Departmental Disclosure Statement

Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress 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.

15 November 2021

Contents

Contents	.2
Part One: General Policy Statement	.3
Part Two: Background Material and Policy Information	.3
Part Three: Testing of Legislative Content	.5
Part Four: Significant Legislative Features	.7

Part One: General Policy Statement

This Bill gives effect to cultural redress shared between Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua (Ngāti Kahungunu) and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua (Rangitāne) contained within:

- a. the Deed of Settlement signed between Ngāti Kahungunu and the Crown on 29 October 2021; and
- b. the Deed of Settlement signed between Rangitāne and the Crown on 6 August 2016.

Legislation is necessary to give effect to certain aspects of the settlements. Other aspects of the settlement are provided for only in the Deed of Settlement.

Exclusive settlement redress for each of the groups are provided for in the respective deeds of settlement and settlement legislation as required. Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu have their own individual settlement legislation which will settle the historical claims of each group.

Part 1—

- sets out the purpose of the Bill and deals with other matters of general application;
- provides that the provisions of this Act take effect on the settlement date unless a provision states otherwise; and
- specifies that the Act binds the Crown; and
- defines terms used in this Act, including key terms such as Wairarapa Moana, Ruamahanga River catchment, Wairarapa Moana reserve, and Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board; and
- provides for the effect of the provision of the joint redress on certain memorials.

Part 2 sets out the joint cultural redress provided to Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne, including—

- provision for an overlay classification over Castlepoint Scenic Reserve; and
- provision for the making of regulations for the management of customary fishing in Wairarapa Moana and the Ruamahanga River catchment; and
- provision for vesting in fee simple of 3 cultural redress properties, either jointly in the joint redress trustees or in a tipuna to be jointly managed by a joint management board.

Part 3 of the Bill makes provision for the Wairarapa Moana framework, including provision for the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board, and gives it certain functions and powers, including powers as an administering body of the Wairarapa Moana reserves.

There are 3 schedules, as follows:

Schedule 1 describes the Wairarapa Moana reserves and marginal strips

Schedule 2 describes the overlay area to which the overlay classification applies:

Schedule 3 describes the cultural redress properties.

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		
The Wairarapa ki Tararua Report, WAI 863, 2010 (accessible at <u>https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_68640003/Wairarapa%20ki%20</u> Tararua%20Vol%20I.pdf)			

Relevant international treaties

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

Regulatory impact analysis

2.3. Were any regulatory impact statements provided to inform the	NO
policy decisions that led to this Bill?	NO

Extent of impact analysis available

2.4. Has further impact analysis become available for any aspects of	NO
the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	NU

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 Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne negotiators engaged together on the proposed settlement redress and also with their respective claimant communities. The redress given effect by this Bill is consistent with Treaty principles and 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 secti Attorney-General, is generally expected to be available on the Ministry of Just upon introduction of a Bill. Such advice, or reports, will be accessible on the website at <u>http://www.justice.govt.nz/policy/constitutional-law-and-human-rig</u> <u>rights/bill-of-rights/</u>	stice website Ministry's

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 removes the jurisdiction of courts, tribunals and other judicial bodies into the claims, deed of settlement and redress provided (clauses 15, 16, 17 and 18).			

3.4.1. Was the Ministry of Justice consulted about these provisions?	YES
The provisions were developed by the former Office of Treaty Settlements were the Ministry of Justice.	which was part of

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	NO
personal information?	

3.5.1.	Was	the	Privacy	Commissioner	consulted	about	these	NO
provis	ions?							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
--	-----

Relevant local authorities were informed of the key relevant provisions contained in the Bill as the settlement was negotiated and agreed, and were invited to comment on relevant parts of the Bill affecting them.

Councils: Wellington Regional Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council and Tararua District Council.

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

The proposed provisions were tested throughout the negotiations process through consultation with key stakeholders and engagement with third parties. The deed of settlement provisions were ratified by the Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne claimant communities before the respective deeds of settlement were signed.

Part Four: Significant Legislative Features

Compulsory acquisition of private property

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

Charges in the nature of a tax

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

Retrospective effect

4.3. Does this Bill affect rights, freedoms, or impose obligations, retrospectively?
--

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
person:	

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
--	----

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	NO
above) that are unusual or call for special comment?	NO