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**STOCK AMENDMENT ACT (No. 2) 1980**


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**TABLE OF PROVISIONS**

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|--|---|
| 1. Short title.  | 20A—Restrictions on feeding refuse to swine, taking refuse on to land where swine are kept, and supplying refuse in certain cases.                  |
| 2. Commencement.   | 20B—A p p l i c a t i o n s for licences.   |
| 3. Principal Act.  | 20C—Issue of premises (swine feeding) licences.   |
| 4. Amendment of section 13 of Principal Act (Compensation to owner of destroyed stock).  | 20D—Issue of premises (general) licences.   |
| 5. Insertion in Principal Act of new section 14.<br>14—Appeals in respect of assessments under section 13.   | 20E—Term of licence.  |
| 6. Amendment of section 19 of Principal Act (Control of infected areas).   | 20F—Renewal of licences.  |
| 7. Insertion in Principal Act of new sections 19A and 19B.<br>19A—C o m p e n s a t i o n to owner of destroyed animal, carcase, &c., and to owner of demolished building.<br>19B—Appeals in respect of assessments under section 19A (3). | 20G—False or misleading statements in applications.   |
| 8. Repeal of Part VIA of Principal Act (Special provisions relating to the compulsory destruction of certain stock).   | 20H—Surrender of licences.  |
| 9. Insertion in Principal Act of new Part VIA.<br>PART VIA—CONTROL OF FEEDING OF REFUSE TO SWINE<br>20—Interpretation.   | 20I—Refund of fees.   |
|  | 20J—Revocation, &c., of licences.   |
|  | 20K—Appeals in respect of licences.   |
|  | 20L—Powers of inspectors.   |
|  | 20M—Liability of principals, e m p l o y e e s, and agents.   |
|  | 20N—Regulations.  |
|  | 10. Amendment of section 62 of Principal Act (Regulations).   |
|  | 11. Power of Governor to make regulations for the purposes of sections 14, 19A, and 19B of the Principal Act before commencement of those sections. |
|  | 12. Transitional provision.   |





**STOCK AMENDMENT ACT (No. 2) 1980**

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**No. 93 of 1980**  
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**AN ACT to amend the Stock Act 1932 for the purposes of providing for the payment of compensation both on the destruction of animals, carcases, and other things, and on the demolition of buildings, as the result of infection with exotic diseases, repealing the special provisions of that Act relating to the grant of loss of production allowances payable on the compulsory destruction of certain stock, and controlling the feeding of refuse to swine, and for related and other matters.**

[Royal Assent 28 January 1981]

**BE** it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

**1**—This Act may be cited as the *Stock Amendment Act (No. 2)* Short title. 1980.

**2**—(1) This section and sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, and 12 shall Commence- commence on the date of assent to this Act. ment.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), the several provisions of this Act shall commence on such date or dates as may be fixed by proclamation.

Principal Act. **3**—In this Act, the *Stock Act 1932\** is referred to as the Principal Act.

Amendment of section 13 of Principal Act (Compensation to owner of destroyed stock).

**4**—Section 13 of the Principal Act is amended as follows:—  
 (a) by omitting from subsection (3) “whose valuation, subject to subsection (4) of this section, is final”;  
 (b) by omitting subsection (4).

Insertion in Principal Act of new section 14.

**5**—After section 13 of the Principal Act, the following section is inserted:—

Appeals in respect of assessments under section 13.

14—(1) The owner of any animal, fittings, animal products, or fodder that is, or that are, the subject of an assessment by the Chief Inspector under section 13 (3) may appeal against the assessment to a magistrate.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be instituted, heard, and determined as prescribed.

(3) Where an appeal is brought under this section against an assessment by the Chief Inspector, the magistrate, unless he dismisses the appeal, may make an order—

- (a) confirming the Chief Inspector’s assessment; or
- (b) increasing or decreasing the amount of that assessment.

(4) The decision of a magistrate on the hearing of an appeal under this section is final.

Amendment of section 19 of Principal Act (Control of infected areas).

**6**—Section 19 (1) of the Principal Act is amended as follows:—

(a) by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (d):—

(da) Regulating the destruction, disinfection, or other treatment of animals that are within an infected area or that have been removed from an infected area;

\* 23 Geo. V No. 54. For this Act, as amended to 1959, see the Reprint of Statutes (1826-1959), Vol. 5, p. 837. Subsequently amended by No. 80 of 1960, No. 6 of 1961, Nos. 20 and 68 of 1962, No. 67 of 1963, No. 16 of 1964, No. 55 of 1965, No. 11 of 1967, No. 95 of 1971, Nos. 36 and 75 of 1973, No. 94 of 1974, No. 85 of 1975, No. 5 of 1977, and No. 23 of 1980.

(b) by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (f):—

(fa) Regulating the demolition, disinfection, or other treatment of buildings, other than buildings used for residential purposes, that are within an infected area and regulating the disposal of the materials of which a building demolished pursuant to an order under this paragraph was constructed;

7—After section 19 of the Principal Act, the following sections are inserted in Part VI:—

Insertion in Principal Act of new section 19A.

19A—(1) Where, pursuant to an order under section 19 (1)—

Compensation to owner of destroyed animal, carcase, &c., and to owner of demolished building.

(a) any animal, carcase, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing having a market value is destroyed;

or

(b) a building is demolished,

the owner of the animal, carcase, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing or, as the case may be, the owner of the building, shall be paid compensation in accordance with this section.

(2) The compensation payable under this section is—

(a) in the case of an animal that, at the time of the making of the order for its destruction, was diseased, the full market value of the animal immediately before it became diseased;

(b) in the case of any other animal, the full market value of the animal immediately before it was destroyed;

(c) in the case of any carcase, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, the full market value of that thing immediately before it was destroyed; or

(d) in the case of a building, the full market value of the building immediately before it was demolished.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the market value of—

(a) any animal, carcase, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing that is destroyed pursuant to an order under section 19 (1); or

(b) a building that is demolished pursuant to such an order,  
shall be assessed by the Chief Inspector.

(4) Subject to subsections (5), (6), and (7), compensation under this section shall be paid by the Treasurer on application as prescribed by the owner of the animal, carcass, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing or by the owner of the building in respect of which compensation is so payable on the certificate of the Chief Inspector that the destruction of that thing, or, as the case may be, the demolition of that building, was for the purpose of preventing the spread of an exotic disease.

(5) Compensation paid under this section—

(a) shall be of an amount equal to the market value, assessed under this section, of the animal, carcass, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing or of the building in respect of which the claim is made, less the value of any part, if any, of the thing or building recovered or recoverable; or

(b) shall be an amount derived by subtracting the amount of insurance, if any, payable in respect of the destruction or demolition to the owner entitled under this section from the compensation otherwise payable under paragraph (a),

whichever is the lesser amount.

(6) Where compensation is payable under paragraph (b) of subsection (5) to the owner of a building which has been demolished, the amount payable under that paragraph shall be paid to the owner—

(a) within 21 days of the date on which he makes application as prescribed for payment of that compensation; or

(b) within 21 days of the date on which that amount is ascertained by the Chief Inspector,

whichever is the later.

(7) A payment to an owner under subsection (6) does not prejudice his right of appeal under section 19B against the assessment of the market value of his building by the Chief Inspector.

19B—(1) The owner of—

(a) an animal, carcass, fodder, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing; or

(b) a building,

that is the subject of an assessment by the Chief Inspector under section 19A (3) may appeal against the assessment to a magistrate.

Appeals in respect of assessments under section 19A (3).

(2) An appeal under this section shall be instituted, heard, and determined as prescribed.

(3) On the hearing of an appeal under this section against an assessment by the Chief Inspector, the magistrate, unless he dismisses the appeal, may make an order—

(a) confirming the Chief Inspector's assessment; or

(b) increasing or decreasing the amount of that assessment.

(4) The decision of a magistrate on the hearing of an appeal under this section is final.

8—Part VIA of the Principal Act is repealed.

Repeal of Part VIA of Principal Act (Special provisions relating to the compulsory destruction of certain stock).

9—After section 19B of the Principal Act, the following Part is inserted:—

Insertion in Principal Act of new Part VIA.

## PART VIA

### CONTROL OF FEEDING OF REFUSE TO SWINE

20—In this Part, except in so far as the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires— Interpretation.

“ licence ” means a premises (general) licence or premises (swine feeding) licence;

“ premises (general) licence ” means a licence issued and in force under section 20D;

“premises (swine feeding) licence” means a licence issued and in force under section 20C;

“proclaimed date” means the date fixed by proclamation under section 2 (2) of the *Stock Amendment Act (No. 2) 1980* for the commencement of section 9 of that Act;

“refuse” means—

(a) the whole or any part of the contents of the thoracic, abdominal, or pelvic cavity of an animal;

(b) meat trimmings left over after slaughtering or butchery operations;

(c) any material left over after the preparation of food for human consumption or after the consumption of that food;

(d) any food prepared for human consumption and which is no longer intended for that purpose or which has become unfit for that purpose; or

(e) the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of an animal which has died by any means other than by slaughtering operations,

but does not include refuse within the meaning of paragraph (a) that has been sold and purchased, or given and received, as fit for the purpose of human consumption in amounts suitable for that purpose;

“the regulations” means regulations made under this Part.

20A—(1) The occupier of any land on which there are kept any swine and on to which any kind of refuse is taken shall—

(a) if that kind of refuse is to be used for the purpose of feeding it to the swine, ensure that, after the expiration of 2 months from the proclaimed date, the feeding of that kind of refuse to the swine and its taking on to that land for that purpose are authorized by a premises (swine feeding) licence in respect of that land; or

Restrictions  
on feeding  
refuse to  
swine,  
taking refuse  
on to land  
where swine  
are kept,  
and supplying  
refuse in  
certain cases.



(b) if that kind of refuse is not to be used for that purpose but is to be used solely for another purpose, ensure that, after the expiration of 2 months from that date, the taking of that kind of refuse on to that land for that purpose is authorized by a premises (general) licence in respect of that land.

(2) The occupier of any land referred to in subsection (1) who fails to comply with that subsection is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(3) A person shall not, after the expiration of 2 months from the proclaimed date, feed, or cause or permit to be fed, any kind of refuse to any swine kept on any land, unless there is in force a premises (swine feeding) licence in respect of the land authorizing the feeding of that kind of refuse to those swine.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(4) A person shall not, after the expiration of 2 months from the proclaimed date, take on to, or cause or permit to be taken on to, any land on which there are kept any swine any kind of refuse, unless there is in force a premises (swine feeding) licence or a premises (general) licence in respect of that land authorizing the taking of that kind of refuse on to that land.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(5) A person shall not, after the expiration of 2 months from the proclaimed date, supply, or cause or permit to be supplied, any kind of refuse to another person who he knows or has reasonable cause to believe is the occupier of land on which there are kept any swine, unless there is in force a premises (swine feeding) licence or a premises (general) licence in respect of that land authorizing the taking of that kind of refuse on to that land.

Penalty: \$5 000.

20B—(1) The occupier of any land on which there are kept any swine to which it is proposed to feed any kind of refuse may make an application to the Chief Inspector for the issue to him of a premises (swine feeding) licence authorizing

Applications  
for licences.

the feeding of that kind of refuse to those swine and the taking of that kind of refuse on to that land for the purpose of feeding it to those swine.

(2) The occupier of any land on which there are kept any swine to which a kind of refuse is not fed who proposes to take, or to cause or permit to be taken, on to that land that kind of refuse solely for a purpose other than that of feeding it to the swine may make an application to the Chief Inspector for the issue to him of a premises (general) licence authorizing the taking of that kind of refuse on to that land for that purpose.

(3) An application for a licence shall—

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) contain the information prescribed by the regulations; and
- (c) be accompanied by the fee so prescribed.

(4) An applicant for a licence shall, if required by the Chief Inspector, provide him with such further particulars in relation to the application as the Chief Inspector specifies.

20C—(1) Where an application for a premises (swine feeding) licence is made in accordance with section 20B, the Chief Inspector shall issue the licence applied for if—

(a) he is satisfied that, where he considers it necessary, proper facilities and manpower are available on the premises to which the application relates for—

- (i) the effective treatment of all refuse of the kind that will be collected for feeding to swine pursuant to the licence; and
- (ii) the safe storage of that refuse until so treated in a place to which swine have no access; and

(b) he is satisfied that—

- (i) the buildings in which the swine are housed are so constructed, and will be so maintained, that they can be effectively cleaned and disinfected; and

- (ii) proper facilities and manpower are available for the feeding of that refuse to the swine in such a manner and under such conditions that surplus refuse can be collected and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

(2) A premises (swine feeding) licence issued under this section authorizes—

- (a) the feeding of swine kept on the land specified in the licence with the kind of refuse specified in the licence; and
- (b) the taking of that kind of refuse on to that land, whether for the purpose of feeding it to those swine or for any other purpose,

subject to—

- (c) the following conditions: —
  - (i) that no kind of refuse, other than the kind of refuse specified in the licence, shall be fed to those swine;
  - (ii) that no kind of refuse, other than the kind of refuse so specified or the kind of refuse authorized to be taken on to that land by a premises (general) licence, shall be taken on to that land;
  - (iii) that those swine shall not be allowed to have access to any kind of refuse other than the kind of refuse so specified in the premises (swine feeding) licence; and
  - (iv) that those swine shall be sold direct to a meat processor for slaughter; and
- (d) such other conditions as are determined by the Chief Inspector and as are specified in the licence.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (2) (d), the other conditions to which a premises (swine feeding) licence may be subject include—

- (a) conditions that refuse of the kind specified in the licence may be collected for feeding to swine pursuant to the licence only from the premises so specified; and

(b) conditions relating to—

- (i) the proper facilities and manpower required to be available for the effective treatment of that kind of refuse to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector and its safe storage to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector until it is so treated, in a place to which swine have no access;
- (ii) the kinds of containers that may be used for containing that kind of refuse on the land specified in the licence;
- (iii) both the thorough cleaning and the disinfecting of all containers used for containing that kind of refuse on that land;
- (iv) the feeding of that kind of refuse in such a manner and under such conditions that surplus refuse can be collected and disposed of in a sanitary manner; and
- (v) the maintenance of buildings in which the swine are housed in such a manner that those buildings can be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector.

(4) The holder of a premises (swine feeding) licence shall not contravene or fail to comply with a condition to which the licence is subject.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(5) Where an application for a premises (swine feeding) licence is refused by the Chief Inspector, he shall, by notice in writing served on the applicant, inform him of the refusal and of the ground on which the refusal is based.

20D—(1) Where an application for a premises (general) licence is made in accordance with section 20B, the Chief Inspector shall issue the licence applied for if he is satisfied that suitable arrangements exist for keeping and using the

kind of refuse that will be authorized to be taken on to the land pursuant to the licence in a place to which the swine kept on the land have no access.

(2) A premises (general) licence issued under this section authorizes the taking on to the land specified in the licence the kind of refuse specified in the licence—

(a) subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) that the kind of refuse so specified in the licence, or any other kind of refuse, except an authorized kind of refuse, shall not be fed to any of the swine kept on the land specified in the licence;
- (ii) that those swine shall not be allowed to have access to that kind of refuse or any other kind of refuse, except an authorized kind of refuse; and

(b) subject to other conditions, if any, as are determined by the Chief Inspector and as are specified in the licence.

(3) In subsection (2) (a), “authorized kind of refuse” means a kind of refuse authorized by a premises (swine feeding) licence to be fed to swine kept on the same land as that to which a premises (general) licence applies.

(4) The holder of a premises (general) licence shall not contravene or fail to comply with a condition to which the licence is subject.

Penalty: \$5 000.

(5) Where an application for a premises (general) licence is refused by the Chief Inspector, he shall, by notice in writing served on the applicant, inform him of the refusal and of the ground on which the refusal is based.

20E—(1) Subject to this Part, a licence issued under section 20C or 20D is in force from the date on which it is issued until 30th September next following, but may be renewed annually, as provided in section 20F, for a period terminating on 30th September immediately following the date of renewal. <sup>Term of licence.</sup>

(2) A licence lapses if the holder of the licence ceases to be the occupier of the land to which the licence relates.

Renewal of  
licences.

20F—(1) The holder of a licence may, at any time within the period of one month before the licence held by him ceases to be in force, apply to the Chief Inspector for renewal of the licence.

(2) An application for the renewal of a licence shall be in writing and be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations.

(3) On receipt of an application made in accordance with subsections (1) and (2), the Chief Inspector shall, unless the application is withdrawn, grant to the applicant the renewal of the licence applied for if he is satisfied that grounds do not exist on which he should revoke the licence.

(4) Subject to this Part, where an application for renewal of a licence is made before the date on which the licence would, but for this subsection, have ceased to be in force (which date is, in this subsection, referred to as “ the date of expiry ”) and—

(a) the renewal is granted before the date of expiry—  
on the grant of the renewal, the licence shall be in force for a period of 12 months commencing on the date of expiry; or

(b) the renewal is not granted before the date of expiry and the application is not withdrawn before the date of expiry—

(i) the licence shall be deemed to continue to be in force on and from the date of expiry until the renewal is granted, the application is withdrawn, or the renewal is refused, whichever first occurs; and

(ii) on the grant of the renewal, the licence shall be in force for the remaining portion of the period of 12 months commencing on the date of expiry, and the renewal shall be expressed to have taken effect on and from that date.

(5) Where an application for the renewal of a licence is refused by the Chief Inspector, he shall, by notice in writing served on the applicant, inform him of the refusal and of the ground on which the refusal is based.

20G—A person who makes an application under section 20B or 20F which to his knowledge is false or misleading in a material respect is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$1 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to both.

False or misleading statements in applications.

20H—The holder of a licence may surrender the licence by delivering it to the Chief Inspector with a notification in writing that the licence is surrendered.

Surrender of licences.

20I—Where—

Refund of fees.

(a) an application for a licence or for the renewal of a licence is refused or withdrawn; or

(b) a licence is revoked, suspended, or surrendered,

the Chief Inspector may refund to the applicant or the holder of the licence, or to any other person who appears to the Chief Inspector to be entitled to it, the whole or any part of the fee which has been paid by the applicant or holder of the licence.

20J—(1) Subject to subsection (4), where the holder of a licence is convicted of an offence under this Part or the regulations, the Chief Inspector may—

Revocation, &c., of licences.

(a) revoke the licence or suspend it for such period; or

(b) vary it in such manner,

as he considers proper in the circumstances.

(2) On the application of the holder of a licence, the Chief Inspector may revoke the licence or suspend it for such period, or vary it in such manner, as may be agreed on with the holder of the licence.

(3) Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied that a condition to which a licence is subject has been contravened or has not been complied with, he may, subject to subsection (4)—

(a) revoke the licence; or

(b) suspend it for such period, or vary it in such manner, as he considers proper in the circumstances.

(4) The Chief Inspector shall not exercise his powers under subsection (1) or (3) in relation to a licence unless he has first afforded the holder of the licence an opportunity to appear before the Chief Inspector and make submissions and give evidence to the Chief Inspector in relation to the matter.

(5) References in this section to the variation of a licence shall be read as including references to any alteration of the terms of the licence or the conditions to which it is subject; and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing words, any such variation may be expressed to have effect only for a limited period or until the happening of a specified event, and, if so expressed, has effect accordingly.

(6) Where a licence has been revoked, suspended, or varied under this section, the holder of the licence shall surrender the licence to the Chief Inspector, and the Chief Inspector shall endorse on it a note of the fact of the revocation, suspension, or variation.

(7) Where a licence has been surrendered under subsection (6), the Chief Inspector shall return the licence endorsed in accordance with that subsection to the holder of the licence, unless the licence has been revoked or has otherwise ceased to have effect or is for the time being suspended.

(8) A licence that has been varied under this section has effect, for so long as the variation is in force, as so varied and a licence that has been suspended is of no effect during the period of its suspension, except for the purposes of the provisions of this Part relating to the renewal of licences.

Appeals in  
respect of  
licences.

20K—(1) A person who is aggrieved by—

- (a) the refusal of the Chief Inspector to issue a licence to him or to renew a licence held by him; or
- (b) the revocation, suspension, or variation of a licence held by him,

may appeal to a magistrate.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be instituted, heard, and determined as prescribed in the regulations.



(3) On the hearing of appeal under this section against a decision of the Chief Inspector, the magistrate, unless he dismisses the appeal, may quash the decision and direct the Chief Inspector to take such action as he considers he should have taken in the matter to which the appeal relates.

(4) The Chief Inspector shall give effect to any directions given to him under subsection (3).

(5) The decision of a magistrate on the hearing of an appeal does not prejudice or affect the operation of the decision of the Chief Inspector in respect of which the appeal is brought during the period between the giving of that decision and the termination of the appeal.

(6) The decision of a magistrate on the hearing of an appeal under this section is final.

20L—(1) An inspector may—

Powers of  
inspectors.

- (a) enter, search, examine, and take photographs of, any place that is being used, or that he has reasonable grounds to suspect is being used, for the keeping of swine;
- (b) examine in a place referred to in paragraph (a), and take photographs of—
  - (i) any refuse that is being used, or that is reasonably suspected by him of being, or intended to be, used, for the feeding of swine;
  - (ii) any facilities that are being used, or that are reasonably suspected by him of being, or intended to be, used, for the treatment of that refuse; and
  - (iii) any containers that are being used, or that are reasonably suspected by him of being, or intended to be, used, for containing that refuse;
- (c) enter and search any vehicle that is being used, or that he has reasonable grounds to suspect is being used, for the carriage of refuse for the feeding of swine and examine any refuse and container found by him in the vehicle;

- (d) take possession of any refuse examined by him pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c);
- (e) examine, with respect to matters under this Part—
  - (i) the occupier of any place so entered or any person employed or engaged at such a place; or
  - (ii) the occupant of any vehicle so entered;
- (f) make such examination and inquiries as he thinks necessary to ascertain whether the requirements of this Part are being or have been complied with; and
- (g) request the holder of a licence to produce the licence for inspection by the inspector.

(2) For the purpose of conducting a search in a vehicle pursuant to subsection (1) (c), an inspector may request that the vehicle be stopped.

(3) A person who—

- (a) refuses or intentionally delays the admission to a place or vehicle of an inspector in the exercise by him of his powers under this Part;
- (b) fails to comply with a request of an inspector, or to answer questions asked by an inspector, made under any such power when it is within his power to comply with the request; or
- (c) intentionally conceals a person from an inspector or prevents a person from appearing before or being examined by an inspector for the purposes of this Part or attempts so to conceal or prevent a person,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

Liability of  
principals,  
employers,  
employees, and  
agents.

20M—(1) Where an offence is committed against this Part or the regulations by an agent or employee of another person, that other person shall, without prejudice to the liability of that agent or employee, be guilty of that offence in the same manner as if he had personally committed that offence.

(2) Except as provided in this section, in a prosecution for an offence against this Part or the regulations, it is not a defence that the defendant was, at the time of the commission of the offence, only an agent or employee of another person.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence against this Part or the regulations, the defendant has a good defence to the prosecution if he establishes that, at the time of the commission of the act or default constituting the offence—

(a) he was an employee of the occupier of the land in relation to which the offence was committed or, as the case may be, the owner or person in charge of the vehicle in relation to which the offence was committed; and

(b) he was under the personal supervision of that occupier, owner, or person in charge or of a manager or other person representing that occupier, owner, or person in charge.

(4) Except with the leave of the court, the defence referred to in subsection (3) may be relied on only if the defendant has, within 7 days after the service of the summons for the offence, delivered to the prosecutor a notice in writing—

(a) to the effect that he intends to rely on that defence; and

(b) containing the name and address of the person referred to in paragraph (a) of that subsection by whom he was employed at the time of the commission of the act or default constituting the offence.

(5) The court shall not refuse leave under subsection (4) if it appears to it that the defendant was not informed of the provisions of that subsection before or at the time of the service on him of the summons for the offence.

(6) In any prosecution for an offence against this Part or the regulations, the defendant shall have a good defence to the prosecution if he establishes that—

- (a) he committed the act or default constituting the offence in the course of acting as an agent or employee of another person and without knowledge of one or more of the facts constituting the offence; and
- (b) that other person is—
  - (i) a resident of, or has a place of business in, the State;
  - (ii) a corporation having a registered office or place of business in the State; or
  - (iii) a firm having a place of business in the State.

## Regulations.

20N—(1) Without prejudice to any other power to make regulations under this Act, the Governor may make regulations for or with respect to—

- (a) the fees payable in respect of the issue of licences and the renewal of licences;
  - (b) the cases in which, and the conditions upon which, duplicates of licences may be issued and the fees payable in respect of the issue of those duplicates;
  - (c) the returns to be made by the holders of licences and the verification of those licences; and
  - (d) such other matters as may be necessary or convenient for carrying out or giving effect to this Part.
- (2) Regulations under this section—
- (a) may provide that it is an offence, punishable on summary conviction, for a person to contravene, or fail to comply with, any of the regulations and may provide in respect of any such offence for the imposition of a penalty not exceeding \$500; and
  - (b) may require that, in such cases as may be prescribed, documents lodged with or forwarded to the Chief Inspector shall be verified by statutory declaration.

**10**—Section 62 (2) (l) (v) of the Principal Act is amended by inserting “, other than swine,” after “ animals ”.

Amendment of section 62 of Principal Act (Regulations).

**11**—(1) The Governor may make regulations under the Principal Act for the purposes of a prescribed provision before the commencement of that provision but those regulations shall not take effect until—

Power of Governor to make regulations for the purposes of sections 14, 19A, and 19B of the Principal Act before commencement of those sections.

(a) the commencement of that provision; or

(b) the date provided for those regulations to take effect,

whichever is the later.

(2) In subsection (1), “ prescribed provision ” means section 14, 19A or 19B of the Principal Act, as inserted by this Act.

**12**—Where, immediately before the commencement of sections 4 and 5, the Minister has not completed the review of an assessment of compensation by the Chief Inspector of Stock the application for the review of which has been made to the Minister under section 13 (4) of the Principal Act, the Minister shall continue and complete that review as if sections 4 and 5 had not been enacted.

Transitional provision.

