

Hon Andrew Little
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Proactive release – Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for introduction

20 September 2023

The following documents have been proactively released in accordance with Cabinet Office Circular CO (18) 4.

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	Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for introduction <i>Cabinet Paper</i> Office of the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations 24 August 2023	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- section 9(2)(h) to protect legal professional privilege; and- section 9(2)(j) to enable to the Crown to carry on negotiations
2	Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for introduction <i>Departmental Disclosure Statement</i> Office of the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations 24 August 2023	Released in full
3	Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for introduction <i>Minute of Decision (LEG-23-MIN-0165)</i> Cabinet Legislation Committee 24 August 2023	Released in full
4	Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for introduction <i>Summary (LEG-23-SUB-0165)</i>	Released in full
5	Report of the Cabinet Legislation Committee: Period ending 25 August 2023 <i>Minute of Decision (CAB-23-MIN-0406)</i> Cabinet 28 August 2023	Redacted in part due to being out of scope

TE KOROWAI O WAINUIĀRUA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT BILL: APPROVAL FOR INTRODUCTION

Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks approval to introduce the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill).
- 2 The Bill gives effect to aspects of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Deed of Settlement (the Deed) that were agreed between Uenuku Charitable Trust (UCT), the mandated body for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua, and ratified by its members.

Background

- 3 Te Korowai o Wainuiārua comprises three iwi: Tamahaki, Tamakana, and Uenuku ki Manganui-o-te-Ao, nā Tūkaihoru. The Te Korowai o Wainuiārua area of interest centres on the central and upper Whanganui River region, extending to Taumarunui in the north, Matahiwi in the south, Waiouru in the east, and Pohokura Saddle in the west. Their area of interest includes the central Whanganui River and parts of the Tongariro and Whanganui National Parks. Key settlements include Raetihi and National Park townships.
- 4 In August 2018, August 2019, March 2020, June 2020, December 2021, February 2022, and October 2022, Cabinet approved a comprehensive offer for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua [CMR-18-MIN-0017, MCR-19-MIN-0021, MCR-20-MIN-0005, MCR-20-MIN-0015, MCR-21-MIN-0019, MCR-22-MIN-0001, and MCR-22-MIN-0017 refer].
- 5 On 12 December 2022 the Crown and Te Korowai o Wainuiārua initialled the Deed.
- 6 In April 2023, Te Korowai o Wainuiārua held a ratification process. The results were: 31% member participation and 94% in favour of the settlement. The Minister for Māori Development and I considered the ratification processes and results and agreed they showed sufficient support for the Crown and Te Korowai o Wainuiārua to sign the Deed. On 29 July the Crown and Te Korowai o Wainuiārua signed the Deed.

Overlapping interests

- 7 The Te Korowai o Wainuiārua area of interest is overlapped with neighbouring iwi, including Ngāti Rangī, Whanganui Land Settlement, Ngāti Hāua and Ngāti Tūwharetoa. UCT undertook extensive overlapping interests engagement over the course of negotiations with these groups.

- 8 I made a number of final decisions on overlapping interests which included concessions over redress to neighbouring iwi. Overall, the overlapping interests process has been robust and overlapping interests have been addressed to the Crown's satisfaction.

Three conservation land sites remain subject to discussions with Ngāti Hāua

- 9 The Crown offered Te Korowai o Wainuiārua cultural redress over five sites in 2018. Ngāti Hāua has sought exclusive redress over parts of each of them and are working towards initialling their own deed in mid-2024. During the ratification process, the claimant community was supplied with supporting material for the five sites which showed where Te Korowai o Wainuiārua's redress areas might be reduced to enable exclusive redress for Ngāti Hāua. This ensured that Te Korowai o Wainuiārua's claimant community were informed of any potential changes.
- 10 The Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Chair wrote to Te Arawhiti on 19 June confirming their agreement to reduce their redress over two sites, to accommodate exclusive redress to Ngāti Hāua over the balance of the reserves.
- 11 Three sites are still subject to discussions between Te Korowai o Wainuiārua and Ngāti Hāua. [REDACTED]

Section 9(2)(j)

Resource management reform

- 12 Parts of the Bill relate to the Resource Management Act 1991, which is proposed to be replaced by the Spatial Planning Act (SPA) and Natural and Built Environment Act (NBA) as part of resource management reforms. Officials have met with Te Korowai o Wainuiārua to discuss how the affected redress could be upheld. If and when agreement is reached, it will be recorded through a deed to amend. The necessary legislative amendments could be implemented through a supplementary order paper to amend the Bill (if the SPA and NBA have been enacted) or through an amendment bill to amend the settlement legislation (if it is enacted before the SPA and NBA).

Possible contentious issues

- 13 Two issues which may be raised during the select committee process are challenges to the UCT mandate [REDACTED]

Section 9(2)(h)

Mandate challenges

- 14 The UCT mandate and negotiations process has been subject to challenges, led by Wai claimants opposed to settlement negotiations led by UCT. Those opposed to the settlement are unlikely to accept the ratification results. I am comfortable the ratification results demonstrate sufficient support from the

- 20.5 the principles and guidelines set out in the Privacy Act 1993;
- 20.6 relevant international standards and obligations; and
- 20.7 the Legislation Design and Advisory Committee's Legislation Guidelines.

Consultation

- 21 The Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti has consulted with and incorporated the views of the following agencies in the development of the Bill and this paper: the Treasury, Department of Conservation, Department of Internal Affairs, Inland Revenue Department, Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, KiwiRail, Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board, Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Education, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry for Primary Industries, National Emergency Management, New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children, Te Puni Kōkiri, Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand, and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency.
- 22 The Parliamentary Counsel Office is undertaking final quality assurance processes. I seek authorisation to make any necessary minor changes to the Bill before the Bill is introduced.
- 23 Te Korowai o Wainuiārua has received a copy of the Bill and supports its introduction.

Binding on the Crown

- 24 The resulting Act will be binding on the Crown.

Allocation of decision-making powers

- 25 Not applicable.

Cost-of-living implications

- 26 There are no direct cost-of-living implications arising from this paper.

Use of external resources

- 27 Due to the highly specialised nature of the work that Te Arawhiti undertakes in terms of Treaty settlements, the recognition of customary rights and interests for the people of Te Korowai o Wainuiārua, direct engagement with iwi/Māori and specific te ao Māori kaupapa, there is a need to use external experts to support Te Arawhiti's work. Examples of this include the employment of a Chief Crown Negotiator, independent facilitators, experts in tikanga and te ao Māori and utilising the support of local expertise. External resources are contracted as and where required and in line with relevant guidance including from the Public Service Commission.

28 In addition to the above, the Crown has employed a commercial law firm to draft the deed of settlement documentation and tikanga experts to facilitate overlapping interest discussions between iwi. These services have been accounted for within existing budgets of the negotiation.

Associated regulations

29 Not applicable.

Other instruments

30 Not applicable.

Definition of Minister/department

31 Not applicable.

Commencement of legislation

32 The Act will come into force on the day after Royal Assent. Many of the provisions in the Bill will take effect on settlement date which is 40 working days after the date on which the Act comes into force.

Parliamentary stages

33 I propose that the Bill be:

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

33.2 referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration; and

33.3 passed by the end of 2024.

Proactive Release

34 I intend to release this paper proactively, making any necessary redactions, within 30 business days of final Cabinet decisions, or following the introduction of the Bill, whichever is the latter.

Recommendations

I recommend that the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

1. **note** that in August 2018, August 2019, March 2020, June 2020, December 2021, February 2022 and October 2022, Cabinet approved a comprehensive offer for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua [CMR-18-MIN-0017, MCR-19-MIN-0021, MCR-20-MIN-0005, MCR-20-MIN-0015, MCR-21-MIN-0019, MCR-22-MIN-0001 and MCR-22-MIN-0017];
2. **note** that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill gives effect to aspects of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Deed of Settlement signed on 29 July 2023;
3. **note** that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Trust supports the introduction of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill into the House;
4. **authorise** the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to make any necessary minor changes to the Bill before the Bill is introduced;
5. **approve** the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
6. **agree** the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet has approved the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction; and
7. **agree** that the government propose that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill be:
 - 7.1. referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration; and
 - 7.2. enacted, if possible, by the end of 2024.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Andrew Little
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Departmental Disclosure Statement

Te Korowai o Wainuiārua 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 for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti.

The Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti certifies that, to the best of its knowledge and understanding, the information provided is complete and accurate at the date of finalisation below.

Date finalised 16 August 2023

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Proactively released by the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Part One: General Policy Statement

This Bill gives effect to certain matters contained in the deed of settlement (**the deed**), signed on 29 July 2023 by the Crown and Te Korowai o Wainuiārua. The Deed provides for the final settlement of all the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Te Korowai o Wainuiārua resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown before 21 September 1992. This Bill contains provisions related to settlement redress that require legislation for their implementation. Other aspects of the settlement are provided for only in the deed because they do not require legislative authority.

This Bill comprises three Parts as follows:

- *Part 1* sets out the purpose of the Bill, states that the provisions of the Bill take effect on the settlement date unless a provision states otherwise, specifies that the Bill when enacted binds the Crown, and defines terms used in the Bill, including Te Korowai o Wainuiārua and historical claims. It also includes a summary of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua historical account, as well as the acknowledgements and apology of the Crown:
- *Part 2* sets out the cultural redress for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua in 13 subparts and includes:
 - Protocols;
 - a statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition;
 - changes to official geographic names;
 - vesting of cultural redress properties;
 - provisions relating to membership of the Tongariro-Taupō Conservation Board and the Tongariro-Taupō Conservation Management Strategy;
 - establishment of a joint strategic advisory committee; and
 - provisions enabling access to certain cultural materials and minerals.
- *Part 3* sets out the financial and commercial redress for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua in 4 subparts and includes the transfer of commercial redress properties and deferred selection properties, redress over licensed land, access to protected sites, and rights of first refusal (**RFR**) over RFR land.

There are 5 schedules, as follows:

- *Schedule 1* describes the areas subject to a statutory acknowledgement, and the areas subject to both statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition;
- *Schedule 2* describes the overlay areas to which the overlay classifications apply;
- *Schedule 3* describes the cultural redress properties;
- *Schedule 4* describes the Ngātokoerua area of responsibility; and
- *Schedule 5* sets out the provisions that apply to notices given in relation to RFR land.

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
<p>Waitangi Tribunal (1995) <i>The Turangi Township Report</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal (2008) <i>He Maunga Rongo: Report on Central North Island Claims</i> and its evidentiary casebook Waitangi Tribunal (1999) <i>The Whanganui River Report</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) <i>Te Mana Whatu Ahuru: Report on Te Rohe Pōtae Claims</i> and its evidentiary casebook</p> <p>All Waitangi Tribunal reports are accessible at: https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/WT/reports.html.</p>	

Relevant international treaties

2.2. Does this Bill seek to give effect to New Zealand action in relation to an international treaty?	NO
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Regulatory impact analysis

2.3. Were any regulatory impact statements provided to inform the policy decisions that led to this Bill?	NO
<p><i>The Treasury agrees no Regulatory Impact Assessment is required for this proposal, since it implements deeds of settlement for Treaty of Waitangi claims, provides for the commencement of existing legislation and is expected to have only minor impacts on businesses, individuals or not-for-profit entities.</i></p>	

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
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

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 settlement negotiations, the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti and Uenuku Charitable Trust 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 Te Korowai o Wainuiārua and removes the jurisdiction of courts, tribunals and other judicial bodies into the claims, deed and redress provided (clause 15).

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

NO

The provisions were developed by the former Office of Treaty Settlements which was part of the Ministry of Justice.

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

3.5.1. Was the Privacy Commissioner consulted about these provisions?

NO

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
<p><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></p> <p><i>Overlapping iwi representative organisations: Whanganui Land Settlement Negotiation Trust (Whanganui Land Settlement), Te Tōtarahoe o Paerangi (Ngāti Rangī), Maniapoto Māori Trust Board (Ngāti Maniapoto), Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust (Mokai Patea), Te Kāhui Maru Trust (Ngāti Maru), Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Ngāti Tūwharetoa), Te Kaahui o Rauru (Ngāa Rauru) and Ngāti Haua Iwi Trust (Ngāti Hāua).</i></p> <p><i>Councils: Ruapehu District Council, Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council (Horizons Regional Council).</i></p>	

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
<p><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 Te Korowai o Wainuiārua during a five week voting period from 24 April and 29 May 2023.</i></p>	

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?	NO
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Proactively released by the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations



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.

Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

Portfolio **Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations**

On 24 August 2023, the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

- 1 **noted** that in August 2018, August 2019, March 2020, June 2020, December 2021, February 2022 and October 2022, Cabinet approved a comprehensive offer for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua [CMR-18-MIN-0017, MCR-19-MIN-0021, MCR-20-MIN-0005, MCR-20-MIN-0015, MCR-21-MIN-0019, MCR-22-MIN-0001 and MCR-22-MIN-0017];
- 2 **noted** that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill gives effect to aspects of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Deed of Settlement signed on 29 July 2023;
- 3 **noted** that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Trust supports the introduction of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill into the House;
- 4 **authorised** the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to make any necessary minor changes to the Bill before the Bill is introduced;
- 5 **approved** the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill [PCO 21175/5.4], for introduction, subject to the final approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives;
- 6 **agreed** the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet has approved the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
- 7 **agreed** that the government propose that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill be:
 - 7.1 referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration;
 - 7.2 enacted, if possible, by the end of 2024.

Rebecca Davies
Committee Secretary

Attendance: (see over)

Present:

Hon Grant Robertson (Chair)
Hon Damien O'Connor
Hon Andrew Little
Hon David Parker
Hon Barbara Edmonds
Hon Rachel Brooking
Hon Jo Luxton

Officials present from:

Office of the Prime Minister
Officials Committee for LEG

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Cabinet Legislation Committee

Summary

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Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

Portfolio	Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations
Purpose	This paper seeks approval to introduce Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill).
Previous Decisions	In August 2018, August 2019, March 2020, June 2020, December 2021, February 2022, and October 2022, Cabinet approved a comprehensive offer for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua [CMR-18-MIN-0017, MCR-19-MIN-0021, MCR-20-MIN-0005, MCR-20-MIN-0015, MCR-21-MIN-0019, MCR-22-MIN-0001, and MCR-22-MIN-0017].
Proposal	<p>On 29 July the Crown and Te Korowai o Wainuiārua signed the Deed of Settlement.</p> <p>The Bill gives effect to the settlement package.</p>
Impact Analysis	Not required.
Compliance	A Departmental Disclosure Statement is attached.
Timing Matters	<p>Introduced: on the first available date after approval by Cabinet;</p> <p>Referred: to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration;</p> <p>Enacted: by the end of 2024.</p>
Communications	None indicated.
Consultation	Paper prepared by Te Arawhiti. MCH, Crown Law, MoJ, DoC, MBIE (Economic Development, Regional Development, Social Development and Employment), MoE, MfE, Treasury, DIA, LINZ, Te Puni Kōkiri, Police, IR, MPI (Forestry), Oranga Tamariki, MHUD, Kāinga Ora, MSD (Social Development and Employment) and NEMA were consulted. Waka Kotahi, KiwiRail, Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board, Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision were also consulted.

The Minister indicates that the Cabinet Legislation Committee (LEG) was consulted.

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations recommends that the Committee:

- 1 note that in August 2018, August 2019, March 2020, June 2020, December 2021, February 2022 and October 2022, Cabinet approved a comprehensive offer for Te Korowai o Wainuiārua [CMR-18-MIN-0017, MCR-19-MIN-0021, MCR-20-MIN-0005, MCR-20-MIN-0015, MCR-21-MIN-0019, MCR-22-MIN-0001 and MCR-22-MIN-0017];
- 2 note that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill gives effect to aspects of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Deed of Settlement signed on 29 July 2023;
- 3 note that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Trust supports the introduction of the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill into the House;
- 4 authorise the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to make any necessary minor changes to the Bill before the Bill is introduced;
- 5 approve the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
- 6 agree the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet has approved the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
- 7 agree that the government propose that the Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill be:
 - 7.1 referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration; and
 - 7.2 enacted, if possible, by the end of 2024.

Rebecca Davies
Committee Secretary

Hard-copy distribution:
Cabinet Legislation Committee



Cabinet

Minute of Decision

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Report of the Cabinet Legislation Committee: Period Ended 25 August 2023

On 28 August 2023, Cabinet made the following decisions on the work of the Cabinet Legislation Committee for the period ended 25 August 2023:

All redacted due to being out of scope

LEG-23-MIN-0165	Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction Portfolio: Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations	CONFIRMED
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[REDACTED]

Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet

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