

Query ID: test1094

Query Text: when did the anti smacking law come in nz

**Retrieved Documents:**

- |   |            |   |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | doc38339   | Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. The law was introduced to the New Zealand Parliament as a private members bill by Green Party Member of Parliament Sue Bradford in 2005, after being      |
| 0 | doc38371   | Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. On March 24, 2017, it was Reported that New Zealand First and Winston Peters will take to the election a policy of repeal the anti-smacking law pass      |
| 0 | doc806030  | Gun laws in New Zealand. The two major anti-gun groups in recent years have been the Coalition for Gun Control, and Gunsafe NZ. Neither is still active, but were led by activist Philip Alpers and Mike      |
| 0 | doc806025  | Gun laws in New Zealand. The New Zealand Police administer and enforce the Arms Act 1983.[7] They are issued Bushmaster XM-15 semi-automatic rifles, Glock 17 gen 4 pistols, and Tasers, which are norma      |
| 0 | doc1513188 | Gangs in New Zealand. A law banning gang patches from government and public buildings was introduced in 2012 by National MP Todd McClay.[73] Police welcomed the law,[74]                                     |
| 0 | doc806016  | Gun laws in New Zealand. An internal police report in 1982 criticised the proposals, saying there was no evidence that registration of guns helped to solve crimes, and that registration would use time      |
| 0 | doc806031  | Gun laws in New Zealand. The main parties, Labour and National, generally treat gun control as a bi-partisan issue. Both support the passage of the Arms Amendment (No. 3) Bill[citation needed].             |
| 0 | doc806004  | Gun laws in New Zealand. C Endorsement a Restricted weapons   |
| 0 | doc806028  | Gun laws in New Zealand. The Sporting Shooters Association of New Zealand is a part-time lobby group that is usually only active at elections and when there are government calls for gun control laws.       |
| 0 | doc1862081 | New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. Criminal Justice The Act requires that everyone who is charged with an offence:  |
| 0 | doc1862078 | New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. Everyone who is arrested or who is detained has the right to:  |
| 0 | doc806020  | Gun laws in New Zealand. The law also created the new category of "military-style semi-automatic", which like the Federal Assault Weapons Ban two years later in the United States, mainly covered the a      |
| 0 | doc805996  | Gun laws in New Zealand. In March 2009 the New Zealand police bid to reclassify certain types of civilian semi-automatic firearms was overturned by the New Zealand High Court as a result of a legal ch      |
| 0 | doc805997  | Gun laws in New Zealand. Gun laws in New Zealand are notably more liberal than other countries in the Pacific and focus mainly on vetting firearm owners, rather than registering firearms or banning ce      |
| 0 | doc1897168 | Alcohol in New Zealand. Laws for Mori<br><br>The first laws prohibiting Mori people from consuming alcohol in New Zealand were established between 1847 and 1878. Laws were passed due to the common belief t |
| 0 | doc2669994 | Speed limits in New Zealand. Although there is no minimum posted speed limit, it is illegal to drive at an "unreasonably slow speed" which means slow drivers are required by law to pull over to the si      |
| 0 | doc806022  | Gun laws in New Zealand. The government decided to order another report, this time led by former judge Thomas Thorp. The report was released in 1997 and called for many new restrictions on legal gun o      |
| 0 | doc2317548 | Treason. New Zealand has treason laws that are stipulated under the Crimes Act 1961. Section 73 of the Crimes Act reads as follows:   |
| 0 | doc1862079 | New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. Everyone who is arrested for an offence has the right to be charged promptly or to be released. Everyone who is arrested or detained for any offence or suspected o      |

0	doc806017	Gun laws in New Zealand. The 1983 Arms Act abandoned registration for most long guns, as Parliament felt it was prohibitively expensive and not particularly useful. The philosophy of the new system wa
0	doc806013	Gun laws in New Zealand. Firearms first arrived in New Zealand with European traders and were traded in large numbers to the native Maori. This lead partly to the Musket Wars of the early 19th century
0	doc806023	Gun laws in New Zealand. The National government in 1999, its last year in office, introduced an Arms Amendment (No. 2) Bill to implement the recommendations, and the bill was supported by the new Lab
0	doc1790286	Citizen's arrest. Specifically, the Crimes Act 1961 states that everyone (not just New Zealand citizens) is justified in arresting without warrant:[42]
0	doc806026	Gun laws in New Zealand. The New Zealand Police Association, the police union / service association, has repeatedly lobbied for greater access to firearms for police officers.[9][10][11] As well as st
0	doc1862098	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. The resistance to an entrenched bill of rights in New Zealand is because the country is governed by parliamentary sovereignty. Giving the courts the power to strik
0	doc806018	Gun laws in New Zealand. Special restrictions applied to restricted weapons and pistols, which needed to be registered. Self-defence was no longer a valid reason to have a pistol (although the Crimes
0	doc806033	Gun laws in New Zealand. The Green Party supports an increase in legislative restrictions on public access to firearms.[16] The Greens policies include the full ban of private ownership of all semi au
0	doc673527	Public intoxication. In New Zealand, drinking in public is not a crime and instead, local governments must specify that alcohol is banned in an area before it is considered a crime to drink in that lo
0	doc2173071	New ZealandUnited Kingdom relations. A number of these acts were repealed through the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1989.[10]
0	doc806008	Gun laws in New Zealand. E Endorsement a Military-style semi-automatics
0	doc806011	Gun laws in New Zealand. This class allows a person working for a dealer to demonstrate a pistol, military-style semi-automatic or a collectable weapon without having to have that class of licence. Th
0	doc1862085	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. A large number of cases have been heard under the Act since it was passed in 1990, mostly pertaining to rights around arrest and detention.
0	doc1152406	Road rage. In New Zealand, Road Rage in itself is not an offence,[13] but Drivers are usually charged with other offences committed during an act of road rage (usually assault or unlawful possession o
0	doc76451	Politics of New Zealand. New Zealand law has three principal sources: English common law, certain statutes of the United Kingdom Parliament enacted before 1947 (notably the Bill of Rights 1689), and s
0	doc1513186	Gangs in New Zealand. Some politicians have called for gang patches to be made illegal.[68][69][70]
0	doc38340	Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. A citizens-initiated referendum on the issues surrounding the law was held between 30 July and 21 August 2009, asking "Should a smack as part of goo
0	doc806027	Gun laws in New Zealand. The Council of Licensed Firearms Owners (COLFO) was set up in 1996.
0	doc806003	Gun laws in New Zealand. B Endorsement a Target (competition) pistols
0	doc806005	Gun laws in New Zealand. Pistols can also be held on the C endorsement instead of the B. Common special reasons include:
0	doc516910	Cannabis in New Zealand. The use of cannabis in New Zealand is governed by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975, which makes unauthorised possession of any amount of cannabis illegal. There are political effo
0	doc806029	Gun laws in New Zealand. The National Shooters Association is a nationwide civilian gun owners association that took the forefront in a 2009 legal challenge against unauthorised police interference wi
0	doc806021	Gun laws in New Zealand. After two shootings by police in 1995, the government ordered an inquiry into police procedures for storing and using firearms. Before the review started, massacres overseas a
0	doc1049514	History of rugby union in New Zealand. Two games had to be cancelled.[8] The game at Hamilton in the first week of the tour saw 200 protestors rip down a chain fence, sprinkle tacks all over the pitch

0	doc805998	Gun laws in New Zealand. Firearms in New Zealand fall into one of four categories:
0	doc2661844	Wasting police time. In New Zealand, one can be charged under Section 24 of the Summary Offences Act 1981[4] for committing either of the following acts:
0	doc40110	Legal issues in airsoft. Legislation, New Zealand, Arms Act 1983, retrieved 15 July 2014A
0	doc518316	Freedom of speech by country. The right to freedom of speech is not explicitly protected by common law in New Zealand, but is encompassed in a wide range of doctrines aimed at protecting free speech.[
0	doc2300292	Sedition. Following a recommendation from the New Zealand Law Commission,[33] the New Zealand government announced on 7 May 2007 that the sedition law would be repealed.[34] The Crimes (Repeal of Sedi
0	doc806014	Gun laws in New Zealand. Strikes in 1912 and 1913, a Communist revolution in Russia, and large numbers of ex-military guns coming into the country after World War I were used as justification for a ne
0	doc806024	Gun laws in New Zealand. In August 2009, the Police decided that any firearm, including single shot bolt action rifles, with a free-standing pistol grip that could allow the firearm to be shot inaccur
0	doc2145434	Law of New Zealand. Another problem with the idea that the Treaty established the rule of British law is that in 1840 Mori still controlled New Zealand. Although the British had sent a governor, they
0	doc806007	Gun laws in New Zealand. For those that make an income from firearms. To sell restricted weapons the dealer also needs to have the appropriate endorsements.
0	doc1897169	Alcohol in New Zealand. For over a century, from the 1847 laws to 1948, Maori were restricted to buying alcohol from off-licensed vendors. In 1948 Parliament repealed most discriminatory measures, in
0	doc805999	Gun laws in New Zealand. Registration is not required under the law but the police carry out a regime similar to registration for all but "A Category" firearms. Firearms in any other category require
0	doc38364	Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. The first petition was supported by Family First New Zealand, the ACT Party[28] and The Kiwi Party.[26]
0	doc466193	School corporal punishment. Corporal punishment in New Zealand schools was abolished in 1987, but wasn't abolished legislatively until 23 July 1990, when Section 139A of the Education Act 1989 was ins
0	doc253	Tobacco advertising. Tobacco advertising in New Zealand was outlawed with the passage of the Smokefree Amendment Act 1990.
0	doc667029	Legal tender. New Zealand has a complex history of legal tender. English law applied, as applicable to local circumstances, from either 6 January 1840, when the Governor of New South Wales by proclama
0	doc30318	Flag of New Zealand. In March 1994 the Prime Minister of New Zealand Jim Bolger made statements supporting a move towards a New Zealand republic.[17] In response Christian Democrat MP Graeme Lee intro
0	doc1897167	Alcohol in New Zealand. The liquor laws of New Zealand begin with the Colonisation of New Zealand and the implementation of English Common Law to New Zealand between 1840 and 1842, when New Zealand wa
0	doc1664411	New Zealanders. Agitation regarding Treaty of Waitangi violations intensified in the 1970s. The Waitangi Tribunal was set up in 1975 to consider alleged breaches, and in 1984 was empowered to look bac
0	doc1324332	Capital punishment in New Zealand. Capital punishment in New Zealand first appeared in a codified form when it became a British territory in 1840, and was first employed in 1842.[1] It was last used i
0	doc38354	Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. The law change has been described by supporters as aimed at making 'Aotearoa New Zealand [...] a place where children are secure, confident, understan
0	doc38351	Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. Bradford considers that smacking was illegal even before the Act was passed.[10] When an illegal activity is reported to the Police or to Child Yout
0	doc1862075	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. The Act also (Section 18(4)) ensures that non-New Zealand citizens

		lawfully in New Zealand shall not be required to leave except under a decision taken on grounds
0	doc805994	Gun laws in New Zealand. Gun licenses are issued at the discretion of the police in New Zealand provided the police consider the person to be of good standing and without criminal, psychiatric or drug
0	doc1772171	Military history of New Zealand during World War II. The military history of New Zealand during World War II began when New Zealand entered the Second World War by declaring war on Nazi Germany with G
0	doc38355	Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007. The first conviction under the new law occurred on 22 November 2007.[15] In the first five years of the law (June 2007 a June 2012) there were eig
0	doc1862095	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. Several other remedies were suggested to be available in R v Taylor (1996) 14 CRNZ 426. These included a reduction in the penalty, police disciplinary proceedings,
0	doc1324350	Capital punishment in New Zealand. Occasional calls to reinstate capital punishment still occur, but no major political party has made capital punishment an element of any of their election manifestos
0	doc2345864	Health care in New Zealand. Abortion is legal in New Zealand, if certain criteria are met. In general, either the health of the pregnant woman or the foetus must be in jeopardy. Additionally, two doct
0	doc1049511	History of rugby union in New Zealand. The 1981 Springbok Tour, or The Tour, went down as one of the most controversial rugby tours ever. From July to September, the Springboks toured New Zealand. Rug
0	doc2295140	Auckland Harbour Bridge. The protest created a wide spectrum of responses in the media and in public perception, from being labelled a dangerous stunt representative of an increasingly lawless, anarch
0	doc1862097	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. It is an on-going conversation amongst legal academics in New Zealand as to whether there should be an entrenched constitutional bill of rights that gives the cour
0	doc159166	Drunk driving law by country. New Zealand operates a program called Compulsory Breath Testing, which allows police to stop motorists at any time. CBT is usually carried out at roadside checkpoints but
0	doc806010	Gun laws in New Zealand. F Endorsement a Dealers staff licence
0	doc323122	Overview of gun laws by nation. New Zealand's gun laws comprise the Arms Act of 1983,[147] Arms Amendment Act 1992,[148] and Arms Regulations 1992,[149] and focus mainly on vetting firearm owners. A f
0	doc1513187	Gangs in New Zealand. In 2009 the Wanganui District Council voted to ban gang patches, but it was overturned following a judicial review instigated by the Hells Angels.[71] The council tried again in
0	doc1862087	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. A common remedy to the Bill of Rights Act 1990 is that the evidence obtained through breaching a right is inadmissible in court. This developed in the courts as a
0	doc1862082	New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. Fair Trial Everyone who is charged with an offence has the minimum right:
0	doc40106	Legal issues in airsoft. Air-powered firearms are legal to possess and use in New Zealand, provided that the person is either over 18 years of age or 16 with a firearms license. A person under 18 may
0	doc805993	Gun laws in New Zealand. About 230,000 licensed firearms owners own and use New Zealand's estimated 1.1 million firearms.[1] As in Australia, but unlike the US and Canada, gun laws usually gain the su
0	doc2317551	Treason. Very few people have been prosecuted for the act of treason in New Zealand and none have been prosecuted in recent years.[21]
0	doc2410390	New Zealand nuclear-free zone. Initial seeds were sown for New Zealand's 1987 nuclear free zone legislation in the late 1950s with the formation of the local Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) org
0	doc2020110	Graffiti. In February 2008 Helen Clark, the New Zealand prime minister at that time, announced a government crackdown on tagging and other forms of graffiti vandalism, describing it as a destructive c
0	doc1049521	History of rugby union in New Zealand. New Zealand has a long history of sporting contact with South

0	doc952715	Africa, especially through rugby union. Until the 1970s this resulted in discrimination against Mao Islam in New Zealand. In 2006, two newspapers in New Zealand decided to republish controversial Danish cartoons depicting Muhammad, the prophet of Islam. The Muslim community registered their displeas
0	doc2317549	Treason. Every one owing allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand commits treason who, within or outside New Zealand,a
0	doc2222778	New Zealand nationality law. This law has been controversial. A 2003 petition asking the Parliament of New Zealand to repeal the Act attracted 100,000 signatures, and the Samoan rights group Mau Sitis
0	doc1049519	History of rugby union in New Zealand. The role of the NZ police also became more controversial as a result of the tour.
0	doc1310356	New Zealand national rugby union team. The 1981 South African tour to New Zealand sparked protests against South Africa's apartheid policy, the likes of which had not been seen in New Zealand since th
0	doc806009	Gun laws in New Zealand. New class of restricted weapon that was created after the Aramoana shooting spree. At the time anyone with an MSSA that wanted to keep it in that configuration was given a E e
0	doc430006	History of New Zealand. Feminists by the 1880s were using the rhetoric of "white slavery" to reveal men's sexual and social oppression of women. By demanding that men take responsibility for the right
0	doc40108	Legal issues in airsoft. Police, New Zealand, Airguns Factsheet, retrieved 24 July 2007A
0	doc2295139	Auckland Harbour Bridge. On Sunday, 24 May 2009, thousands of people crossed the bridge as a part of a protest by GetAcross against the bridge not providing walking and cycling access, and against wha
0	doc2245146	Constitution of New Zealand. New Zealand law has three principal sources: English common law; certain statutes of the United Kingdom Parliament enacted before 1947 (notably the Bill of Rights 1689); a
0	doc2564629	New Zealand national cricket team. Perhaps New Zealand's most infamous one-day match was the "Under arm" match against Australia at the MCG in 1981. Requiring six runs to tie the match off the final b
0	doc2145439	Law of New Zealand. New Zealand contract law was initially derived from the English model. Since 1969, however, a series of Acts of Parliament altered this, and New Zealand contract law is now 'largel
0	doc2410389	New Zealand nuclear-free zone. After the Disarmament and Arms Control Act was passed by the Lange-led Labour government, the United States government suspended its ANZUS obligations to New Zealand. Th
0	doc2397926	Education in New Zealand. Bullying is a widespread issue in New Zealand schools. In 2007, one in five New Zealand high school students reported being cyber-bullied.[44] In regard to physical bullying,

#### Non-retrieved Relevant Documents: