

APIARIES AMENDMENT BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

THIS Bill amends the Apiaries Act 1927.

Clause 1 relates to the Short Title to the Bill.

Clause 2 requires a beekeeper to notify an Inspector forthwith if he finds disease in any hive, and requires the beekeeper, within seven days after becoming aware of the presence of the disease, to take proper steps to cure it and prevent its spread. The clause also requires a beekeeper to make an annual inspection of his hives, and to send to an Inspector a statement relating to the inspection and any disease found during the inspection.

Clause 3 gives more adequate powers to destroy and require the destruction of bees, honey, and appliances that are diseased or infected, or that are (in the opinion of an Inspector) likely to be or to become diseased or infected. Very speedy destruction is frequently necessary to prevent the spread of disease, and an Inspector is empowered to take any necessary action in this connection either with the consent of the beekeeper or of the occupier of the apiary, land, or premises, or with the concurrence of another Inspector.

Hon. Mr Talboys

APIARIES AMENDMENT

ANALYSIS

Title	2. Beekeeper to advise Inspector of disease in apiary
1. Short Title	3. Diseased or infected bees, etc., to be destroyed or treated

A BILL INTITULED

An Act to amend the Apiaries Act 1927

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,
5 as follows:

1. **Short Title**—This Act may be cited as the Apiaries Amendment Act 1965, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Apiaries Act 1927* (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).
- 10 2. **Beekeeper to advise Inspector of disease in apiary**—The principal Act is hereby amended by repealing section 8, and substituting the following section:
- 15 “8. (1) Where any beekeeper finds any disease in any hive owned by him, he shall forthwith notify an Inspector in writing of the presence of the disease in the apiary, and shall, within seven days after first becoming aware of the presence of the disease, take proper steps to cure it and prevent its spread.

*1957 Reprint, Vol. 1, p. 235
Amendment: 1958, No. 12

“(2) In August, September, October, or November in each year every beekeeper shall inspect or cause to be inspected for the presence of disease all hives owned by him, and shall, not later than the seventh day of December in each year, send to an Inspector, in a form provided for the purpose 5 by the Director-General of Agriculture, a statement, verified by the statutory declaration of the beekeeper, setting forth—

“(a) The date or dates in the year on which the inspection was made:

“(b) The location of the hives inspected: 10

“(c) The number of hives (if any) in which disease was found during the course of the inspection.

“(3) Every beekeeper who fails to comply in any respect with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.” 15

3. Diseased or infected bees, etc., to be destroyed or treated—The principal Act is hereby further amended by repealing section 9, and substituting the following section:

“9. (1) Where any bees, honey, or appliances on any apiary 20 or on any land or premises on which bees have established themselves are found by an Inspector to be diseased or infected or, in the opinion of an Inspector, are likely to be or to become diseased or infected, the Inspector—

“(a) May direct the beekeeper or the occupier of the 25 apiary, land, or premises to—

“(i) Destroy by fire within a specified time any such bees, honey, or appliances; or

“(ii) Take within a specified time in respect of 30 any such bees, honey, or appliances such measures as in the opinion of the Inspector are necessary to cure the disease or remove the infection; or

“(iii) Remove any such bees, honey, or appli- 35 ances from the apiary, land, or premises to some other land or place, there to be destroyed within a specified time or to be treated within a specified time in such manner as the Inspector may require for the purpose of curing the disease or removing the infection:

5 “(b) If the circumstances so demand, may, whether or not he has given notice to the beekeeper or the occupier of the apiary, land, or premises, either with the consent of the beekeeper or of the occupier of the apiary, land, or premises or with the concurrence of another Inspector, destroy or cause to be destroyed by any person authorised in writing by him in that behalf any such bees, honey, or appliances:

10 “Provided that, if the Inspector destroys or causes to be destroyed any bees, honey, or appliances without having given prior notice to the beekeeper or occupier of the apiary, land, or premises, he shall as soon as practicable give notice in writing to the beekeeper or occupier of the action taken by him.

15 “(2) If any person fails to carry out within such time as may be specified in that behalf any directions given by an Inspector under subsection (1) of this section, the Inspector, or any person authorised by him in writing, may, whether or
20 not he has given notice to the beekeeper or the occupier of the apiary, land, or premises, either with the consent of the beekeeper or of the occupier of the apiary, land, or premises or with the concurrence of another Inspector, enter upon the apiary, land, or premises, and himself carry out the necessary
25 work; but nothing in this subsection shall relieve the person from any other liability he may have incurred for failing to carry out any directions given under this section by an Inspector.”