Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025

Public Act	2025 No 1
Date of assent	1 February 2025
Commencement	see section 2

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

(1) This Act is Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(2) This Act may also be cited as—

(a) Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025; or

(b) the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

2 Commencement

(1) This Act, except section 126, comes into force on 2 February 2025.

(2) Section 126 comes into force on the day after the date on which the Taranaki Māori Trust Board is dissolved in accordance with section 121(1).

Section 2(1): editorial change made by the PCO, on 10 April 2025, under sections 86(1) and 87(m) of the Legislation Act 2019 (2019 No 58).

Part 1
He kupu wāwahi—Historical matters and preliminary provisions

3 Te Iho Tāngaengae: Statement by Ngā Iwi o Taranaki of connection and relationship

The Crown acknowledges Te Iho Tāngaengae, the statement by Ngā Iwi o Taranaki of their cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with their tūpuna maunga and Te Kāhui Tupua, as set out in this section.

He pou whakaruru: Guardian

(a) Ko te kāhui maunga ēnei, he pou here tikanga atua, he pou here tikanga tangata, he pou whakaruru nō te ao tūroa. He pou tupua, he pou tūtei kīhei rū, kīhei ngārue, he pou tūnga roa, e taumaru ai ngā whakatupuranga me ōna arapaki tū. He tūtohu whenua, he tūtohu taiao e whai take ai te tini me te mano, ka whāia kia mau, ka whāia kia piri, kia tata, kia tōpū, he mea paihere nō te kahui maunga. He maunga tū noa, i te ao, i te pō. He maunga tapu, tū te ihihi, tū te wehiwehi, tū te wanawana. He maunga tāmou, he maunga whītiki i te kaupapa tangata. He maunga tātai, he waha ā-tai e puare ana ki ngā whakatupuranga, e whaimārama ai, e whaitake nei a tātai tangata i tōna ao, he ara tō tēnā, he ara tō tēnā, Māori mai, Pākehā mai, he mātāwaiora, he mātāpono, he mātātika.

The maunga are pou that form a connection between the physical and the social elements of our lived experience. For Iwi of Taranaki, they have been ever present and remain personified ancestors, a site of shared history, a physical resource, and the citadel of a unique ecosystem. Wider Taranaki society continues to look upon these maunga as key reference points for the region, shaping an immediate sense of place and social association with mutual identity. Their presence pervades our scenery, projecting mystery, adventure, and beauty, capturing our attention and our imagination in how humanity can be closely bound to a landscape. The maunga are pou that transcend our perception of time, location, culture and spirit. They help configure how whakapapa, environment, the past and future are understood, engaged with, and transmitted to future generations. This is a framework of tangible and intangible resources available to be accessed and applied in our daily lives, and open to being interpreted by various social groupings, Māori and non-Māori, in terms of spiritual, cultural, and ethical values.

He pou taiora: Physical dimension

(b) Ko te kāhui maunga te iho taketake ki te kūreitanga nei, he ahuahunga i a Rū i te au o nuku ki pīnekineki, ki māniania, ki papatokatoka, ki papawhenua i uta ki tai. He ahuahunga i a Tāwhiri nui o rangi i te āwhā, i te haupūkeri, i te aorangi, whiua ki uta, whiua ki tai. He whakaipurangi wai māturuturu i te huhuka o te rangi, te tukutuku o te rangi, te heihei o te rangi, te mamange o te rangi, he puna wai matara, he papa kōhukehuke, he koiora ki te ao tū roa. Ehara i a maunga kau noa, tēnā anō he tāmoremore nuku, he tāmoremore rangi, he pou tina, he pou toka, he pou tāiki ki Taranaki.

The maunga are the essence of this region having shaped the physical landscape with volcanic activity, inclining slopes, expansive plains and rocky shores. They have shaped the very character of weather, wind, rainfall and climate. They have been the source of unceasing artesian

waters, mineral deposits and are a rich store of high altitude biodiversity. These maunga are not simply a part of the Taranaki environment they are its synthesis.

He pou kura, he pou wānanga, he pou korero: Social dimension

(c) He kāhui maunga, he iho pūtaketake, he aka tāmore, he puia tautau mahei, ki tuitui wai koropupū, ki horanga whenua taurikura, ki pūkāwa māhorahora ki tai. He maunga tūtohu i te whenua, he noninga kumu, he tūranga kāinga, he tūranga wānanga, he tūranga iwi. He whare punanga kōrero, he kāpuni reo, he kāpuni tikanga, he kāpuni tangata. He maunga whānui atu i te tūtohu whenua noa, he tupua, he puna i heke mai ai te tangata, he pūkeinga kōiwi, he okiokinga tūpuna. Ko rātou tō mātou okiokinga ko mātou nei tō rātou okiokitanga.

The maunga are the essence of this region having shaped the human landscape with unfaltering springs, fertile lands and an extensive shoreline. They have shaped the very character of geographic reference points, of settlement patterns and boundaries, and have differentiated schools of knowledge of iwi. They have been the source of language, culture and identity. These maunga are not simply landmarks they are the embodiment of whakapapa, the interment of tūpuna incorporated within iwi whakapapa with names, history and sacred sites.

Te Pūeatanga ki te Ao

4 He Whakarāpopototanga o Ngā Pūtaketanga Kōrero mō Te Kāhui Tupua/ Summary of historical account

(1) Mō ngā whakatupuranga e whia nei, ko te maunga Taranaki me ōna pae maunga te pou matua mō te iwi, te hapū, te whānau o Taranaki. Kua roa te maunga e whakanuia ana hei tupuna, hei puna ora mō te tinana, te ahurea, me te wairua, ā, mō te okiokinga whakamutunga anō hoki.

(2) Whai muri i te tūnga mai o ngā kāinga o te Pākehā ki roto i a Taranaki i ngā tau 1840, i tīmata te Karauna ki te hoko whenua ki roto i te takiwā. I te tīmatanga, he hīkaka nō ngā Māori o Taranaki ki te whāwhā atu ki te ōhanga hou o te Pākehā, engari ka tupu mai te āwangawanga i te mahi hoko whenua a te Karauna mai i te Māori takitahi, i ngā rōpū iti rānei, ā, i ētehi wā kāore i whakaae, kāore rānei i mōhio ngā rangatira, te whānau whānui rānei, ā, he wā hoki rānei kore rawa rātou i whakaae. I te tau 1860, i tukuna e te Karauna he ope tauā ki te whakatutuki i te hoko whenua ki Whaitara, ā, nā reira nei i tū ngā pakanga i waenganui i te Karauna me ngā Māori ki Taranaki. I te tau 1865, i tūkinotia te Māori e te Karauna mā te raupatu i ngā eka 1.2 miriona o ngā whenua o Taranaki me te maunga o Taranaki.

(3) I te rautau i muri mai i tēnei takahitanga tūāpapa o te Tiriti o Waitangi, he whakatuturi nō te Karauna ki ngā tika, ki ngā hiahia o te tangata whenua o Taranaki e pā ana ki ō rātou tūpuna maunga. Nō muri mai i te raupatu, kāore te

Karauna i whakarite i te nuinga o ngā rāhuinga whenua i oatitia e ia. Ka haere tonu ngā tautohe a ngā Māori ki Taranaki, ā, ka whakahokia e te Karauna ētehi o ngā whenua rāhui, engari kore rawa rātou i whakahoki i te nuinga o ngā maunga ki roto i aua whenua rāhui, ka kīia he ngahere rāhui, ā, ka taka te wā ka kīia he papakura. Kātahi ka whakatūria e te Karauna ngā whakahaere mō te whenua e kuhu atu ai ngā tāngata whīkoi, retireti hukarere, kaiwhakangangahu hoki engari anō te tangata whenua. I raro i ērā whakahaere, ka rāhuitia ngā tikanga Māori e pā ana ki ngā maunga, ka whakatupuria te ahumahi tāpoi, ka riha rāwaho i te pātamu i urupatu i ngā ngahere tūturu ki ētehi wāhanga o te papakura.

(4) Nō ngā tau tōmua o te ngahuru tau 1970, i ngana te Māori o Taranaki ki te kuhu ki roto i ngā whakahaere o te papakura, ki te whakaara ake i te ingoa taketake o te maunga, ki te whai kia whakahokia atu te mana rangatiratanga o ngā maunga. I tautokona e te kāwanatanga ētehi o ā rātou tono, engari i whakarērea i runga i ngā whakahē o te marea. Ka whakaaetia i te tau 1977 kia kuhukuhu te Māori i roto i ngā mahi whakahaere o Egmont National Park, ā, i te tau 1978 nā te Karauna i whakatairanga i tētehi ture kia whakahokia a maunga Taranaki ki te Poari Māori o Taranaki kātahi ka wawe te whakahoki atu ki te Karauna hei papakura.

(5) Nō ngā tau tata nei, he nui ngā kaupapa nā ngā iwi o Taranaki i kōkiri hei whakaohooho, hei whakapakari i ō rātou hononga ki ō rātou tūpuna maunga. Ko ētehi o ēnei kaupapa ko te totoro anō ki ngā wāhi tapu ki roto i te papakura, ko te whakahaere kīrearea, ko te tiaki tupu taketake me ngā kararehe, ko te whakapai ake i te mōhiotanga pūtaiao o te taiao, ko te whakatairanga i te mātauranga Māori hoki.

(1) For generations, Taranaki Maunga and its surrounding ranges have been the central pillar for the iwi, hapū, and whānau of Taranaki. These maunga have long been honoured ancestors, a source of physical, cultural, and spiritual sustenance, and final resting places.

(2) Following the establishment of European settlements in Taranaki in the early 1840s, the Crown began to purchase land in the region. Māori in Taranaki were initially keen to engage in the new settler economy, but became concerned when the Crown began to purchase land from individual Māori or small groups, sometimes without the consent or knowledge of key leaders or the wider collective, and sometimes despite their strongly stated objections. In 1860, the Crown used military forces to complete its purchase of land at Waitara, which led to wars between the Crown and Māori in Taranaki. In 1865 the Crown unfairly punished Māori by confiscating 1.2 million acres of Taranaki land, including Taranaki Maunga.

(3) During the century that followed this fundamental breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, the Crown repeatedly ignored the rights and interests of the tangata whenua of Taranaki in relation to their ancestral mountains.

Following the confiscation, the Crown failed to create most of the reserves it had promised. After further protest by Māori in Taranaki, the Crown eventually returned some reserves, but refused to include most of the mountains in those reserves, instead proclaiming them as a forest reserve, and later a national park. The Crown subsequently established management regimes which ensured that trampers, skiiers, and hunters were involved in the management of the park but made no such provision for tangata whenua. Under those management regimes, traditional Māori practices associated with the mountains were banned while tourism was promoted, and pests such as possums were introduced which led to the complete destruction of native forest in some parts of the park.

(4) In the early 1970s, Taranaki Māori sought to become involved in the management of the park, to have the mountain's traditional name reinstated, and to have ownership of the mountains returned. Some of their proposals were initially supported by the government but then abandoned in the face of public opposition. Provisions for Māori involvement in the management of Egmont National Park were eventually enacted in 1977, and in 1978 the Crown promoted legislation which returned Taranaki Maunga to the Taranaki Māori Trust Board, but immediately returned it to Crown ownership for the purposes of a national park.

(5) In recent years, Ngā Iwi o Taranaki have led a number of initiatives which have sought to reactivate and strengthen their connections to their ancestral mountains. These have included programmes to re-engage with the sites of significance within the park, control pests, foster indigenous plants and animals, improve scientific understanding of the environment, and promote mātauranga Māori.

He pou tā Maruwhakatare

He ahi tā Tahurangi

He rua tā Ruataranaki

He pou hoki tā tēnei whakatupuranga?

Maruwhakatare anchored the mountain

Tahurangi lit the fires of occupation

Ruataranaki consecrated the name

What will this generation's legacy be?

5 He tāpaetanga i ngā hē a te Karauna ki Ngā Iwi o Taranaki/ Acknowledgements of the Crown to Ngā Iwi o Taranaki

(1) E whakaae ana te Karauna ki te hiranga me te motuhaketanga o ngā maunga o Taranaki ki ngā tāngata whenua o Taranaki. E whia rautau ngā tihi me ngā pae maunga o Taranaki e tū nei hei poutoko, hei pouwhakarewa i ngā āhuatanga katoa o te ao. E tū nei hei puna wai, hei pātaka kai, hei kete rokiroki i ngā maharatanga me ngā mātauranga, ā, ko rātou kei te tūhono i te rangi ki te whenua, otirā, he tūpuna tapu hoki rātou. E whakaae ana te Karauna ki te wāhi

nui tonu o te oranga o ngā maunga o Taranaki ki te oranga o ngā iwi o Taranaki.

(2) E whakaae ana te Karauna, nā te matapōkere noa o tāna muru i ngā tihi me ngā pae maunga tapu o Taranaki i kore ai ngā Māori o Taranaki i whai toronga atu ki ngā wāhi e whakahirahira ana ā-ahurea, ā-wairua, ā-hītori hoki, ka mutu, nā reira anō i motu ai ngā hononga kaitiaki i purutia e ngā whānau, e ngā hapū, e ngā iwi o Taranaki mō ngā rautau e whia nei. Nā tana pērā, ka takahia e te Karauna tana kupu taurangi i whakapūmautia ai mā Te Tiriti o Waitangi, e kī nei ka mau tonu i te Māori te tino rangatiratanga o ō rātou whenua katoa e pīrangi nei rātou ki te pupuru. He hē, he hara hoki tā te Karauna murunga o Panitahi, o Patuhā, o Kaitake, o Pouākai, o Taranaki maunga i rongo ai ngā tāngata o Taranaki i te mutunga mai o te pāmamae, ka mutu, he takahanga tērā i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

(3) E whakaae ana te Karauna, kīhei a ia i whakatinana i ngā kupu taurangi ake a te Kāwana i kī rā e kore ētehi whenua whāiti, tae atu rā ki ētehi wāhanga rahi o Taranaki maunga, e murua, ka mutu, kīhei hoki a ia i whakatinana i ngā whakaritenga kia whakahokia aua whenua rā.

(4) E whakaae ana te Karauna, I whaia kahatia e ngā Māori o Taranaki kia whakahokia ngā maunga ki a rātou mai anō i te wā i murua ai. I te tau 1879, ka whakatū te Karauna i te Kōmihana o te Taiuru kia tirotirohia ngā nawe a te Māori e kī nei kāore i whakatinanatia ngā whenua i rāhuitia mō rātou e te Kōti Paremata, kāore hoki i whakatauria te nui o ngā whenua e wātea ana hei whakahokinga atu ki a rātou. I runga i te āhua ki aua tirotirohanga, e whakaae ana te Karauna:

(a) i hē tana whakamōhio i te Kōmihana o te Taiuru i te tau 1880 ki te huringa o Taranaki maunga me ōna karapotitanga hei rāhui ngahere; ā

(b) i muri iho, ka āta mahue tā te Kōmihana o te Taiuru whakauru i te katoa o ngā whenua, e ono maero nei te pūtoro huri noa i ngā tihi o Taranaki maunga, ki ōna whakawhiwhinga atu i tūtohungia ai ki ngā Māori o Taranaki; ā

(c) nō te mōhiotanga o te Karauna ki te korenga o te maunga i rāhuitia, kīhei a ia i whakatika i tōna hē, engari, ka mārō tana pānui i te whakataunga o Taranaki maunga hei rāhui ngahere i mua i ngā whakawhiwhinga karaati a te Kōmihana Tuarua o te Taiuru; ā,

(d) nā ērā mahi katoa a te Karauna i kore ai e taea te whakahokinga o Taranaki maunga mā te tukanga paremata, ka mutu, he takahanga tērā i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

(5) E whakaae ana te Karauna, nāna i whakakore te toenga o ngā pāranga o ngā Māori o Taranaki ki ngā maunga o Taranaki i te tau 1899 i tana whakatairanga i te whakawhitinga o te Rāhui o ngā Pae Maunga o Patuhā, i tukuna ai ki ngā uri o Taranaki nō rātou aua pāranga rā, mō ētehi whenua o waho atu o Taranaki. Ina koa, e whakaae ana te Karauna, i tāna whakatutuki i tēnei whakawhitinga:

(a) i mōhio katoa a ia, ka noho ngā rāhui o te Taiuru, i tōna tikanga, hei painga mō ngā Māori o Taranaki; ā

(b) i mōhio a ia ki te wātea o ētehi whenua kounga e pātata tonu ana ki te Rāhui o ngā Pae Maunga o Patuhā, engari i whakatau a ia ki te hoko i aua whenua ki ngā Pākehā whakatū kāinga, ka tuku ai i ngā whenua e iwa tekau maero nei te tawhiti atu; ā,

(c) ko tana korenga i āta whai ki te tiaki i ngā pāranga o Taranaki maunga tētehi takahanga i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

(6) E whakaae ana te Karauna, nōna e whakarite ana i te Rāhui Ngahere o Egmont, me te Papa Taiao ā-Motu o Egmont i muri mai, kīhei a ia i tuku kia whai wāhi ngā iwi o Taranaki ki ngā kōrero, kīhei hoki a ia i whai whakaaro ki ngā pāranga tuku iho o aua iwi rā. Nā reira, kīhei te Karauna i whakamana i te rangatiratanga o ngā iwi o Taranaki, ā, he takahanga tēnei i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

(7) E whakaae ana anō hoki te Karauna, e whia tau tana korenga i tuku kia whai wāhi tētehi māngai Māori ki te hautūtanga o te Papa Taiao ā-Motu o Egmont. Nā tērā i kore ai i āhei te whakamahi, te whakahaere rānei a ngā Māori o Taranaki i ngā rawa whaihua nui i raro i ā rātou tikanga, ā, nā reira hoki i aukati tā rātou tū hei kaitiaki i te maha o ngā wāhi tapu. He takahanga tēnei i te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono.

(8) E mihi ana te Karauna ki te kaha o te Poari Māori o Taranaki ki te kake i ngā āhuatanga kino i mahue iho ai i te pakanga, te muru me te raupatu, i te nui hoki o te korenga o te Karauna i whakaae ki ngā nawe o ngā Māori o Taranaki. E mōhio ana anō hoki te Karauna i ngā taumahatanga i pīkautia ai e Te Poari Māori o Taranaki i te ngahuru tau 1970, i a ia e whakamātau ana ki te whakawhiti kōrero e pā ana ki te whakahokinga mai o Taranaki Maunga, ki te whakatūnga o tētehi māngai Māori ki te Poari mō te Papa Taiao ā-Motu o Egmont, ki te whakaturetanga anō hoki o te ingoa o "Taranaki" hei ingoa mō te maunga.

(9) E whakaae ana te Karauna, ko āna tini takahanga i te Tiriti o Waitangi kua motu i ngā hononga kua roa i waenganui i ngā tāngata whenua o Taranaki me ō rātou maunga, ka mutu, kua nui, kua roa hoki te te ngaunga e te mamae.

(1) The Crown acknowledges that the tūpuna maunga are of profound significance to the tangata whenua of Taranaki. For centuries, the peaks and ranges of Taranaki have served as pillars that support and uphold every aspect of life. They are a source of water and food, they are repositories of memory and knowledge, they connect the earth to the heavens, and they are revered ancestors. The Crown acknowledges that the well-being of ngā maunga o Taranaki is intrinsic to the well-being of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki.

(2) The Crown acknowledges that its indiscriminate confiscation of the sacred peaks and ranges of Taranaki deprived Taranaki Māori of access to sites of pro-

found cultural, spiritual, and historical significance, and severed relationships of care that the whānau, hapū, and iwi of Taranaki had exercised for centuries. In doing so, the Crown broke its promise, made through te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, that Māori would retain the full and undisturbed possession of any land that they wished to retain. The Crown's confiscation of Panitahi, Patuhā, Kaitake, Pouākai, and Taranaki Maunga was wrongful and unjust, caused immeasurable distress to ngā tāngata o Taranaki, and was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

(3) The Crown acknowledges that it failed to honour the Governor's personal promises that certain lands, including large parts of Taranaki Maunga, would not be confiscated, and then failed to implement the undertakings made to return those lands.

(4) The Crown acknowledges that Taranaki Māori have sought the return of the mountains ever since they were confiscated. In 1879, the Crown established the West Coast Commission to investigate Māori complaints that the reserves they had been awarded by the Compensation Court had not been created, and to determine what land was available for return. With respect to those investigations, the Crown acknowledges that—

(a) it incorrectly informed the West Coast Commission in 1880 that Taranaki Maunga and its surrounds had already been made a forest reserve; and

(b) the West Coast Commission subsequently excluded all the land within a six-mile radius of the peak of Taranaki Maunga from its recommended awards to Taranaki Māori; and

(c) when the Crown realised the Maunga had not been reserved, it failed to correct its error and instead formally declared Taranaki Maunga to be a forest reserve before the Second West Coast Commission's awards were formally granted; and

(d) together, the Crown's actions meant that Taranaki Maunga was never eligible for return to Māori through the compensation processes, in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

(5) The Crown acknowledges that it deprived Taranaki Māori of their last remaining interests in ngā maunga o Taranaki in 1899 when it promoted the exchange of the Patua Ranges Reserve, which had been granted to Taranaki owners in 1883, for land outside Taranaki. In particular, the Crown acknowledges that when it carried out this exchange—

(a) it had full knowledge that the West Coast reserves were intended to benefit Taranaki Māori; and

(b) it was aware that there was good-quality land available immediately adjacent to the Patua Ranges Reserve, but chose to sell that land to settlers and instead provide land 90 miles away; and

(c) its failure to actively protect the interests of Taranaki Māori was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

(6) The Crown acknowledges that when it established the Egmont Forest Reserve, and later the Egmont National Park, it failed to consult the iwi of Taranaki or consider their customary interests. By doing so, the Crown failed to recognise the rangatiratanga of ngā iwi o Taranaki, and this was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

(7) The Crown further acknowledges that it failed for many years to provide for Māori representation in the governance of Egmont National Park. This left Taranaki Māori unable to use or manage the area's rich resources in accordance with their tikanga, and prevented them from exercising kaitiakitanga over its many sacred places. This was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

(8) The Crown acknowledges the efforts of the Taranaki Māori Trust Board to overcome the legacy of war and raupatu, and the Crown's consistent failure to recognise the validity of the grievances of Taranaki Māori. The Crown further acknowledges the challenges the Taranaki Māori Trust Board faced in the 1970s when it attempted to negotiate the return of Taranaki Maunga, Māori representation on the Egmont National Park Board, and the restoration of the name "Taranaki" to the maunga.

(9) The Crown acknowledges that its many breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi have severed connections that had long existed between the tangata whenua of Taranaki and their mountains, and have caused immense and enduring harm.

6 He Kupu Whakapāha nā te Karauna ki Ngā Iwi o Taranaki/Apology of the Crown to Ngā Iwi o Taranaki

E tāpae nei te Karauna i te whakapāha e whai ake nei ki ngā uri o Taranaki o mua, o nāianei hoki:

"(a) E tino whakapāha ana te Karauna nā te mea kua raruraru tana hononga ki ngā tāngata whenua o Taranaki mō ngā reanga e hia nā te auau o tō te Karauna korenga i whakatinana i tāna i kī taurangi ai i te Tiriti o Waitangi. E whakapāha ana te Karauna i te tere o te huringa o te wā e tupu ai te pitomata o te patuitanga, i tīmata mai rā i te tau 1840, hei wā mō te rīriri, mō te raupatu, mō te hapanga hoki.

(b) E nui whakaharahara ana te whakapāha a te Karauna i tana raupatu i a Taranaki mounga i te tau 1865, i motu ai te roa me te hōhonu o tō koutou hononga ki tō koutou tupuna mounga. I ngā tekau tau ka whai mai, i tua atu o tō te Karauna kore i whakaae ki tō koutou rangatiratanga, i whakaparahakotia hoki e ia taua rangatiratanga nā tana kore i whakaae ki te whakahoki i te mounga ki a koutou, ki te tuku kia whai wāhi koutou ki tōna manaakitanga, ki te whakamana hoki i tōna ingoa e tika ana. E nui whakaharahara ana te āwhitu o te Karauna i ana tini takahanga i te Tiriti

o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono, i te kaha me te kino kē atu o te mamae nāna nei i whiu ki runga i ngā whānau, i ngā hapū me ngā iwi o Taranaki.

(c) Kāore e taea aua mamae o mua rā te whakakore. Heoti anō, e tūmanako ana te Karauna, mā tēnei whakapāha, mā ngā whakaritenga hoki i tēnei whakaaetanga e tuia anō ai, e whakapakaringia ai hoki ō koutou hononga ki ngā mounga, e titiro anō ai ngā whakatupuranga o muri nei ki a Taranaki hei tohu mō te aumangea me te tūmanako, tē mahara kē ai ki a ia hei tohu mō te rironga. E anga whakamua ana te Karauna ki tōna wā e tū ai a Taranaki mounga hei tohu, hei whakatinanatanga hoki mō tētehi hononga ki a koutou i runga i te whakapono, i te ngātahi o te whakaaro nui ki te Tiriti o Waitangi me ōna mātāpono."

The Crown offers the following apology to ngā uri o Taranaki, past and present:

"(a) The Crown is deeply sorry that its relationship with the tangata whenua of Taranaki has for generations been blighted by the Crown's repeated failures to honour the commitments it made in te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. The Crown is sorry that the promise of partnership that arose in 1840 so quickly became a history of conflict, confiscation, and neglect.

(b) The Crown profoundly apologises for its confiscation of Taranaki Maunga in 1865, which severed connections with your ancestral mountain that were ancient and deep. In the decades that followed, the Crown not only failed to recognise your rangatiratanga but treated it with disdain, refusing to return the maunga, to involve you in its care, or to restore its rightful name. The Crown deeply regrets its many breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles, and the immense and compounding harm they have inflicted on the whānau, hapū, and iwi of Taranaki.

(c) Much of this harm cannot be undone. However, the Crown hopes that through this apology, and through the arrangements in Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, your connections to ngā maunga can be restored and strengthened, so that future generations might again look to Taranaki as a symbol of resilience and hope, rather than of loss. The Crown also looks to a future where Taranaki Maunga symbolises and embodies a relationship with you that is founded on trust and a shared respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles."

Purpose provision

7 Purpose of this Act

The purpose of this Act is—

(a) to record Te Pūeatanga ki te Ao, comprising the historical account, together with the acknowledgements, and apology by the Crown to Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with respect to their historical grievances relating to their tūpuna maunga; and

(b) to give effect to He Kawa Tupua, comprising—

(i) Te Mana o Ngā Maunga, for the purpose of recognising, promoting, and protecting the health and well-being of Te Kāhui Tupua and its status; and

(ii) Te Mana o Te Kāhui, for the purposes of recognising and providing for the mana and relationship of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(c) to give effect to the provisions of Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

Interpretation provisions

8 Interpretation of Act generally

It is the intention of Parliament that the provisions of this Act are interpreted in a manner that best furthers the agreements expressed in Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

9 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

access arrangement has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991

application, for the purposes of Schedule 4, has the meaning given in clause 1 of that schedule

appointers, in relation to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, means the trustees and the Minister of Conservation, as provided for in section 31

asset management company means the company that may be established under section 43(1) with the name Te Kāhui Tupua Limited

asset management policy means the policy adopted by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under section 47

coastal marine area has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991

concession has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

concession revenue, in relation to an activity within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, means—

(a) rents, fees, and royalties within the meaning of section 17Y of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(b) rents, fees, and royalties paid by a third party under an authorisation issued under the National Parks Act 1980 that are similar in nature to those imposed under section 17Y of the Conservation Act 1987; but

(c) does not include fees such as—

(i) cost recovery charges imposed by the Director-General as a condition of a concession of authorisation; or

(ii) charges that have been imposed under section 17X(e) or (j), 17ZH, or 60B of the Conservation Act 1987

conservation legislation means the Conservation Act 1987 and the enactments listed in Schedule 1 of that Act

conservation management strategy has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

Crown has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989

Crown mineral means a mineral, as defined in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991,—

(a) that is the property of the Crown under section 10 or 11 of that Act; or

(b) over which the Crown has jurisdiction under the Continental Shelf Act 1964

cultural materials plan means the plan provided for in subpart 2 of Part 8

Director-General means the Director-General of Conservation, and includes a delegate appointed by the Director-General under section 58 of the Conservation Act 1987

effective date means the date that is 40 working days after the date on which this Act comes into force

existing interests, in relation to land that becomes Te Whenua Taurikura,—

(a) means a lawful interest in existence immediately before the date on which the relevant land is vested in Te Kāhui Tupua or added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(b) includes legal rights and authorisations to carry out activities on or in relation to that land

He Kawa Ora mō Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and **He Kawa Ora** mean the management plan required by section 94

He Takapou Tupua means the relationship agreement entered into by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Minister of Conservation and Director-General

industrial rocks and building stones has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991

interest, in relation to land, means an easement, a covenant, a lease, a licence, a licence to occupy, a tenancy, or other right or obligation affecting that land

kōkawa means the mineral known as Taranaki andesite

kōkōwai means the mineral known as red ochre

matā means the mineral known as black obsidian

minerals programme—

(a) has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991; and

(b) includes the Minerals Programme for Minerals (Excluding Petroleum) 2013 and the Minerals Programme for Petroleum 2013

Minister of Conservation—

(a) has the meaning given to Minister in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(b) includes, if relevant, a delegate appointed by the Minister, including on the terms provided by section 57 of the Conservation Act 1987

national park has the meaning given in section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980

national park management plan means a management plan within the meaning of section 45 of the National Parks Act 1980

New Zealand Conservation Authority means the authority established under section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987

New Zealand register has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Companies Act 1993

Ngā Iwi o Taranaki has the meaning given in section 10

Ngā Pou Whakatupua means the values set out in section 19

Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust

Ngāruahine means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust

Ngāti Maru means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Kāhui Maru Trust: Te Iwi o Maruwharanui

Ngāti Mutunga means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga Trust

Ngāti Ruanui means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust

Ngāti Tama means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama Trust

notice—

(a) means a notice given under this Act; and

(b) includes a notice given by electronic means

official geographic name has the meaning given in section 4 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008

onewa means the mineral known as basalt or greywacke

pākohe means metamorphosed indurated mudstone, also known as argillite

permit, in relation to mining activities, has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991

post-settlement governance entity and **governance entity** mean the trustees of 1 or more of the following trusts:

(a) Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust (established by trust deed dated 27 November 2003):

(b) Te Kāhui Maru Trust: Te Iwi o Maruwharanui (established by trust deed dated 13 July 2018):

(c) Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust (established by trust deed dated 24 June 2013):

(d) Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust (established by trust deed dated 20 June 2013):

(e) Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust (established by trust deed dated 31 March 2014):

(f) Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga Trust (established by trust deed dated 14 September 2006):

(g) Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust (established by trust deed dated 10 December 2001):

(h) Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama Trust (established by trust deed dated 20 January 2003)

Registrar-General has the meaning given to Registrar in section 5(1) of the Land Transfer Act 2017

specially protected area has the meaning given in section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980

successor company means a company—

(a) incorporated by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi on the same terms that apply to the asset management company in accordance with section 52(2); and

(b) into which all or some of its assets and liabilities are transferred or merged

taonga tūānuku means kōkawa, kōkōwai, matā, onewa, and pākohe

Taranaki Iwi means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust

Taranaki Māori Educational Trust means the trust established by declaration of the Taranaki Maori Trust Board in a deed dated 8 November 1961

Taranaki Māori Trust Board and **Trust Board** mean the Trust Board constituted under section 9 of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955

Taranaki Region means the region identified in the Local Government (Taranaki Region) Reorganisation Order 1989 and SO Plan 13043

Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board means the board established under section 6L of the Conservation Act 1987 to perform functions in the area that includes Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

Te Atiawa means the iwi of that name defined in the trust deed of Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust

Te Iho Tāngaengae means the statement by Ngā Iwi o Taranaki about their connection and relationship with their tūpuna maunga and Te Kāhui Tupua, as set out in section 3

Te Kāhui Tupua means the legal person created by section 18(1)

Te Kāhui Tupua status means the status declared in sections 17 and 18

Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki means the national park of that name that is located in the Taranaki Region

Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki mineral means all of the following that form part of Te Whenua Taurikura:

(a) any mineral that is the property of the Crown; and

(b) taonga tūānuku; and

(c) industrial rocks and building stones

Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo means the collective redress deed dated 1 September 2023 and signed by—

(a) the Honourable Andrew James Little and the Honourable Willow-Jean Prime for and on behalf of the Crown; and

(b) Jamie Tuuta, Liana Poutu, Hemi Sundgren, Te Pahunga Davis, and Haimona Maruera for and on behalf of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki; and

(c) Michael Neho for and on behalf of Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust; and

(d) Holden Hohaia for and on behalf of Te Kāhui Maru Trust: Te Iwi o Maruwharanui; and

(e) Jacqui King for and on behalf of Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust; and

(f) Paula Carr for and on behalf of Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust; and

(g) Liana Poutu for and on behalf of Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust; and

(h) Jamie Tuuta for and on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga Trust; and

(i) Haimona Maruera for and on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust; and

(j) Frances White for and on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama Trust; and

(k) Michael Neho, Holden Hohaia, Jacqui King, Paula Carr, Liana Poutu, Jamie Tuuta, Haimona Maruera, and Frances White, as trustees to Te Tōpuni Ngārahu

Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo schedule means the schedule that is part of Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo

Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi means the statutory body established by section 27

Te Tōpuni Ngārahu means the trust of that name established by the Te Tōpuni Ngārahu Trust Deed dated 1 September 2023 to be the collective governance entity for Ngā Iwi o Taranaki for the purposes of He Kawa Tupua

Te Whenua Taketake means the land described in Schedule 1

Te Whenua Taurikura means the land held from time to time in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua that forms part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

Te Whenua Tupu means the land that is held from time to time in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua but is not part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

trustees and **trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu** mean the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu, acting in their capacity as trustees of the governance entity of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki

tūpuna maunga means the ancestral mountains that form part of Te Kāhui Tupua within the Taranaki Region

uri means descendants

vesting date means the date specified as the vesting date by an Order in Council made under section 65

working day means a day other than—

(a) Saturday, Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Te Rā Aro ki a Matariki/Matariki Observance Day, and Labour Day:

(b) if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday:

(c) a day in the period commencing with 25 December in any year and ending with the close of 15 January in the following year:

(d) the day observed as anniversary day in Wellington or Taranaki.

Section 9 **Minister of Conservation** paragraph (a): editorial change made by the PCO, on 4 June 2025, under sections 86(1) and 87(l)(i) of the Legislation Act 2019 (2019 No 58).

10 Meaning of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki

In this Act, **Ngā Iwi o Taranaki**—

(a) means the collective group of the following iwi:

(i) Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi, and

(ii) Ngāruahine; and

(iii) Ngāti Maru; and

(iv) Ngāti Mutunga; and

(v) Ngāti Ruanui; and

(vi) Ngāti Tama; and

(vii) Taranaki Iwi; and

(viii) Te Āti Awa; and

(b) includes 1 or more of those iwi and their hapū; and

(c) includes the present and future members of 1 or more of those iwi and their hapū.

Other matters

11 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

12 Provisions to take effect on effective date

(1) The provisions of this Act take effect on the effective date unless stated otherwise.

(2) Before the date on which a provision takes effect, a person may prepare or sign a document or do anything else that is required for—

(a) the provision to have full effect on that date; or

(b) a power to be exercised under the provision on that date; or

(c) a duty to be performed under the provision on that date.

13 Limit on duration of trusts does not apply

(1) A limit on the duration of a trust in any rule of law, and a limit in the provisions of any Act, including section 16 of the Trusts Act 2019,—

(a) do not prescribe or restrict the period during which—

(i) Te Tōpuni Ngārahu may exist in law; or

(ii) the trustees may hold or deal with property or income derived from property; and

(b) do not apply to a document entered into to give effect to Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo if the application of that rule or the provisions of that Act would otherwise make the document, or a right conferred by the document, invalid or ineffective.

(2) However, if Te Tōpuni Ngārahu is or becomes a charitable trust, the trust may continue indefinitely under section 16(6)(a) of the Trusts Act 2019.

14 Access to Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo

The chief executive of the Office for Māori Crown Relations—Te Arawhiti must make copies of Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo available—

(a) for inspection free of charge, and for purchase at a reasonable price, at that Office in Wellington between 9 am and 5 pm on any working day; and

(b) free of charge on an internet site maintained by or on behalf of that Office.

15 Limits to effect of this Act and Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo

General principles

(1) Nothing in this Act or in Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo—

(a) usurps or limits—

(i) the relationships between Ngā Iwi o Taranaki and Te Kāhui Tupua; or

(ii) the mana of, or exercise of, rights and responsibilities according to tikanga or customary law by Ngā Iwi o Taranaki; or

(iii) the ability for Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to participate in any statutory or other process relevant to Te Kāhui Tupua; or

(iv) the ability or requirement for any person or entity to engage with Ngā Iwi o Taranaki; or

(v) any other rights that Ngā Iwi o Taranaki may have arising—

(A) from legislation, te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi or its principles, the common law, or a fiduciary duty; or

(B) in any other way; or

(b) precludes Ngā Iwi o Taranaki from referring to, describing, or relying on, in any statutory process,—

(i) their relationship with Te Kāhui Tupua; or

(ii) the arrangements set out in this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, including—

(A) Te Kāhui Tupua status; and

(B) Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(C) Te Iho Tāngaengae; or

(c) extinguishes or limits any extant customary rights or aboriginal title or limits the ability of a group to apply for, or be granted, such rights; or

(d) constitutes or implies an acknowledgement by the Crown that any customary right or aboriginal title exists; or

(e) limits, diminishes, or removes the obligations under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 or implies that the obligations under that provision are satisfied by complying with this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

(2) Nothing in this Act or in Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo displaces or diminishes the role of an iwi or hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki in relation to Te Kāhui Tupua or any other matter.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), nothing in this Act or in Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo applies to the coastal marine area, except as provided in the following provisions:

(a) section 3 (Te Iho Tāngaengae); and

(b) section 17 (recognition of Te Kāhui Tupua); and

(c) section 19 (Ngā Pou Whakatupua); and

(d) section 53(1) and (2) (standing of the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under this Act).

(4) Nothing in this Act or in Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, unless expressly provided otherwise,—

(a) limits any existing private property rights; or

(b) creates, limits, transfers, extinguishes, or otherwise affects any rights or interests in water, wildlife, fish, aquatic life, or plants; or

(c) affects the application of any legislation.

16 Exclusion of jurisdiction

(1) Despite any other enactment or rule of law, on and from the settlement date, no court, tribunal, or other judicial body has jurisdiction (including the jurisdiction to inquire or further inquire, or to make a finding or recommendation) in respect of—

(a) Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo; or

(b) this Act; or

(c) the redress provided under this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not exclude the jurisdiction of a court, tribunal, or other judicial body in respect of the interpretation or implementation of Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo or this Act.

Part 2
Te Kāhui Tupua

Subpart 1—Te Kāhui Tupua and Ngā Pou Whakatupua

17 Recognition of Te Kāhui Tupua

(1) Te Kāhui Tupua is a living and indivisible whole comprising Taranaki Maunga and other tūpuna maunga, including Pouākai and Kaitake, from their peaks to, and including, all the surrounding lands, and incorporating all their physical and metaphysical elements.

(2) In this section, **surrounding lands** means the lands located within the Taranaki Region that form part of Te Kāhui Tupua.

18 Te Kāhui Tupua as legal person

(1) Te Kāhui Tupua is a legal person and has all the rights, powers, duties, responsibilities, and liabilities of a legal person.

(2) The rights, powers, and duties of Te Kāhui Tupua must be exercised and performed, and responsibility for its liabilities must be taken on behalf of, and in the name of, Te Kāhui Tupua—

(a) by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, unless otherwise provided for by this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo; and

(b) in accordance with this Act, Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, and the National Parks Act 1980.

19 Ngā Pou Whakatupua: Maunga values

Ngā Pou Whakatupua comprises the following intrinsic values that represent the essence of Te Kāhui Tupua and are intended to reflect the cultural, spiritual, ancestral, and historical relationship between Ngā Iwi o Taranaki and Te Kāhui Tupua:

(a) **Ko Te Kāhui Tupua, he rārangi maunga here ā-nuku, here ā-rangi**: **Te Kāhui Tupua, the mountain range binding heaven and earth**

Te Kāhui Tupua is a living and indivisible whole incorporating all of its physical and metaphysical elements:

(b) **Ko Te Kāhui Tupua, koia ko ō mātou nei okiokinga, ko mātou nei tō rātou okiokitanga**: **Te Kāhui Tupua, our embodiment in life and death**

Te Kāhui Tupua represents and upholds the ancestral, historical, cultural, and spiritual relationship between Ngā Iwi o Taranaki and their tūpuna maunga:

(c) **Ko Te Kāhui Tupua, ko te puna i heke mai ai te tangata**: **Te Kāhui Tupua, from which we descend and take our identity**

Te Kāhui Tupua and its health and well-being are fundamental to the identity, tikanga, reo, and health and well-being of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki:

(d) **Ko Tupua Kawa, ko Tawhito Kawa, he kawa ora**: **The ancestral knowledge, the ancient law, the law of existence**

Te Kāhui Tupua is a source of spiritual, cultural, and physical well-being of—

(i) the lands, waters, flora, fauna, and other natural resources of Taranaki; and

(ii) the people of Taranaki:

(e) **Ko Te Kāhui Tupua, he puna koropupū, he manawa whenua, hei mou ake nei i te tini mokopuna**: **Te Kāhui Tupua, a spring, a source of enduring naturally filtered water and life, protected for future generations**

Ngā Iwi o Taranaki, the Crown, and all of the communities of Taranaki have an intergenerational responsibility actively to protect the health and well-being of Te Kāhui Tupua.

20 Effect of Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua

(1) Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua are the foundation for the governance, management, and administration of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki under this Act.

(2) Except as it is modified by this Act, the National Parks Act 1980 continues to apply to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(3) In addition to the general purposes set out in section 4(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, the provisions of that Act have effect for the purpose of acknowledging and upholding Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua.

(4) In addition to the requirements of section 4(2) of the National Parks Act 1980, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must be administered and maintained to acknowledge and uphold Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua.

(5) Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua may be considered by persons described in subsection (6) when exercising or performing powers, functions, or duties under any legislation that relate to, or may affect, Te Kāhui Tupua.

(6) Subsection (5) applies to persons acting under—

(a) conservation legislation within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, to the extent that the functions, powers, or duties are not expressly dealt with under this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo:

(b) conservation legislation within the surrounding lands outside the boundaries of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(c) other legislation within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki or the surrounding lands.

(7) Subsections (5) and (6) do not limit any obligations a person may have under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 (te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi) or under any other legislation.

(8) To avoid doubt, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must, in accordance with section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, be administered under the National Parks Act 1980 so as to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

(9) Statements of general policy, including the general policy for national parks and any conservation management strategy, must not derogate from this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

21 Application of Resource Management Act 1991 in relation to consent applications

(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) a consent authority determines that Te Kāhui Tupua is an affected person in relation to a resource consent application under the Resource Management Act 1991 that relates to Te Kāhui Tupua or to activities affecting Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi gives written approval for that application.

(2) Despite sections 95D(e) and 104(3)(a)(ii) of the Resource Management Act 1991, the consent authority must not disregard any relevant effects on Te Kāhui Tupua.

Subpart 2—Official geographic names

22 Interpretation

In this subpart, **Board** and **Gazetteer** have the meanings given in section 4 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

23 Official geographic names of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and Taranaki Maunga

(1) Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki is the official geographic name of the national park.

(2) Taranaki Maunga is the official geographic name of the tupuna maunga that is the highest peak in the national park.

(3) Egmont National Park and Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont cease to be official geographic names.

(4) The Board must amend the Gazetteer to record, in respect of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki,—

(a) that the former official geographic name has been discontinued; and

(b) the new official geographic name that has been assigned.

(5) The naming of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki by subsection (1) is to be treated as having been made under—

(a) section 7(1)(d) of the National Parks Act 1980; and

(b) Part 2 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

(6) Section 7(1)(d) of the National Parks Act 1980 ceases to apply to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

24 Official geographic names of tūpuna maunga and other features

(1) The names specified in the second column of the table in clause 15.2 of Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo are the official geographic names of features described in the third and fourth columns of that table, including Taranaki Maunga, Pouākai, Patuhā, Kaitake, and Panitahi.

(2) Each official geographic name is to be treated as if it were an official geographic name that takes effect on the effective date by virtue of a determination of the Board made under section 19 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

25 Publication of official geographic names

(1) The Board must, as soon as practicable after the effective date, give public notice, in accordance with section 21(2) and (3) of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, of each official geographic name specified under sections 23 and 24.

(2) The notice must state that each official geographic name became an official geographic name on the effective date.

26 Subsequent alteration of official geographic names

(1) In making a determination to alter the official geographic name of a feature named under section 24, the Board—

(a) need not comply with section 16, 17, 18, 19(1), or 20 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008; but

(b) must have the written consent of the trustees.

(2) To avoid doubt, the Board must give public notice of a determination made under subsection (1) in accordance with section 21(2) and (3) of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

Part 3
Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

Subpart 1—Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi: establishment, purpose, functions, and powers

27 Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi established

Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is established as a statutory body.

28 Purpose of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

The purpose of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is—

(a) to be the human face and voice of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) to perform functions in relation to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in accordance with this Act, Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, and the National Parks Act 1980.

29 Functions of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

The functions of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi are—

(a) to act and speak for and on behalf of, and in the name of, Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) to uphold and promote—

(i) Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(ii) the health, well-being, and interests of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(c) to engage with, and form relationships with, the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu, including by means of written agreements; and

(d) to form relationships with the iwi and hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with interests in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(e) to enter into He Takapou Tupua; and

(f) to form relationships with Crown agencies, and other bodies that have functions affecting Te Kāhui Tupua, including—

(i) the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board; and

(ii) the New Zealand Conservation Authority; and

(g) to develop and recommend for approval He Kawa Ora; and

(h) to advise the New Zealand Conservation Authority and the Director-General, as appropriate, on matters relating to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, including—

(i) the effectiveness of the implementation within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki of the general policy for national parks; and

(ii) the interpretation of He Kawa Ora; and

(iii) any other matter relating to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(i) for the purposes of Schedule 4, to consider and determine, jointly with the Minister of Conservation, applications for concessions and authorisations for an interest in land relating to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(j) to perform other land-related functions in relation to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(k) to perform functions in relation to the asset management company that may be established under section 43(1) to manage assets on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(l) to perform functions delegated to it by the Minister of Conservation under section 57(1) of the Conservation Act 1987 (other than the functions applying under Part 5A of that Act); and

(m) to perform other relevant functions in accordance with this Act and Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

30 Capacity and powers of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi has full capacity and all the powers reasonably necessary to achieve its purpose and exercise and perform its powers, functions, and duties in accordance with this Act, Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, the National Parks Act 1980, and other applicable legislation.

(2) In achieving its purposes and performing its functions, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must—

(a) act in the interests, and in the name, of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) in relation to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (as provided for in part 7 of Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo), act consistently with—

(i) Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(ii) the purposes in section 4 of the National Parks Act 1980 as modified by this Act; and

(iii) the requirements of other applicable legislation as modified by this Act.

Membership of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

31 Appointments to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi consists of 8 members, appointed as follows:

(a) 4 members appointed by the trustees; and

(b) 4 members appointed by the Minister of Conservation.

(2) In making appointments, an appointer must be satisfied that the members have the mana, standing in the community, skills, knowledge, and experience—

(a) to participate effectively in Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(b) to contribute to achieving the purposes and performing the functions of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(3) In considering the appointment of members, an appointer must have particular regard to—

(a) Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(b) the particular features of the land within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(c) the relationship of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(d) the proposed member's knowledge and understanding of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(e) the interests of nature conservation, earth sciences, recreation, tourism, and the local community; and

(f) the need for the membership of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to reflect a balance of skills, knowledge, and experience.

(4) Before making an appointment, each appointer must—

(a) notify the other appointer of a proposed appointment; and

(b) seek and consider the views of the other appointer as to whether the proposed member satisfies the requirements of this section; and

(c) discuss with the other appointer any proposal for a member to be appointed for a fourth or further consecutive term.

(5) If an appointer fails to make an appointment at the beginning of a term, that does not affect the ability of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to perform its functions and duties or exercise its powers.

32 Appointment of chairperson and deputy chairperson

(1) For the first term, the trustees must appoint a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi appointed by the trustees under section 31(1)(a) to be the chairperson of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(2) Subsection (1) also applies if the chairperson is replaced during that term.

(3) For subsequent terms, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must appoint the chairperson from all the members of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(4) The chairperson is appointed for the same 3-year term as the members of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, unless the chairperson—

(a) resigns from the office of chairperson or as a member; or

(b) is removed as a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; or

(c) is removed as chairperson by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; or

(d) otherwise vacates the office of chairperson.

(5) The member appointed as the chairperson—

(a) may be reappointed to that office at the end of the chairperson's term of office; and

(b) if appointed during a 3-year term to fill a vacancy in the chairperson's position, is appointed for the remainder of the 3-year term.

(6) The chairperson may vote on any matter, but does not have a casting vote.

(7) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) may at any time appoint a member to be the deputy chairperson to perform the functions of the chairperson in the chairperson's absence; but

(b) is not required to make that appointment.

33 Decision making

(1) When making decisions, the members of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must—

(a) strive to achieve a consensus of its members; and

(b) act in accordance with the declaration made under clause 4 of Schedule 2.

(2) However, if, in the opinion of the chairperson, consensus is not practicable after allowing a reasonable period for discussion, a decision of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may be made with the agreement of at least 75% of the members present and voting (or participating in accordance with procedures set under clause 12(3) of Schedule 2).

(3) In the case of decisions relating to He Kawa Ora, the chairperson may initiate any process to assist Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in making the decision (including by engaging a third party).

34 Application of other Acts to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

The following Acts apply to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi:

(a) the Official Information Act 1982; and

(b) the Ombudsmen Act 1975; and

(c) the Public Audit Act 2001.

35 Liabilities and responsibilities in respect of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and Te Whenua Taurikura

(1) This section applies to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and Te Whenua Taurikura.

General

(2) The Crown, rather than Te Kāhui Tupua or Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, has responsibility for all existing or future liabilities relating to, or arising from, the ownership of Te Whenua Taurikura in respect of the following matters:

(a) any existing or future contamination of Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(b) any water, plants, wildlife, fish, or aquatic life on Te Whenua Taurikura and any associated biosecurity risks associated with Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(c) any structures or improvements on Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(d) any existing interests in Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(e) any activity, whether authorised by a consent, designation, as a permitted activity, or under any legislation, on Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(f) any public access to, or use of, Te Whenua Taurikura.

(3) In relation to Te Whenua Taurikura and Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, the Crown retains, or must assume, any other liability arising from the exercise or performance of statutory powers or functions, or decisions made, by the Director-General and the Minister of Conservation.

(4) The Crown will inform Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi before it takes any action in relation to any existing or future liabilities relating to either Te Whenua Taurikura or Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

Rates

(5) The Crown remains responsible for rating obligations arising in respect of Te Whenua Taurikura.

36 Costs of meeting certain liabilities

(1) This section applies if Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi or Te Kāhui Tupua—

(a) has a liability arising from the statutory functions or powers relating to Te Kāhui Tupua or to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki or Te Whenua Taurikura; but

(b) is not able to meet the costs or obligations imposed by the liability.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must, at the earliest practicable time, give written notice of the matter to—

(a) Te Tōpuni Ngārahu; and

(b) the Director-General, the Minister of Conservation, and the Minister of Finance.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may, in that notice, propose options for meeting the costs and other obligations associated with the liability.

(4) Te Tōpuni Ngārahu, the Minister of Conservation, and the Minister of Finance—

(a) may propose options or seek proposals from Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi for meeting the liability; and

(b) must consider and respond to any proposals that any of them may make; and

(c) may agree to provide assistance to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi or Te Kāhui Tupua, specifying any conditions for that assistance that they consider appropriate.

Further provisions

37 Further provisions relating to establishment and administration of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

Further provisions relevant to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi are set out in Schedule 2.

Subpart 2—Name Te Kāhui Tupua protected

38 Protection of name Te Kāhui Tupua by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) No person may, without making a written request to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and receiving a written authorisation from Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi,—

(a) cause an incorporated or unincorporated body to be formed or registered under any name, title, style, or designation that includes the name Te Kāhui Tupua:

(b) carry on trade activities under any name, title, style, or designation that includes the name Te Kāhui Tupua:

(c) in relation to the promotion of any commercial goods or services, display, exhibit, or otherwise use in any business, trade, or occupation, a name, title, style, or designation that includes the name Te Kāhui Tupua.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the use, in the manner described in paragraphs (a) to (c), of any other name, title, style, or designation that so resembles the name Te Kāhui Tupua as to be likely to mislead, confuse, or deceive a person into believing that there is an association with Te Kāhui Tupua.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any person using the name Te Kāhui Tupua for a genuine creative, educational, or historical purpose.

(4) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must not unreasonably withhold its consent to a written request for authorisation, if the proposed use of the name—

(a) is consistent with Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(b) promotes the health and well-being of Te Kāhui Tupua.

(5) If Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi receives a request from Ngā Iwi o Taranaki for a written authorisation under subsection (1), Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) must notify the trustees of the authorisation requested; and

(b) must obtain and consider the views of the trustees before making a decision on any request for an authorisation; and

(c) may impose any reasonable conditions on the authorisation that it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

(6) If Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi considers that the name Te Kāhui Tupua is being used in a manner contrary to subsection (1) or (2), Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may—

(a) use any relevant statutory process to object to the use of the name; and

(b) give written notice to any person,—

(i) stating that the name Te Kāhui Tupua is being used in a manner contrary to subsection (1) or (2); and

(ii) requesting that person to cease further use of the name in that manner; and

(c) apply to a court—

(i) for a declaration that the use of the name Te Kāhui Tupua by the person to whom notice was given under paragraph (b) is contrary to subsection (1) or (2); and

(ii) for an order to cease the relevant use of the name.

Subpart 3—Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki place section in conservation management strategy

39 Place section for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) A place section for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must be included in any relevant conservation management strategy that applies to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(2) The place section must acknowledge and uphold Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua.

(3) Section 17F of the Conservation Act 1987 applies to the preparation of a place section, subject to the requirements of section 40.

(4) In this subpart, **relevant conservation management strategy** means a conservation management strategy that covers an area in which all or part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki is located.

40 Preparing Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki place section

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must participate in preparing a place section for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, as follows:

(a) before preparing a draft conservation management strategy, as it will apply to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, the Director-General must engage with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board to agree—

(i) the issues to be dealt with; and

(ii) the processes that apply to the preparation of the draft place section until it is approved under section 17F(p)(i) of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(b) in preparing the draft place section under section 17F(a) of the Conservation Act 1987, the Director-General must engage with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in accordance with the processes agreed under paragraph (a)(ii); and

(c) the Director-General must formally notify Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi when a draft conservation management strategy that includes a draft place section is publicly notified under section 17F(a) of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(d) if submissions are received on the draft place section under section 17F(c) of that Act,—

(i) the Director-General must engage with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in relation to the draft place section for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(ii) a representative of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may, together with representatives of the Director-General and the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board, hear submissions on the draft place section under section 17F(f) and (g) of the Conservation Act 1987.

(2) The role of the representative of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under subsection (1)(d)(ii) is to advise the representatives of the Director-General and the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board on matters that include the consistency of the draft place section with—

(a) He Kawa Ora; and

(b) Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua.

(3) After considering the draft place section and summary of submissions (if any) prepared by the Director-General, the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board must engage with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi before referring the draft place section back to the Director-General for revision under section 17F(k) of the Conservation Act 1987.

(4) The New Zealand Conservation Authority must consult Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, the Director-General, and the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board before it may amend the draft place section under section 17F(n) or (p) of the Conservation Act 1987.

Part 4
Asset management

41 Right of Te Kāhui Tupua to own assets

(1) Te Kāhui Tupua may own assets.

(2) Any assets that Te Kāhui Tupua owns (other than Te Whenua Taurikura) must be managed on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua by an asset management company established under section 43.

42 Purpose of asset management company

The purpose of an asset management company established under section 43 is to manage the assets owned by Te Kāhui Tupua (other than Te Whenua Taurikura) in a manner that—

(a) supports the health and well-being of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) is consistent with Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua.

43 Establishment of asset management company by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may, for the purposes of this Act, establish an asset management company under the Companies Act 1993.

(2) If Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi exercises its discretion under subsection (1),—

(a) Te Kāhui Tupua is the sole shareholder of the asset management company; and

(b) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must, on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua,—

(i) exercise and perform all of the shareholder's powers, functions, and duties under the Companies Act 1993; and

(ii) appoint the directors of the asset management company consistently with section 153 of the Companies Act 1993.

(3) In appointing the directors of the asset management company, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must be satisfied that the directors, collectively, have—

(a) knowledge and understanding of Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(b) the commercial expertise and business skills reasonably necessary for the asset management company to achieve its purpose.

(4) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must also—

(a) draft and approve the constitution of the asset management company; and

(b) apply to register the asset management company in accordance with section 12 of the Companies Act 1993.

44 Powers and responsibilities of asset management company

(1) An asset management company established under section 43 has full capacity and all the powers reasonably necessary to achieve its purpose and undertake its management responsibilities on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua, including the following:

(a) it may acquire assets for, or dispose of assets owned by, Te Kāhui Tupua as if the asset management company were the absolute owner of those assets; and

(b) it may make financial contributions to any person, but only for the purpose set out in section 42; and

(c) it must ensure that all liabilities that arise from its management of assets owned by Te Kāhui Tupua are satisfied.

(2) In subsection (1)(b) and section 45(d), **financial contribution** means payments made to support the health and well-being of Te Kāhui Tupua, including payments for goods and services, contractual arrangements, and grants.

45 Constitution

The asset management company's constitution must—

(a) reflect the purpose of the company (*see* section 42); and

(b) provide that Te Kāhui Tupua is the sole shareholder and that shares must not be transferred or made subject to any security interest; and

(c) require the asset management company to act consistently with the asset management policy adopted under section 47; and

(d) prevent the asset management company from making any distributions (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Companies Act 1993), but without limiting the power of the asset management company to make financial contributions under section 44(1)(b); and

(e) provide that—

(i) the activities of the asset management company are not carried on for the private pecuniary profit of any individual; and

(ii) all profit is retained by the asset management company or applied for the purpose set out in section 42; and

(f) ensure that the matters referred to in section 43(2) and (3) are not disregarded or those specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) are not changed; and

(g) provide for any other matters required by the Companies Act 1993, as modified by this Act.

46 Asset management

Despite any legislation or rule of law, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) is not required to—

(i) provide initial or future capital (or similar funding) to the asset management company; or

(ii) underwrite the operational costs or liabilities of the asset management company; and

(b) must not propose or consider changes to those parts of the constitution of the asset management company referred to in section 45(f).

47 Asset management policy

(1) Unless the Minister of Conservation and the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu agree otherwise, not later than 6 months after an asset management company is established under section 43, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must prepare and adopt an asset management policy that—

(a) focuses on supporting the health and well-being of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) identifies the types of assets, including land, that may be acquired and managed by the asset management company on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(c) identifies any criteria to be applied when decisions are made about acquiring or disposing of those assets; and

(d) identifies policies that apply to the administration, management, or use of those assets; and

(e) identifies any reporting requirements.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must prepare the asset management policy in consultation with the asset management company.

(3) Before adopting the draft asset management policy, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must consult—

(a) the trustees; and

(b) the Minister of Conservation.

48 Review and amendment

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may review and amend the asset management policy, including in response to issues raised by the asset management company.

(2) When reviewing and amending the asset management policy, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must do so in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of section 47.

49 Application of funding by asset management company

Before the asset management company applies funding to operational activities within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (*see* subpart 2 of Part 7), it must work with the Director-General, and, if relevant, with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, to plan for how that funding is to be used or applied, including by using the processes described in section 99.

50 Reporting and accountability

(1) The asset management company must report annually on the assets it manages on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua, including preparing the annual report in accordance with sections 208 and 211 of the Companies Act 1993.

(2) The annual report of the asset management company must contain the following:

(a) a summary of the activities of the company for the previous accounting period; and

(b) the financial statements required to be prepared—

(i) under subpart 2 of Part 11 of the Companies Act 1993 or any other legislation; and

(ii) in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice; and

(c) an audit report.

(3) The annual report must be presented to the House of Representatives by the Minister of Conservation as an appendix to the annual report of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (*see* clause 21(4) of Schedule 2).

(4) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu, and the Crown are not responsible or accountable for the use or management of the assets managed by the asset management company on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua, except in relation to any functions they perform under sections 43, 47, and 48.

51 Application of other Acts to asset management company

The asset management company is a public entity for the purposes of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, for the purposes of that Act, the Auditor-General is to appoint an auditor, if required, for the asset management company.

52 Removal of asset management company from New Zealand register

(1) If the asset management company is removed from the New Zealand register in accordance with the Companies Act 1993, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must decide, as soon as practicable, whether to—

(a) apply to restore the asset management company to the New Zealand register (if that is an option); or

(b) incorporate a successor company.

(2) If a successor company is incorporated, it must be incorporated on the same terms as applied to the asset management company established under section 43, including with respect to the purpose and constitutional requirements (*see* sections 42 and 45).

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must decide whether to seek tax-exempt status for the successor company and whether any other government decisions are required for the successor company to be established.

(4) To support the incorporation of a successor company, the Minister of Conservation must discuss with other relevant Ministers proposals that require government decisions, including the tax status of a successor company.

(5) Subject to subsection (7), if the asset management company is removed from the New Zealand register and a successor company has not been incorporated by the time the asset management company is removed, any assets managed by the asset management company at the date of its removal will, on and from

that date, be managed by the trustees on the same terms as applied (with any necessary modifications) to the asset management company.

(6) However, if the asset management company is restored to the New Zealand register or a successor management company is incorporated at a later date, the restored or successor management company must take over the management of any remaining assets from the trustees on and from the date of its restoration or incorporation.

(7) Subsection (5) is subject to any processes or requirements under the Companies Act 1993 being satisfied.

(8) Whether a successor company is incorporated or the trustees carry out the management role of the asset management company (*see* subsections (5) and (6)), the successor company or the trustees may exercise the powers and responsibilities of the asset management company provided for under this Act.

Part 5
Standing, status, and taxation matters applying to certain entities under this Act

53 Standing of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu

(1) The trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu must be treated as—

(a) a public body for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002; and

(b) an iwi authority and a public authority for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu are, for the purpose of a matter relating to or affecting Te Kāhui Tupua under any legislation,—

(a) recognised as having an interest in Te Kāhui Tupua greater than, and separate from, any interest in common with the public generally; and

(b) entitled to lodge a submission relating to that matter if there is a process for lodging submissions in relation to that matter; and

(c) entitled to be heard on that matter if a hearing, proceeding, or inquiry is held in relation to that matter.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not limit any other rights that Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi or the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu may have under any legislation that relates to, or affects, Te Kāhui Tupua.

54 Status of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993

(1) Te Tōpuni Ngārahu is not a trust constituted in respect of—

(a) any Māori land for the purposes of section 236(1)(b) of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993; or

(b) any General land owned by Māori for the purposes of section 236(1)(c) of that Act.

(2) In this section, **Māori land** and **General land owned by Māori** have the meanings given to those terms in section 4 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

55 Charitable status of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is to be treated as 1 or more institutions for the purpose of making an application for charitable status under the Charities Act 2005.

(2) Persons appointed to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under section 31(1) are to be treated as officers of Te Kāhui Tupua for the purposes of subsection (1).

Taxation matters

56 Tax treatment of Te Kāhui Tupua and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) Te Kāhui Tupua and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi are deemed to be the same person for the purposes of the Inland Revenue Acts and the liabilities and obligations placed on a person under those Acts.

(2) In particular, and to avoid doubt,—

(a) income derived by Te Kāhui Tupua is treated as income derived by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(b) expenditure incurred by Te Kāhui Tupua is treated as expenditure incurred by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(c) the application of funds attributable to Te Kāhui Tupua is treated as the application of funds attributable to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(d) goods and services supplied by Te Kāhui Tupua are treated as goods and services supplied by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(e) goods and services acquired or used by Te Kāhui Tupua are treated as goods and services acquired or used by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(f) obligations placed on Te Kāhui Tupua under section 15B of the Tax Administration Act 1994 are treated as obligations placed on Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(3) A notice issued by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to Te Kāhui Tupua is treated for the purpose of the Inland Revenue Acts as a notice issued to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(4) Despite subsections (1) to (3), Te Kāhui Tupua and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi are jointly and severally liable under the Inland Revenue Acts.

(5) In this section, **Inland Revenue Acts** has the meaning given in section 3(1) of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

Amendments to Income Tax Act 2007

57 Amendments to Income Tax Act 2007

(1) This section amends the Income Tax Act 2007.

(2) After section CH 11, insert:

CH 11B Te Kāhui Tupua and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

When this section applies

(1) This section applies when Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (as defined in Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025) incurs an amount of expenditure in an income year for a purpose outside the scope and effect of Part 3 of that Act.

Income: amount of expenditure

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is treated as deriving income for the income year of an amount equal to the amount of the expenditure.

CH 11C Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025 asset management company

When this section applies

(1) This section applies when the asset management company (as defined in Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025) incurs an amount of expenditure in an income year for a purpose outside the purpose of the company set out in Part 4 of that Act.

Income: amount of expenditure

(2) The asset management company is treated as deriving income for the income year of an amount equal to the amount of the expenditure.

(3) After section CW 40C, insert:

CW 40D Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

Exempt income

(1) An amount of income derived by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (as defined in Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025) is exempt income.

Exclusion

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply for an amount of income under section CH 11B (Te Kāhui Tupua and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi).

CW 40E Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025 asset management company

Exempt income

(1) An amount of income derived by the asset management company (as defined in Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025) is exempt income.

Exclusion

(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply for an amount of income under section CH 11C (Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025 asset management company).

Part 6
Land and minerals

58 Outline of this Part

(1) This Part provides for the vesting of land and minerals in Te Kāhui Tupua and for other matters as follows:

- (a) subpart 1 vests Te Whenua Taketake, and certain minerals within that land, in Te Kāhui Tupua and provides for the registration of title; and
- (b) subpart 2 provides for—
  - (i) the acquisition of Crown-owned land to be added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and matters relevant to its vesting and status under the National Parks Act 1980; and
  - (ii) the addition of Te Whenua Tupu to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and
  - (iii) land or interests in land acquired for, or added to, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and
  - (iv) the registration of land to which this Part applies; and
- (c) subpart 3 sets out the provisions relevant to holding land acquired as Te Whenua Tupu; and
- (d) subpart 4 deals with the process by which land may be excluded from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and the registration of that land; and
- (e) subpart 5 sets out miscellaneous provisions applying to certain land and improvements within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and
- (f) subpart 6 outlines certain protections applying to Te Whenua Taurikura under the Crown Minerals Act 1991; and
- (g) subpart 7 deals with the application of certain legislation applying to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and Te Whenua Taketake.

(2) In this Part,—

Crown-owned land means land that is—

(a) a conservation area under the Conservation Act 1987; or

(b) subject to the Tourist and Health Resorts Control Act 1908 or the Tourist Hotel Corporation Act 1974; or

(c) a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977; or

(d) land acquired by the Crown for national park purposes

other Crown land means land owned by the Crown that is not specified in the definition of Crown-owned land.

Subpart 1—Vesting of land and minerals

Vesting of Te Whenua Taketake

59 Te Whenua Taketake vested in Te Kāhui Tupua

(1) Te Whenua Taketake ceases to be—

(a) vested in the Crown; and

(b) a national park under the National Parks Act 1980.

(2) The fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taketake vests in Te Kāhui Tupua.

(3) Te Whenua Taketake—

(a) is declared to be a national park subject to the National Parks Act 1980 as if it were constituted under that Act; and

(b) is held as Te Whenua Taurikura under this Act; and

(c) has the official geographic name Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

60 Te Whenua Taurikura is inalienable

Te Whenua Taurikura must not be alienated, mortgaged, charged, or otherwise disposed of, unless provided for in or under section 75 or 103.

Vesting of certain minerals

61 Vesting of certain minerals in Te Kāhui Tupua

Despite section 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, the vesting of Te Whenua Taketake under section 59(2) includes taonga tūānuku and industrial rocks and building stones—

(a) that are Crown-owned; and

(b) that form part of Te Whenua Taketake.

Registration

62 Registration of Te Whenua Taketake in name of Te Kāhui Tupua

(1) The Registrar-General must, in accordance with a written application by a person authorised by the Director-General,—

(a) create 1 record of title for the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taketake in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) record on the record of title—

(i) any interests that are registered, noted, or to be noted and are described in the application; and

(ii) that the land is—

(A) Te Whenua Taurikura and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025; and

(B) subject to the National Parks Act 1980.

(2) A record of title for the fee simple estate must be created for Te Whenua Taketake as soon as is reasonably practicable after the effective date, but not later than 24 months after that date.

(3) Subsection (1)—

(a) applies despite the Land Transfer Act 2017 or any other enactment or rule of law; and

(b) is subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a record of title.

Subpart 2—Acquiring land for, and adding land to, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

Land or interests in land acquired for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

63 Role of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in land acquisition

(1) When considering whether land may be added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, either by acquiring private land or transferring the administration of other Crown land, the Director-General must discuss with, and obtain the agreement of,—

(a) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, that it is appropriate to investigate adding the land to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(b) the trustees, that it is appropriate to investigate vesting the land in Te Kāhui Tupua.

(2) Before Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi makes a recommendation to add Crown-owned land to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must obtain the written consent of the trustees to the vesting of the land in Te Kāhui Tupua.

64 Land or interests in land acquired for, or added to, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the New Zealand Conservation Authority must jointly advise the Minister of Conservation of their intention to jointly request the Director-General under section 8(1) of the National Parks Act 1980 to investigate and report on either of the following proposals:

(a) to add Crown-owned land or Te Whenua Tupu to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(b) to acquire private land for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(2) Subject to section 63(2), the powers of the Minister of Conservation under subsection (3) may be exercised only on the joint recommendation of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the New Zealand Conservation Authority, after consulting the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board.

(3) The Minister of Conservation may—

(a) acquire the following under section 9 of the National Parks Act 1980 for national park purposes:

(i) private land to add to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; or

(ii) an interest in private land by way of a lease or licence to be administered as if the land were part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; or

(b) recommend that the Governor-General, by Order in Council, declare that Crown-owned land (including land acquired under paragraph (a)(i)) or Te Whenua Tupu be added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (*see* sections 65(2) and 67).

(4) In this subpart, **private land** has the meaning given in section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980.

65 Vesting of Crown-owned land in Te Kāhui Tupua

(1) This section applies if the Minister of Conservation makes a recommendation under section 64(3)(b) in relation to Crown-owned land.

(2) The Governor-General may, on that recommendation, declare by Order in Council that, on the vesting date,—

(a) any part of the Crown-owned land described in the Order in Council that is—

(i) a conservation area under the Conservation Act 1987 ceases to be a conservation area:

(ii) subject to the Tourist and Health Resorts Control Act 1908 or the Tourist Hotel Corporation Act 1974 ceases to be subject to those Acts:

(iii) a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977 has its reserve status revoked:

(iv) land acquired by the Crown for national park purposes ceases to be held for those purposes; and

(b) the Crown-owned land described in the Order in Council ceases to be vested in the Crown; and

(c) the fee simple estate in that land vests in Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(d) that land is—

(i) part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and subject to the National Parks Act 1980; and

(ii) held as Te Whenua Taurikura under Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(3) The Order in Council may set out any other matters necessary for the vesting.

(4) An Order in Council made under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

66 Names of Crown protected areas discontinued

(1) Subsection (2) applies to the Crown-owned land, or part of that land that, immediately before the date on which the land vests in Te Kāhui Tupua under section 65(2)(c), was all or part of a Crown protected area.

(2) The official geographic name of the Crown protected area is discontinued for that land or part of it, and the Board must amend the Gazetteer accordingly.

(3) In this section, **Crown protected area** has the meaning given in section 4 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

67 Addition of Te Whenua Tupu to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) If the Minister of Conservation makes a recommendation under section 64(3)(b) in relation to Te Whenua Tupu, the Governor-General may, by Order in Council,—

(a) add specified Te Whenua Tupu to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(b) provide that on the date specified in the order, the land described in the order—

(i) ceases to be Te Whenua Tupu; and

(ii) is part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and subject to the National Parks Act 1980; and

(iii) is held as Te Whenua Taurikura under Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(2) An Order in Council made under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Minerals

68 Inclusion of certain minerals

Despite section 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, the vesting referred to in section 65(2) and the addition of land referred to in section 67(1) include taonga tūānuku and industrial rocks and building stones that—

(a) are Crown-owned; and

(b) form part of the land described in any Order in Council made under those sections.

Registration

69 Registration of land added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) This section applies to any land described in an Order in Council made under section 65(2) or 67(1).

(2) After an Order in Council comes into force, a person authorised by the Director-General must apply in writing to the Registrar-General to create a new record of title for the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taurikura.

(3) The Registrar-General must, in accordance with that application,—

(a) register the Order in Council against any records of title referred to in the Order in Council and cancel those records as far as they relate to the land described in the Order in Council; and

(b) cancel the existing record of title for Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(c) create, in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua, 1 record of title for the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taurikura (being the land described in the Order in Council and the land in the record of title in the name of Te Kāhui

Tupua immediately before that record is cancelled under paragraph (b)); and

(d) record on the record of title—

(i) any interests that are registered, noted, or to be noted and are described in the application; and

(ii) that the land—

(A) is Te Whenua Taurikura and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025; and

(B) is subject to the National Parks Act 1980.

(4) The Registrar-General must ensure that the notations referred to in section 72(6)(b) are not noted on any record of title for Te Whenua Taurikura.

(5) Subsection (3)—

(a) applies despite the Land Transfer Act 2017 or any other enactment or rule of law; and

(b) is subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a record of title.

Subpart 3—Te Whenua Tupu

70 Asset management company to exercise role of registered owner

(1) Despite land being registered in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua as Te Whenua Tupu, the asset management company must exercise the rights and powers and perform the duties of the registered owner of that land on behalf of, and in the name of, Te Kāhui Tupua.

(2) Subsection (1) is subject to section 73(2).

(3) The Registrar-General must have regard to subsection (1).

(4) If the asset management company is removed from the New Zealand register (*see* section 52), references to the asset management company in this subpart must be read as references to any successor company or the trustees of Te Tōpuni Ngārahu, as the case requires.

71 Registration of instruments if asset management company removed from New Zealand register

(1) This section applies if the asset management company is removed from the New Zealand register.

(2) Any instrument presented to register a transfer or interest in land that affects Te Whenua Tupu must include a statement to the effect that under this section any successor company or the trustees, as the case may be, may exercise the rights and powers, and perform the duties of the registered owner of the land on behalf of, and in the name of, Te Kāhui Tupua.

(3) In reliance on this section, the Registrar-General may register instruments executed by any successor company or the trustees.

72 Acquisition of land as Te Whenua Tupu

(1) This section applies if an agreement is entered into by the asset management company and the owner of any land to transfer the fee simple estate in that land to Te Kāhui Tupua as Te Whenua Tupu.

(2) An agreement referred to in subsection (1) must be consistent with the asset management policy developed by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (*see* section 47).

(3) Before it enters into an agreement referred to in subsection (1), the asset management company must obtain the written consent of the trustees.

(4) The asset management company may, on behalf of, and in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua,—

(a) acquire the fee simple estate in the land as Te Whenua Tupu; or

(b) sign a transfer instrument or other document, or do anything else to effect the transfer.

(5) The transfer instrument must state that when the transfer instrument is registered, the land will become Te Whenua Tupu and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(6) The Registrar-General must—

(a) have regard to the matters in subsection (4); and

(b) on registering the transfer instrument, record on the record of title for the land that the land is Te Whenua Tupu and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

73 Te Whenua Tupu is alienable

(1) Te Whenua Tupu may be alienated, mortgaged, charged, or otherwise disposed of, subject to subsection (2) and if consistent with the asset management policy.

(2) The asset management company must obtain the written consent of the trustees before it enters into an agreement to transfer the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Tupu to the Crown or a third party.

74 Transfer of Te Whenua Tupu to the Crown or third party

(1) The asset management company may, subject to section 73(2),—

(a) transfer the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Tupu to the Crown or a third party; and

(b) sign a transfer instrument or other document or do anything else necessary to effect the transfer.

(2) Land transferred in accordance with this section—

(a) ceases to be Te Whenua Tupu; and

(b) is no longer held under this Act.

(3) The transfer instrument must state that the land is no longer Te Whenua Tupu and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(4) On registering the transfer of the land, the Registrar-General must remove from the record of title for the land a notation that the land is Te Whenua Tupu and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

Subpart 4—Land excluded from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

75 Minister may propose exclusion of land

(1) The Minister of Conservation may, under section 11 of the National Parks Act 1980, propose legislation to exclude land from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (**excluded land**), but only—

(a) on the joint recommendation of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the New Zealand Conservation Authority; and

(b) after consulting the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board.

(2) Before Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi makes a recommendation to exclude land from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki that is to be vested in the Crown or a third party, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must obtain the written consent of the trustees to that land ceasing to be vested in Te Kāhui Tupua.

76 Vesting of excluded land

Excluded land to be vested in the Crown or third party

(1) If excluded land is to be vested in the Crown or a third party, the legislation proposed under section 75 must—

(a) enable that vesting; and

(b) provide that, on and from the date specified in the legislation, the land—

(i) ceases to be vested in Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(ii) ceases to be a national park under the National Parks Act 1980; and

(iii) is no longer held under Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

Excluded land to be held as Te Whenua Tupu in name of Te Kāhui Tupua

(2) If excluded land is to remain held in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua, but as Te Whenua Tupu, the legislation proposed under section 75 must provide that, on and from the date specified in the legislation, the land—

(a) ceases to be a national park under the National Parks Act 1980; and

(b) is Te Whenua Tupu and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(3) The legislation must also make provision for other relevant matters, including the ownership of taonga tūānuku and industrial rocks and building stones vested in Te Kāhui Tupua.

Registration

77 Registration of excluded land

Excluded land to be vested in the Crown or third party

(1) If land excluded from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki by legislation made in accordance with section 75 is to be vested in the Crown or a third party, the Registrar-General must,—

(a) on written application by a person authorised by the Director-General, create a record of title for the fee simple estate in the excluded land in the name of the Crown or person in whom the land is vested; and

(b) record on the record of title any interests that are registered, noted, or to be noted and that are described in the application; and

(c) ensure that the notations referred to in section 62(1)(b)(ii) are not included on any record of title for the land.

Excluded land to be held as Te Whenua Tupu in name of Te Kāhui Tupua

(2) If excluded land is to be held in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua, but as Te Whenua Tupu (under section 76(2)), the Registrar-General must,—

(a) on written application by a person authorised by the Director-General,—

(i) create, in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua, a record of title for the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Tupu referred to in that section; and

(ii) record on the record of title—

(A) any interests that are registered, noted, or to be noted and that are described in the application; and

(B) that the land is Te Whenua Tupu and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025; and

(b) ensure that the notations referred to in section 62(1)(b)(ii) are not included on any record of title for the land.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) are subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a record of title.

(4) Subsection (2) applies despite the Land Transfer Act 2017 or any other enactment or rule of law.

78 Record of title for Te Whenua Taurikura if land excluded

(1) If land is excluded from Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki by legislation made in accordance with section 75, a person authorised by the Director-General must apply in writing to the Registrar-General to create a new record of title for the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taurikura.

(2) The Registrar-General must, in accordance with that application,—

(a) cancel the existing record of title for Te Whenua Taurikura; and

(b) create, in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua, 1 record of title for the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taurikura (being the land described in the record of title in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua immediately before that record was cancelled under paragraph (a), but excluding the land removed in accordance with section 75); and

(c) record on the record of title—

(i) any interests that are registered, noted, or to be noted and are described in the application; and

(ii) that the land is Te Whenua Taurikura and subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025.

(3) Subsection (2)—

(a) applies despite the Land Transfer Act 2017 or any other enactment or rule of law; and

(b) is subject to the completion of any survey necessary to create a record of title.

Subpart 5—Provisions applying to certain land and improvements

Land or interests in land not added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

79 Land or interests in land acquired for, but not added to, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) This section applies in respect of land, easements, or other interests in land that the Crown seeks to acquire under section 9 of the National Parks Act 1980—

(a) for the purpose of managing Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; but

(b) that are not to be added to, or administered as if they were part of, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(2) The New Zealand Conservation Authority must consult Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board before it recommends that the Minister of Conservation acquire such land, easements, or interests in land.

(3) The land, easements, or other interests in land acquired in accordance with this section are, while they are held for the purpose of managing Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, subject to Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the

Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025 and the National Parks Act 1980.

Provisions relating to existing interests, improvements, and other matters

80 Existing interests to continue

(1) Despite any land becoming part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, existing interests relating to that land continue to apply according to their terms and conditions, with any necessary modifications, until the interest expires or is terminated.

(2) For the purposes of any existing interests (for which there is a grantor or grantee) that affect any land that will be part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, on and from the date on which the land becomes part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki,—

(a) the Crown will exercise the rights of, and be subject to the obligations of,—

(i) the grantor if the land is subject to the relevant interest; or

(ii) the grantee if the relevant interest benefits the land; and

(b) if the context requires, a reference to other legislation must be read as a reference to that legislation as modified by this Act.

81 Ownership of improvements

(1) The vesting of land by section 59(2) or of Crown-owned land by Order in Council made under section 65(2) does not include—

(a) improvements, including walking or vehicle tracks that have been surfaced or formed; or

(b) to avoid doubt, legal roads.

Crown-owned improvements on Te Whenua Taketake at effective date

(2) Improvements owned by the Crown and attached to Te Whenua Taketake immediately before the effective date continue to be owned by the Crown.

Improvements on Te Whenua Taurikura after effective date

(3) Unless otherwise agreed by the Crown and any other relevant party (or unless provided for in an existing interest), subsections (4) and (5), as relevant, apply to improvements—

(a) attached to land other than Te Whenua Taketake immediately before the date on which that land becomes part of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(b) attached to any part of Te Whenua Taurikura after the effective date.

(4) On the date on which the land becomes Te Whenua Taurikura, improvements referred to in subsection (3)(a)—

(a) vest in the Crown; or

(b) if relevant, continue to be owned by the Crown.

(5) Improvements referred to in subsection (3)(b) are owned by the Crown.

Improvements that revert to grantor of existing interest

(6) If improvements attached to Te Whenua Taurikura are subject to an existing interest that provides for the ownership of the improvements to revert to the grantor, the ownership reverts to the Crown.

(7) However, subsection (6) does not—

(a) preclude the Crown from reaching another agreement relating to any improvements within the scope of that provision; or

(b) apply if an existing interest or agreement reached between the Crown and a relevant party provides otherwise.

Application of other legislation to improvements

(8) An improvement attached to Te Whenua Taurikura is subject to the same legislative provisions that applied immediately before the land became Te Whenua Taurikura, including the offence, seizure and forfeiture provisions in sections 60 and 61 of the National Parks Act 1980.

(9) In this section and sections 82 and 83, **improvements** does not include the land beneath the improvements.

82 Further provisions relating to ownership of improvements

Other improvements attached with consent to Te Whenua Taketake

(1) The vesting of Te Whenua Taketake by section 59(2) does not affect the ownership of improvements attached to that land, with the consent of the Crown, before the land was vested.

Improvements attached to land before land added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(2) Subsection (3) applies in relation to improvements attached to land, with the consent of the relevant landowner,—

(a) if the land is added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in accordance with section 65:

(b) if any Te Whenua Tupu is added to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in accordance with section 67.

(3) The ownership of improvements described in subsection (2) is not affected by—

(a) the land being included in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(b) the vesting of the land in accordance with section 65(2)(c):

(c) the vesting of improvements referred to in section 81(4)(a).

Limits to application of this section

(4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to the existing interests referred to in section 80.

(5) Subsection (1) does not apply to the improvements referred to in section 81(1) and (2).

(6) This section does not confer the right for improvements to which it applies to remain on Te Whenua Taurikura.

83 Use of Crown-owned improvements

Crown-owned improvements attached to Te Whenua Taurikura may be used, occupied, accessed, maintained, removed, or demolished by the Director-General, or by a person authorised by the Director-General, in a manner that—

(a) is not inconsistent with He Kawa Ora; and

(b) is consistent with—

(i) the terms of any existing interests; and

(ii) any existing authorisation to use the improvements given by the Crown to a third party; and

(iii) any conditions applying to the Crown's acquisition of the improvements.

84 Existing bylaws, management plans, and other arrangements

(1) Despite the vesting of Te Whenua Taketake by section 59(2),—

(a) a bylaw that applied to that land immediately before the vesting remains in force until it is revoked under the National Parks Act 1980:

(b) a national park management plan that applied to that land immediately before the vesting remains in force until He Kawa Ora is approved under clause 9 of Schedule 3.

(2) The vesting of Te Whenua Taketake by section 59(2) does not affect plans, agreements, or other arrangements existing immediately before the effective date that granted rights to the Crown or placed obligations on it in respect of Te Whenua Taketake.

(3) If relevant, such plans, agreements, or other arrangements are to be interpreted as if the Crown were still the owner or occupier of Te Whenua Taketake.

(4) However, on and from the effective date, all such plans, agreements, or other arrangements are subject to this Act and the National Parks Act 1980.

85 Registration of instruments

(1) Any instrument presented for registering an interest in land that affects Te Whenua Taurikura must be certified by a person authorised by the Director-General as—

(a) having the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (or the trustees if clause 6(1) of Schedule 4 applies) to the registration of the instrument; or

(b) being a minor technical matter that does not require the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (or the trustees if clause 6(1) of Schedule 4 applies).

(2) Despite the registration of land in the name of Te Kāhui Tupua, the Registrar-General may register an interest in land that affects Te Whenua Taurikura, provided it has been certified in accordance with subsection (1).

(3) The Registrar-General is entitled to rely on the certification given under subsection (2).

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a written application made under section 62(1), 69(2), 77(1)(a) or (2)(a), or 78(1).

Subpart 6—Protections under Crown Minerals Act 1991

86 Meaning of terms used in this subpart

In this subpart,—

minimum impact activity has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991

Minister and **appropriate Ministers** have the meanings given in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991

vested minerals means the minerals vested in Te Kāhui Tupua under this Act, including taonga tūānuku and industrial rocks and building stones vested under section 68.

87 Existing protection of Te Whenua Taurikura to be retained

(1) This section applies despite the vesting in Te Kāhui Tupua of the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taurikura.

(2) Te Whenua Taurikura continues to be land—

(a) that is excluded from the operation of any minerals programme; and

(b) that cannot be included in any permit issued under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

(3) The minerals programmes are amended by replacing every reference to the Egmont National Park and Mount Egmont National Park with a reference to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(4) Subject to sections 89 and 115(1)(c), without the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi,—

(a) no person may access Te Whenua Taurikura under section 49 or 50 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991; and

(b) the appropriate Minister must not accept or grant an application for an access arrangement in respect of Te Whenua Taurikura under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

(5) Subsection (4) also applies to any commercial use of the vested minerals.

(6) Every person who must serve a notice under section 59 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 in relation to Te Whenua Taurikura must also serve the notice on Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

88 Additional protections for Te Whenua Taurikura

(1) This section applies if, after the effective date, the protections referred to in section 87 are removed or modified to the extent that prospecting, exploration, or mining of any vested minerals is no longer prohibited on or in Te Whenua Taurikura.

(2) The permitting arrangements under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 cease to apply to the vested minerals.

(3) No person may, without first requesting and receiving written authorisation from Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi,—

(a) carry out prospecting, exploration, or mining of the vested minerals in or on Te Whenua Taurikura; or

(b) purport to change the ownership of those minerals.

(4) No person may access Te Taurikura under section 49 or 50 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 without the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(5) No Minister may enter into an access arrangement under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 in respect of Te Whenua Taurikura without the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

89 Continuing use of industrial rocks and building stones

(1) The Director-General may,—

(a) under section 8(2) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, use, or permit the use of, industrial rocks and building stones vested in Te Kāhui Tupua for national park purposes; and

(b) under section 50(2) of the National Parks Act 1980, permit the use of industrial rocks and building stones incidental to accommodation facilities approved under section 50(1) of that Act.

(2) This section applies despite—

(a) the vesting of land in Te Kāhui Tupua under section 59(2) or by Order in Council made under section 65(2); and

(b) the authorisation required for certain activities under section 88(3).

90 Joint decisions in respect of vested minerals

(1) Applications for the prospecting, exploring, or mining of any vested minerals that require an application for a concession or an authorisation under the National Parks Act 1980 must be determined by applying the joint decision-making process set out in section 103 and clauses 4 and 5 of Schedule 4.

(2) An application of the kind described in subsection (1) does not apply to—

(a) the taking of cultural minerals under section 115; or

(b) the use of industrial rocks and building stones under section 89.

Subpart 7—Miscellaneous

91 Application of other enactments to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) Except as provided in sections 61 and 68 (which refer to the vesting of certain minerals), the vesting of the fee simple estate of Te Whenua Taurikura in Te Kāhui Tupua does not—

(a) limit section 10 or 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991; or

(b) affect other rights to subsurface minerals within Te Whenua Taurikura.

(2) Nothing in Part 4A of the Conservation Act 1987 or the Public Works Act 1981 applies to the vesting in Te Kāhui Tupua of the fee simple estate in Te Whenua Taurikura under this Act.

(3) Nothing in Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 applies to Te Whenua Taurikura.

(4) Section 11 and Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991 do not apply to—

(a) the vestings by sections 59(2) and 65(2)(c); or

(b) any matter incidental to, or required for the purpose of, those vestings.

92 Certain enactments do not apply

(1) The following enactments cease to apply to Te Whenua Taketake:

(a) Part 3 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989:

(b) sections 568 to 570 of the Education and Training Act 2020:

(c) Part 3 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990:

(d) sections 27A to 27C of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986:

(e) sections 8A to 8HJ of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

(2) The Registrar-General must ensure that no resumptive memorial recorded under an enactment listed in subsection (1) is entered on the record of title for Te Whenua Taketake.

93 Statutory memorials

The Registrar-General must ensure that statutory memorials recorded under a repealed enactment are not entered on the record of title for Te Whenua Taurikura.

Part 7
Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

Subpart 1—He Kawa Ora mō Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

94 He Kawa Ora mō Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) There must be a national park management plan, to be called He Kawa Ora mō Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (He Kawa Ora), prepared and approved in a manner that is consistent with—

(a) the National Parks Act 1980; and

(b) this Act.

(2) He Kawa Ora must provide for the management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in a manner that is consistent with—

(a) this Act; and

(b) Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo; and

(c) the National Parks Act 1980.

(3) He Kawa Ora has the same status and effect as a national park management plan prepared under the National Parks Act 1980.

95 Responsibility for preparing He Kawa Ora

Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must oversee the preparation of a draft He Kawa Ora, but may appoint a committee for that purpose.

96 Further requirements relating to He Kawa Ora

Further provision is made in Schedule 3 for the appointment of a planning team, and for the preparation, notification, submission, and approval processes for He Kawa Ora.

Subpart 2—Operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

97 Matters relevant to operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) The Director-General is responsible for the operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, subject to—

(a) the requirements of subsection (2); and

(b) any arrangement that the Director-General and the trustees may agree in discussions held under section 99(2).

(2) The operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with—

(a) this Act and Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, including Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(b) the National Parks Act 1980; and

(c) He Kawa Ora; and

(d) other legislation and planning documents provided for under legislation such as a conservation management strategy or general policy for national parks.

98 Aspirations of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki

(1) The aspirations of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki for the operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki are as follows:

(a) to enhance the capacity and capability of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to fulfil their responsibilities as uri of Te Kāhui Tupua; and

(b) to participate in the operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in partnership with the Director-General; and

(c) to explore opportunities for projects and partnerships of interest and benefit to both the Director-General and Ngā Iwi o Taranaki.

(2) Ngā Iwi o Taranaki and the Director-General must work together in partnership to support the achievement of those aspirations.

99 Achieving aspirations of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki

(1) The Director-General and Ngā Iwi o Taranaki must discuss how to achieve the aspirations of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki for the operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(2) Early in the annual operational management planning process, the Director-General must meet with the trustees to—

(a) discuss priorities, including the statement of priorities of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi for the next operational management year; and

(b) discuss planned operational management activities; and

(c) explore opportunities to work together on projects and in partnerships of benefit to both the Director-General and the trustees; and

(d) explore opportunities for Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to develop their capacity and capability to fulfil their responsibilities as uri of Te Kāhui Tupua through participation in operational management activities; and

(e) explore other opportunities to enhance conservation and cultural outcomes.

(3) If projects, partnerships, or participation arrangements are agreed under subsection (2)(c) or (d), the Director-General must use section 53(2)(i) of the Conservation Act 1987 or other methods that may become available under legislation to give effect to any agreed arrangements.

100 Role of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in planning of operational management

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must, on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua, participate in the operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(2) Before beginning the annual operational management planning process, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must—

(a) meet with the Director-General to discuss operational management issues and priorities for the year ahead (the operational management year); and

(b) consider and determine priorities for implementing He Kawa Ora for the operational management year; and

(c) provide a statement of those priorities to the Director-General.

(3) The Director-General may discuss the statement of priorities with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) at any stage during the annual operational management planning process; or

(b) during the operational management year to which the statement applies.

101 Reporting to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi on operational management

(1) After each operational management year, the Director-General must provide a report to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi on—

(a) implementing He Kawa Ora for that operational management year; and

(b) how the statement of priorities has been reflected in the operational management for that year; and

(c) the total amount of concession revenue and other rents, fees, and royalties and how those have been applied for the benefit of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(d) any part of the statement of priorities that has not been reflected in the operational activities for the year, and the reasons for that.

(2) The concession revenue and other rents, fees, and royalties referred to in subsection (1)(c) are those paid under an authorisation for an activity within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in accordance with section 103.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must consider the Director-General's report and report to the Director-General and other parties as appropriate on—

(a) the effectiveness of the implementation of He Kawa Ora for that operational management year; and

(b) the extent to which the statement of priorities has been reflected in the operational management for that year.

(4) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may make recommendations to the Director-General that it considers appropriate.

(5) If Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi makes recommendations, the Director-General and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must—

(a) discuss those recommendations; and

(b) consider how the future operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki may be informed by those recommendations.

(6) The Crown continues to have a discretion as to the amount of its contribution to the operational management of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, but that amount must include an amount equivalent to the concession revenue and other rents, fees, and royalties received under section 103.

102 Tendering of contracts for services within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) Before the effective date, the Director-General and the trustees must discuss—

(a) whether any certain categories of contracting opportunities are not of interest to Ngā Iwi o Taranaki and will therefore not require action under subsection (3); and

(b) the types of contracting opportunities for which the tendering process might be modified; and

(c) reasonable time frames within which the trustees must respond to any proposals.

(2) After that discussion, the Director-General and the trustees—

(a) must agree in writing how to deal with those matters; and

(b) may review the agreement from time to time.

(3) At any time when the Director-General is tendering contracting opportunities or considering contracting third parties for services within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, the Director-General must notify the trustees of the contract being tendered in accordance with any agreement reached under subsection (2).

(4) This section is subject to compliance with—

(a) the normally accepted processes of procurement; and

(b) the relevant law.

Other matters relevant to operational management

103 Applications for activities within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

(1) Subject to the process set out in Schedule 4, as applicable, the following provisions, as they relate to decision making under the Conservation Act 1987 and the National Parks Act 1980, continue to apply to applications to undertake activities in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(a) Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(b) sections 49 and 50 of the National Parks Act 1980.

(2) The process set out in Schedule 4 applies to an application for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura made after the effective date, but clauses 4 to 9 of Schedule 4 do not apply to an application to renew an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura if the application—

(a) is on the same terms and conditions as the interest in Te Whenua Taurikura being renewed; and

(b) is consistent with He Kawa Ora; and

(c) meets the contractual requirements for a valid right of renewal.

(3) In this subpart, **application** has the meaning given in clause 1 of Schedule 4.

104 Concession revenue

Concession revenue for an activity within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must be—

(a) paid into a Crown Bank Account; and

(b) be applied within, and for the benefit of, Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

105 New roads within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

Before the Minister of Conservation gives consent under section 55 of the National Parks Act 1980 for the construction of any new road within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, the Minister must consult Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and have regard to its views.

106 Introduction of biological control organisms

Before the Minister of Conservation may approve the introduction of a biological control organism into Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki for the purpose of controlling plant or animal pests under section 5A(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, the Minister must—

(a) meet the requirements of section 5A(2) and (3) of that Act; and

(b) consult Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and have regard to its views.

107 Introduction of live aquatic life

Before the Minister of Conservation approves live aquatic life that is not endemic to the location to be introduced into Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki under section 26ZM(3) of the Conservation Act 1987, the Minister must—

(a) meet the requirements of section 26ZM(4) of that Act; and

(b) consult Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and have regard to its views.

108 Specially protected areas

(1) The Minister of Conservation may recommend to the Governor-General that a specially protected area be established within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki under section 12(1) of the National Parks Act 1980, but only—

(a) if the specially protected area is provided for in He Kawa Ora; or

(b) with the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, if He Kawa Ora does not provide for the specially protected area.

(2) A specially protected area within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki may be altered or cancelled, but only after the Minister has consulted Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

Administrative and procedural decisions

109 Decisions on interests in Te Whenua Taurikura

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Minister must jointly make decisions that would otherwise be made by the Minister under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987 or under the National Parks Act 1980 in relation to applications for interests in Te Whenua Taurikura.

(2) However, despite subsection (1), the administrative and procedural decisions set out in section 110 are not to be made jointly under subsection (1).

110 Decisions that are responsibility of Minister of Conservation

Despite the provisions in this Act and provisions in Te Ruruku Putākerongo that provide for the Minister of Conservation and Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to act jointly in relation to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (*see* section 29(i) and clause 5 of Schedule 4), the Minister of Conservation has the sole responsibility for the following decisions about Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(a) to return an application to the applicant under section 17SA or 17SD(4) of the Conservation Act 1987:

(b) to publicly notify an application for a lease or licence under section 17SC(1) of the Conservation Act 1987:

(c) to give an applicant reasonable time to comment on information given to the applicant under section 17SE(2) of the Conservation Act 1987:

(d) to require a concessionaire to provide a complete statement of their audited financial accounts and other relevant information under section 17ZB(1) of the Conservation Act 1987:

(e) to vary the terms of a concession, as long as the variation (or amendment) under section 17ZC(3)(a) of the Conservation Act 1987 complies with section 17ZC(1) of that Act:

(f) executing an instrument in accordance with section 17ZC(4) of the Conservation Act 1987 to provide for a variation or an extension to a concession:

(g) to cancel the grant of a concession under section 17ZD(1) of the Conservation Act 1987 if an applicant fails to sign a concession document within 1 month of being required to do so:

(h) to direct, in accordance with section 17ZD(3) of the Conservation Act 1987, that money paid by an applicant or a concessionaire is not to be forfeited to the Minister if a concession is cancelled or lapses under that section:

(i) to consent to the transfer or assignment of an interest in a concession under section 17ZE of the Conservation Act 1987, as long as that does not involve—

(i) the sale or other disposition of any interest in the concession to a third party; or

(ii) a change of control within a concessionaire company that would represent more than 50% in the shareholding of the company:

(j) to serve a demand for payment on a concessionaire under section 17ZH(c) of the Conservation Act 1987:

(k) to exempt a concessionaire, or grant relief, from paying an amount apportioned for the use of services or facilities under section 17ZH(f) of the Conservation Act 1987.

Part 8
Redress to assist Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to reconnect with tūpuna maunga

Subpart 1—Taonga tūturu

111 Application and interpretation

(1) This subpart applies to taonga tūturu newly found within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki on or after the effective date.

(2) In this subpart,—

chief executive means the chief executive of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage

taonga tūturu—

(a) has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Protected Objects Act 1975; and

(b) includes ngā taonga tūturu as defined in that section of that Act.

112 Newly found taonga tūturu

(1) Te Kāhui Tupua must be treated as a registered collector of newly found taonga tūturu for the purposes of section 14 of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must act for and on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua under this subpart.

(3) Taonga tūturu must be held in the interim custodianship of Te Kāhui Tupua until the ownership of the newly found taonga tūturu is determined under the Protected Objects Act 1975, subject to any conditions that the chief executive considers appropriate.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if, at any time, the chief executive considers that an alternative to the interim custody would be appropriate in the circumstances, such as, for example, if conservation treatment is required.

(5) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must, in accordance with section 11(3) of the Protected Objects Act 1975, notify the chief executive when taonga tūturu are newly found within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki and are being held in the interim custody of Te Kāhui Tupua.

(6) The chief executive must notify Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi of newly found taonga tūturu that is in the custody of the chief executive or that has been notified to the chief executive.

(7) At the time when notice is given under subsection (5) or (6), Te Kāhui Tupua must be treated as having lodged a claim under section 11 of the Protected Objects Act 1975 for ownership of the newly found taonga tūturu.

113 Costs associated with conservation, storage, etc

(1) The chief executive must meet the costs, as agreed with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi,—

(a) associated with the remedial conservation or preservation of taonga tūturu to which this subpart applies; but

(b) excluding costs associated with the storage and security of those taonga tūturu, unless otherwise provided for under section 11(4) of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

(2) The Director-General may be asked to meet the costs of security or storage for taonga tūturu newly found in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki if—

(a) section 112(4) does not apply; and

(b) the chief executive has not agreed to meet the costs under subsection (1); and

(c) the taonga tūturu is not being held on behalf of Te Kāhui Tupua by another person or body such as an iwi, or the trustees; and

(d) no other suitable arrangement can be made for the custody, storage, and security of the taonga tūturu.

Subpart 2—Cultural materials

114 Interpretation

In this subpart,—

authorisation means an authorisation issued under section 115

cultural materials means 1 or more of the following:

(a) plants or plant materials:

(b) taonga tūānuku:

(c) dead protected wildlife

dead protected wildlife means the dead body or part of the dead body of wildlife absolutely or partially protected under the Wildlife Act 1953

plant has the meaning given in section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980 and includes part of a plant

plant materials means parts of plants taken in accordance with the cultural materials plan

possessing dead protected wildlife means having custody of dead protected wildlife for non-commercial cultural purposes

riverbed means the land that the waters of a river, stream, or tributary, or other natural watercourse, cover at its fullest flow without flowing over its banks

taking for cultural purposes means,—

(a) in relation to all cultural materials (including taonga tūānuku), taking for non-commercial cultural purposes; and

(b) in relation to taonga tūānuku,—

(i) searching by hand for taonga tūānuku within the boundaries of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(ii) removing by hand taonga tūānuku from within the boundaries of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(iii) removing other minerals by hand if bound to taonga tūānuku and removal is reasonably necessary for working the taonga tūānuku; but

(c) in relation to taonga tūānuku, that a person must not,—

(i) on any day, remove more than the person can carry by hand in 1 load without assistance; or

(ii) use machinery or cutting equipment to remove the taonga tūānuku.

Authorisations to take materials within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

115 Authorisation to take cultural materials

(1) The trustees, or a post-settlement governance entity with delegated authority from the trustees, may issue written authorisations to individual members of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to do the following within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki:

(a) take plant materials:

(b) possess dead protected wildlife:

(c) take taonga tūānuku.

(2) An authorisation must be issued in accordance with—

(a) He Kawa Ora; and

(b) the cultural materials plan.

(3) A person may exercise a right under subsection (1) despite not having any authorisation required by conservation legislation (but subject to any requirements in relation to a specially protected area; *see* section 108).

(4) An authorisation may be issued—

(a) without the requirement for a permit or other authorisation under the Crown Minerals Act 1991; and

(b) despite sections 4(2)(b), 5, 60(1)(d) and (h), and 71D(1)(d) and (h) of the National Parks Act 1980.

(5) A person exercising a right authorised under this section must comply with all other lawful requirements.

(6) To avoid doubt, an authorisation issued under this section must not permit the hunting or killing of live wildlife, within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, under the Wildlife Act 1953.

Cultural materials plan

116 Requirement for cultural materials plan

(1) The trustees and the Director-General must jointly prepare and agree a cultural materials plan to provide for—

(a) taking for cultural purposes plant material and taonga tūānuku found within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(b) possessing dead protected wildlife found within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

(2) The trustees and the Director-General must begin to prepare the first cultural materials plan not later than 12 months after the effective date, or at a later date that the trustees and the Director-General agree.

117 Scope of cultural materials plan

(1) The cultural materials plan for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must—

(a) provide a statement on behalf of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki in relation to cultural materials; and

(b) identify species, areas, and methods that are permitted when taking plant materials for cultural purposes; and

(c) identify the scope of what is permitted for possessing dead protected wildlife; and

(d) identify any monitoring requirements for taking plant materials for cultural purposes; and

(e) in relation to taking taonga tūānuku for cultural purposes, identify suitable riverbed areas, the methods permitted, and the quantities of taonga tūānuku that may be taken from those areas; and

(f) include any other matters relevant to—

(i) taking plant materials or taonga tūānuku; or

(ii) possessing dead protected wildlife.

(2) In addition, the plan must specify—

(a) any suitable areas within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki for taking taonga tūānuku for cultural purposes if particular taonga tūānuku are not found in, or are not reasonably accessible from, riverbeds within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(b) the methods permitted for taking taonga tūānuku for cultural purposes from those areas and the quantities that may be taken; and

(c) other agreed conditions of access.

118 Review of cultural materials plan

(1) The trustees and the Director-General must begin to review the first cultural materials plan not later than 2 years after its approval, or at a later date that the trustees and the Director-General agree.

(2) Subsequent reviews of the plan may begin when the trustees and the Director-General agree, but at intervals of not more than 5 years following completion of the previous review.

119 Resolution of conservation issues

(1) This section applies if the trustees or the Director-General identify a conservation issue arising from or affecting, under the cultural materials plan,—

(a) the taking of plant materials or taonga tūānuku; or

(b) the possessing of dead protected wildlife.

(2) The trustees and the Director-General must work together to develop solutions for the issue, which may include—

(a) the Director-General considering placing restrictions on persons who would otherwise be permitted by the plan to take plant materials or taonga tūānuku, or possess dead protected wildlife:

(b) the trustees considering restricting the number of authorisations granted to take plant materials or taonga tūānuku, or possess dead protected wildlife:

(c) the trustees and the Director-General agreeing to amend the cultural materials plan.

(3) If the Director-General is not satisfied that a conservation issue has been appropriately dealt with under subsection (2),—

(a) the Director-General may give notice to the trustees that any specified part of the cultural materials plan is suspended; and

(b) on and from the date given in the notice, section 115(3) will cease to apply to the part of the cultural materials plan that is suspended.

(4) If the Director-General takes action under subsection (3), the trustees and the Director-General must continue to seek to resolve the conservation issue, so that the Director-General is able to revoke the suspension as soon as practicable.

120 The Crown's rights

This subpart does not restrict the Crown from exercising its powers and performing its functions and duties in accordance with the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Part 9
Governance and other matters

Subpart 1—Taranaki Māori Trust Board

121 Dissolution of Taranaki Māori Trust Board

(1) The Trust Board is dissolved on the latest of the following dates:

(a) the effective date:

(b) the date on which the final order made by the Māori Land Court (the **final order**) takes effect to vest all Māori freehold land that is beneficially owned by the Trust Board in other persons:

(c) the date on which the final order of the Māori Land Court takes effect—

(i) to transfer to other persons the administration of all Māori freehold land administered by the Trust Board as a responsible trustee; or

(ii) to remove the Trust Board as a responsible trustee of such land:

(d) the date on which the final order made by the Māori Land Court takes effect to vest in other persons all the shares in the Parininihi ki Waitotara Incorporation held in the name of the Trust Board:

(e) the date on which the Minister for Māori Development presents the final report for the Trust Board to the House of Representatives under section 123(3).

(2) A person holding office as a member of the Trust Board immediately before the commencement date of this Act is not entitled to compensation as a result of the expiry under this section of the member's term of office.

122 Dissolution of Taranaki Māori Educational Trust and removal from register

(1) The Taranaki Māori Educational Trust is dissolved on the same day as the Trust Board is dissolved under section 121.

(2) The Taranaki Māori Educational Trust must be removed from the register of charitable entities under section 31 of the Charities Act 2005 on and from the date of its dissolution under subsection (1).

(3) This section applies despite anything in the Charities Act 2005.

123 Final report of Trust Board

(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement date of this Act, the Trust Board must prepare a final report as if it were an annual report required by section 31 of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955.

(2) The final report must show the financial results of the Trust Board's affairs during the period starting on the day after the last day covered by the previous annual report and ending on the day before the commencement date of this Act.

(3) As soon as practicable after the final report is completed, the Trust Board must provide it to the Minister for Māori Development, who must present it to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after receiving it.

(4) The report presented to the House of Representatives must confirm that the Trust Board has no assets or liabilities.

124 Matters not affected by transfer or dissolution

Nothing given effect to, or authorised by, this subpart—

(a) places any person in breach of a contract or confidence, or makes them guilty of a civil wrong; or

(b) gives rise to a right for any person to terminate or cancel any contract or arrangement, to accelerate the performance of an obligation, to impose a penalty, or to increase a charge; or

(c) places any person in breach of an enactment, rule of law, or contract that prohibits, restricts, or regulates the assignment or transfer of an asset or a liability or the disclosure of information; or

(d) releases a surety wholly or in part from an obligation; or

(e) invalidates or discharges a contract.

Subpart 2—Repeals and consequential amendments

125 Repeal of Mount Egmont Vesting Act 1978

The Mount Egmont Vesting Act 1978 (1978 No 38) is repealed.

126 Amendment to Maori Trust Boards Act 1955

(1) This section amends the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955.

(2) Repeal section 9.

127 Consequential amendments

Amend the enactments specified in Schedule 5 as set out in that schedule.

Schedule 1
Legal description of Te Whenua Taketake

s 9

Taranaki Land District—New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki Districts

34,094.4410 hectares, more or less, being Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 SO 580612, Section 1 SO 580613, Section 1 SO 580614, Sections 1 and 2 SO 580615, Section 1 SO 580616, Section 1 SO 580617, Section 1 SO 580618, and Section 1 SO 580619. All records of title TN94/35, TN104/207, TN117/153, TND3/1394, TND4/1494, TNF2/883, TN268/73, and TNF3/461; balance records of title TN117/151, TN117/152, and TN117/154; all transfers 186910, and 187935; all Orders in Council W8005, 178375, and 114047; Part Order in Council 2290; all Proclamation 254044; all *Gazette* notices 189934, 220553, 397628.3, 400904.2, 408695, 414459, and 445105.3; and all *Gazettes* 1938 p 2357, 1956 p 1325, 1958 p 700, 1960 p 284, 1964 p 1139, 1970 p 983, 1970 p 2185, and 1971 p 3020.

Schedule 2
Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

ss 33, 37, 50

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Provisions relating to appointments and membership of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

1 Process for appointments by trustees

The trustees must determine their own process for appointing members to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under section 31(1)(a).

2 Process for appointments by Minister of Conservation

(1) Before making appointments as required by section 31(1)(b), the Minister of Conservation must—

(a) give public notice that includes the following matters:

(i) the date by which appointments must be made; and

(ii) the number of appointments to be made; and

(iii) a request for nominations to be received by the Minister of Conservation up to 28 working days after the date of the public notice; and

(b) consult the New Zealand Conservation Authority; and

(c) in the case of the first appointments made under this Act, also consult the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations on the proposed appointments.

(2) Appointments under section 31(1)(b) are made by giving notice in the *Gazette*.

(3) In this schedule, **public notice**—

(a) means a notice given—

(i) at least twice in a daily newspaper circulating in the Taranaki region; and

(ii) at other times and in a manner that the Minister of Conservation considers appropriate; and

(b) includes a notice given by electronic means.

3 When appointments take effect

(1) Appointments made under clause 2 take effect on and from the date of the public notice given under clause 2(2) or a later date specified in the *Gazette*.

(2) In the case of the first appointments made under this Act, appointments take effect from the effective date for a term of 3 years.

4 Declaration to be made by proposed appointees

Before any appointment to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi takes effect, a proposed appointee must declare in writing that the member will—

(a) act in a manner that achieves the purposes of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and for no other purpose; and

(b) act in good faith and not pursue the member's own interests at the expense of the interests of Te Kāhui Tupua or Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(c) work with other members to assist Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to strive for consensus in decision making; and

(d) promote a relationship of utmost good faith and collaboration among all the members of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(e) act with honesty and integrity as a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(f) exercise the care, diligence, and skill that a reasonable person would exercise in the same circumstances; and

(g) not contravene this Act or Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo or cause their contravention, or agree to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi contravening them.

5 Costs of making appointments

(1) Each appointer must meet the costs of making their appointments and any fees payable to the appointers.

(2) The Director-General must pay fees to the members appointed by the Minister of Conservation in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951.

6 Term of appointment

(1) Each member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) is appointed for a term of 3 years unless the member resigns, is removed by that member's appointer, or vacates the office; and

(b) may be appointed for consecutive terms.

(2) The first term of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) commences on the effective date; and

(b) ends at the end of the day preceding the third anniversary of the effective date.

(3) Each subsequent term—

(a) commences on the third anniversary of the commencement of the preceding term; and

(b) ends at the end of the day before the third anniversary of the commencement date of that term.

(4) Despite subclause (1)(a), at the end of a term, a member continues to hold office until a new member is appointed to replace that member.

7 Disqualification

(1) A person who is a disqualified person must not be appointed as a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(2) If a member becomes a disqualified person during their term, that person is no longer a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must give written notice to the member concerned and to both appointers if a member becomes disqualified.

(4) In this clause, **disqualified person** means a person—

(a) who is an undischarged bankrupt; or

(b) who is prohibited from being a director or promoter of, or being concerned or taking part in the management of, an incorporated or unincorporated body under the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, the Takeovers Act 1993, or other relevant enactment; or

(c) who is subject to a property order under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988; or

(d) in respect of whom a personal order has been made under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 that reflects adversely on that person's—

(i) competence to manage their own affairs in relation to their property; or

(ii) capacity to make or to communicate decisions relating to any particular aspect or aspects of their personal care and welfare; or

(e) who has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 2 years or more, or who has been sentenced to imprisonment for any other offence, unless the person has obtained a pardon, served the sentence, or otherwise suffered the penalty imposed on the person; or

(f) employed by the Director-General under the Public Service Act 2020; or

(g) who is a member of Parliament; or

(h) who is disqualified or prohibited from holding office under another Act, or removed from office under another Act for dishonesty, wilful misconduct, or negligence.

8 Removal, resignation, or other vacancy

(1) A member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi appointed by the trustees under section 31(1)(a) may be removed by, and at the sole discretion of, the trustees.

(2) A member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi appointed by the Minister of Conservation under section 31(1)(b) may be removed by that Minister for reasons of—

(a) inability to perform the functions of the office; or

(b) neglect of duty; or

(c) misconduct.

(3) If a member is removed under this clause, the relevant appointer must give notice in writing of the removal of that member to—

(a) the member concerned; and

(b) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(c) the other appointer.

(4) A member may resign by giving notice in writing to both appointers and to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(5) If a member resigns or is removed under this clause, or the office otherwise becomes vacant, the vacancy is an extraordinary vacancy.

9 Extraordinary vacancies

(1) An extraordinary vacancy must be filled in the same manner as that in which the appointment was made.

(2) A person appointed to fill an extraordinary vacancy must be appointed for the remainder of the term for which the vacating member was appointed.

(3) The ability of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to perform its functions is not affected by—

(a) an extraordinary vacancy; or

(b) a failure by an appointer to make an appointment.

10 Liability of members

A member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi who has acted in good faith in the course of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi performing its functions is not personally liable for any act or omission of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi or of any member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

Conflict of interest

11 Interests must be disclosed

(1) A member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must disclose any actual or potential interest in a matter to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must maintain an interests register that records the actual or potential interests that are disclosed to it.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must consider and, if necessary, take steps to manage, any actual or potential conflict of interest.

(4) A member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi has an **actual or potential interest in a matter** if that member—

(a) may derive a financial benefit from the matter:

(b) is the spouse, civil union partner, de facto partner, child, or parent of a person who may derive a financial benefit from the matter:

(c) may have a financial interest in a person to whom the matter relates:

(d) is a partner, director, officer, Board member, or trustee of a person who may have a financial interest in a person to whom the matter relates:

(e) is otherwise directly or indirectly interested in the matter.

(5) However, a person is not interested in a matter if the person's interest is so remote or insignificant that it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to influence the person in carrying out their responsibilities as a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(6) A member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is not precluded from discussing or voting on a matter only because—

(a) the member is affiliated to an iwi or a hapū with interests in Te Kāhui Tupua; or

(b) the economic, social, cultural, and spiritual values of an iwi or a hapū with interests in Te Kāhui Tupua, and their relationships with Te Kāhui Tupua, are being advanced by or reflected in—

(i) the subject matter under consideration; or

(ii) a decision or recommendation of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; or

(iii) the participation of the member in the matter.

(7) The following are not, in themselves, interests that must be disclosed or recorded:

(a) the affiliation of a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to an iwi or a hapū with interests in Te Kāhui Tupua:

(b) the fact that a member of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is also a member of the governance entity of an iwi of Taranaki.

(8) In this clause, **matter** means—

(a) the performance by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi of its functions and the exercise of its powers; or

(b) an arrangement, agreement, contract, concession, or permit made, entered into, or granted (or any consideration of or proposal to do so) by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

Procedural matters

12 Meeting procedures

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must,—

(a) at its first meeting in each year, agree a schedule of meetings for the year; and

(b) review that schedule regularly to ensure that it allows Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to achieve its purpose and perform its functions.

(2) The chairperson must preside over meetings of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(3) Unless expressly provided for in this Act, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may develop its own procedures, including—

(a) providing for meetings to be held in person or by other means; and

(b) other matters relating to the conduct of meetings.

13 Who may attend, speak, and vote at meetings of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi

(1) Meetings of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi are open to members of the public and the news media, unless Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi decides that they must be excluded from all or part of a meeting because—

(a) their attendance would be likely to result in the disclosure of information that there is good reason to withhold; or

(b) the presence or conduct of a member of the public or news media would be likely to prejudice, or continue to prejudice, the orderly or efficient conduct of the meeting.

(2) The Director-General (or a delegate of the Director-General) is entitled to attend and speak, but not vote, at meetings of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi that concern matters relevant to the statutory functions of the Director-General or the Minister of Conservation, unless Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi decides, on reasonable grounds, that the person may not attend a part of the meeting.

(3) A representative of the trustees is entitled to attend and speak, but not vote, at meetings of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi that concern matters relevant to the statutory functions of the trustees, unless Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi decides, on reasonable grounds, that the person may not attend part of a meeting.

14 Quorum

(1) The quorum for a meeting of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is not fewer than 6 members.

(2) If the chairperson or deputy chairperson is not present at a meeting, the members present may appoint 1 of the members appointed by the trustees to preside over that meeting.

(3) If Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi has made appropriate provision under clause 12(3), a quorum may be achieved at a meeting where some members are present in person and others participate by other means.

15 Notice of meetings

(1) Public notice of the meetings of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must be given in whatever manner the chairperson considers appropriate, including on an internet site or by any other electronic means.

(2) Notice must be given not later than 10 working days before a scheduled meeting.

(3) A notice must include—

(a) the date, time, and place of the relevant meeting; and

(b) where documentation relevant to the meeting may be obtained or viewed; and

(c) the entitlement of members of the public and news media to attend and when they may be excluded.

(4) The agenda and documentation relevant to a meeting must be made publicly available at least 2 working days before the meeting.

(5) If Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi does not give public notice in accordance with subclause (2), it must do so as soon as practicable.

(6) A meeting of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is not invalid merely because the meeting was not publicly notified, or documents were not made available, in accordance with this clause.

16 Variation of agenda

A matter not included on the agenda may be discussed at a meeting if—

(a) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi decides to discuss the matter at the meeting; and

(b) the chairperson explains immediately after that decision, and when the meeting is open to members of the public and the news media,—

(i) why the matter was not included on the agenda; and

(ii) why discussion of the matter cannot be delayed until the next meeting of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

17 Information relating to meetings

(1) The minutes and reports relating to any meeting of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must be made available for public inspection at a time and in a manner determined to be reasonable by the chairperson of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(2) The requirement under subclause (1) does not apply to any information—

(a) that was dealt with in a meeting (or part of a meeting) at which the public or news media was or is to be excluded; or

(b) that, for any other reason, the chairperson considers on reasonable grounds should not be available for public inspection.

(3) A request for any minutes or reports, whether or not made available for public inspection, must be treated as a request under the Official Information Act 1982.

18 Privilege

Published statements

(1) The publication of any defamatory matter included in an agenda, minutes, reports, or other documentation relating to a meeting is privileged.

(2) Subclause (1) applies if—

(a) a meeting of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi or part of it is open to the public and a member of the public or the news media is given a copy of the agenda or other documentation relating to the meeting; or

(b) the minutes of a meeting or part of it are made available to a member of the public or the news media.

(3) Subclause (1) does not apply if, in any proceedings for defamation, the plaintiff proves that the defendant was mainly motivated to publish the matter by ill will towards the plaintiff, or otherwise took improper advantage of the publication.

Oral statements

(4) An oral statement made at a meeting of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under the procedural rules adopted by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi (*see* clause 12(3)) is privileged.

(5) However, in any proceedings for defamation, if the plaintiff proves that, in publishing the matter, the defendant was mainly motivated to make the statement by ill will towards the plaintiff or otherwise took improper advantage of the statement, the statement is not privileged.

(6) The privilege referred to in subclause (4) is in addition to any other privilege, whether qualified or absolute, that applies to the procedures of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under any other enactment or rule of law.

Committees

19 Appointment of committees

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may establish committees to deal with matters that it decides are appropriate.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may—

(a) appoint a committee at any time:

(b) revoke the appointment of a committee:

(c) reappoint or reconstitute a committee:

(d) delegate tasks to a committee:

(e) replace or amend the terms of appointment of the members of a committee.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must not delegate final decision making on any matter to a committee.

(4) A committee is subject to the direction and control of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and must carry out all directions of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

Other administrative matters

20 Administrative support and operational costs

(1) The Director-General must provide Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi with the administrative support necessary for it to exercise its powers and perform its functions under this Act and Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo.

(2) Persons appointed to support Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi are to be—

(a) appointed by the Director-General, subject to the agreement of the trustees; and

(b) employed by, or under contract to, the Director-General.

(3) The level of administrative support provided to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must be set out in accordance with the requirements of He Takapou Tupua.

(4) Except as provided in clause 5(1) and clause 2(b) of Schedule 3, the Director-General must meet the reasonable operational costs of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in relation to exercising its powers and performing its statutory functions, including the cost of—

(a) travel and other expenses of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi members; and

(b) professional indemnity and public liability insurance for Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and its members; and

(c) preparing and publishing any reports by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi; and

(d) providing legal, accounting, auditing, and other necessary professional services to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(5) On the date that is the third anniversary of the effective date, or a later date as agreed by the parties, the trustees and the Director-General, in consultation with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, must review the provision of administrative support and operational costs provided under this clause.

21 Reporting

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must adopt and publish an annual report and provide it to the trustees and the Minister of Conservation in their capacity as appointers.

(2) The annual report must contain—

(a) a report on Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi's performance of its functions and progress in achieving its purpose (*see* section 29); and

(b) if required, an audit report prepared by an auditor appointed by the Auditor-General for the matters referred to in paragraph (a); and

(c) as an appendix, the annual report of the asset management company.

(3) The annual report may include any other matter that Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi wishes to report on to the appointers.

(4) The Minister of Conservation must present the report to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after the Minister has received it.

(5) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the appointers may meet to discuss any matters arising out of the annual report.

(6) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi—

(a) may publish reports on matters that it considers appropriate to report on publicly without the need to comply with subclause (4); and

(b) must provide those reports to the appointers.

(7) Subclause (5) does not apply to reports published under subclause (6).

Schedule 3
Preparation and approval of He Kawa Ora for Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

ss 84, 96

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1 Interpretation

In this schedule, **public notice** includes the giving of notice by any electronic means.

2 Planning team must be appointed

The trustees and the Director-General—

(a) must each appoint 1 lead planner to work together (as the **planning team**) to provide planning advice and drafting services to support Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in the preparation of He Kawa Ora; and

(b) must each meet the reasonable costs of their appointee incurred in the course of the preparation of He Kawa Ora; and

(c) may agree a different approach to that described in paragraph (a), but must contribute equally to the cost of any different approach, unless they otherwise agree.

3 Process before preparation of He Kawa Ora begins

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the planning team must meet—

(a) to discuss the process for preparing He Kawa Ora; and

(b) to enable Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to provide oversight to the planning team on a draft He Kawa Ora.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must begin discussions with, and seek the views of, the following parties in relation to what is to be included in He Kawa Ora:

(a) the trustees; and

(b) the iwi and hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with interests in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki; and

(c) the New Zealand Conservation Authority; and

(d) the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board; and

(e) local authorities within whose boundaries Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki is located; and

(f) any other person or organisation that Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi considers appropriate.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must give public notice,—

(a) stating that a draft He Kawa Ora is to be prepared; and

(b) inviting written comments by a specified date on the matters that should be dealt with in He Kawa Ora.

(4) Subclauses (2) and (3) must be complied with—

(a) before preparation of a draft He Kawa Ora begins; and

(b) not later than 12 months after the effective date, or a later date that the trustees and the Director-General may agree.

4 Preparation of draft He Kawa Ora

When the steps described in clause 3 are completed,—

(a) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the planning team must consider the comments received under clause 3(2) and (3)(b); and

(b) the planning team, overseen by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, must prepare a draft He Kawa Ora.

5 Notification and submissions

(1) When Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi is satisfied with the draft He Kawa Ora, it must—

(a) give public notice of the draft He Kawa Ora in accordance with the process required by section 47(1) and (2) of the National Parks Act 1980; and

(b) invite submissions in accordance with that section; and

(c) provide the draft He Kawa Ora to the persons and organisations listed in clause 3(2).

(2) After consulting the trustees and the Director-General, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may determine any other processes it considers appropriate to promote awareness of, and obtain views on, the draft He Kawa Ora.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must keep a summary record of meetings held and views obtained on the draft He Kawa Ora through any other processes determined under subclause (2).

6 Consideration of submissions and views

(1) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must—

(a) give a reasonable opportunity to persons who wish to be heard on their submissions or views to appear and be heard by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in a manner that is consistent with the process required by section 47(3) of the National Parks Act 1980; and

(b) provide for the planning team to attend the hearings; and

(c) consider all written submissions, views obtained through the processes determined under clause 5(2), and any oral submissions made at the hearing that—

(i) are relevant to the draft He Kawa Ora; and

(ii) comply with the conditions given in the public notice for making a submission or for obtaining views.

(2) After considering the submissions and views, the planning team, under the oversight of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi,—

(a) must prepare a summary of those submissions and views, recommending how they will be responded to; and

(b) must seek the views of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi on appropriate amendments to the draft He Kawa Ora; and

(c) may amend the draft He Kawa Ora in the manner it considers appropriate; and

(d) must provide the revised draft He Kawa Ora and the summary of submissions and views to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi.

(3) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must review the draft He Kawa Ora provided to it and may—

(a) refer the draft He Kawa Ora back to the planning team for further amendment; or

(b) refer the draft He Kawa Ora, with the summary of submissions and views, to the trustees and the Minister of Conservation for approval.

7 Referral to trustees and Minister of Conservation for approval

(1) After the trustees and the Minister of Conservation have considered the draft He Kawa Ora, the summary of submissions and views, and any explanation of how their issues have been dealt with (*see* subclause (3)(c)),—

(a) they may jointly agree to refer the draft He Kawa Ora, without any further amendment, to the New Zealand Conservation Authority for comment; or

(b) if they do not agree, comply with subclause (2).

(2) The trustees and the Minister of Conservation must—

(a) work together to deal with any issues identified with the draft He Kawa Ora; and

(b) then must either—

(i) jointly refer the draft He Kawa Ora back to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to deal with the outstanding issues; or

(ii) if, after 40 working days (or later as agreed by the parties), issues remain outstanding, one party, after notifying the other party of their intention, refer the draft He Kawa Ora back to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to consider the outstanding issues.

(3) If the draft He Kawa Ora is referred back to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under subclause (2)(b), Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must—

(a) consider the issues raised by either the trustees or the Minister of Conservation, or both, and the explanation of how they have been dealt with; and

(b) make any further amendment to the draft He Kawa Ora that it considers necessary and appropriate; and

(c) refer the draft He Kawa Ora back to the trustees and the Minister of Conservation under subclause (1) with an explanation of how the issues they raised have been dealt with.

8 Role of New Zealand Conservation Authority

(1) When the draft He Kawa Ora is referred to the New Zealand Conservation Authority under clause 7(1)(a), the Authority must—

(a) consider the draft He Kawa Ora in light of section 94; and

(b) within 40 working days of receiving it, provide any comments on it to the trustees and the Minister of Conservation.

(2) The trustees and the Minister of Conservation must recognise and provide for the comments of the New Zealand Conservation Authority, but may do so in the manner they consider appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) The obligation on the trustees and the Minister of Conservation under subclause (2) does not—

(a) limit their discretion to approve the draft He Kawa Ora; or

(b) require them to refer the draft He Kawa Ora to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi for further amendment under subclause (4) if the trustees and the Minister of Conservation do not consider that to be necessary or appropriate.

(4) The trustees and the Minister of Conservation may jointly agree to refer the draft He Kawa Ora back to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under clause 7(3) to deal with any matters raised by the New Zealand Conservation Authority.

(5) The steps set out in clause 7 must be followed if the draft He Kawa Ora is referred back to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi under subclause (4), except that the

draft He Kawa Ora may only need to be referred once to the New Zealand Conservation Authority, as provided for in clause 7(1)(a).

9 Approval of He Kawa Ora

(1) When the processes set out in clauses 7 and 8 have been completed, the trustees and the Minister of Conservation—

(a) may jointly approve He Kawa Ora; and

(b) if the plan is approved, must—

(i) jointly give public notice of the date on which He Kawa Ora was approved; and

(ii) state in the public notice the date on which He Kawa Ora comes into force, if they have agreed on a date later than the date of approval.

(2) When He Kawa Ora has been approved, it must be made available publicly during ordinary office hours, free of charge, at places determined by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and at the office of the Director-General in Wellington.

(3) The trustees and the Minister of Conservation may also make He Kawa Ora publicly available by any means they consider appropriate, including electronic means.

10 Review and amendment of He Kawa Ora

(1) Unless a longer period is agreed by the trustees and the Minister of Conservation, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must commence a full review of He Kawa Ora not later than 10 years after—

(a) the approval of the first He Kawa Ora under clause 9; or

(b) any subsequent approval of He Kawa Ora following a full review.

(2) At any time that Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi considers it necessary or desirable, it may undertake a review of He Kawa Ora, in whole or in part, and, in accordance with the processes described in clauses 2 to 9, may—

(a) amend He Kawa Ora; or

(b) prepare a new He Kawa Ora.

(3) However, if Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi considers an amendment will not materially affect the objectives and policies of He Kawa Ora or the public interest in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki, it may deal with the amendment by way of the approval process set out in clause 9.

11 Bylaws

(1) When preparing a draft He Kawa Ora under clause 4, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may—

(a) review any existing relevant bylaws; and

(b) identify any matters in them that require amendment or replacement; and

(c) identify any matters that are to be regulated by new bylaws.

(2) The Director-General must, before beginning a process to develop a new bylaw or amend an existing one, work with Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the trustees in relation to the proposed new bylaw or amendment.

(3) An amendment proposed, or a new bylaw, may only be approved if not inconsistent with He Kawa Ora as approved under clause 9.

Schedule 4
Decisions on applications relating to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

ss 9, 29, 85, 103

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1 Interpretation

In this schedule,—

application means an application for—

(a) a concession that the Minister must consider under section 17T(1) of the Conservation Act 1987:

(b) an authorisation, other than a concession, for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura, that the Minister must consider under the National Parks Act 1980, including under section 50(1) of that Act

concessionaire has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

grantor means a person with authority to grant an application for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura under the Conservation Act 1987 or the National Parks Act 1980

interest in Te Whenua Taurikura means a lease, an easement, or a licence to occupy land within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki

Minister means the Minister of Conservation.

2 Pre-application process

(1) The Director-General must, for persons proposing to make an application in respect of Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki,—

(a) ensure that they are informed about Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo and this Act, including the effect of Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(b) encourage them to enter into discussions with iwi and hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with interests in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki about their proposed applications.

(2) An application for an activity within Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki must include the following information, in addition to the information required by section 17S of the Conservation Act 1987:

(a) sufficient information about how the proposed activity is consistent with Te Kāhui Tupua status and Ngā Pou Whakatupua; and

(b) for applications for interests in Te Whenua Taurikura, any additional information about how the proposed activity is consistent with Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo and this Act; and

(c) a record of the discussions that the applicant has had with iwi and hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki with interests in Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki about the application.

Role of trustees and Director-General in considering applications

3 Categories of applications

(1) Before the effective date (or a later date that the parties agree), the trustees and the Director-General must discuss—

(a) whether any categories of application do not require the process set out in clauses 11 to 13 to be applied; and

(b) the kinds of applications for which the process may be modified, including in accordance with section 17ZG of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(c) how the process set out in clauses 11 to 13 will respect and support the role of individual iwi and hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki; and

(d) reasonable time frames for responses to be given in the course of the process.

(2) After those discussions, the trustees and the Director-General—

(a) must agree in writing how to deal with the matters discussed; and

(b) may from time to time review that agreement.

Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and Minister to determine interests in Te Whenua Taurikura

4 Decisions on interests in Te Whenua Taurikura

(1) The requirements set out in clause 5(1) must be followed in relation to all applications for interests in Te Whenua Taurikura that are submitted to the Minister after the effective date.

(2) Those requirements are in addition to—

(a) the process set out in clauses 11 to 13; and

(b) the processes and criteria that apply under—

(i) the Conservation Act 1987; and

(ii) the National Parks Act 1980.

5 Process to support decision making

(1) To enable Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Minister (the **decision makers**) to make a joint decision,—

(a) the Director-General must provide the application to both decision makers at the same time; and

(b) both decision makers must, during the process, be given the same advice from the Department of Conservation, subject to arrangements required to ensure that Crown legal privilege is maintained; and

(c) if either decision maker seeks further advice from a third party, that advice must be shared with the other decision maker, subject to arrangements required to ensure that legal privilege is maintained; and

(d) the decision makers must together discuss their preliminary views on an application; and

(e) jointly provide a preliminary decision to the applicant, with reasons, and invite written comments on that decision by a specified date; and

(f) after considering any comments received from the applicant by the specified date,—

(i) jointly make a final decision; and

(ii) jointly grant or decline the application in accordance with that decision.

(2) A decision to grant an application under subclause (1)(f) is an agreement by Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi that any interest in land provided for in relation to the application is to be registered against the title for Te Whenua Taurikura for the purposes of section 85(1) (registration of instruments).

(3) Despite the process by which Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Minister are joint decision makers, the Minister is to be treated as the grantor.

(4) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi or the Minister may, either jointly or separately, require further information under section 17SD(1) of the Conservation Act 1987 from the applicant in respect of any application for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura.

(5) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Minister must make a decision on an application for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura under section 17SB(1) of the Conservation Act 1987 not later than 40 working days after receiving the application.

6 Applications by asset management company

(1) If the asset management company (or an entity in which the company holds an ownership interest) applies for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura,—

(a) the trustees and the Minister of Conservation must make the decision jointly as to whether to grant the application; and

(b) the references to Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi in this clause and clause 5 must be read as references to the trustees.

(2) An application by the asset management company (or an entity in which the company holds an ownership interest) that does not include an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura must be processed and determined in the same manner as any other application.

7 Review

Within 5 years after the effective date, Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi and the Minister may, in consultation with the trustees,—

(a) review the process by which decisions are made under clause 5(1); and

(b) agree in writing to modify that process.

8 Hearings

(1) This clause applies if the Minister participates in a hearing—

(a) held in accordance with section 49(2)(c) of the Conservation Act 1987; and

(b) in respect of a concession application for an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura submitted under clause 5(1).

(2) A representative of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi may participate in the hearing in the same manner as the Minister.

(3) If the Director-General appoints a panel to hear the application, the Director-General must appoint to the panel a person recommended by the trustees.

9 Termination of interests

(1) Before the Minister, as grantor, makes a final decision to terminate an interest or part of an interest in Te Whenua Taurikura that was granted under clause 5(1)(f)(ii), the Minister must seek the agreement of Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi to that course of action.

(2) Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi must not unreasonably withhold its agreement.

Other matters applying to all applications

10 Applications to be considered by Minister

(1) The Minister must consider all applications that relate to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki in accordance with the process set out in clauses 11 to 13.

(2) However, that process—

(a) does not replace or discharge the obligations of the Minister or the Director-General to the individual iwi and hapū of Ngā Iwi o Taranaki; but

(b) applies in addition to existing processes and criteria applying under the Conservation Act 1987 and the National Parks Act 1980.

11 Initial notice

(1) When an application is received under Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987 that relates to Te Whenua Taurikura and complies with section 17T(1)(a) to (d) of the Conservation Act 1987, the Director-General must notify the trustees in writing as soon as practicable that an application has been received.

(2) The notice must—

(a) provide information to the trustees on the nature of the application; and

(b) specify a reasonable date by which the trustees must provide any initial views on the application; and

(c) identify who is to make the decision on the application; and

(d) identify the person in the Department of Conservation, in the Taranaki area, who is the contact person for the application.

12 Views of trustees on concession applications

(1) The trustees must, by the date specified under clause 11(2)(b), provide any views on an application in writing to the Director-General.

(2) The Director-General must confirm in writing to the trustees—

(a) how the Director-General—

(i) understands the views of the trustees on the application; and

(ii) expects those views to be dealt with in the process set out in clauses 11 to 13; and

(b) any issues that the Director-General identifies as arising from those views.

13 Reasons for decision

(1) The decision maker must record in writing, as part of the decision document,—

(a) any views provided by the trustees; and

(b) how the decision provides for those views; and

(c) how the decision reflects section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, Te Ruruku Pūtakerongo, and this Act.

(2) The decision maker must provide a copy of the decision document to the trustees, subject to the need to withhold commercial or other sensitive information that the Director-General would otherwise withhold under the Official Information Act 1982.

14 Review

The trustees and the Director-General must—

(a) communicate with each other openly as to the effectiveness of the process set out in clauses 11 to 13 for determining applications; and

(b) not later than 2 years after the effective date (or a later date that they agree), jointly commence a review of the effectiveness of that process.

Schedule 5
Consequential amendments

s 127

Part 1
Amendments to Acts

Conservation Act 1987 (1987 No 65)

In section 6P(6), replace "the Egmont National Park" with "Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki".

In section 6P(6)(b), replace "the Taranaki Maori Trust Board" with "Te Tōpuni Ngārahu".

In Schedule 1, repeal the item relating to "Mount Egmont Vesting Act 1978".

In Schedule 1, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025

National Parks Act 1980 (1980 No 66)

After section 6(3), insert:

(4) By virtue of section 23(1) and (3) of Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025, the Egmont National Park is now named Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

After section 10(4), insert:

(5) Nothing in subsection (2) applies to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

In section 18, insert as subsection (2):

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

After section 30(1), insert:

(1A) Nothing in subsection (1) applies to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki.

In section 43, insert as subsection (2):

(2) Nothing in this section applies to Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki (*see* section 81 of Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025).

In section 79, delete "or the Mount Egmont Vesting Act 1978".

Public Audit Act 2001 (2001 No 10)

In Schedule 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

Te Tōpuni Kōkōrangi, as defined in section 9 of Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/the Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025

Public Finance Act 1989 (1989 No 44)

In Schedule 6, insert its appropriate alphabetical order:

Te Kāhui Tupua	Te Ture Whakatupua mō Te Kāhui Tupua 2025/Taranaki Maunga Collective Redress Act 2025

Taranaki Harbour Board Empowering Act 1924 (1924 No 15 (L))

In Schedules 1, 3, and 4, replace "Egmont National Park" with "Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki" in each place.

Taranaki Harbours Board Empowering Act 1955 (1955 No 7 (L))

In Schedules 2 and 3, replace "the Egmont National Park" with "Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki" in each place.

Wellington Bishopric Endowment Trust (Church of England) Act 1929 (1929 No 4 (P))

In Schedule 2, replace "Mount Egmont" with "Taranaki Maunga".

Part 2
Consequential amendments to secondary legislation

Egmont National Park Bylaws 1981 (SR 1981/64)

In bylaw 1(1), replace "the Egmont National Park" with "Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki".

In bylaw 2, definition of **Park**, replace "the Egmont National Park" with "Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki".

Electoral (Iwi Organisation and Other Māori Organisation) Regulations 2018 (LI 2018/174)

In the Schedule, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

Te Tōpuni Ngārahu

Maori Trust Boards Regulations 1985 (SR 1985/258)

In Schedules 1 and 2, revoke the items relating to Taranaki Maori Trust Board.

National Parks (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/327)

In Schedule 3, Part 3, replace "**Egmont National Park Bylaws 1981**" with "**Te Papa-Kura-o-Taranaki Bylaws 1981**".

Legislative history

6 September 2023	Introduction (Bill 293–1)
9 April 2024	First reading and referral to Māori Affairs Committee
30 September 2024	Reported from Māori Affairs Committee (Bill 293–2)
30 January 2025	Second reading, committee of the whole House, third reading
1 February 2025	Royal assent

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Māori Development—Te Puni Kōkiri.

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