

Hon Paul Goldsmith

Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Proactive release – Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

19 May 2025

The following documents have been proactively released in accordance with Cabinet Office Circular CO (23) 04.

Some information has been withheld on the basis that it would not, if requested under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) be released. Where that is the case, the relevant section of the OIA has been noted and no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

No.	Document	Comments
1	Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction <i>Cabinet committee paper</i> Office of the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations 26 March 2025	One redaction made on the grounds of Section 9(2)(j) of the OIA.
2	Ngāti Hāua: Deed of Settlement <i>Cabinet committee minute</i> LEG-25-MIN-0048 Cabinet Office Meeting date: 3 April 2025	Released in full.
3	Report of the Cabinet Legislation Committee: Period Ended 4 April 2025 <i>Cabinet minute CAB-25-MIN-0106</i> Cabinet Office Meeting date: 7 April 2025	Some information has been withheld due to being outside of the scope of this release.

Office of the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations
Cabinet Legislation Committee

Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

Proposal

- 1 I seek Cabinet agreement to introduce the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill (Bill).
- 2 The Bill gives effect to the Ngāti Hāua Deed of Settlement (Deed), signed by the Crown, the Ngāti Hāua Iwi Trust (the mandated entity), and Te Whiringa Kākaho O Ngāti Hāua (the post settlement governance entity) on 29 March 2025. The Bill has a priority 4 classification in the 2025 Legislative Programme (to be passed by the end of 2025 if possible).

Policy

Ngāti Hāua

- 3 Ngāti Hāua are an iwi based in the upper Whanganui and Ruapehu districts in the central North Island (refer area of interest in Appendix One).
- 4 Ngāti Hāua are one of four Whanganui large natural groups recognised by the Crown for Treaty settlement purposes. The principal township within their area of interest is Taumarunui. At the time of the 2023 Census, the iwi had an estimated 2,202 members.
- 5 Ngāti Hāua historical claims relate to warfare, Crown land purchases and the impact of native land laws, the loss of land through the Public Works Act 1981, twentieth century land administration, becoming virtually landless, environmental degradation, socio-economic and cultural deprivation, and the Crown's failure to respect Ngāti Hāua rangatiratanga. Ngāti Hāua also have specific grievances around the establishment of the Tongariro National Park, the opening of Te Rohe Pōtae, and the establishment of the Taumarunui Native Township.

Negotiations

- 6 Ngāti Hāua and the Crown signed terms of negotiation in 2017 and an agreement in principle in October 2022.
- 7 On 12 August 2024, Cabinet approved the final settlement package for the comprehensive settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Hāua [CAB-24-MIN-0295 refers]. [REDACTED]
- 8 On 21 November 2024 the Crown and Ngāti Hāua initialled the Deed.

S9(2)(j)

- 9 In the 7-week period from December 2024 to February 2025, the Ngāti Hāua claimant community voted to ratify the Deed. The participation rate of all eligible and registered voters was 42 per cent (948 votes), and support for the Deed was 96.6 per cent (916 votes) of votes cast. In March, the Minister for Māori Development and I agreed the ratification results demonstrated sufficient support from the Ngāti Hāua claimant community for the Deed.
- 10 Ngāti Hāua also ratified and established their post-settlement governance entity, Te Whiringa Kākaho o Ngāti Hāua, following a successful ratification process.
- 11 On 29 March, the Crown and Ngāti Hāua signed the Deed.

Why is the Bill required?

- 12 Some of the components of the settlement package rely solely on the Deed, but a substantial number rely on legislation to be given effect and implemented. The Crown agreed in the Deed to introduce the Bill to Parliament.
- 13 The Bill I am seeking Cabinet approval to introduce will give effect to aspects of the Deed. More information about the Bill is attached in the Departmental Disclosure Statement at Appendix Two.

Potential contentious issues

Overlapping interests with Te Korowai o Wainuiārua

- 14 Ngāti Hāua have engaged with overlapping groups since 2018 and reached compromises and agreements with all groups. However, despite substantial engagement and good progress made on the majority of the redress package full agreement could not be reached with Te Korowai o Wainuiārua. Ngāti Hāua requested I make a decision.
- 15 Te Korowai o Wainuiārua expressed concerns over my final decisions, however, my decision has been guided by the Crown's overlapping interest policy and I am confident that the overlapping interests process has been robust and the redress offered to Ngāti Hāua is appropriate.

Continued opposition from Wai claimants

- 16 Two Wai claimants oppose their claims being settled through the Ngāti Hāua settlement and previously sought to withdraw them from the claimant definition. The claimants may therefore raise their concerns during the select committee process.
- 17 It is Crown's position that settlement legislation settles all claims that fall under the definition of historical claims whether they are listed or not. The list of Wai claims is informational only and so removing the Wai claim from the list does not remove it from the definition. The Crown considers that it has a Treaty duty to ensure that it is transparent about what Wai claims it is settling.
- 18 The Ngāti Hāua Iwi Trust has maintained its mandate to the satisfaction of the Crown and given the high level of claimant community support for the settlement, I am

satisfied that these matters should not delay the introduction of Ngāti Hāua settlement legislation.

Statutory pardons for Ngāti Hāua tūpuna

- 19 I note that the settlement legislation provides statutory pardons for Ngāti Hāua tūpuna Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu for their convictions relating to events in the Wellington region in 1846. While this may draw attention during the select committee I do not anticipate this matter to be contentious as consultation with relevant parties has been positive.

Impact analysis

- 20 The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana: Te Tari Whakatau is not required to prepare a Regulatory Impact Statement as the Bill does not alter the regulatory regime.

Compliance

- 21 The Bill complies with the following:
- 21.1 the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi;
 - 21.2 advice from the Treaty Provisions Officials Group on any Treaty of Waitangi provisions;
 - 21.3 the rights and freedoms contained in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993;
 - 21.4 the disclosure statement requirements;
 - 21.5 the principles and guidelines set out in the Privacy Act 2020; and
 - 21.6 relevant international standards and obligations.

Consultation

- 22 The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana: Te Tari Whakatau, and formerly the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti, has consulted with and incorporated the views of the following agencies: Te Puni Kōkiri, Department of Conservation, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education Commission, Land Information New Zealand, New Zealand Geographic Board, Oranga Tamariki - Ministry for Children, Ministry of Social Development, Kainga Ora – Homes and Communities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, New Zealand Police, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Health New Zealand - Te Whatu Ora, KiwiRail, Statistics NZ, Fire and Emergency NZ, New Zealand Transport Authority and the Treasury.
- 23 The Parliamentary Counsel Office prepared the Bill and was consulted on this paper.

24 Ngāti Hāua has received a copy of the Bill and supports its introduction.

Binding on the Crown

25 The Bill will be binding on the Crown.

Creating new agencies or amending law relating to existing agencies.

26 Not applicable.

Allocation of decision-making powers

27 Not applicable.

Associated regulations

28 Not applicable.

Other instruments

29 Not applicable.

Definition of Minister/department

30 Not applicable.

Commencement of legislation

31 The Bill will come into force on the day after the date of Royal Assent. Many of the actions or matters occurring under the Bill will occur or take effect on settlement date which is the date that is 40 working days after the date on which the Act comes into force.

Parliamentary stages

32 The Deed contains a provision stating it is conditional upon legislation coming into force and the Crown will propose the settlement legislation for introduction.

33 I propose the Bill be:

33.1 introduced on the first available date after approval by Cabinet;

33.2 referred to the Māori Affairs Select Committee for consideration; and

33.3 enacted by the end of 2025.

Proactive Release

34 I intend to proactively release this paper, making any necessary redactions, within 30 business days of final Cabinet decisions.

Recommendations

35 I recommend that the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

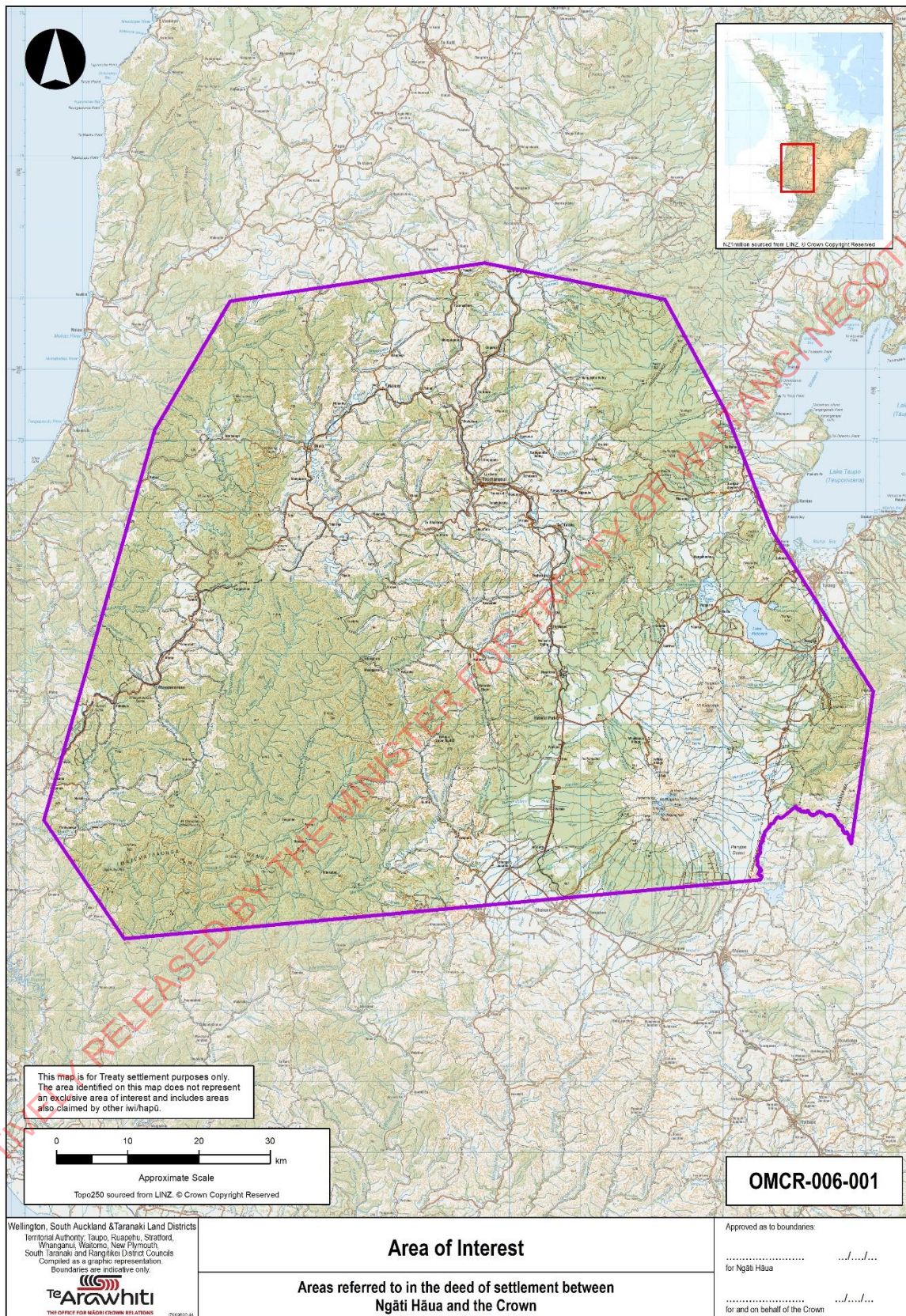
- 1 **note** that the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill holds a category 4 priority on the 2025 Legislation Programme (to be passed by the end of 2025 if possible);
- 2 **note** that the Bill will give effect to aspects of the Ngāti Hāua Deed of Settlement signed on 29 March 2025;
- 3 **note** Ngāti Hāua Iwi Trust supports the introduction of the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill into the House;
- 4 **approve** the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction, subject to the final approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives;
- 5 **agree** that the Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet has approved the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
- 6 **agree** that the government propose that the Bill be:
 - 6.1 referred to the Māori Affairs Select Committee for consideration;
 - 6.2 enacted, if possible, by the end of 2025.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Paul Goldsmith

Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Appendix One: Ngāti Hāua area of interest



Appendix Two: Disclosure statement for Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill

Departmental Disclosure Statement

Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill

The departmental disclosure statement for a government Bill seeks to bring together in one place a range of information to support and enhance the Parliamentary and public scrutiny of that Bill.

It identifies:

- the general policy intent of the Bill and other background policy material;
- some of the key quality assurance products and processes used to develop and test the content of the Bill;
- the presence of certain significant powers or features in the Bill that might be of particular Parliamentary or public interest and warrant an explanation.

This disclosure statement was prepared by the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana: Te Tari Whakatau.

the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana: Te Tari Whakatau certifies that, to the best of its knowledge and understanding, the information provided is complete and accurate at the date of finalisation below.

26 March 2025

PROACTIVELY RELEASED BY THE MINISTER FOR TREATY OF WAITANGI NEGOTIATIONS

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PROACTIVELY RELEASED BY THE MINISTER FOR TREATY OF WAITANGI NEGOTIATIONS

Part One: General Policy Statement

Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill) gives effect to certain matters contained in Te Pua o Te Riri Kore, the Ngāti Hāua deed of settlement of historical claims.

Te Pua o Te Riri Kore was signed on 29 March 2025 between the Crown, the Ngāti Hāua Iwi Trust (the mandated entity for Ngāti Hāua), and Te Whiringa Kākaho O Ngāti Hāua (the post settlement governance entity for Ngāti Hāua). The Bill contains provisions related to redress that require legislation for their implementation. Other aspects of the settlement are provided for only in Te Pua o Te Riri Kore as they do not require legislative authority.

This Bill comprises 5 parts:

Part 1—

- sets out the purpose of the Bill; and
- provides that the provisions of the Bill take effect on the settlement date unless a provision states otherwise; and
- specifies that the Bill binds the Crown; and
- sets out a summary of the historical account, and records the text of the acknowledgements and apology given by the Crown to Ngāti Hāua, as recorded in Te Pua o Te Riri Kore; and
- sets out the Crown's acknowledgement of the importance of Te Pou Tikanga to Ngāti Hāua; and
- defines terms used in the Bill, including key terms such as Ngāti Hāua and historical claims.

Part 2 pardons Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu for their convictions relating to events in the Wellington Region in 1846, and recognises the character, mana, and reputation of Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu, together with that of their uri.

Part 3 provides for cultural redress in 12 subparts—

- protocols for Crown minerals and taonga tūturu; and
- statutory acknowledgements and a deed of recognition; and
- Te Tuanui (an overlay classification); and
- changes to official geographic names; and
- vesting of cultural redress properties; and
- provisions that enable Ngāti Hāua to collect and possess certain cultural materials; and
- an acknowledgement by the Crown of the association of Ngāti Hāua with certain Crown-owned minerals and mineral fossicking rights; and
- an area of interest statement of particular cultural, historical, spiritual, and traditional associations of Ngāti Hāua with their area of interest; and
- establishment of Te Pou Taiao, a joint management committee; and
- provisions for interim membership of the Conservation Board whose jurisdiction includes the part of the upper Whanganui and Ruapehu districts; and
- Nohoanga entitlements; and
- placement of pou whenua.

IN CONFIDENCE

Part 4 provides for commercial redress in 3 subparts, including transfer of commercial redress properties and deferred selection properties, rights of first refusal, and rights of second refusal.

Part 5 provides for matters relating to the reorganisation of the governance structures of Ngāti Hāua, including taxation matters.

There are 7 schedules:

- *Schedule 1* describes the statutory areas to which the statutory acknowledgement relates and, in some cases, for which deeds of recognition are issued; and
- *Schedule 2* describes the Te Tuanui area to which Te Tuanui applies; and
- *Schedule 3* describes the cultural redress properties; and
- *Schedule 4* describes the Te Pou Taiao area and contains provisions relating to the membership, procedures, and funding of Te Pou Taiao; and
- *Schedule 5* describes the Nohoanga sites; and
- *Schedule 6* sets out provisions about notices in relation to right of first refusal land; and
- *Schedule 7* sets out provisions about notices in relation to right of second refusal land.

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Part Two: Background Material and Policy Information

Published reviews or evaluations

2.1. Are there any publicly available inquiry, review or evaluation reports that have informed, or are relevant to, the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	YES
Waitangi Tribunal (1996) <i>The Taranaki Report Kaupapa Tuatahi</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal (1999) <i>The Whanganui River Report</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal report (2003) <i>Te Whanganui A Tara Me Ona Takiwa</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal (2013) <i>Te Kāhui Maunga: The National Park District Inquiry Report</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal (2015) <i>He Whiritaunoka: The Whanganui Land Report</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal (2018 and 2019) <i>Te Mana Whatu Ahuru: Report on Te Rohe Pōtae Claims</i> and its evidentiary casebook All Waitangi Tribunal reports are accessible at: https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/WT/reports.html.	

Relevant international treaties

2.2. Does this Bill seek to give effect to New Zealand action in relation to an international treaty?	NO
2.2.1. If so, was a National Interest Analysis report prepared to inform a Parliamentary examination of the proposed New Zealand action in relation to the treaty?	NO

Regulatory impact analysis

2.3. Were any regulatory impact statements provided to inform the policy decisions that led to this Bill?	NO
2.3.1. If so, did the RIA Team in the Treasury provide an independent opinion on the quality of any of these regulatory impact statements?	NO
2.3.2. Are there aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill that were not addressed by, or that now vary materially from, the policy options analysed in these regulatory impact statements?	NO

Extent of impact analysis available

2.4. Has further impact analysis become available for any aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	NO
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I N C O N F I D E N C E

2.5. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, is there analysis available on:	
(a) the size of the potential costs and benefits?	NO
(b) the potential for any group of persons to suffer a substantial unavoidable loss of income or wealth?	NO

2.6. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, are the potential costs or benefits likely to be impacted by:	
(a) the level of effective compliance or non-compliance with applicable obligations or standards?	NO
(b) the nature and level of regulator effort put into encouraging or securing compliance?	NO

PROACTIVELY RELEASED BY THE MINISTER FOR TREATY OF WAITANGI NEGOTIATIONS

Part Three: Testing of Legislative Content

Consistency with New Zealand's international obligations

3.1. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with New Zealand's international obligations?

No steps have been undertaken.

Consistency with the government's Treaty of Waitangi obligations

3.2. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi?

During the negotiations, the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana: Te Tari Whakatau, and formerly the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti, and Ngāti Hāua Iwi negotiators engaged with hapū and iwi whose interests are directly affected by the settlement. The redress given effect by this Bill is consistent with the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles and the Treaty of Waitangi settlement policy.

Consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

3.3. Has advice been provided to the Attorney-General on whether any provisions of this Bill appear to limit any of the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

YES

Advice provided to the Attorney-General by the Crown Law Office, or a section 7 report of the Attorney-General, is generally expected to be available on the Ministry of Justice website upon introduction of a Bill. Such advice, or reports, will be accessible on the Ministry's website at:

<http://www.justice.govt.nz/policy/constitutional-law-and-human-rights/human-rights/bill-of-rights/>

Offences, penalties and court jurisdictions

3.4. Does this Bill create, amend, or remove:

(a) offences or penalties (including infringement offences or penalties and civil pecuniary penalty regimes)?

NO

(b) the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal (including rights to judicial review or rights of appeal)?

YES

The Bill settles the historical Treaty claims of Ngāti Hāua and removes the jurisdiction of courts, tribunals and other judicial bodies in respect of the claims, deed, Act and redress provided (clause 16).

The bill disapplies the Māori Land Court's supervisory jurisdiction under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 in relation to Te Whiringa Kākaho o Ngāti Hāua – Ngāti Hāua post-settlement governance entity (clause 23).

3.4.1. Was the Ministry of Justice consulted about these provisions?

YES

The provisions were developed by the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana: Te Tari Whakatau, a departmental agency of The Ministry of Justice.

Clause 16 is a standard provision in Treaty Settlement legislation.

Clause 23 has been considered by Crown Law Office who indicated comfort with the proposed governance arrangement.

IN CONFIDENCE

Privacy issues

3.5. Does this Bill create, amend or remove any provisions relating to the collection, storage, access to, correction of, use or disclosure of personal information?	NO
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3.5.1. Was the Privacy Commissioner consulted about these provisions?	NO
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External consultation

3.6. Has there been any external consultation on the policy to be given effect by this Bill, or on a draft of this Bill?	YES
<i>Stakeholder groups (e.g. overlapping iwi, local authorities, affected individuals) were informed of the key relevant provisions contained in the deed as the settlement was negotiated and agreed. The relevant parts of the deed that are being given effect to in the Bill have been consulted with affected parties.</i> <i>Overlapping iwi representative organisations: Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Trust (Te Korowai o Wainuiārua), Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Ngāti Tūwharetoa), Te Nehenehenui (Ngāti Maniapoto), Ngāti Mutunga (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga), Te Tōtarahoe o Paerangi (Ngāti Rangī), Te Kāhui Maru Trust (Ngāti Maru), Ngāti Ruanui (Te Runanga o Ngaati Ruanui Trust), Ngāti Tama (Te Runanga o Ngāti Tama Trust), Te Kaahui o Rauru (Ngāa Rauru Kītahi), Mōkai Pātea (Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust) and Whanganui Lands (Whanganui Land Settlement Negotiation Trust).</i> <i>In relation to the statutory pardons consultation included: descendants of Te Whareaitu and Te Rangiatea, the Ngāti Hāua claimant community, Whanganui large natural groups with whakapapa connections to Te Whareaitu and Te Rangiatea and/or the other Whanganui tipuna arrested following the conflict in relation to which pardons are being sought, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Āti Awa and Taranaki Whānui.</i> <i>Councils: Ruapehu District Council, Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council (Horizons Regional Council).</i>	

Other testing of proposals

3.7. Have the policy details to be given effect by this Bill been otherwise tested or assessed in any way to ensure the Bill's provisions are workable and complete?	YES
<i>The proposed provisions are tested throughout the negotiation process by consultation with relevant agencies, key stakeholders and engagement with third parties. The deed was ratified by Ngāti Hāua during a 7 week voting period from 21 December 2024 to 7 February 2025.</i>	

Part Four: Significant Legislative Features

Compulsory acquisition of private property

4.1. Does this Bill contain any provisions that could result in the compulsory acquisition of private property?	NO
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Charges in the nature of a tax

4.2. Does this Bill create or amend a power to impose a fee, levy or charge in the nature of a tax?	NO
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Retrospective effect

4.3. Does this Bill affect rights, freedoms, or impose obligations, retrospectively?	NO
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Strict liability or reversal of the usual burden of proof for offences

4.4. Does this Bill:	
(a) create or amend a strict or absolute liability offence?	NO
(b) reverse or modify the usual burden of proof for an offence or a civil pecuniary penalty proceeding?	NO

Civil or criminal immunity

4.5. Does this Bill create or amend a civil or criminal immunity for any person?	NO
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Significant decision-making powers

4.6. Does this Bill create or amend a decision-making power to make a determination about a person's rights, obligations, or interests protected or recognised by law, and that could have a significant impact on those rights, obligations, or interests?	NO
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Powers to make delegated legislation

4.7. Does this Bill create or amend a power to make delegated legislation that could amend an Act, define the meaning of a term in an Act, or grant an exemption from an Act or delegated legislation?	NO
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4.8. Does this Bill create or amend any other powers to make delegated legislation?	NO
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Any other unusual provisions or features

4.9. Does this Bill contain any provisions (other than those noted above) that are unusual or call for special comment?	YES
<i>The settlement bill includes statutory pardons for Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu. The bill sets out the historical background to the pardons, and pardons Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu for their convictions, and recognises their character, mana, and reputation, as well as that of their uri.</i> <i>There are two forms of pardon. A 'free' pardon can be granted through the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy (RPM) by the Governor-General on the advice of the Minister of Justice. Persons pardoned under the RPM are deemed never to have committed the offence in question. Modern day use of the RPM is confined to miscarriages of justice. A 'free' pardon is usually based on compelling evidence of a wrongful conviction and is rarely granted. Requests for pardons under the RPM for historical convictions are unlikely to succeed, in large part because the age of the evidence and loss of evidence over time means that the high legal standard of "compelling evidence" is unlikely to be met. Furthermore, as the RPM is a constitutional mechanism governed by established conventions, negotiating a pardon under the RPM outside of these conventions would be inappropriate.</i> <i>Statutory pardon is the other form of pardon and is granted by Parliament rather than the Crown. In the Treaty settlement context, they may be granted in the interests of reconciliation and forgiveness rather than on the basis of innocence or wrongful conviction. In 2012 Cabinet authorised Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to determine whether to facilitate statutory pardons in Treaty settlements and approved a framework for considering requests for statutory pardons in Treaty settlements. Pardons for Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu have been assessed against the framework, and it was considered appropriate for the Crown to facilitate these statutory pardons.</i> <i>Statutory pardons have been provided for in standalone legislation and through Treaty settlement legislation. Ngāti Hāua support inclusion of pardons for Te Rangiātea and Mātene Ruta Te Whareaitu in their settlement legislation.</i>	



Cabinet Legislation Committee

Minute of Decision

This document contains information for the New Zealand Cabinet. It must be treated in confidence and handled in accordance with any security classification, or other endorsement. The information can only be released, including under the Official Information Act 1982, by persons with the appropriate authority.

Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

Portfolio Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

On 3 April 2025, the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

- 1 **noted** that the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill) holds a category 4 priority on the 2025 Legislation Programme (to be passed by the end of 2025 if possible);
- 2 **noted** that the Bill will give effect to aspects of the Ngāti Hāua Deed of Settlement signed on 29 March 2025;
- 3 **noted** that Ngāti Hāua Iwi Trust supports the introduction of the Bill into the House;
- 4 **approved** the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill [PCO 21174/23.0] for introduction;
- 5 **agreed** that the Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet has approved the Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
- 6 **agreed** that the Government propose that the Bill be:
 - 6.1 referred to the Māori Affairs Select Committee for consideration;
 - 6.2 enacted, if possible, by the end of 2025.

Tom Kelly
Committee Secretary

Present:

Hon Simeon Brown (Chair)
Hon Paul Goldsmith
Hon Brooke van Velden
Hon Judith Collins KC
Hon Tama Potaka
Hon Casey Costello
Hon Nicole McKee
Hon Simon Watts
Hon Chris Penk
Stuart Smith, MP
Jamie Arbuckle, MP
Todd Stephenson, MP

Officials present from:

Officials Committee for LEG



Cabinet

Minute of Decision

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Report of the Cabinet Legislation Committee: Period Ended 4 April 2025

On 7 April 2025, Cabinet made the following decisions on the work of the Cabinet Legislation Committee for the period ended 4 April 2025:



OUT OF
SCOPE

LEG-25-MIN-0048

Ngāti Hāua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for
Introduction
Portfolio: Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

CONFIRMED



OUT OF
SCOPE

Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet

PROACTIVELY RELEASED BY THE MINISTER FOR TREATY OF WAITANGI NEGOTIATIONS