the Secretary's intention to suspend recognition and include reasons; and
- (b) in the notice, invite the affected person to provide information to satisfy the Secretary that a decision to suspend is inappropriate. 15
- (2) If the Secretary decides to suspend the recognition, the Secretary must notify the affected person of—
- (a) the decision; and
- (b) the right of review under **section 156**. 20
- (3) A suspension has effect from the date on which it is notified to the affected person.
- (4) The suspension continues until the start of—
- (a) the date on which the affected person has exhausted their right of review under **section 156** in respect of the decision to suspend (after which the recognition is withdrawn under **section 129**); or 25
- (b) any earlier date on which the Secretary notifies the affected person that the suspension is lifted.
- (5) The Secretary may lift the suspension if the Secretary is satisfied that the reasons for the suspension no longer apply. 30
- (6) While recognition is suspended,—
- (a) if the affected person is an assessor or recognised class of individuals, they must be treated as not being an assessor or recognised class of individuals under this Part; or
- (b) if the affected person is an agency, they must be treated as not being a recognised agency under this Part. 35
- (7) In this section,—

affected person means the recognised agency, assessor, or recognised class of individuals whose recognition is or proposed to be suspended

suspension includes an extension of a suspension.

Withdrawal of recognition

129 Secretary may withdraw recognition 5

The Secretary may withdraw a recognition if the Secretary has reasonable grounds to believe that—

- (a) it would be appropriate to suspend the recognition, or extend a suspension, but repeated suspensions in the past have been ineffective; or
- (b) the person or agency is no longer a fit and proper person to be an assessor or a recognised agency; or 10
- (c) the person or agency is no longer carrying out their role as an assessor or recognised agency.

130 Method of withdrawing recognition

(1) Before the Secretary withdraws a recognition, the Secretary must— 15

- (a) notify the person or agency of the Secretary's intention to withdraw recognition and include reasons; and
- (b) invite the person or agency to provide information, within 20 working days after the date of the notification, to satisfy the Secretary that a decision to withdraw recognition is inappropriate; and 20
- (c) consider any further information provided by the person or agency within that period.

(2) If the Secretary withdraws recognition, they must notify the person or agency that recognition has been withdrawn.

(3) If withdrawal of recognition relates to 1 or more individuals belonging to a class recognised under **section 120**, the recognised agency must provide the Secretary with an updated list of the class of individual assessors in accordance with regulations. 25

Surrender of recognition

131 Surrender of recognition 30

(1) An assessor or a recognised agency may by written notice,—

- (a) surrender their recognition by to the Secretary; and
- (b) specify a future date on which the surrender is to take effect (the **proposed date**).

- (2) Before the proposed date, the assessor or agency must notify any registered person with whom they are dealing immediately before the surrender that their recognition is surrendered.
- (3) A surrender takes effect on the later of—
- (a) the proposed date; and 5
 - (b) the date on which the Secretary records the surrender in the register of assessors and recognised agencies.

Subpart 9—Registers

132 Legal harvest register

- (1) The Secretary must ensure that a public register of persons registered for legal harvest is kept and maintained. 10
- (2) The purpose of the register is—
- (a) to enable members of the public to know whether a person is a registered person; and
 - (b) to enable members of the public to know how to contact a registered person; and 15
 - (c) to assist with the enforcement of the provisions of this Part.
- (3) The register must include, in relation to each registered person,—
- (a) the person’s name or trading name and contact details; and
 - (b) the date on which the person was registered; and 20
 - (c) if the person holds an exporter statement,—
 - (i) any information specified in regulations relating to the exporter statement; and
 - (ii) the history of any previous exporter statements; and
 - (d) details (including dates) of any suspension or withdrawal of registration; and 25
 - (e) the name or designation of the person who is responsible for the day-to-day management of the business; and
 - (f) any other information required by regulations.

133 Register of assessors and recognised agencies 30

- (1) The Secretary must ensure that a public register of persons recognised as assessors and recognised agencies is kept and maintained.
- (2) The purpose of the register is—
- (a) to enable members of the public to know whether a person is an assessor or whether an agency is a recognised agency; and 35

- (b) to enable members of the public to know how to contact the assessor or recognised agency; and
- (c) to assist with the enforcement of the provisions of this Part.
- (3) The register must include, in relation to each assessor,—
- (a) the person’s name or trading name and contact details and, if they are engaged by a recognised agency, the agency’s trading name and contact details; and 5
- (b) the date on which the person became recognised as an assessor; and
- (c) details of any suspension, withdrawal, or surrender of recognition; and
- (d) any other information required by regulations. 10
- (4) The register must include the information described in **subsection (3)** in relation to each recognised agency (with all necessary modifications).
- 134 Secretary to determine form of registers and make registers available to public**
- The Secretary must— 15
- (a) determine the form in which each register is to be kept; and
- (b) make each 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 Secretary; and
- (c) supply a copy of information contained in the register to anyone who requests it, at no more than a reasonable cost. 20
- 135 Person may apply to have certain information withheld from register**
- (1) A person (the **first person**) whose physical address is entered on a register may apply to the Secretary to withhold that information or any other information (**withheld information**) specified in regulations on the grounds that— 25
- (a) its disclosure would be prejudicial to their personal safety or their family’s; or
- (b) they want to preserve their privacy.
- (2) The Secretary must ensure that the withheld information is not available for inspection or disclosure, if satisfied that— 30
- (a) the grounds relating to personal safety apply; or
- (b) the grounds relating to privacy apply.
- (3) Despite **subsection (2)**, the Secretary may provide the withheld information to another person (the **other person**) if—
- (a) the Secretary is satisfied that the other person needs the address to exercise a legal right, or satisfy a legal obligation, in relation to the first person (for example, to serve notice on them); and 35

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) before providing the information, the Secretary gives notice to the first person specifying— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the name of the other person to whom it will be provided; and (ii) the date on which it will be provided. 	5
136 Person must notify Secretary of changes to their information on register	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A person whose details are entered on a register must notify the Secretary of any change in those details. (2) The person must notify the Secretary in writing within 20 working days after the date on which the change occurs. 	
Subpart 10—Compliance, enforcement, and powers of Secretary	10
137 Overview of this subpart	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) This subpart provides for— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Secretary’s powers to give directions relating to functions, duties, and powers of specified persons, to notify the harvest laws of a place or country, and to obtain information; and (b) an officer’s powers to enter and inspect a place with or without a search warrant; and (c) warning notices to be issued by an officer to a person registered for legal harvest who the officer reasonably believes is failing to comply with a requirement under this Part; and (d) compliance notices to be issued to that person if they do not comply with that requirement after being issued a warning notice; and (e) offences relating to the supply of false or misleading information; and (f) strict liability offences for failure to comply with specified sections of this Part. (2) This section is intended as a guide only. 	15 20 25
<i>Secretary’s powers</i>	
138 Secretary may give directions on functions, duties, or powers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary may give a direction to the following persons in relation to their functions, duties, or powers under this Part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a recognised agency; (b) an assessor; (c) an officer. (2) A direction may apply to a person or class of persons. 	30

139 Secretary may give notice of harvest laws of place or country

- (1) The Secretary may, by notice, specify what the Secretary considers to be the harvest laws of a place or country.
- (2) After making the notice, the Secretary must—
- (a) publish the notice, or notify its making, in the *Gazette*; and 5
 - (b) publish the notice on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Ministry; and
 - (c) make a copy of the notice available, free of charge, on an Internet site or for public inspection at reasonable hours at the head office of the Ministry; and 10
 - (d) take reasonable steps to bring the notice to the attention of persons likely to be substantially affected by it; and
 - (e) on request, supply a copy of the notice, free of charge, to any person who cannot access it on the Internet site.

140 Secretary's power to obtain information

- (1) The Secretary may, by notice to any person or class of persons who has obligations under this Part, require that person— 15
- (a) to provide the Secretary with the information or class of information specified in the notice; and
 - (b) to provide the information within a specified time frame or at regular intervals specified in the notice. 20
- (2) Before issuing a notice, the Secretary must be satisfied that the information is required for any 1 of the following purposes:
- (a) to verify whether the person is a fit and proper person— 25
 - (i) to be registered for legal harvest; or
 - (ii) to be an assessor or a recognised agency; or
 - (b) to verify whether the person is complying with their obligations under this Part; or
 - (c) to verify information provided to the Secretary by the person; or
 - (d) to gather statistical information for the purpose of— 30
 - (i) understanding the forestry supply chain; or
 - (ii) monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the legal harvest system; or
 - (iii) providing more certainty and transparency for suppliers in the forestry supply chain. 35
- (3) The person must provide the information—
- (a) in a form specified by the Secretary; and

	(b) within a reasonable time.	
(4)	The Secretary may use the information only for purposes related to those specified in subsection (2) .	
(5)	<i>See</i> section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982 for reasons for the Secretary to withhold any official information it holds (including where making the information available would disclose a trade secret or be likely to unreasonably prejudice a person's commercial position).	5
	<i>Enforcement powers</i>	
141	Power of warrantless entry and inspection for purpose of enforcing this Part	10
(1)	An officer may exercise their powers under this section for the purpose of determining whether a person is complying with a provision of this Part or any secondary legislation or notices made under this Part.	
(2)	An officer may enter and inspect a place (except for a dwelling house or marae) described in subsection (3) at any reasonable time without a search warrant.	15
(3)	The places are the following:	
	(a) a place where a responsible person, a person registered for legal harvest, or an assessor operates:	
	(b) any land, premises, vehicle, conveyance, ship, aircraft, railway, railcar, or bulk cargo container, or other area or thing where the officer reasonably believes any of the following will be found:	20
	(i) regulated timber:	
	(ii) specified timber products:	
	(iii) documents, records, or other information that relate to carrying out a regulated activity.	25
(4)	An officer may be accompanied by any person reasonably necessary to help the officer carry out their functions.	
(5)	<i>See</i> section 71B, which sets restrictions on the exercise of a power of entry under this Act.	30
142	Entry and inspection under search warrant for the purpose of enforcing this Part	
(1)	An officer may exercise their powers under this section for the purpose of determining whether a person is complying with a provision of this Part or any secondary legislation or notices made under this Part.	35
(2)	An officer may, accordance with the conditions of a search warrant issued in accordance with section 71B,—	

- (a) enter a place (including a dwelling house or a marae) described in **section 141** and specified in the warrant; and
- (b) search and examine the place; and
- (c) take any samples and seize any documents, records, or information; and
- (d) seize any thing in order to access those documents, records, or information. 5
- (3) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (other than subparts 2, 3, and 8 and sections 118 and 119) applies to anything done under this section.
- (4) Any exercise of the power of entry or inspection 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. 10
- 143 Matters may be continued by different officer**
- (1) An action initiated or taken under this Part by an officer may be continued by another officer.
- (2) If an officer has issued a warning or compliance notice or an infringement offence notice under this Part, another officer may— 15
- (a) take further steps on or in relation to the notice; or
- (b) vary, revoke, or withdraw the notice.
- 144 Officer may issue warning and compliance notice to person registered for legal harvest** 20
- (1) If an officer reasonably believes that a person registered for legal harvest is failing, or has failed, to comply with a requirement imposed by or under this Part (a **requirement**)—
- (a) the officer may issue a warning notice to the person; and
- (b) if the person fails to comply with the requirement despite the warning, the officer may issue a compliance notice to the person. 25
- (2) A warning notice must—
- (a) state the requirement; and
- (b) include guidance to help the person to comply with the requirement and include any other information that the Secretary considers appropriate; and 30
- (c) state that failure to comply with the requirement may result in the issuing of a compliance notice.
- (3) A compliance notice must state— 35
- (a) the requirement; and
- (b) why the officer reasonably believes the person is failing, or has failed to comply with the requirement; 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 (the **compliance date**); and
- (e) that failing to comply with the compliance notice may result in—
 - (i) an infringement notice being issued; or 5
 - (ii) conditions being imposed on the person’s registration; or
 - (iii) suspension of registration; or
 - (iv) prosecution; and
- (f) the person’s right, under **section 156**, to seek a review of the decision to issue the warning or compliance notice. 10
- (4) An officer may withdraw a compliance notice by written notice, but may issue a new compliance notice if **subsection (1)** applies.
- (5) The person must comply with the compliance notice, subject to **subsection (6)**.
- (6) The compliance date may be extended by the officer at the person’s request. 15

Offences and penalties

145 Offence to provide false or misleading information

- (1) A person commits an offence who, for the purpose of any application, statement, declaration, report, evidence or other information required or supplied under this Part,— 20
 - (a) supplies to a person any false or misleading information, knowing it to be false or misleading; or
 - (b) supplies to a person any false or misleading information.
- (2) It is a defence to a charge under **subsection (1)(b)** that the person to whom the charge relates— 25
 - (a) did not know they were providing false or misleading information; and
 - (b) took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to ensure that the information provided was not false or misleading.
- (3) The defence in **subsection (2)** is available only if the person notifies the prosecutor in writing, at least 15 working days before the hearing date, that they intend to rely on the defence. 30
- (4) A person who commits an offence identified in **subsection (1)(a)** is liable on conviction,—
 - (a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000; and
 - (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$200,000. 35
- (5) A person who commits an offence identified in **subsection (1)(b)** is liable on conviction,—

- (a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000; and
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

146 Strict liability offences relating to legal harvest

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) they fail to comply with the legal harvest information requirements when required to do so by **section 79**: 5
 - (b) they fail to comply with **section 84(1)** (persons must be registered for legal harvest):
 - (c) they fail to comply with **section 84(3)** (person must not falsely hold out that a person is registered for legal harvest or is not required to be registered): 10
 - (d) they fail to comply with any of their obligations in **section 87(1)(e) to (j)** (obligations of persons registered for legal harvest):
 - (e) they receive regulated timber or specified timber products in contravention of **section 88(1)**: 15
 - (f) they fail to have a due diligence system for legal harvest as required by **section 98(1)(a)**:
 - (g) they fail to act in accordance with their due diligence system whenever they undertake a regulated activity as required by **section 98(1)(b)**:
 - (h) they fail to keep the due diligence system up to date as required by **section 102**: 20
 - (i) they fail to have their due diligence system assessed as required by **section 104**:
 - (j) they fail to comply with **section 107(2)** (person must not falsely hold out that the person has a valid exporter statement): 25
 - (k) they fail to comply with **section 107(3)** (person must not use exporter statement in a false or misleading way):
 - (l) they are required by a notice issued under **section 140** (Secretary's power to obtain information) to provide information to the Secretary and they fail to comply with the requirement. 30
- (2) The defendant has a defence if the defendant proves that—
- (a) the commission of the offence was due to—
 - (i) the act or omission of another person; or
 - (ii) an accident; or
 - (iii) some other cause or circumstances outside the defendant's control; and 35
 - (b) the defendant took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence or offences of the same kind.

- (3) The defence in **subsection (2)** is available only if the defendant notifies the prosecutor in writing, at least 15 working days before the hearing date, that they intend to rely on the defence.
- (4) A person who commits an offence in **subsection (1)** is liable on conviction,—
- (a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000; and
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

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Subpart 11—Infringement offences

147 Interpretation

In this Part,—

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infringement fee, in relation to an infringement offence, means the infringement fee specified in regulations

infringement offence means an offence—

- (a) against any of **section 146(1)(a) to (l)** or a provision of regulations; and
- (b) that regulations specify as being an infringement offence.

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148 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
- (b) be issued with an infringement notice under **section 150**.
- (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.

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149 Who may issue infringement notices

Any officer may issue infringement notices under this Part.

150 When infringement notice may be issued

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

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151 Revocation of infringement notice before payment made

- (1) An officer may revoke an infringement notice before—
- (a) the infringement fee is paid; or

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- (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.
- (2) The officer must take reasonable steps to ensure that the person to whom the notice was issued is made aware that the notice is revoked.
- (3) The revocation of an infringement notice before the infringement fee is paid is not a bar to any further action as described in **section 148(1)(a) or (b)** against the person to whom the notice was issued in respect of the same matter. 5
- 152 What infringement notice must contain**
- An infringement notice must be in the form prescribed in regulations and must contain the following particulars: 10
- (a) details of the alleged infringement offence that fairly inform a person of the time, place, and nature of the alleged offence:
- (b) the amount of the infringement fee:
- (c) the address of the place where the infringement fee may be paid:
- (d) how the infringement fee may be paid: 15
- (e) the time within which the infringement fee must be paid:
- (f) a summary of section 21(10) of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957:
- (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: 20
- (i) any other matters specified in regulations.
- 153 How infringement notice may be served**
- (1) An infringement notice may be served on the person who the officer believes is committing or has committed the infringement offence by— 25
- (a) delivering it to the person or, if the person refuses to accept it, bringing it to the person's notice; or
- (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 30
- (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
- (e) sending it to an electronic address of the person in any case where the person does not have a known place of residence or business in New Zealand. 35
- (2) Unless the contrary is shown,—

(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 entered an information system that is outside the control of the Secretary.	5
154	Payment of infringement fees	
	All infringement fees paid for infringement offences must be paid into a Crown Bank Account.	
155	Reminder notices	10
	A reminder notice must be in the form specified in regulations and must include the same particulars, or substantially the same particulars, as the infringement notice.	
Subpart 12—Review and appeal		
156	Right of review of certain decisions	15
(1)	A person to whom any of the following decisions apply may seek a review of the decision:	
(a)	a decision to decline an application for registration for legal harvest:	
(b)	a decision to decline an application for recognition:	
(c)	a decision to impose conditions of recognition:	20
(d)	a decision to renew, suspend, or withdraw recognition:	
(e)	a decision to impose or modify a condition of registration:	
(f)	a decision to suspend the registration of a person registered for legal harvest:	
(g)	a decision to issue a compliance notice to a person registered for legal harvest.	25
(2)	The person must—	
(a)	apply to the Secretary for the review in writing, within 30 days after the date on which they were notified of the decision; and	
(b)	state, in the application, the reasons why the person disagrees with the decision.	30
(3)	The decision sought to be reviewed remains valid unless and until altered by the Secretary.	
157	Who reviews decision	
(1)	The reviewer of a decision referred to in section 156(1) must be,—	35

- (a) for a decision made by the Secretary, a person appointed by the Minister under **subsection (2)**; and
- (b) for a decision made by a person who is acting under the delegated authority of the Secretary,—
- (i) a person who was not involved in making the decision and who is designated by the Secretary; or
- (ii) the Secretary.
- (2) The Minister may appoint a person for the purpose of **subsection (1)(a)** on any terms and conditions that the Minister considers appropriate (including conditions as to the payment of fees).
- 158 How review is conducted**
- (1) If the Secretary receives an application for review, the Secretary must ensure that the application is forwarded to the appropriate reviewer (*see* **section 157**).
- (2) The reviewer must review the decision—
- (a) within 60 days after receiving the application; or
- (b) within an extended period not exceeding a further 30 days that the reviewer notifies to the applicant in writing before the end of the 60 days.
- (3) For the purposes of a review,—
- (a) the reviewer may require the applicant to supply, within the time specified by the reviewer, information additional to that contained in the application for review; and
- (b) the time taken to supply the additional information (or the time allowed for its supply, if the information is not in fact supplied) is not to be counted for the purposes of the time limits specified in **subsection (2)**.
- (4) The reviewer must, as soon as practicable after completing the review, notify the applicant in writing of—
- (a) the decision on the review; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) the right of appeal under **section 159**.
- (5) A decision by the reviewer under this section is final, unless determined otherwise by a court of law of competent jurisdiction.
- 159 Appeals**
- (1) A person to whom a decision of a reviewer under **section 158** applies may appeal to the High Court against the decision.

- (2) At any time before the final determination of an appeal, the High Court may make an interim order that an appellant is until the end of the day on which the High Court finally determines the appeal,—
- (a) to be treated as if they were a registered person; or
 - (b) to be treated as if they were an assessor, a recognised class of individuals, or a recognised agency. 5
- (3) An interim order may be subject to any conditions that the High Court thinks fit.
- (4) A party may appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision of the High Court under this section on a question of law only. 10
- (5) An appeal under this section must be brought—
- (a) in accordance with the rules of court; and
 - (b) within 20 working days after the day on which notice of the relevant decision is given to the appellant.
- (6) However, the relevant court may accept a late appeal no later than 60 working days after the day on which notice was given to the appellant if the court is satisfied that exceptional circumstances prevented the appeal from being made in time. 15
- (7) Nothing in this section affects the right of any person to apply for judicial review. 20

Subpart 13—Secondary legislation

Regulations

160 Requirements before making regulations

- (1) The Minister must not recommend that regulations be made under this Part unless the Minister is satisfied— 25
- (a) that the regulations are necessary or desirable for 1 or more of the purposes of this Part; and
 - (b) for regulations relating to cost recovery, that the requirements of the following sections have been met (to the extent appropriate in the circumstances): 30
 - (i) **section 215** (principles of cost recovery):
 - (ii) **section 216** (requirement for consultation):
 - (iii) **section 218** (cost recovery to relate generally to financial year); and
 - (c) for other regulations, that there has been appropriate consultation with affected persons or representatives of persons substantially affected, 35

- including representatives of tangata whenua and forestry industry bodies.
- (2) Consultation need not be undertaken on matters involving minor corrections or updating, or otherwise of a minor or technical nature.
- (3) A failure to consult does not affect the validity of any regulations made for the purposes of this Part. 5
- 161 Power to make regulations**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations that—
- (a) specify any matter that this Part indicates is to be specified by regulations: 10
- (b) provide for anything this Part requires or permits to be provided for by regulations:
- (c) provide for anything incidental that is necessary for carrying out, or giving full effect to, this Part. 15
- (2) Regulations made under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).
- 162 Regulations may grant exemptions**
- (1) Regulations—
- (a) may grant exemptions that are permitted or required under this Part to be granted by regulations; and 20
- (b) may impose terms or conditions on any such exemption.
- (2) The breach of a term or condition of an exemption is a breach of the provision to which the exemption relates (unless the terms or conditions of the exemption otherwise provide). 25
- 163 Regulations may set fees and charges**
- (1) Regulations may do any of the following:
- (a) set the amounts of fees and charges for the purposes of this Part:
- (b) set the method by which the amount of any fee or charge is to be calculated: 30
- (c) provide for exemptions from, or waivers or refunds of, a fee or charge, in whole or in part, in any class of case:
- (d) authorise the Secretary or another person to grant an exemption, waiver, or refund in any particular case or class of case.
- (2) Regulations may set fees and charges that— 35
- (a) differ, depending on whether a special or an urgent service is provided:

- (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:
- (c) differ for otherwise similar services provided in different ways:
- (d) differ, depending on the amount of service required, or the components of the service required, for the particular person. 5
- (3) If regulations prescribe a formula for determining a fee or charge, the formula may specify the value of 1 or more of its components as being an amount or amounts notified for those components by the Secretary.
- (4) The amount or amounts referred to in **subsection (3)** must be notified by the Secretary on a Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Ministry. 10
- 164 Regulations may impose levies**
- (1) Regulations may do any of the following:
- (a) impose a levy payable to the Secretary for the purpose of wholly or partially funding the services provided, and functions performed, by the Secretary: 15
- (b) provide for exemptions from, or waivers or refunds of, a levy, in whole or in part, in any class of case:
- (c) authorise the Secretary to grant an exemption, waiver, or refund in any particular case or class of case.
- (2) Regulations made for a purpose described in **subsection (1)** must specify— 20
- (a) the persons primarily responsible for paying the levy; and
- (b) the basis on which the amount of levy is to be calculated or ascertained; and
- (c) the persons (if any) to be exempt from paying the levy; and
- (d) the persons responsible for collecting the levy from those primarily responsible for paying it; and 25
- (e) the maximum rate of levy; and
- (f) how the actual rate of the levy is to be set; and
- (g) how the rates of the levy and variation of rates are to be notified; and
- (h) whether the persons collecting the levy are entitled to recover the costs of levy collection and the estimated amount of those costs. 30
- (3) Regulations made for a purpose described in **subsection (1)** may provide for any of the following:
- (a) the making of returns to the Secretary for the purpose of enabling or assisting the determination of amounts of levy payable: 35
- (b) the circumstances in which, and conditions subject to which, persons may be allowed extensions of time for the payment of any levy:

- (c) the payment of additional or increased levy when amounts of levy otherwise payable have been paid late, paid in part, or not paid at all:
- (d) the holding of funds from which payments of levy are to be made, on trust in separate accounts.
- (4) Regulations made under this section— 5
- (a) are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
- (b) must be confirmed by an Act (*see* subpart 3 of Part 5 of the Legislation Act 2019).
- (5) If regulations made under **subsection (1)(c)** authorise the Secretary to grant an exemption, waiver, or refund,— 10
- (a) an instrument granting an exemption, waiver, or refund is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements), unless it applies only in a particular case; and
- (b) the regulations must contain a statement to that effect. 15
- 165 Regulations about offences**
- (1) Regulations may—
- (a) specify the offences in this Part or in regulations that are infringement offences, and prescribe infringement fees not exceeding \$1,000 for those offences: 20
- (b) prescribe offences for the breach of regulations and maximum fines for those offences not exceeding \$5,000 for an individual and \$20,000 for a body corporate.
- (2) Regulations made under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 25

Rules

- 166 Rules setting practice standards for legal harvest**
- (1) The Secretary may make rules that set practice standards for legal harvest.
- (2) The rules may only supplement a requirement that— 30
- (a) is imposed under this Part or by regulations; and
- (b) relates to due diligence systems or the assessment of due diligence systems.
- (3) The Secretary must not make rules under this section unless satisfied that consultation has been carried out with affected persons or representatives of persons substantially affected, including representatives of tangata whenua and forestry industry bodies. 35

- (4) Consultation is not required for matters involving minor corrections or updating, or otherwise of a minor or technical nature.
- (5) A failure to consult does not affect the validity of the rules.
- (6) Rules made under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

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Subpart 14—General matters

Evidence in proceedings

167 Evidence in proceedings

- (1) In any proceedings for an offence under this Part, a certificate or document (including an electronic copy) of any of the following kinds is admissible in evidence and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, is sufficient evidence of the matter stated in the certificate or of the contents of the document, as the case may require: 10
- (a) a certificate purporting to be signed by the Secretary to the effect that, at any specified date or period,— 15
- (i) a person is or was an officer or a recognised assessor; or
 - (ii) an agency is or was a recognised agency; or
 - (iii) a person was or was not registered for legal harvest; or
 - (iv) a certification scheme was or was not recognised; or
 - (v) an assessment report was or was not submitted; or 20
 - (vi) an exporter statement had or had not been given or had been withdrawn; or
 - (vii) a specified document was or was not an export requirement, a template document, a practice standard, a notice, a direction, or an extract from a register kept under this Part: 25
- (b) a certificate purporting to be signed by any person authorised by this Part or the Public Service Act 2020 to delegate to any person, or to persons of any kind or description, the exercise or performance of any power or function under this Part, stating that—
- (i) the person has delegated the exercise or performance of the power or function specified in the certificate to the person specified in the certificate; or 30
 - (ii) the person has delegated the exercise of the power or function specified in the certificate to persons of a kind or description specified in the certificate, and that a named person specified in the certificate is a person of that kind or description: 35

- (c) a certificate purporting to be signed by an analyst or a recognised assessor stating the results of any test taken under or for the purposes of this Part:
- (d) a document purporting to be a copy of any material incorporated by reference: 5
- (e) a document purporting to be a template document, standard, statement, requirement, notice, or direction made or an approval given under this Part.
- (2) The production of a certificate or document purporting to be a certificate or document to which **subsection (1)** applies is prima facie evidence that it is such a certificate or document, without proof of the signature of the person purporting to have signed it or of its nature. 10
- (3) No certificate of an analyst or recognised assessor and no other evidence of a test under this Part, is to be ruled inadmissible or disregarded by reason only of the fact that any of the provisions of this Part or of any regulations, notices or orders made under this Part relating to the taking, analysing, testing, or examining of samples have not been strictly complied with, if there has been reasonable compliance with those provisions. 15
- (4) A certificate or document to which **subsection (1)** applies is not admissible in evidence unless,— 20
- (a) at least 20 days before the hearing at which the certificate or document is to be tendered, a copy is served, by or on behalf of the prosecutor, on the defendant or the defendant’s agent or counsel, and 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 as to the nature of the certificate or document; and 25
- (b) the court has not, on the application of the defendant made not less than 10 days before the hearing, ordered, not less than 5 days before the hearing (or any lesser period that the court in the special circumstances of the case thinks fit), that the certificate or document should not be admissible as evidence in the proceedings. 30
- (5) The court may not make an order under **subsection (4)(b)** unless it is satisfied that there is a reasonable doubt as to the accuracy or validity or identity of a certificate or document. 35
- 168 Liability of body corporate**
- If, in the course of proceedings against a body corporate for an offence under this Part, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of the body corporate, it is sufficient to show that a director, employee, or agent of the body corporate, acting within the scope of that person’s actual or apparent authority, had that state of mind. 40

169 Liability of directors and managers of companies

Where a body corporate is convicted of an offence under this Part, every director and every person concerned in the management of the body corporate is also guilty of a like offence if it is proved that—

- (a) the act or omission that constituted the offence took place with the authority, permission, or consent of the director or person; or 5
- (b) the director or person knew that the offence was to be or was being committed, and failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent or stop it.

*Automated electronic system***170 Arrangement for system** 10

- (1) The Secretary may arrange for the use of an automated electronic system to do the actions described in **subsection (2)** that this Part or another enactment allows or requires the persons described in **subsection (3)** to do for the purposes of this Part. 10
- (2) The actions are the following: 15
 - (a) exercising a power:
 - (b) carrying out a function:
 - (c) carrying out a duty:
 - (d) making a decision, including making a decision by—
 - (i) analysing information that a person described in **subsection (3)** holds or has access to about a person, regulated timber, or specified timber products; and 20
 - (ii) applying criteria predetermined by the Secretary to the analysis:
 - (e) doing an action for the purpose of exercising a power, carrying out a function or duty, or making a decision: 25
 - (f) communicating the exercising of a power, carrying out of a function or duty, or making of a decision.
- (3) The persons are the following:
 - (a) the Secretary:
 - (b) officers. 30
- (4) The Secretary may make an arrangement only if satisfied that—
 - (a) the system has the capacity to do the action with reasonable reliability; and
 - (b) a process is available under which a person affected by an action done by the system can have the action reviewed by a person described in **subsection (3)** without undue delay. 35

(5)	A system used in accordance with an arrangement may include components outside New Zealand.	
(6)	The Secretary must consult the Privacy Commissioner about including in an arrangement actions that involve the collection or use of personal information.	
171	Effect of use of system	5
(1)	This section applies to an action done by an automated electronic system.	
(2)	An action allowed or required by this Part and done by the system—	
	(a) is treated as an action done properly by the appropriate person referred to in section 170(3) ; and	
	(b) is not invalid by virtue only of the fact that it is done by the system.	10
(3)	If an action allowed or required by another enactment and 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—	
	(a) is treated as an action done properly by the appropriate person referred to in section 170(3) ; and	15
	(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 170(3) .	
	<i>Review of this Part</i>	20
172	Review of this Part and operation and effectiveness of legal harvest system	
(1)	The Minister must review this Part and the operation and effectiveness of the legal harvest system—	
	(a) no later than 5 years after the commencement of section 74 ; and	
	(b) after the first review is completed, at least once every 10 years.	25
(2)	The Minister must present a report of the review to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after it has been completed.	
	Part 6	
	Log traders	
173	Purpose of this Part	30
(1)	The purpose of this Part is to—	
	(a) support the continuous, predictable, and ad-term supply of timber, and equity of access to timber, for domestic processing and export; and	
	(b) support a more transparent and open market for log sales; and	

- (c) improve the confidence and informed participation of businesses and investors in the forestry and wood-processing sector; and
 - (d) contribute to the development, and improve the long-term sustainability, of the forestry and wood-processing sector; and
 - (e) contribute to improved climate change outcomes from the forestry and wood-processing sector. 5
- (2) To that end, this Part—
- (a) establishes a regulatory system for log traders; and
 - (b) imposes obligations on persons registered as log traders to ensure that logs grown in New Zealand are bought and sold in a way that is transparent and professional. 10

174 Meaning of log trader

- (1) A **log trader** is any of the following:
- (a) a person who, in trade,—
 - (i) buys New Zealand logs, whether after harvest or in the form of trees to be harvested at an agreed time, and whether or not the person intends to on-sell the logs; or 15
 - (ii) exports New Zealand logs; or
 - (iii) processes New Zealand logs that the person has grown themselves: 20
 - (b) a person who does any of the things specified in **paragraph (a)** as the agent for another person:
 - (c) a company that, in trade, transfers the ownership of New Zealand logs to or from a related company, whether the transfer relates to logs after harvest or in the form of trees to be harvested at an agreed time. 25
- (2) In this section, **related company** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Companies Act 1993.

Subpart 1—Log traders must be registered

175 Requirement for log traders to be registered

- (1) A log trader must be a registered log trader under this Part before carrying out any activity described in any of **section 174(1)(a) to (c)**. 30
- (2) However, a log trader is not required to be registered if they are a person to whom **section 177(1)(a) or (b)** applies.
- (3) A person must not falsely hold out that they are, or any other person is,—
- (a) a registered log trader; or 35
 - (b) not required to be a registered log trader.

- (4) To avoid doubt, a new trader under **section 177(2)(b)** must register as soon as that section ceases to apply (when, at any time in the current financial year, their activity in that financial year is either reasonably expected to, or does in fact, involve at least the threshold volume of logs).
- (5) *See section 84*, which provides for when a log trader must also be registered for legal harvest. 5
- 176 Registration criteria for log traders**
- (1) The criteria that an applicant must meet (to the satisfaction of the Secretary) in order to be registered as a log trader are as follows:
- (a) the person must be required by this Part to be a registered log trader; and 10
- (b) the person must be a fit and proper person to be a registered log trader; and
- (c) any other criteria set by regulations.
- (2) In determining whether a person is a fit and proper person, the Secretary must take into account— 15
- (a) the matters set out in regulations; and
- (b) any other matters that the Secretary considers relevant.
- 177 When person not required to be registered log trader**
- (1) A person does not have to be a registered log trader if—
- (a) they are within a class of persons who are exempted by notice under **section 201(1)(a)** from the requirement to be a registered log trader; or 20
- (b) all their regulated activities fall within for 1 or more of the activity exceptions.
- (2) The **activity exceptions** are the following:
- Low-volume activity* 25
- (a) an activity carried out in the previous full financial year,—
- (i) their activity in that year involved less than the threshold volume of logs; and
- (ii) their activity in the current financial year does not in fact involve more than that threshold volume: 30
- (b) if they did not carry out the activity in the previous full financial year, their activity in the current financial year (as a **new trader**) is reasonably expected by them not to, and does not in fact, involve more than the threshold volume of logs:
- Exempt activities* 35
- (c) the activity is the shipping or transporting of logs, or associated logistical activities:

- (d) the activity is—
- (i) an activity described in **section 174(1)(c)**; and
 - (ii) is within a class of transactions or transfers exempted under **section 201(1)(b)**.
- (3) To avoid doubt, a new trader who relies on the exception in **subsection (2)(b)** must register as soon as that subsection ceases to apply. 5
- (4) In this section, **threshold volume** means—
- (a) 2,000 cubic metres per year, unless **paragraph (b)** applies; or
 - (b) any volume specified by regulations.
- Subpart 2—Obligations of registered log traders 10
- 178 Obligations of registered log trader**
- (1) A registered log trader must—
- (a) adhere to the practice standard for log traders; and
 - (b) adhere to any agreement—
 - (i) that is entered into by the registered log trader or an organisation to which they belong; and 15
 - (ii) that is identified by regulations as an applicable forestry industry agreement; and
 - (c) keep records as required by regulations; and
 - (d) notify the Secretary within 20 working days after the date of any significant change in circumstances; and 20
 - (e) report to the Secretary as required by regulations; and
 - (f) comply with any other obligations imposed by this Part or regulations made under it.
- (2) A registered log trader must continue to be a fit and proper person to be a registered log trader. 25
- (3) In this section, **significant change of circumstances**, includes—
- (a) any matter that may result in a registered log trader no longer complying with **subsection (2)**; and
 - (b) the death of the person in control of the registered log trader, bankruptcy, receivership, voluntary administration, or liquidation. 30
- (4) If **subsection (3)(b)** applies, the person who assumes control of the registered log trader's business must give the notice that is required by **subsection (1)(d)**.

179 Registered log trader must declare continuing compliance with obligations

- (1) A registered log trader must provide a declaration to the Secretary that they are continuing to comply with their obligations under section 178.
- (2) The declaration must—
 - (a) be made—
 - (i) annually by the date specified in regulations; and
 - (ii) at any other times as required by or under this Part; and
 - (b) include any other information required by regulations; and
 - (c) be made in the form approved by the Secretary; and
 - (d) be accompanied by payment of any fee specified in regulations.
- (3) The Secretary may require the person to provide any evidence that the Secretary requires to verify information given in a declaration.

Subpart 3—Application process to be registered log trader**180 Application to be registered log trader**

- (1) An application to be a registered a log trader must—
 - (a) be made to the Secretary in the form approved by the Secretary; and
 - (b) include the information specified by regulations; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee specified in regulations.
- (2) A person must not provide false or misleading information in or with the application.

181 Decision on application for registration

- (1) This section applies if the Secretary receives an application for registration made in accordance with **section 180**.
- (2) If the Secretary is satisfied that the applicant meets the registration criteria in **section 176**, the Secretary must—
 - (a) register the applicant; and
 - (b) notify the applicant of the date from which the registration has effect.
- (3) The Secretary—
 - (a) may ask the applicant to provide any other information that the Secretary needs to decide whether the applicant meets the registration criteria; and
 - (b) if the applicant does not provide the requested information within 6 months after being asked for it, may decline the application for that reason.
- (4) If the Secretary declines the application, the Secretary must notify the applicant of—

(a)	the decision; and	
(b)	the reasons for the decision; and	
(c)	the right of review under section 209 .	
182	Conditions of registration	
(1)	The Secretary may, subject to subsection (2) and regulations,—	5
(a)	impose conditions on a person’s registration as a log trader; and	
(b)	at any time, modify the conditions of registration.	
(2)	The Secretary may—	
(a)	impose conditions if satisfied that the person has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct (see section 187(1)); and	10
(b)	impose conditions needed to enable the Secretary to monitor the person’s compliance with their obligations under this Part; and	
(c)	impose only the conditions that the Secretary considers necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Part, and that are reasonable.	
(3)	If the Secretary decides to impose or modify a condition, the Secretary must give the person notice of—	15
(a)	the decision; and	
(b)	the reasons for the decision; and	
(c)	the right of review under section 209 .	
(4)	A new or modified condition has effect on and from the date specified by the Secretary in the notice or, if no effective date is specified, the date of the notice.	20
(5)	Regulations may impose restrictions on the conditions that may be imposed under this section or on how they may be imposed or modified.	
	Subpart 4—Suspension and revocation of log trader registration	25
183	Suspension of log trader’s registration	
	The Secretary may suspend a log trader’s registration if the Secretary is satisfied that—	
(a)	the person has engaged in misconduct in their capacity as a registered log trader; or	30
(b)	the person is no longer carrying out the activities of a registered log trader.	
184	Process for suspension	
(1)	Before suspending a log trader’s registration, the Secretary must—	
(a)	give the person notice of the Secretary’s intention to suspend registration, including reasons for the decision; and	35

- (b) invite the person to provide information to satisfy the Secretary that the decision is inappropriate; and
- (c) give the person reasonable opportunity to respond.
- (2) After completing the steps in **subsection (1)**, the Secretary must notify the person of the Secretary's decision. The notice must— 5
- (a) include the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) in the case of a suspension, specify the dates of the period of suspension; and
- (c) inform the person of the right of review under **section 209**.
- (3) A suspension takes effect on the date on which the person is given notice under **subsection (2)**, or a later date if specified in that notice. 10
- (4) The suspension ceases on the expiry of the period specified in the notice unless—
- (a) the person has exhausted their right of review in respect of the decision to suspend (after which the registration is revoked under **section 186**); 15
or
- (b) the Secretary notifies the person that the suspension is lifted on an earlier date.
- (5) The Secretary may lift the suspension on an earlier date than that specified in the notice if the Secretary is satisfied that the reasons for the suspension no longer apply. 20
- 185 Effect of suspension**
- As long as a log trader's registration is suspended,—
- (a) they must be treated as not being a registered log trader under this Part; 25
and
- (b) if they are registered for legal harvest in relation to a regulated activity for which they are also registered as a log trader, they must be treated as not being registered for legal harvest in relation to that activity.
- 186 Revocation of log trader registration**
- (1) The Secretary must revoke a log trader's registration— 30
- (a) if registration is suspended under **section 183** and the person has exhausted their right of review under **section 209** in respect of the decision to suspend; or
- (b) at the request of the registered log trader.
- (2) The revocation has effect on the date on which it is notified to the registered log trader or on a later date specified by the Secretary and notified to the registered log trader. 35

Subpart 5—Complaints and dispute resolution

187 Meaning of unsatisfactory conduct and misconduct

- (1) A registered log trader engages in **unsatisfactory conduct** if their conduct—
- (a) falls short of the standard that a reasonable member of the public is entitled to expect from a reasonably competent registered log trader; or 5
 - (b) contravenes the person’s obligations under this Part in a way that is more than minor or inconsequential; or
 - (c) is incompetent or negligent; or
 - (d) would reasonably be regarded by registered log traders of good standing as being unacceptable. 10
- (2) A registered log trader engages in **misconduct** if—
- (a) they engage in conduct that would reasonably be regarded by registered log traders of good standing, or reasonable members of the public, as disgraceful; or
 - (b) they wilfully or recklessly fail (whether by act or omission) to meet an obligation under this Part that is more than minor or inconsequential; or 15
 - (c) they commit a serious offence, or are involved in a serious matter, that is specified by regulations.

188 Complaints about unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct by registered log trader

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- (1) Any person may complain to the Secretary, or the Secretary may initiate a complaint, that person has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct in their capacity as a registered log trader.
- (2) The complaint must be made and dealt with in accordance with regulations.

189 Disputes about commercial matters

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- (1) If there is a dispute between any of the following persons about a commercial matter, 1 or more of the parties to the dispute may refer it to dispute resolution:
- (a) any owner of forests or proposed forests;
 - (b) any registered, or previously registered, log trader.
- (2) The dispute must be referred and dealt with in accordance with regulations. 30
- (3) If the parties to the dispute have not resolved the dispute by agreement after following that process, the parties may agree to refer the dispute to mediation or arbitration.
- (4) If a dispute is referred to arbitration, the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1996 apply to the dispute. 35

190 Measures to address unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct by registered log trader

- (1) If the Secretary is satisfied that a person has, in their capacity as a registered log trader, engaged in unsatisfactory conduct, the Secretary may—
- (a) impose or modify a condition of the person’s registration under **section 187(1)(a)** to enable the Secretary to monitor the person’s compliance with their obligations under this Part: 5
 - (b) issue a notice to warn the person that the Secretary may consider a failure to address the unsatisfactory conduct as satisfying the test in **section 187** for misconduct. 10
- (2) If the Secretary is satisfied that a person has, in their capacity as a registered log trader, engaged in misconduct, the Secretary may—
- (a) suspend the person’s registration under **section 183**: 15
 - (b) consider whether there are grounds to prosecute the person for an offence under **section 192(1)**. 15

191 Notice requiring registered log trader to address unsatisfactory conduct

- (1) This section applies if the Secretary is satisfied that—
- (a) a person has, in their capacity as a registered log trader, engaged in unsatisfactory conduct; and
 - (b) the unsatisfactory conduct involves an error or omission on the part of the person. 20
- (2) The Secretary may issue the person with a notice that requires the person—
- (a) to rectify, at their own expense, the error or omission; or
 - (b) where it is not practicable to rectify the error or omission, to take steps to provide, at the person’s own expense, relief, in whole or in part, from the consequences of the error or omission. 25
- (3) A notice under this section must include notice of the person’s right of review, under **section 209**, of the decision to issue the notice.
- (4) A notice under this section may be enforced in all respects as if it were an order of the District Court on the filing of a sealed copy in that court. 30

Subpart 6—Offences

192 Offences relating to log traders

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) they fail to comply with **section 175(1)** (requirement for log traders to be registered); or 35
 - (b) they fail to comply with **section 175(3)** (requirement not to falsely hold out that person is a registered log trader); or

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) they fail to comply with section 178 (obligations of registered log trader); or (d) they fail to comply with section 180(2) (requirement not to provide false or misleading information in the application). 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1)(d) that the person to whom the charge relates— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) did not know that the information they provided was false or misleading; and (b) exercised all reasonable care and due diligence to ensure that the information provided was not false or misleading. 	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) A person who commits an offence identified in subsection (1) is liable on conviction,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the person is an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$40,000; and (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000. 	15
Subpart 7—Register of log traders	
193 Log trader register	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary must ensure that a public register of log traders is kept and maintained. (2) The purpose of the public register is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to enable members of the public to know whether a person is a registered log trader; and (b) to enable members of the public to know how to contact a registered log trader; and (c) to assist with the enforcement of the provisions of this Part. (3) The register must include, in relation to each registered log trader,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person’s trading name and contact details; and (b) the date on which the person became registered; and (c) details (including dates) of any suspension or revocation of registration; and (d) the name or designation of the person who is responsible for the day-to-day management of the business; and (e) any other information required by regulations. (4) The Secretary must determine the form in which the log trader register is to be kept. 	20
194 Register must be available to public	35
The Secretary must—	

- (a) make the register of log traders 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 Secretary; and
- (b) supply a copy of information contained in the register to anyone who requests it, at no more than a reasonable cost.

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195 Person may apply to have certain information withheld from register

- (1) A person whose physical address is entered on the register may apply to the Secretary to withhold that information or any information (**withheld information**) specified in regulations on the grounds that—

- (a) its disclosure would be prejudicial to their personal safety or their family's; or
- (b) they want to preserve their privacy.

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- (2) The Secretary must ensure that the withheld information is not available for inspection or disclosure, if satisfied that—

- (a) the grounds relating to personal safety apply; or
- (b) the grounds relating to privacy apply.

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- (3) Despite **subsection (2)**, the Secretary may provide the withheld information to another person if—

- (a) the Secretary is satisfied that the other person needs the withheld information to exercise a legal right, or satisfy a legal obligation, in relation to the first person (for example, to serve notice on them); and
- (b) before providing the withheld information, the Secretary gives notice to the first person specifying—
 - (i) the name of the person to whom it will be provided; and
 - (ii) the date on which it will be provided.

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196 Person must notify Secretary of changes to their information on register

- (1) A person whose details are entered on the log trader register must notify the Secretary of any change in those details.
- (2) The person must notify the Secretary in writing within 20 working days after the date on which the change has occurs.

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Subpart 8—Powers and functions of Secretary

197 Secretary's functions

The functions of the Secretary under this Part are the following:

- (a) to establish and maintain a registration system for log traders;
- (b) to promote to persons in the forestry supply chain—
 - (i) awareness of the registration for log traders; and

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(ii) the benefits of using registered log traders:	
(c) to monitor, and take action to ensure, the compliance of registered log traders and other persons with their obligations under this Part:	
(d) to establish and maintain a public register of persons registered as log traders:	5
(e) to develop, maintain, and promote to registered log traders the practice standards for log traders:	
(f) to establish a process for resolving complaints and disputes relating to registered persons.	
198 Secretary’s power to obtain information	10
(1) The Secretary may, by notice to any person or class of person who has obligations under this Part, require that person—	
(a) to provide the Secretary with the information or class of information specified in the notice; and	
(b) to provide the information within a specified time frame or at regular intervals specified in the notice.	15
(2) Before issuing a notice, the Secretary must be satisfied that the information is required to—	
(a) verify whether the person is complying with their obligations under this Part; or	20
(b) gather statistical information for understanding the forestry supply chain.	
(3) The person must provide the information—	
(a) in a form specified by the Secretary; and	
(b) within a reasonable time.	
(4) The Secretary may use the information only for purposes related to those specified in subsection (2) .	25
(5) <i>See</i> section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982 for reasons for the Secretary to withhold any official information that they hold (including where making the information available would disclose a trade secret or be likely to unreasonably prejudice a person’s commercial position).	30
Subpart 9—Secondary legislation	
199 Requirements before making regulations	
(1) The Minister must not recommend that regulations be made under this Part unless the Minister is satisfied—	
(a) that the regulations are necessary or desirable for 1 or more of the purposes of this Part; and	35

- (b) for regulations relating to cost recovery, that the requirements of the following sections have been met (to the extent appropriate in the circumstances):
- (i) **section 215** (principles of cost recovery):
 - (ii) **section 216** (requirement for consultation): 5
 - (iii) **section 218** (cost recovery to relate generally to financial year); and
- (c) for other regulations, that there has been appropriate consultation with affected persons or representatives of persons substantially affected, including representatives of tangata whenua, forestry industry bodies, and unions (as defined in section 5 of the Employment Relations Act 2000). 10
- (2) Consultation need not be undertaken on matters involving minor corrections or updating, or otherwise of a minor or technical nature.
- (3) A failure to consult does not affect the validity of any regulations made for the purposes of this Part. 15
- 200 Regulations: registration**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations that do any of the following:
- (a) specify a volume of logs for the purpose of the definition of threshold volume in section 2(1) (to determine who has to register as a log trader under **section 175**): 20
 - (b) specify further criteria for registration as a log trader:
 - (c) specify matters the Secretary must take into account in determining whether a person is a fit and proper person to be a registered log trader: 25
 - (d) specify offences or matters that are serious for the purposes of section 187(2)(c) (relating to misconduct):
 - (e) require log traders to keep records on specified matters and to keep those records in a specified manner for a specified period:
 - (f) require log traders to report to the Secretary on a regular basis, to enable the Secretary to monitor log traders' compliance with their obligations under this Part: 30
 - (g) specify when reports referred to in **paragraph (f)** must be made and what information they must contain:
 - (h) impose further obligations on log traders (which may relate to ongoing training to be undertaken): 35
 - (i) specify the information that must be included in an application for registration as a log trader:
 - (j) specify information that must be kept on the register of log traders.

- (2) Regulations made under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).
- 201 Minister may exempt from registration requirements**
- (1) The Minister may, by notice made on the recommendation of the Secretary,—
- (a) exempt any class of persons from the requirement to be registered as a log trader; and
 - (b) exempt any class of transactions or transfers for the purpose of **section 177(2)(d)(ii)** (exempt activities); and
 - (c) set terms and conditions for any exemption granted under this section.
- (2) Before recommending that an exemption be granted, the Minister must obtain and consider advice from the Secretary as to whether the exemption should—
- (a) be granted for a specified period of no more than 5 years; or
 - (b) be granted for an indefinite period but kept under review.
- (3) The breach of a term or condition of an exemption granted under this section is a breach of the provision to which the exemption relates (unless the terms of the exemption otherwise provide).
- (4) A notice under this section must include a statement of the Secretary’s reasons for granting the exemption.
- (5) A notice under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).
- 202 Power to make regulations generally**
- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations that—
- (a) specify any matter that this Part indicates is to be specified by regulations;
 - (b) provide for anything this Part requires or permits to be provided for by regulations;
 - (c) provide for anything incidental that is necessary for carrying out, or giving full effect to, this Part.
- (2) Regulations made under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).
- 203 Regulations may establish resolution process for complaints**
- (1) Regulations may establish a resolution process for complaints that a log trader (including one whose registration is suspended or revoked) has engaged in unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct.
- (2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, regulations may do any of the following:
- (a) establish a complaints panel and its procedures:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) require the Secretary to forward any complaint to the panel: (c) authorise the panel to require log traders to provide information relating to a complaint: (d) require the panel to publish its findings: (e) if the panel finds that a log trader has, or may have, engaged in unsatisfactory conduct or misconduct, require the panel to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) notify the Secretary of that finding; and (ii) recommend that the Secretary consider whether to take 1 or more of the actions specified in section 190. 	5
204 Disputes	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations that establish a process for disputes about a commercial matter between any persons described by section 189 to be resolved by agreement. (2) Regulations made under this section are secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 	15
205 Regulations may set fees and charges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Regulations may do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) set the amounts of fees and charges for the purposes of this Part: (b) set the method by which the amount of any fee or charge is to be calculated: (c) provide for exemptions from, or waivers or refunds of, a fee or charge, in whole or in part, in any class of case: (d) authorise the Secretary or another person to grant an exemption, waiver, or refund in any particular case or class of case. (2) Regulations may set fees and charges that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) differ, depending on whether a special or an urgent service is provided: (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: (c) differ for otherwise similar services provided in different ways: (d) differ, depending on the amount of service required or the components of the service required for the particular person. (3) If regulations prescribe a formula for determining a fee or charge, the formula may specify the value of 1 or more of its components as being an amount or amounts notified for those components by the Secretary. (4) The amount or amounts referred to in subsection (3) must be notified by the Secretary on a Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Ministry. 	20 25 30 35

206 Regulations may impose levies

- (1) Regulations may do any of the following:
- (a) impose a levy payable to the Secretary for the purpose of wholly or partially funding the services provided and functions performed by the Secretary: 5
 - (b) provide for exemptions from, or waivers or refunds of, a levy, in whole or in part, in any class of case:
 - (c) authorise the Secretary to grant an exemption, waiver, or refund in any particular case or class of case.
- (2) Regulations made for a purpose described in **subsection (1)** must specify— 10
- (a) the persons primarily responsible for paying the levy; and
 - (b) the basis on which the amount of levy is to be calculated or ascertained; and
 - (c) the persons (if any) to be exempt from paying the levy; and
 - (d) the persons responsible for collecting the levy from those primarily responsible for paying it; and 15
 - (e) the maximum rate of levy; and
 - (f) how the actual rate of the levy is to be set; and
 - (g) how the rates of the levy and variation of rates are to be notified; and
 - (h) whether the persons collecting the levy are entitled to recover the costs of levy collection and the estimated amount of those costs. 20
- (3) Regulations made for a purpose described in **subsection (1)** may provide for any of the following:
- (a) the making of returns to the Secretary for the purpose of enabling or assisting the determination of amounts of levy payable: 25
 - (b) the circumstances in which, and conditions subject to which, persons may be allowed extensions of time for the payment of any levy:
 - (c) the payment of an additional or increased levy when amounts of levy otherwise payable have been paid late, paid in part, or not paid at all:
 - (d) the holding of funds, from which payments of levy are to be made, on trust in separate accounts. 30
- (4) Regulations made under this section—
- (a) are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
 - (b) must be confirmed by an Act (*see* subpart 3 of Part 5 of the Legislation Act 2019). 35
- (5) If regulations made under **subsection (1)(c)** authorise the Secretary to grant an exemption, waiver, or refund,—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an instrument granting an exemption, waiver, or refund is secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements), unless it applies only in a particular case; and (b) the regulations must contain a statement to that effect. 	5
207 Requirements before making rules	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary must not recommend that rules be made under this subpart unless satisfied— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the rules are necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Part; and (b) that there has been appropriate consultation with affected persons or representatives of persons substantially affected, including representatives of tangata whenua, forestry industry bodies, and unions (as defined in section 5 of the Employment Relations Act 2000). (2) Consultation need not be undertaken on matters involving minor corrections or updating, or otherwise of a minor or technical nature. (3) A failure to consult does not affect the validity of any rules made for the purposes of this Part. 	10 15
208 Rules: practice standards for log traders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Secretary may make rules that set practice standards for log traders. (2) The rules may set standards for any matter relating to forestry operations and forestry services including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) valuation; and (b) emissions trading; and (c) sale and purchase agreements for domestic transactions or exports; and (d) other sale and purchase requirements. (3) However, the rules must not impose any condition or requirement that is properly a matter for commercial agreement between parties. (4) Rules made under this section are secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 	20 25
Subpart 10—Review and appeal	
209 Right of review of certain decisions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A person to whom any of the following decisions apply may seek a review of the decision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a decision to decline an application to be a registered log trader (<i>see section 181</i>): (b) a decision to impose or modify a condition of registration (<i>see section 182</i>): 	30 35

- (c) a decision to suspend a person’s registration as a log trader (*see section 183*):
- (d) a decision to issue a notice requiring a registered log trader to rectify an error or omission (*see section 191*).
- (2) An application for review of the decision must— 5
- (a) be made to the Secretary, in writing, within 30 days after the date on which the decision was notified to the applicant; and
- (b) state the grounds on which it is believed that the decision was inappropriate.
- (3) The decision sought to be reviewed remains valid unless and until altered by the Secretary. 10
- 210 Who reviews decision**
- (1) The reviewer of a decision referred to in **section 209(1)** must be,—
- (a) for a decision made by the Secretary, a person appointed by the Minister under **subsection (2)**; and 15
- (b) for a decision made by a person who is acting under the delegated authority of the Secretary,—
- (i) a person who was not involved in making the decision and who is designated by the Secretary; or
- (ii) the Secretary. 20
- (2) The Minister may appoint a person for the purpose of **subsection (1)(a)** on any terms and conditions that the Minister considers appropriate (including conditions as to the payment of fees).
- 211 How review is conducted**
- (1) If the Secretary receives an application for review under **section 209**, the Secretary must ensure that the application is forwarded to the appropriate reviewer (*see section 210*). 25
- (2) The reviewer must review the matter—
- (a) within 60 days after receiving the application; or
- (b) within an extended period not exceeding a further 30 days that the reviewer notifies to the applicant in writing before the end of the 60 days. 30
- (3) For the purposes of a review,—
- (a) the reviewer may require the applicant to supply, within the time specified by the reviewer, information additional to that contained in the application for review; and 35

- (b) the time taken to supply the additional information (or allowed for its supply, if the information is not in fact supplied) is not to be counted for the purposes of the time limits specified in **subsection (2)**.
- (4) The reviewer must, as soon as practicable after completing the review, notify the applicant in writing of— 5
- (a) the decision on the review; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) the right of appeal under **section 212**.
- (5) A decision by the reviewer under this section is final, unless determined otherwise by a court of law of competent jurisdiction. 10

212 Appeals

- (1) A person to whom a decision of reviewer under **section 211** applies may appeal to the High Court against the decision.
- (2) At any time before the final determination of an appeal, the High Court may make an interim order that an appellant is to be treated as if they were a registered person until the end of the day on which the High Court finally determines the appeal. 15
- (3) An interim order may be subject to any conditions that the High Court thinks fit.
- (4) A party may appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision of the High Court under this section on a question of law only. 20
- (5) An appeal under this section must be brought—
- (a) in accordance with the rules of court; and
- (b) within 20 working days after the day on which notice of the relevant decision is given to the appellant. 25
- (6) However, the relevant court may accept a late appeal no later than 60 working days after the day on which notice was given to the appellant if the court is satisfied that exceptional circumstances prevented the appeal from being made in time.
- (7) Nothing in this section affects the right of any person to apply for judicial review. 30

Part 7

Cost recovery for purposes of Parts 2A, 5, and 6

213 Part applies to specified Parts

- (1) This Part applies to the costs of administering the following Parts: 35
- (a) Part 2A (regulation of forestry advisers):

(b)	Part 5 (legal harvest assurance):	
(c)	Part 6 (log traders).	
(2)	In this Part, specified Part means a Part specified in subsection (1) .	
214	Obligation to recover costs	
(1)	This section applies to the direct and indirect costs of administering a specified Part.	5
(2)	The Minister must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the costs are recovered, whether by way of fees, levies, or otherwise.	
(3)	The obligation to recover costs does not apply to costs that are provided for by money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.	10
215	Principles of cost recovery	
(1)	In determining the most appropriate method of cost recovery to use, the Minister must have regard, as far as is reasonably practicable, to the following criteria:	
(a)	equity, in that funding for a particular function, power, or service, or a particular class of functions, powers, or services, should generally, and to the extent practicable, be sourced from the users or beneficiaries of the relevant function, power, or service at a level commensurate with their use or benefit from the function, power, or service:	15
(b)	efficiency, in that costs should generally be allocated and recovered in order to ensure that maximum benefits are delivered at minimum cost:	20
(c)	justifiability, in that costs should be collected only to meet the actual and reasonable costs (including indirect costs) of the provision or exercise of the relevant function, power, or service:	
(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.	25
(2)	However,—	
(a)	there need not be a strict apportionment of the costs to be recovered for a particular function or service based on usage; and	30
(b)	without limiting the way in which fees or charges may be set, a fee or charge may be set at a level or in a way that—	
(i)	is determined by calculations that involve an averaging of costs or potential costs:	
(ii)	takes into account costs or potential costs of services that are not directly to be provided to the person who pays the fee or charge, but that are an indirect or potential cost arising from the delivery of the service in question to a class of persons or all persons who use the service.	35

216 Requirement for consultation

- (1) Costs must not be recovered unless there has been consultation with affected persons or representatives of persons substantially affected, including representatives of tangata whenua and forestry industry bodies.
- (2) Consultation is not required in relation to specific fees or charges, or the specific levels of fees or charges, so long as the fees or charges set are reasonably within the scope of any general consultation. 5

217 Methods of cost recovery

The methods by which costs may be recovered are as follows:

- (a) fixed fees or charges: 10
- (b) fees or charges based on a scale or formula or at a rate determined on an hourly or other unit basis:
- (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: 15
- (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: 20
- (f) levies:
- (g) any combination of the above.

218 Cost recovery to relate generally to financial year

- (1) This section applies to regulations— 25
- (a) that are made under a specified Part; and
- (b) that set a fee, charge, or levy that applies in any financial year.
- (2) Regulations—
- (a) must have been made before the start of that financial year, unless **subsection (3)** applies; and 30
- (b) apply in that financial year and all subsequent financial years until revoked or replaced, unless regulations provide otherwise.
- (3) Regulations may be made during a financial year that alter or set a fee, charge, or levy payable in that financial year only if—
- (a) the fee, charge, or levy is reduced, removed, or restated without substantive alteration; or 35
- (b) in the case of an increased, 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, including representatives of tangata whenua and forestry industry bodies:
- (ii) the Minister is satisfied that those persons or representatives agree or do not substantially disagree with the alteration or setting. 5
- (4) This section does not prevent the amendment of any regulation setting a fee, charge, or levy if any substantive alteration effected by the amendment is for the purpose of correcting an error.
- (5) Recovery may be made in any financial year of any shortfall in cost recovery for any of the preceding 4 financial years, and allowance may be made for any over-recovery of costs in those financial years (including any estimated shortfall or over-recovery for the immediately preceding financial year). 10
- 219 Minister may review levels and methods of cost recovery**
- (1) The Minister may, from time to time, review the levels and methods of cost recovery in relation to a specified Part. 15
- (2) A review may—
- (a) make provision for recovery in any relevant financial year of any shortfall in cost recovery for any of the preceding 4 financial years; or
- (b) make allowance for any over-recovery of costs in those years (including any estimated shortfall or over-recovery for the immediately preceding financial year). 20
- (3) To avoid doubt, all areas of cost recovery need not be reviewed at the same time, nor is there any time limit on the making of regulations to implement the results of a review. 25
- 220 Trust accounts required to be kept by persons collecting levies**
- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) regulations are made under a specified Part; and
- (b) regulations require the operation of a trust account for any levy money by the person responsible for collecting the levy. 30
- (2) Any amount held on trust that is due to be paid to the Secretary by the levy collector—
- (a) is to be treated as levy money held on trust for the Secretary; and
- (b) is not available for the payment of any creditor (other than the Secretary) of the levy collector, and is not liable to be attached or taken in execution at the instance of the creditor. 35
- (3) A person who ceases to be responsible for collecting a levy must continue to maintain the trust account until all the levy money payable to the Secretary for

	the period during which the person was responsible for collecting the levy has been paid.	
(4)	Subsection (3) does not affect any obligation or liability under this Part of any other person who has become responsible for collecting the levy.	
221	Fees, levies, and charges payable are debt due to the Crown	5
	A fee, levy, or charge that has become payable under a specified Part is a debt due to the Crown that is recoverable by the Secretary in any court of competent jurisdiction.	
222	Services may be withdrawn until debt paid	
(1)	If a person fails to pay by the due date any fee, levy, or charge payable under a specified Part, the person to whom the fee, levy, or charge is payable (the collector) may—	10
	(a) withdraw, or refuse to provide the person with, a service of the kind to which the debt relates; or	
	(b) refuse to perform a function under the specified Part in respect of the person in default.	15
(2)	The collector—	
	(a) must give the person written notice of their intention to act under subsection (1) at least 10 working days before it acts; and	
	(b) must not act if the person satisfies the collector during that period that the debt is not payable.	20
(3)	The collector is not required to reinstate or supply the service, or perform the function, until a court holds that—	
	(a) the debt or part concerned is paid; or	
	(b) the debt or part concerned is not payable; or	25
	(c) some lesser amount is payable, and the amount is paid.	
223	Obligation to pay fee, charge, levy, or penalty not suspended by dispute	
(1)	This section applies if there is a dispute between a person and the Secretary regarding the person's liability to pay any amount of a fee, charge, levy, or penalty under a specified Part.	30
(2)	The following are not suspended by the dispute:	
	(a) the obligation of the person to pay the fee, charge, levy, or penalty:	
	(b) the right of the Secretary to receive and recover the amount owing.	
43	Schedule 1AA amended	
	In Schedule 1AA,—	35
	(a) insert the Part set out in Schedule 1 of this Act as the last Part; and	

- (b) make all necessary consequential amendments.

Part 2

Consequential amendments to other enactments

44 Consequential amendments

Amend the enactments specified in **Schedule 2** as set out in that schedule. 5

Schedule 1
New Part 2 inserted into Schedule 1AA

s 43

Part 2		
Provisions relating to Forests (Legal Harvest Assurance) Amendment Act 2022		5
4	Interpretation	
	In this Part,—	
	amendment Act means the Forests (Legal Harvest Assurance) Amendment Act 2022	10
	commencement date means the date on which this Part commenced.	
5	How Part 5 applies to regulated timber under pre-existing arrangements	
(1)	Part 5—	
	(a) applies to any regulated timber or specified timber products supplied or received after the commencement date under a pre-existing arrangement; and	15
	(b) to avoid doubt, does not apply to regulated timber or specified timber products supplied or received before the commencement date.	
(2)	In this clause, pre-existing arrangement means a transaction agreed to, or an agreement made, before the commencement date.	20
6	Continuation of exemption notices made under section 63ZZN	
	An exemption notice made by the Secretary under section 63ZZN before the commencement date must be treated as if it were a notice made under section 201 .	

Schedule 2

Consequential amendments

s 44

Legislation Act 2019 (2019 No 58)

In Schedule 3 of the Legislation Act 2019, after the item relating to the Fisheries Act 1996, insert: 5

Empowering provision	Exemption grounds	Presentation exemption (s 114(2)(a))	Disallowance exemption (s 115(d))
Forests Act 1949 Section 113	The Secretary considers that compliance would result in 1 or more of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) disclosure of commercially sensitive information: (b) disclosure of commercially sensitive information: (c) prejudice to New Zealand's position in current or future negotiations for overseas market access: (d) prejudice to the international relations of New Zealand. 	Exemption applies if exemption ground is met	Exemption applies

Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24)

In the Schedule, after the item relating to section 71B(1) of the Forests Act 1949, insert:

Section 141	Forestry officer may (at a reasonable time) enter certain places without search warrant to determine whether a person is complying with requirements imposed by or under Part 5 of the Forests Act 1949 (which relates to the legal harvest system).	Part 4 (other than subparts 2, 3, 6, and 8 and sections 118 and 119)
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Summary Proceedings Act 1957 (1957 No 87)

In section 2(1), definition of **infringement notice**, after paragraph (ga), insert:

(gb) **section 150** of the Forests Act 1949; or