

**Reprint  
as at 31 July 2012**



**Commodity Levies (Maize) Order  
2006**

(SR 2006/206)

Commodity Levies (Maize) Order 2006: revoked, on 31 July 2012 (with the amounts of levy payable to FAR before this date continuing to be due and payable as if this order had not been revoked), by clause 34(1) of the Commodity Levies (Maize) Order 2012 (SR 2012/163).

Silvia Cartwright, Governor-General

**Order in Council**

At Wellington this 31st day of July 2006

Present:

Her Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Pursuant to section 4 of the Commodity Levies Act 1990, Her Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following order.

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**Note**

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

**This order is administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries.**

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## Order

### 1 Title

This order is the Commodity Levies (Maize) Order 2006.

### 2 Commencement

This order comes into force on 1 September 2006.

Commodity Levies (Maize) Order 2006: confirmed, on 13 December 2006, by section 8(e) of the Subordinate Legislation (Confirmation and Validation) Act 2006 (2006 No 80).

### 3 Interpretation

In this order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

**collection agent** means a person whose business is or includes selling maize seed to growers for sowing

**FAR** means Foundation for Arable Research Incorporated

**grower** means a person whose business is or includes growing maize

**levy** means the levy imposed by clause 4

**levy year** means,—

- (a) for the first levy year, the period—
  - (i) starting on the date on which this order comes into force; and
  - (ii) ending on 30 June 2007; and
- (b) for each later levy year, the period starting on 1 July and ending on 30 June

**maize** means maize that is grown for grain, seed, or forage

**mediator** means—

- (a) a person appointed under clause 22(2); and
- (b) for a particular dispute, a mediator appointed to resolve the dispute.

### *Levy imposed*

### 4 Levy imposed

- (1) A levy is imposed on maize.
- (2) The levy is payable to FAR.

**5 Growers primarily responsible for paying levy**

- (1) Growers are primarily responsible for paying the levy.
- (2) No grower is exempt from paying the levy.

**6 Collection agent responsible for paying levy**

- (1) A collection agent who sells maize seed to a grower for sowing must pay the levy on the quantity of maize seed sold and any goods and services tax payable on the levy.
- (2) A collection agent may recover the levy and any goods and services tax payable on it from the grower by invoicing the grower for the levy at the same time the collection agent invoices the grower for the maize seed.

**7 Collection fee**

A collection agent who pays the levy may charge a collection fee of not more than 5% of the amount of levy collected (exclusive of goods and services tax) plus the goods and services tax payable on the fee by deducting the amount before paying the levy to FAR.

*Determination of levy***8 Basis for calculating levy**

The levy payable in a levy year is to be calculated on the basis of the number of seeds that a grower purchases from a collection agent in a levy year.

**9 Maximum rate of levy**

The maximum rate of the levy is \$1.50 per 10 000 seeds purchased by a grower to be adjusted on a pro rata basis based on the quantity of seeds purchased.

**10 FAR must fix levy rate**

- (1) For the levy year ending on 30 June 2007, FAR must fix the levy rate in accordance with its decision-making rules.
- (2) For each later levy year, FAR must fix the actual levy rate before the beginning of the levy year in accordance with its decision-making rules.

**11 Previous rate to apply**

If FAR has not set the actual levy rate before the beginning of a levy year, the levy payable for that year is the levy rate most recently fixed by FAR under clause 10.

**12 Information to be supplied to FAR**

Every grower of maize and collection agent must supply to FAR any information that FAR requests in writing for the purpose of enabling it to calculate the levy.

**13 Notification of levy rate**

As soon as practicable after fixing a levy rate for a levy year, FAR must publish the rate—

- (a) in its newsletter to growers and collection agents; and
- (b) by notice in the *Gazette*; and
- (c) in 1 or more rural publications with a wide circulation in maize growing areas.

*When levy payable*

**14 When levy payable**

- (1) Levies must be paid monthly.
- (2) The due date for payment for an amount of levy on any quantity of maize is the day that payment is made by the grower or the day that payment of the invoice for the maize seed is due (whichever is earlier).
- (3) The latest date for payment of the levy is the 21st day of the month following the due date for payment.

*Expenditure of levy money*

**15 Levies to be spent by FAR**

FAR must spend or (pending expenditure) invest all levies paid to it.

**16 Purposes for which levies may be spent**

- (1) FAR may spend levies for any or all of the following purposes:
  - (a) maize research and development;
  - (b) education and training relating to maize:

- (c) day-to-day administration of FAR's activities.
- (2) FAR must not spend any levies on commercial or trading activities.

#### **17 Consultation on spending levy money**

- (1) FAR must consult growers who pay the levy on how it proposes to spend the levy money.
- (2) FAR may use any of the following methods to consult growers:
  - (a) discussions with local arable research groups and grower research committees:
  - (b) annual meetings, seminars, and field days.

#### *Record-keeping requirements and confidentiality of information*

#### **18 Records**

- (1) Every grower must, in every levy year, keep records of the following matters and retain those records for at least 2 years after the end of that levy year:
  - (a) each quantity of maize seed bought by the grower; and
  - (b) the name and address of the seller of each quantity of maize seed.
- (2) Every collection agent who forwards levies to FAR must, in every levy year, keep records of the following matters and retain those records for at least 2 years after the end of that levy year:
  - (a) each quantity of maize seed purchased by a grower from the collection agent; and
  - (b) the name and address of the grower.
- (3) FAR must, in every levy year, keep records of the following matters and retain those records for at least 2 years after the end of that levy year:
  - (a) the amount of every levy paid to it; and
  - (b) the date on which the levy was received; and
  - (c) the person who paid the levy; and
  - (d) how (if at all) amounts of levy were invested; and
  - (e) how and when amounts of levy were spent.

**19 Confidentiality of information**

- (1) No officer or employee of FAR may disclose (except to some other officer or employee of FAR) any commercially sensitive information obtained—
  - (a) under this order; or
  - (b) in relation to this order, under the Commodity Levies Act 1990.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not affect or prevent—
  - (a) the production of records or accounts under section 17(1) of the Commodity Levies Act 1990; or
  - (b) the giving of evidence in any legal proceedings taken—
    - (i) under or in relation to this order; or
    - (ii) in relation to this order, under or in relation to the Commodity Levies Act 1990.
- (3) Subclause (1) does not prevent FAR from disclosing any information (not being information relating to an identifiable individual) or from using any information for the purpose of determining the voting entitlements, and counting the votes, of members of FAR.
- (4) Subclause (1) does not prevent FAR from—
  - (a) disclosing any information (not being information relating to an identifiable individual) for statistical or research purposes; or
  - (b) disclosing or using information for the purpose of collecting levies; or
  - (c) disclosing or using any information with the consent of every identifiable individual to whom it relates.

*Miscellaneous*

**20 Conscientious objectors**

- (1) Any grower who objects on conscientious or religious grounds to the manner of recovery of levies by FAR may pay the amount concerned to the chief executive of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- (2) The chief executive must pay the amount to FAR.

**21 Remuneration of persons conducting compliance audit**

A person appointed as an auditor under section 15 of the Commodity Levies Act 1990 is to be remunerated by FAR at a rate determined by the Minister of Agriculture after consultation with FAR.

*Mediation of disputes***22 Appointment of mediators**

- (1) This clause applies to any dispute concerning—
  - (a) whether any person is required to pay the levy; or
  - (b) the amount of levy payable.
- (2) Any party to the dispute may ask the President of the Arbitrators and Mediators Institute of New Zealand Incorporated to appoint a person to resolve the dispute by mediation; and, in that case, the President (or a person authorised by the President to do so) may appoint a person to resolve the dispute by mediation.
- (3) The mediator's appointment ends if—
  - (a) the parties to the dispute resolve it by agreement; or
  - (b) the mediator resolves the dispute under clause 29.

**23 Remuneration of mediators**

- (1) A mediator is to be paid remuneration (by way of fees and allowances) agreed by the parties to the dispute.
- (2) If the parties to a dispute cannot agree on a mediator's remuneration, the President of the Arbitrators and Mediators Institute of New Zealand Incorporated (or a person authorised by the President to do so) must—
  - (a) fix an amount or several amounts to be paid to the mediator as remuneration; and
  - (b) specify the amount (if any) that each party is to pay.
- (3) Each party must pay to the mediator the amount fixed by the President (or authorised person) and specified as an amount to be paid by that party.

**24 Time and place of conference**

Every conference organised by a mediator of the parties to a dispute is to be held on a day, and at a time and place, fixed by the mediator and notified in writing to the parties.

**25 Conference to be held in private**

Except as provided in clause 26, only the parties to a dispute and the mediator may attend a conference organised by the mediator.

**26 Representatives**

If satisfied that in all the circumstances it is appropriate to do so, a mediator may allow a representative of any party to a dispute to attend a conference of the parties organised by the mediator.

**27 Right to be heard**

Every party to a dispute, and every representative of a party allowed by the mediator to attend a conference of the parties to the dispute organised by a mediator, may be heard at the conference.

**28 Evidence**

- (1) A mediator may hear and take into account any relevant evidence or information, whether or not it would normally be admissible in a court of law.
- (2) A mediator may, on the mediator's own initiative, seek and receive any evidence, and make any investigations and inquiries, that the mediator thinks desirable to resolve a dispute.
- (3) A mediator may require any person giving evidence at a conference of the parties to a dispute to verify the evidence by statutory declaration.

**29 Mediator may resolve dispute in certain cases**

- (1) A mediator may resolve a dispute for the parties if—
  - (a) the mediator has organised and presided at a conference of the parties, but the dispute has not been resolved; or

- (b) the mediator believes that the parties are unlikely to resolve the dispute, whether or not they confer directly.
- (2) If subclause (1) applies, the mediator must give each of the parties written notice of the mediator's decision and the reasons for that decision.

### **30 Appeal to District Court**

- (1) Any party to a dispute who is dissatisfied with the decision made by a mediator under clause 29 may appeal to a District Court against the decision.
- (2) The appeal must be brought by the filing of a notice of appeal within 28 days of the making of the decision concerned, or within any longer time a District Court Judge allows.
- (3) The Registrar of the court must—
  - (a) fix the time and place for the hearing of the appeal, and notify the appellant and the other parties to the dispute; and
  - (b) serve a copy of the notice of appeal on every other party to the dispute.
- (4) Every party may appear and be heard at the hearing of the appeal.
- (5) On hearing the appeal, the District Court may confirm, vary, or reverse the decision appealed against.
- (6) The filing of a notice of appeal does not operate as a stay of any process for the enforcement of the decision appealed against.

Diane Morcom,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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### **Explanatory note**

*This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate its general effect.*

This order, which comes into force on 1 September 2006, imposes a levy on maize. The levy is payable to the Foundation for Arable Research Incorporated.

Unless earlier revoked, the order expires 6 years after it is made by virtue of section 13 of the Commodity Levies Act 1990.

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Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 3 August 2006.

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**Notes****1 *General***

This is a reprint of the Commodity Levies (Maize) Order 2006. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the order as at 31 July 2012, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that have yet to come into force or that contain relevant transitional or savings provisions are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

**2 *Status of reprints***

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

**3 *How reprints are prepared***

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions,

*see* <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

#### **4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989**

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
  - indentation
  - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)
- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)

- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
  - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
  - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

**5** *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint  
(most recent first)*

Commodity Levies (Maize) Order 2012 (SR 2012/163): clause 34(1)

Subordinate Legislation (Confirmation and Validation) Act 2006 (2006 No 80):  
section 8(e)

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