

Hon Andrew Little
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Proactive release – Ngāti Maru (Taranaki): Approval for Introduction

Date of issue: 29 June 2021

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	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction <i>Cabinet paper</i> Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">section 9(2)(j) - negotiations sensitive.
2	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction <i>Cabinet Legislation Committee</i> <i>Summary LEG-21-SUB-0050</i> Cabinet Office	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">section 9(2)(j) - negotiations sensitive.
3	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction <i>Cabinet Legislation Committee</i> <i>Minute of Decision LEG-21-MIN-0050</i> Cabinet Office <i>Meeting date: 06/05/2021</i>	No redactions
4	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction <i>Cabinet</i> <i>Minute of Decision CAB-21-MIN-0156</i> Cabinet Office <i>Meeting date: 10 May 2021</i>	Some information has been withheld because it is out of scope of the proactive release.

Office of the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Chair, Cabinet Legislation Committee

NGĀTI MARU (TARANAKI) CLAIMS SETTLEMENT BILL: APPROVAL FOR INTRODUCTION

Proposal

1. I seek Cabinet agreement to introduce the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) (Ngāti Maru) Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill).
2. The Bill gives effect to the Ngāti Maru deed of settlement (the deed), signed by the Crown, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru Trust (the mandated entity), and Te Kāhui Maru Trust: Te Iwi o Maruwharanui (the post settlement governance entity) on 27 February 2021. The Bill has a priority 4 (to be referred to a select committee in the year) classification in the 2021 Legislative Programme.

Policy

Ngāti Maru

3. Ngāti Maru are the last of eight iwi of Taranaki to settle their historical Treaty of Waitangi claims. Their area of interest extends from Mount Taranaki in the west to the upper Whanganui River in the east, and is approximately 220,000 hectares. A map of the Ngāti Maru area of interest is attached at Appendix One. As at 17 August 2020, there were 2,836 people registered with the Ngāti Maru mandated entity/post-settlement governance entity as members.
4. Ngāti Maru's historical claims relate to conflict with the Crown in Taranaki, including the Taranaki Wars, the 1865 Taranaki confiscation that included half of the tribal rohe of Ngāti Maru, and the invasion and series of arrests at Parihaka. Ngāti Maru were left virtually landless by the actions of the Crown which have contributed to their economic and social marginalisation within New Zealand society and the loss of traditional tribal structures and knowledge.
5. The Ngāti Maru area of interest is largely overlapped or adjoined by the seven other Taranaki iwi who have all completed settlements: Ngāruahine; Ngāti Mutunga; Ngāti Ruanui; Te Atiawa; Taranaki Iwi; Ngāti Tama; and Ngaa Rauru Kītahi.
6. To the east, their area of interest overlaps with two Whanganui groups: Te Korowai o Wainuiārua (in deed of settlement negotiations); and Ngāti Hāua (in agreement in principle negotiations). The area of interest overlaps slightly with two further groups: Ngāti Maniapoto to the north and Whanganui Land Settlement to the south (both negotiating deeds of settlement).
7. Over the course of negotiations, there were two contentious overlapping interests processes. One relating to Te Wera Crown forestry licenced (CFL) land, which was resolved between the Crown and iwi in December 2019 (see paragraph 20 - 21), and the other was a redress item that [REDACTED] S9(2)(j). This redress was the subject of a Ministerial decision as the two groups could not come to an agreement. The risk relating to this is discussed more at paragraph 22.

Negotiations

8. In March 2016, the Crown recognised the mandate of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru Trust to represent Ngāti Maru in negotiations, and terms of negotiation were signed in July 2016.
9. In December 2017, Cabinet approved a Crown offer to Ngāti Maru and authorised the signing of the agreement in principle (AIP) [CBC-17-MIN-0073 refers]. The AIP was signed later that same month.
10. In July 2018, Ngāti Maru ratified and established their post-settlement governance entity (PSGE), Te Kāhui Maru Trust: Te Iwi o Maruwharanui, following a successful ratification process. Having satisfied the conditions set out by Cabinet, in August 2018 Ngāti Maru received an on-account transfer of \$15 million.
11. On 9 December 2019, Cabinet approved the final settlement package for the comprehensive settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Maru [MCR-19-MIN-0048 refers].
12. In addition:
 - 12.1. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
 - 12.2. In July 2020, Cabinet approved an on-account transfer of \$1 million for Ngāti Maru, to be paid once the deed was initialled [MCR-20-MIN-0024 refers].
13. On 17 August 2020, the Crown and Ngāti Maru initialled the deed.
14. From September to October 2020, the Ngāti Maru claimant community voted to ratify the deed. The participation rate of all eligible and registered voters was 48 per cent (734 votes), and support for the deed was 92 per cent (676 votes) of votes cast. On 18 February, the Minister for Māori Development and I agreed the ratification results demonstrated sufficient Ngāti Maru claimant community support for the deed.
15. On 27 February 2021 the Crown and Ngāti Maru signed the deed.

Ngāti Maru settlement

16. The Ngāti Maru settlement package includes Crown apology redress, cultural redress, and commercial and financial redress of [REDACTED] This figure includes the two on-account payments that have been made of \$15 million and \$1 million respectively.
17. The Ngāti Maru settlement will finally and comprehensively settle all historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Maru. Accordingly, all claims made by Ngāti Maru at any time (whether registered or not) which are founded on rights arising from the Treaty of Waitangi, or its principles, legislation, common law (including customary rights and aboriginal title), fiduciary duty, or otherwise; and arise from, or relate to, acts of omissions before 21 September 1992, either by or on behalf of the Crown, or by or under legislation, will be settled.
18. Except as provided in the deed, the settlement will not affect any ongoing rights which Ngāti Maru may have under common law (including existing aboriginal title), legislation or the Treaty of Waitangi.

Why is the Bill required?

19. Some of the components of the settlement package rely solely on the deed of settlement, but a substantive portion relies on legislation to be enacted and implemented. The Crown agreed in the deed to introduce the Bill to Parliament.
20. One item of redress which requires the passage of legislation is the transfer of Te Wera CFL land to Ngāti Maru as commercial redress. The offer of Te Wera CFL land to Ngāti Maru was contested by [REDACTED], and became the subject of an urgent remedies application to the Waitangi Tribunal filed by [REDACTED]. S9(2)(j)
21. This remedies application was withdrawn after Ngāti Maru made concessions over cultural redress sites (either in favour of the other groups or as shared redress) [REDACTED]. S9(2)(j)
[REDACTED]. The introduction of the Bill will remove the Tribunal's jurisdiction to consider a new or refreshed remedies application.

Potential contentious issues

22. One issue which may be raised during the select committee process is overlapping interests [REDACTED]. S9(2)(j)
23. [REDACTED] S9(2)(j)
24. [REDACTED] and I am confident the Crown has applied a comprehensive overlapping interests process in developing settlement redress for Ngāti Maru. In July 2020, prior to initialling a deed of settlement with Ngāti Maru and under the authority delegated by Cabinet, I made a final decision to maintain the redress offer to Ngāti Maru of a statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition over the Pātea River and its tributaries within the Ngāti Maru area of interest. S9(2)(j)

Impact analysis

25. The Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti is not required to prepare a Regulatory Impact Statement as the Bill does not alter the regulatory regime.

Compliance

26. The Bill complies with the:
 - 26.1. principles of the Treaty of Waitangi;
 - 26.2. rights and freedoms contained in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993;
 - 26.3. principles and guidelines set out in the Privacy Act 1993;
 - 26.4. Legislation and Design and Advisory Committee Guidelines: Guidelines on Process and Content of Legislation; and
 - 26.5. relevant international standards and obligations.

Consultation

27. The Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti has consulted with and incorporated the views of the following agencies: the Treasury; Department of Conservation; Ministry for the Environment; Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment; Department of Internal Affairs; Ministry for Culture and Heritage; Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa; Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; Ministry for Primary Industries; Land Information New Zealand; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Justice; Department of Corrections; New Zealand Transport Agency; Ministry of Transport; Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities; New Zealand Police; Ministry of Housing and Urban Development; Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children; and Te Puni Kōkiri.
28. The Parliamentary Counsel Office prepared the Bill and was consulted on this paper.
29. Ngāti Maru has received a copy of the Bill and supports its introduction.

Binding on the Crown

30. The Bill will be binding on the Crown.

Allocation of decision-making powers

31. Not applicable.

Associated regulations

32. Not applicable.

Other instruments

33. Not applicable.

Key definitions

34. **Administering body** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1997.
35. **Commissioner of Crown Lands** means the Commissioner of Crown Lands appointed in accordance with section 24AA of the Land Act 1948.
36. **Consent authority** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
37. **Crown** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.
38. **Crown body** means:
 - 38.1. a Crown entity, as defined in section 7(1) of the Crown Entities Act 2004; and
 - 38.2. a State enterprise, as defined in section 2 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986; and
 - 38.3. the New Zealand Railways Corporation; and
 - 38.4. a company or body that is wholly owned or controlled by 1 or more of the following:
 - a. the Crown;

- b. a Crown entity;
 - c. a State enterprise;
 - d. the New Zealand Railways Corporation; and
- 38.5. a subsidiary or related company of a company or body referred to in paragraph 32.4.
39. **Crown forestry rental trust** means the forestry rental trust referred to in section 34 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989.
40. **Director-General** means the Director-General of Conservation.
41. **Land holding agency** means the land holding agency specified,-
- 41.1. for the licenced land, in part 3 of the property redress schedule; or
 - 41.2. for a deferred selection property,-
 - a. in part 4 of the property redress schedule; and
 - b. in part 5 of the property redress schedule if clause 7.11 of the deed of settlement applies.
42. **LINZ** means Land Information New Zealand.
43. **Local authority** has the meaning given in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.
44. **Maru Taiao area** means the areas with the general location (but not the precise boundaries) indicated on OMCR-024-01.
45. **Regional council** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
46. **Relevant department** means a department (as defined in section 5 of the Public Services Act 2020) that has a role in the management of land and natural resources.
47. **Relevant local authority**, for a Maru Taiao area, means a local authority with jurisdiction within the Maru Taiao area.
48. **Registrar-General** has the meaning given to Registrar in section 5(1) of the Land Transfer Act 2017.
49. **Responsible Minister** means the 1 or more Ministers who have responsibility under a protocol.
50. **RFR landowner**, in relation to RFR land,-
- 50.1. means the Crown, if the land is vested in the Crown of the Crown holds the fee simple estate in the land; and
 - 50.2. means a Crown body, if the body holds the fee simple estate in the land; and
 - 50.3. includes a local authority to which RFR land has been disposed of under section 127(1) of the Bill; but

- 50.4. to avoid doubt, does not include an administering body in which RFR land is vested:
- a. on the RFR date for that land; or
 - b. after the RFR date for that land, under section 128(1) of the Bill.
51. **Waitara River Authority** has the meaning given in section 32(14) of the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018.
52. **Waitara River Committee** means the Waitara River Committee established under section 32 of the New Plymouth District Council (Waitara Lands) Act 2018.

Commencement of legislation

53. The Act will come into force on the day after the date on which it receives 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

54. The deed of settlement contains a provision stating it is conditional upon legislation coming into force and the Crown will propose the settlement legislation for introduction.
55. I recommend the Bill be:
- 55.1. introduced on the first available date after approval by Cabinet;
 - 55.2. referred to the Māori Affairs Select Committee for consideration; and
 - 55.3. be passed by the end of 2021.

Proactive Release

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

Recommendations

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

1. **note** the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill has a priority 4 (to be referred to a select committee in the year) classification in the 2021 Legislative Programme;
2. **note** the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill gives effect to aspects of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Deed of Settlement signed on 27 February 2021;
3. **note** Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Trust supports the introduction of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill into the House;
4. **approve** the Ngāti Maru Claims Settlement Bill for introduction;
5. **agree** the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet has approved the Ngāti Maru Claims Settlement Bill for introduction; and
6. **agree** the government propose the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill be:

6.1. referred to the Māori Affairs Select Committee for consideration; and

6.2. enacted, if possible, by the end of 2021.

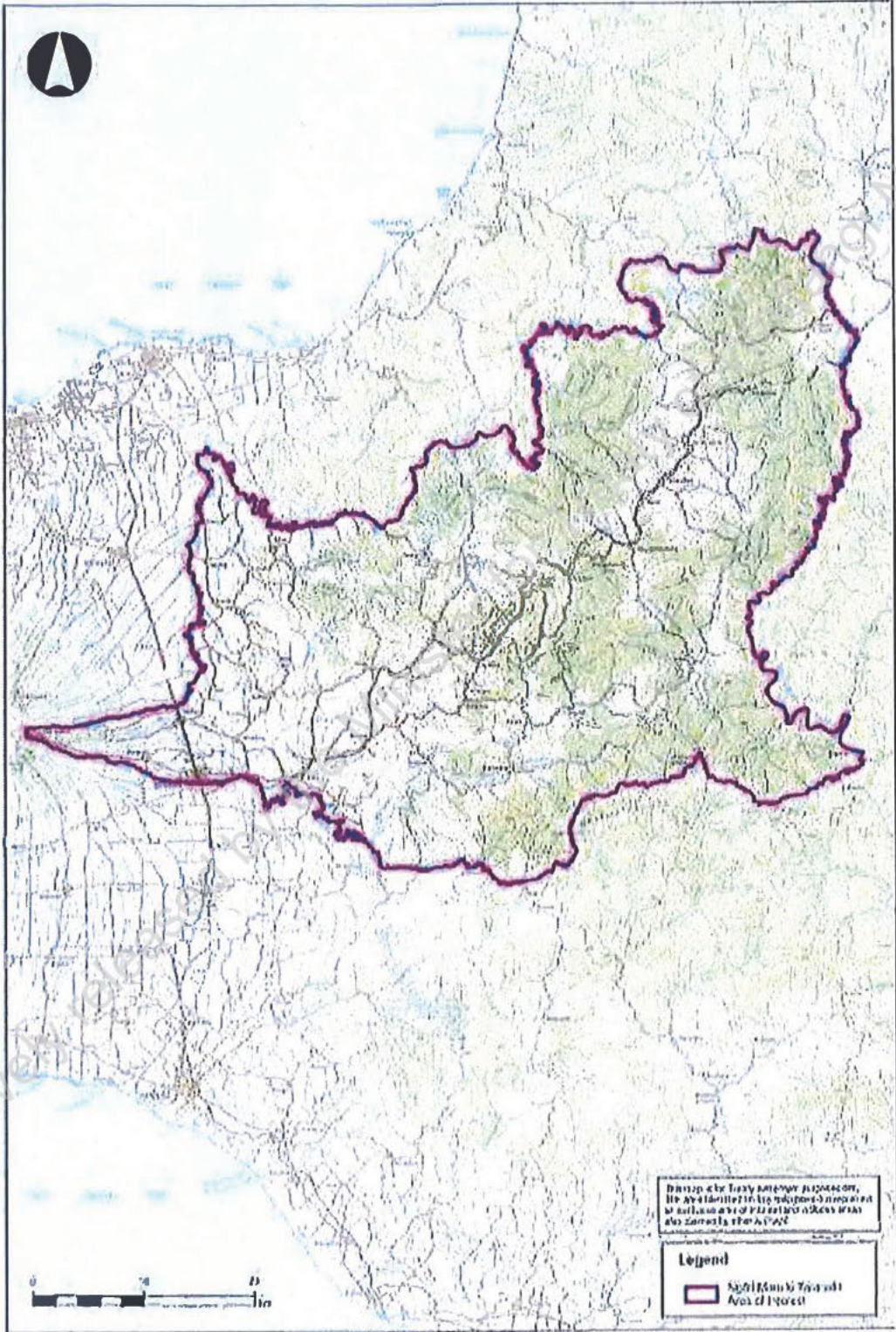
Authorised for lodgement

Hon Andrew Little

Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

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Appendix One: Ngāti Maru area of Interest map



Appendix Two: Departmental Disclosure Statement

Proactively released by the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

Departmental Disclosure Statement

Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) 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 February 2021].

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Part One: General Policy Statement

The Bill gives effect to certain matters contained in the deed of settlement (the Deed), signed on 27 February 2021 between the Crown and Ngāti Maru. The Deed will be the final settlement of all the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Maru 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:

- Part 1 sets out the purpose of the Bill, provides the provisions of the Bill take effect on the settlement date unless a provision states otherwise, specifies the Bill binds the Crown and defines terms used in the Bill, including Ngāti Maru and historical claims;
- Part 2 sets out in 4 subparts the cultural redress for Ngāti Maru and includes protocols, statutory acknowledgements, deeds of recognition, and vesting of cultural redress properties;
- Part 3 sets out in 4 subparts the financial and commercial redress for Ngāti Maru and includes the transfer of commercial redress properties, redress over licenced land, access to protected sites, and rights of first refusal (RFR) over RFR land;

There are 3 schedules to the Bill:

- Schedule 1 describes the areas subject to a statutory acknowledgement, and the areas subject to both statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition;
- Schedule 2 describes the cultural redress properties; and
- Schedule 3 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><i>The Taranaki Report: Kaupapa Tuatahi (1996)</i> <i>He Whiritaunoka: The Whanganui Land Report Volume 1 (2015)</i> <i>He Whiritaunoka: The Whanganui Land Report Volume 2 (2015)</i> <i>He Whiritaunoka: The Whanganui Land Report Volume 3 (2015)</i></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 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) 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 Ngāti Maru 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

If NO, you have the option to briefly explain why the Ministry of Justice was not consulted.

<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/guidance/regulatory/disclosurestatements/16.htm>

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

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: Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga, Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa, Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi, Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust, Te Kaahui o Rauru, Uenuku Charitable Trust, and Ngāti Haua Iwi Trust.</i></p> <p><i>Councils: Taranaki Regional Council, New Plymouth District Council, Stratford District Council, South Taranaki District Council, Ruapehu District Council, Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council (Horizons Regional Council), Whanganui District 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 Ngāti Maru during a five week voting period from 9 September to 16 October 2020.</i></p>	

Proactively released by the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

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
4.8. Does this Bill create or amend any other powers to make delegated legislation?	NO

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]

IN CONFIDENCE

LEG-21-SUB-0050



Cabinet Legislation Committee

Summary

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Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

Portfolio	Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations
Purpose	This paper seeks approval for the introduction of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill (the Bill).
Previous Decisions	In December 2019, MCR approved final settlement redress for Ngāti Maru ki Taranaki (Ngāti Maru) [MCR-19-MIN-0048].

[REDACTED]

S9(2)(j)

Proposal	The Crown and Ngāti Maru signed a deed of settlement on 27 February 2021. The Bill gives effect to the settlement package.
Impact Analysis	Not required.
Compliance	A Departmental Disclosure Statement is attached.
Timing Matters	Introduced: as soon as possible; Referred: Māori Affairs Committee; Enacted: by the end of 2021, if possible.
Communications	None indicated.
Consultation	Paper prepared by Te Arawhiti. MCH, DoC, Corrections, MoE, MfE, Treasury, DIA, MoJ, LINZ, TPK, Police, MoT, MIUD, MSD, MPI, and MBIE were consulted. Te Papa, Heritage NZ, and NZTA were also consulted.

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations indicates that LEG ministers were consulted.

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

- 1 note that the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill holds a category 4 priority (to be referred to a select committee in the year) on the 2021 Legislation Programme;
- 2 note that the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill gives effect to aspects of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Deed of Settlement that was signed on 27 February 2021;
- 3 note that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Trust supports the introduction of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill;
- 4 approve for introduction the Ngāti Maru Claims Settlement Bill [PCO 20384/3.39], subject to the approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives;
- 5 agree the Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet's approval;
- 6 agree the government propose the Bill be:
 - 6.1 referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration;
 - 6.2 enacted, if possible, by the end of 2021

Gerrard Carter
Committee Secretary

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Cabinet Legislation Committee



Cabinet Legislation Committee

Minute of Decision

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Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction

Portfolio Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

On 6 May 2021, the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

- 1 noted that the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill holds a category 4 priority (to be referred to a select committee in the year) on the 2021 Legislation Programme;
- 2 noted that the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill gives effect to aspects of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Deed of Settlement that was signed on 27 February 2021;
- 3 noted that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Trust supports the introduction of the Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill;
- 4 approved for introduction the Ngāti Maru Claims Settlement Bill [PCO 20384/3.39], subject to the approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives;
- 5 agreed the Bill be introduced on the first available date after Cabinet's approval;
- 6 agreed the government propose the Bill be:
 - 6.1 referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration;
 - 6.2 enacted, if possible, by the end of 2021.

Rebecca Davies
Committee Secretary

Present:

Hon Chris Hipkins (Chair)
Hon Andrew Little
Hon Kris Paafoi
Hon Michael Wood (Deputy Chair)
Hon Dr David Clark
Keiran McAnulty, MP (Senior Government Whip)

Officials present from:

Office of the Prime Minister
Officials Committee for LEG

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Cabinet

Minute of Decision

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Report of the Cabinet Legislation Committee: Period Ended 7 May 2021

On 10 May 2021, Cabinet made the following decisions on the work of the Cabinet Legislation Committee for the period ended 7 May 2021:

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Out of scope
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
LEG-21-MIN-0050	Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Claims Settlement Bill: Approval for Introduction Portfolio: Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations	CONFIRMED	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Out of scope
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

Michael Webster
Secretary of the Cabinet