

# Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Land Information

## Introduction to the Land Information Portfolio

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# 1 Introduction

This briefing introduces you to your role and responsibilities as Minister for Land Information, provides you with information on the portfolio, and explains what Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) does to support you. It also outlines issues and decisions that need your attention by March 2024.

The Land Information portfolio provides key building blocks for a stable economy, economic growth and innovation (**Annex 1**). The portfolio focuses on ensuring New Zealand's property rights remain well-managed and accurate, up-to-date location and property data is collected and provided to citizens, businesses and councils, and Crown land and assets in LINZ's care are protected for current and future use. The portfolio also includes responsibility for the regime that governs how local and central government agencies buy and sell land for public works, and decision-making around foreign ownership of sensitive assets under the Overseas Investment Act 2005.

The functions in the portfolio are broad, and the portfolio is digital and data driven. A large range of customers use the data generated to anticipate problems and opportunities, as well as plan and design better services for New Zealand (**Annex 2**).

Close to half of LINZ's funding comes from third-party funded activities, such as for survey and title services; the rest is Crown-funded (**Annex 3**). In recent years, LINZ has received Crown funding for several new projects that are now underway, including the Southern Positioning Augmentation Network to improve the accuracy and reliability of satellite-based positioning systems in Australasia.

## Four regulatory regimes in the Land Information portfolio

You are responsible for policy, legislation, and delivery in three regulatory regimes: property rights, geographic and property information, and Crown land. You are also responsible for the delivery of the overseas investment regime, but the Minister of Finance is responsible for policy and legislation in relation to that regime (Overseas Investment Act 2005). These regimes help drive economic productivity and enable growth and innovation for New Zealand.

Figure 1: Regulatory regimes in the Land Information portfolio



**Overseas Investment**

The regime ensures that investment in sensitive assets by overseas persons benefits New Zealand. Approximately 15 percent of all foreign direct investment into New Zealand is subject to the regime.



**Property Rights**

The regime provides confidence and certainty about the rights, restrictions and responsibilities relating to ownership and other interests in land.



**Geographic and Property Information**

The regime provides information on boundaries, zoning, valuations and place names so people can make well-informed property decisions and transactions.



**Crown Land**

The regime enables the Crown to acquire, sell and manage land in a way that balances both the public interest and private property rights. This regime includes Treaty settlement commitments.

The regulatory regimes underpin New Zealand’s economy and support a wide range of other objectives, including fulfilling the Crown’s obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

**The regulatory regimes provide benefits to citizens and businesses**

**Example of benefits from the Overseas Investment regime**



As a regulator of the overseas investment regime, LINZ’s role is to facilitate overseas investment that benefits New Zealand. For example, creation of jobs, construction of infrastructure, benefits to the natural environment, or contributing to economic growth in New Zealand.

**Example of benefits from the Property Rights regime**



Property services are a significant contributor to the New Zealand economy. Many of these services rely on a state guarantee of property rights, restrictions, and responsibility, which LINZ administers. New Zealand’s digital property platform for land registration (Landonline) is world-class, holding over 2.3 million land titles.

### Example of benefits from the Geographic and Property Information regime



LINZ is partnering with councils in 10 regions to obtain a baseline elevation data set through the use of LiDAR (light detection and ranging). The collaboration will increase New Zealand's LiDAR data coverage from 50 percent to over 80 percent when the project concludes in 2024.<sup>1</sup> LiDAR uses a pulsed laser to measure the distance from an aircraft to the land beneath it. This information is combined with other data to generate precise 3D data sets describing the shape of the earth and its surface. Councils and other organisations use baseline elevation data for infrastructure planning and resilience, property development, and risk assessments and mitigation of natural hazards, such as flooding.

### Example of benefits from the Crown Land regime



Since 2016, LINZ has managed the Crown's Treaty Settlements Landbank which includes around 900 properties. For New Zealanders the key benefit of the management has been the maintenance and improvement of housing. LINZ has made improvements to approximately 700 properties to meet the Healthy Homes Standards. This represents 75 percent of the homes it manages, and LINZ is on track to complete the work on all properties ahead of the 1 July 2025 deadline. For the Regional Housing Improvement Programme, LINZ has been funded to maintain the tenanted Landbank housing and ensure these homes are ready and fit to be transferred to iwi as part of future Treaty settlements. LINZ anticipates that it will be able to improve 191 properties over a four-year period. Over the 2022/23 financial year, LINZ repaired 21 properties.

<sup>1</sup> There are some areas of New Zealand where accurate elevation data is not required (i.e. Fiordland). The programme required co-funding collaboration from councils, and some chose not to participate at the time.

## Projects to modernise the Property Rights regime and improve location accuracy are underway

The two largest projects in the portfolio are a key part of the portfolio delivering value to New Zealand: Survey and Title Enhancement Programme (STEP) and Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN).



STEP is a major modernisation of Landonline, the digital platform for registering titles and recording land boundaries. STEP will replace outdated technology to ensure Landonline remains world class and delivers a modern, secure and efficient system that works for property professionals and their clients. STEP is funded by third-party fees, as users of the system receive the primary benefits of the improvements. Users have been engaged in the design of the STEP from the beginning and are supportive of the upgrade and programme.

The finished system will see a reduction of security risks, better delivery to customer needs and enable financial efficiency savings of over \$124m for customers and third parties.



SouthPAN is a joint project with Australia, using satellite-based technology to improve the accuracy, reliability and availability of positioning and navigation services. SouthPAN will provide a platform for improved productivity, efficiency and innovation, for example, through enabling efficiencies in stock and crop management. SouthPAN is core digital infrastructure New Zealand needs. The quantified economic benefits across multiple sectors are estimated to be at least \$864m over the next 20 years.

SouthPAN is Crown-funded due to the broad range of benefits improved positioning provides all New Zealanders, including improved safety of life services.

## 2 Your responsibilities as Minister for Land Information

As Minister for Land Information, you have a range of functions in the Land Information portfolio, including in relation to:

- overseas investment applications
- geographic name proposals
- acquisition of land under the Public Works Act 1981
- appointments to statutory boards.

You are responsible for the administration of 15 Acts.

### Legislation you are responsible for

#### Property rights regime

- Land Transfer Act 2017
- Cadastral Survey Act 2002
- Unit Titles Act 2010 (jointly administered by LINZ, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and Ministry of Justice)

#### Geographic and property information regime

- New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008
- Rating Valuations Act 1998
- Valuers Act 1948
- Valuation Department (Restructuring) Act 1998

#### Crown land regime

- Land Act 1948
- Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998
- Public Works Act 1981
- Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Acts (ROLD)
- Canterbury Property Boundaries and Related Matters Act 2016
- Crown Grants Act 1908
- R.O. Bradley Estate Act 1972
- Hunter Gift for the Settlement of Discharged Soldiers Act 1921

You also have overall responsibility for the way LINZ carries out its roles and functions.

## 2.1 Overseas investment

### Contribution to New Zealand

A robust overseas investment regime supports the facilitation of productive overseas investment for the benefit of New Zealanders and the broader economy, while protecting against associated risks and potential harms.

The regime ensures that investment in sensitive assets (land and residential property, significant business assets, and fishing quota) by overseas persons benefits New Zealand.

### 2.1.1 Introduction

The Overseas Investment Act 2005 (the OI Act) is New Zealand's principal tool for regulating foreign investment. The OI Act seeks to balance the need to support high-quality investment in New Zealand, with the need to ensure that the government has tools to manage the risks foreign investment can pose.

LINZ is the regulator of overseas investment in New Zealand, while the Treasury sets the public policy and investment direction on foreign investment. In LINZ's role as regulator in the 2022/23 financial year it has:

- Assessed 506 applications under the OI Act
- Monitored 1,093 conditions of consent
- Undertaken 41 enforcement actions
- Reviewed 27 notifications under the national security and public order regime
- Undertaken 29 presentations and industry articles
- Compiled 3 aggregation reports.

The regime acts to encourage productive and beneficial investment into New Zealand by overseas investors, while at the same time protecting New Zealanders from associated risks and harms, including risks to national security.

Overseas persons require consent under the OI Act before they acquire or invest in sensitive New Zealand assets. There are three broad classes of sensitive assets:

- sensitive land
- significant business assets
- fishing quota.

Approximately 15 percent of all foreign direct investment into New Zealand is currently subject to the overseas investment regime and in 2022/23, investments worth more than \$24 billion were granted consent. These included 125 consents granted relating to residential land developments, forestry purchases, acquisitions of significant business



assets and other sensitive land acquisitions<sup>2</sup>, of which 39 were decided by ministers. Higher-risk applications or those which required greater judgement were made by ministers.

The remaining 85 percent of overseas investments are generally considered to be low risk because they are investments in non-sensitive assets, or they are exempt under the OI Act. This reflects the OI Act's purpose of managing the risks associated with overseas investment.

### 2.1.1.1 Directive letter

The OI Act provides flexibility for the Minister of Finance to direct LINZ on how to regulate transactions under the OI Act, including the government's policy approach to overseas investment in sensitive New Zealand assets and matters relating to LINZ's duties.

LINZ can support your engagement with the Minister of Finance to advance your priorities.

### 2.1.1.2 Decision-making

The OI Act stipulates what decision-makers (ministers or LINZ) must consider when deciding whether to grant, or decline to grant, consent to an overseas investment transaction. LINZ will provide you with information on how this applies for applications you will consider.

Ministers have historically delegated some decision-making under the OI Act to LINZ (**Annex 4**). Under current delegations LINZ decides lower-risk applications. Higher-risk applications or those which require ministerial judgement are made by ministers. Decisions made by you will often be made alongside the Minister of Finance (or nominated associate).

Of the 484 applications decided, ministers made 39 decisions under the Overseas Investment Act in the 2022/23 financial year. LINZ made 445 decisions under delegation during this period, with 298 of these related to one-home to live in applications.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.1.1.3 Fees and funding under the Overseas Investment regime

The fees overseas investors pay when submitting their application primarily fund LINZ's overseas investment work. These fees are set in regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding consents granted relating to residential house purchases for overseas persons to live in, applications that were declined, withdrawn or lapsed or variations or exemptions.

<sup>3</sup> 22 assessed applications were withdrawn or lapsed.

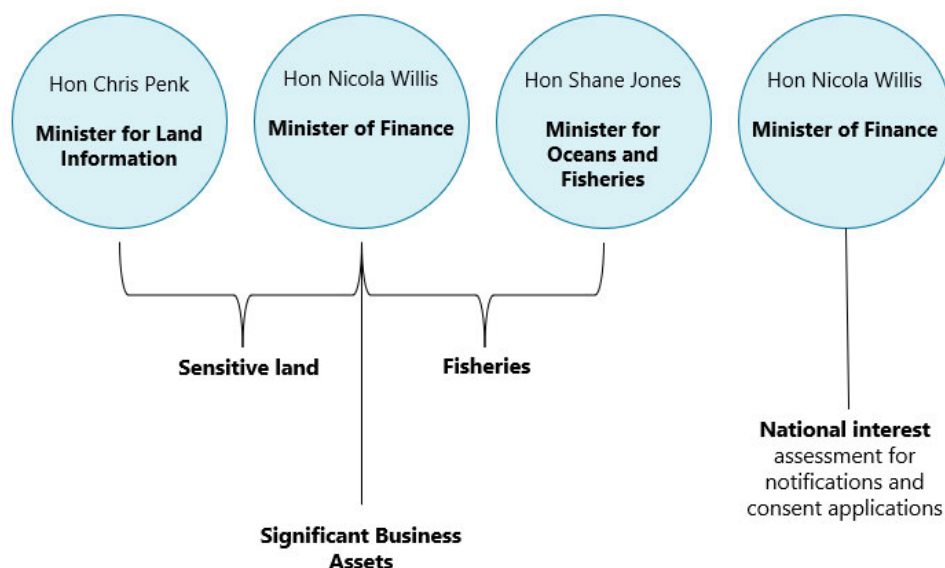
LINZ also has time-limited Crown funding for the intelligence and enforcement functions, and the National Security and Public Order (NSPO) regime, which are public good activities. Funding was time-limited to allow LINZ the time to understand NSPO volumes and enforcement resourcing needs following the establishment of these permanent functions. Time-limited funding is expected to allow for activities until mid-2025.

### 2.1.1.4 Working with other Ministers

In this regime, you will work with a number of Ministers:

- The Minister of Finance (or nominated associate for example an Associate Minister of Finance), who is responsible for overseas investment policy and any changes to the Overseas Investment Act 2005.
- The Minister of Finance (or nominated associate), who makes decisions relating to sensitive land alongside you.
- The Minister of Finance (or nominated associate), who makes decisions relating to the national interest criterion. This applies both to transactions that require a mandatory national interest assessment and those that are called in for a discretionary national interest assessment by the Minister of Finance.
- The Minister of Finance (or nominated associate) and the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries, who make decisions relating to fishing quota.

Figure 2: Ministers with responsibilities under the Overseas Investment Act



## 2.1.2 Overseas Investment priorities and opportunities

As Minister for Land Information, you determine the portfolio's priorities. Below is the current priority in the overseas investment regime LINZ would like to talk to you about.

## 2.1.2.1 Overseas Investment priority: Farmland conversions to forestry

### Contribution to New Zealand

In 2022, changes were made to the special forestry test for overseas investment in farmland that can be converted to forestry. The change gave decision-makers broader discretion when considering whether the investment is beneficial to New Zealand, weighing the benefits of the investment (including economic and environmental) against the land's productivity, environmental features and other sensitivities.

LINZ implemented amendments to the OI Act to the special forestry test in August 2022, reducing the scope of forestry investments that could rely on this pathway of consent. Overseas investment applications to acquire existing forests can still use the special forestry test, but applications to acquire farmland for conversion to forestry must now meet the benefit to New Zealand test and are currently decided by ministers.

The benefit to New Zealand test gives decision-makers broader discretion to take into account the sensitivity of the land being acquired compared with the benefits being brought by conversion to forestry when deciding whether to grant consent. This has resulted in applications for the conversion of farmland to forestry being declined under the test due to the decision makers considering the benefits were insufficient.

LINZ is processing new applications under this change and, as of 16 October 2023, 7 applications of the type have been declined by Ministers and 4 have been granted.

LINZ has actively engaged with investors regarding the changes, including providing information about recent decisions. LINZ expects to provide you with applications requiring your decision and is available to discuss this with you as required.

You may wish to explore opportunities to make changes to the overseas investment regime. If so, the Treasury can provide advice to you, including options for delivery. As regulator, LINZ will support you and your colleagues with advice on the regulatory implications of any proposed policy change.

## 2.2 Property rights

### Contribution to New Zealand

A well-functioning property rights regime underpins every modern economy. It can significantly boost a country's productivity by ensuring fair competition, encouraging investment in improvements and innovation, and facilitating easier buying, selling, and leasing of property, making markets more efficient and responsive.

### 2.2.1 Introduction

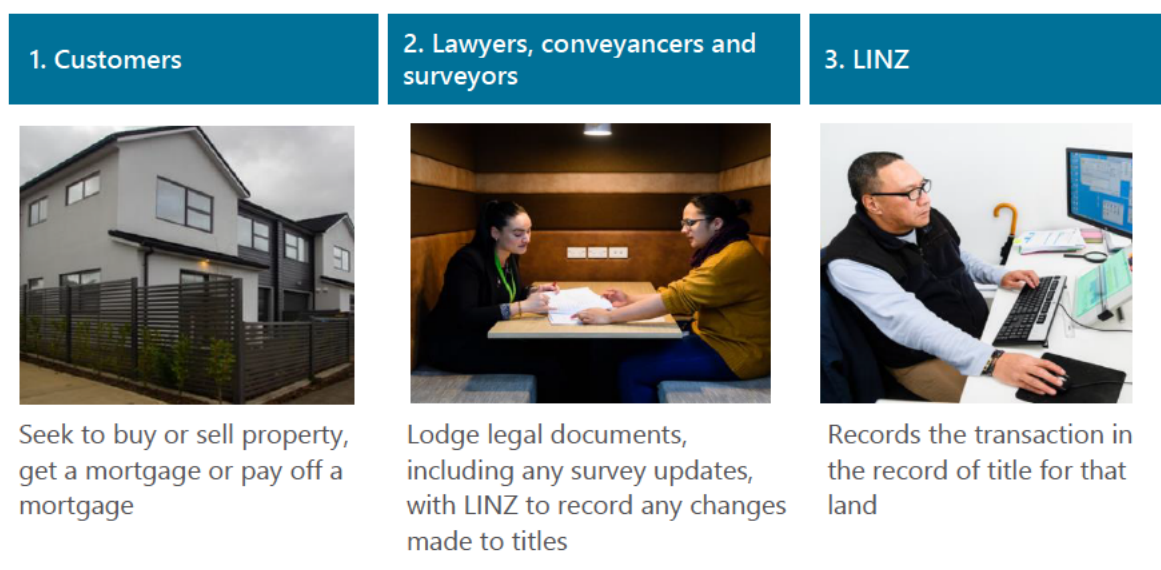
The property rights regime provides people with certainty regarding land ownership, guaranteeing what is owned, who owns it, where it is, ownership rights and how ownership can be transferred.

The core of the property rights regime is a land registration regime which guarantees title. New Zealand uses a government-backed register of title to land called the Torrens system. The core principles of the Torrens system are to:

- provide security of ownership of estates and interests in land
- facilitate the transfer of (and dealings with) estates and interests in land
- provide compensation for loss arising from the operation of the land title regime
- provide a register of land that describes and records the ownership of estates and interests in land.

LINZ typically registers 500,000 instruments against titles and approves over 11,000 survey plans each year. More than 4,000 users a day access the platform.

Figure 3: Land title registration



The accuracy of title transactions depends on precise information about the land's features and boundaries. Cadastral surveys determine the location of boundaries for each parcel of land.

The complete set of all cadastral survey records is called the cadastre. The cadastre records the location of boundaries of rights and interests in various types of land.

### 2.2.1.1 Independent statutory officers

Trust and confidence in the property rights regime is maintained through two independent statutory officer holders based at LINZ:

- The Registrar-General of Land is responsible for maintaining public confidence in the land titles regime.
- The Surveyor-General is responsible for the cadastral and geodetic regimes, setting the standards, and monitoring and auditing compliance with those standards.

## 2.2.2 Property rights current priorities and opportunities

As Minister for Land Information, you determine the portfolio's priorities. Below are the current priorities and opportunities in the property rights regime LINZ would like to talk to you about.

### 2.2.2.1 Priority: Modernising Landonline – Survey and Title Enhancement Programme (STEP)

#### Contribution to New Zealand

Modernising our own products and services, such as our Survey and Title Enhancement Programme to update Landonline, will ensure our systems remain world-class and highly trusted. It will produce time and cost efficiencies for customers like councils, surveyors and conveyancers.

Landonline is the digital platform for registering titles and recording land boundaries. Virtually all private land in New Zealand is registered through Landonline. The register holds over 2.3 million live land titles and 2.7 million surveyed parcels of land, including parcels for roads and water such as rivers, lakes and seabed.

LINZ is working closely with customers to modernise Landonline to ensure it remains world class and delivers a modern, secure and efficient system for New Zealanders. This programme of work is known as Survey and Title Enhancement Programme (STEP). It will produce time and cost efficiencies for customers, councils, lawyers, surveyors and conveyancers.

STEP is replacing the legacy system ('Legacy Landonline') with modernised services that meet customer needs and build an enduring capability ('New Landonline'). Since the programme's inception, LINZ has worked closely with customers to ensure the updated platform is as relevant and user-friendly as possible for those who use it every day.

By embedding technology capability within LINZ, the department will be able to continually update Landonline once it is substantially completed by June 2025.

Significant parts of the modernised platform are now available for use by customers:

- Up to 70 percent of survey and title transactions can be conducted on the new platform.
- In the last year, LINZ launched two new Landonline services: Dealings (simple property title transaction instruments) and Survey Capture (survey services). Along with the Search and Notices products released progressively from May 2020, these already have a wide reach including conveyancing professionals, surveyors, real estate agents, councils, banks and the public.

Landonline customers are involved in the design, testing and piloting of new feature releases and features, and satisfaction with delivered services is high. Customers also contribute to the roadmaps and prioritisation of work in the programme. The programme has been independently assessed as being on track for delivering the benefits that were anticipated by the 2018 programme business case.

STEP is expected to be substantially completed by June 2025. By this time, all external customers and most internal customer support staff are expected to have migrated onto the new system, to conduct all property transactions.

STEP is governed by a board comprising three experienced independent members and the LINZ Chief Executive.<sup>4</sup> The board is charged with overseeing and governing the programme to ensure delivery within scope, time and budget, and realisation of benefits for customers and New Zealand.

LINZ will prepare the next six-monthly report for you to take to Cabinet on progress in upgrading Landonline, due within the first six months of 2024. LINZ is available to discuss with you and will liaise with you and your office about the content and timing.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Gaye Searancke is participating as a member of the board in her substantive role as Chief Executive.

<sup>5</sup> The previous Minister for Land Information provided a report to Cabinet on STEP in December 2022. One of the recommendations of that report was that the Minister update Cabinet again in July 2023, but that report was deferred until after the election. LINZ will liaise with your office about the timing of this report back.

### **2.2.2.2 Priority: Survey and title fee review**

LINZ's delivery of survey and title services is funded by fees from third parties (mainly lawyers, conveyancers and surveyors who pass fee costs on to their clients). The previous Minister for Land Information set new fees in early 2021 and signalled the need for a further fee review.

LINZ will brief you in late 2023 on the fee review process and seek your agreement to key issues for review along with a review timeframe.

### **2.2.2.3 Statutes Amendment Bill**

You set the legislative programme under this regime. LINZ will seek your direction on the Statutes Amendment Bill in early 2024.

Statutes Amendment Bills are designed as vehicles for short, technical and non-controversial amendments to a range of Acts. The Ministry of Justice is working to progress a Statutes Amendment Bill. The previous Minister for Land Information agreed to the inclusion of 48 amendment proposals related to the Land Transfer Act 2017, the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 and the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

The Ministry of Justice is planning to consult on the proposals with Parliamentary parties and introduce the Bill to the House in early 2024.

## 2.3 Geographic and property information

### Contribution to New Zealand

Trustworthy and reliable information and data helps individuals, businesses and policymakers make informed decisions while promoting transparency and accountability.

Geographic information can provide comprehensive insights that lead to more effective and efficient solutions when combined with other types of data. It can be used in predictive modelling to identify trends or anticipate problems, which is invaluable in sectors like agriculture and emergency response.

### 2.3.1 Introduction

LINZ collects and manages geographic and property information about physical features on the land, depths of the seafloor, property boundaries, addresses, and geographic place names.

Projects in this regime include:

- SouthPAN to improve positioning data
- Using LiDAR to obtain baseline elevation data sets for over 80% of New Zealand.

Information collected is used to produce more than 2,000 datasets, 480 topographic maps, and 525 nautical charts for New Zealand, some Pacific Island countries and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica. LINZ makes this data and information open, accessible and available for reuse by the public to enable better decision-making and inspire innovation.

The LINZ Data Service provides free online access to all New Zealand's property datasets. There are over 100,000 registered users of the LINZ Data Service. These datasets provide the base property data for many geographic information systems and other services in the public and private sectors of New Zealand. For example, supporting innovative local-based apps and websites for transportation, real estate, tourism and retail, and central and local government decisions on where to invest in infrastructure.

The geographic and property information held by LINZ is a valuable government asset that is built on by others to deliver value for business and citizens. Many government agencies and business services depend on this core LINZ information to work effectively, for example, the Electoral Commission uses the data to determine electoral boundaries and local councils use data held by LINZ to respond quickly to emergency events.



Figure 4: The breadth of LINZ's geographic and property information



LINZ's geodetic system provides the underlying spatial reference framework used for cadastral surveys, mapping, charting and positioning. These location reference points are used for the property rights regulatory regime (such as property boundaries) and the geographic and property information regime (such as charts used by mariners).

### 2.3.2 Introduction: Geographic information

Geographic information supported by LINZ includes:

- maintaining New Zealand's positioning infrastructure. For example, maintaining geodetic survey marks and delivering SouthPAN to improve positioning data
- collecting, managing and publishing geographic and property information
- preparing for a global transformation in maritime navigation at sea to better ensure safety of life
- improving preparation and response to emergency events
- building New Zealand's geospatial capability, for example through demonstrations of how to apply geographic information systems mapping tools to projects.

LINZ supports Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB). The Surveyor-General is Chair of the NZGB.

As the national place naming authority for New Zealand, the NZGB is responsible for official place names in New Zealand, New Zealand's continental shelf and offshore islands, and New Zealand's area of interest in Antarctica.

NZGB makes most final decisions on place names, but you will be asked to make final decisions when:

- there has been public consultation on a place name; and
- NZGB has received submissions objecting to the proposed place name; and
- the NZGB does not uphold any or all of the objecting submissions.

For place names proposed as part of Treaty of Waitangi negotiations, the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations makes the final decisions. For Crown protected area names (such as reserves), where NZGB does not accept a name proposal, the Minister of Conservation makes the final decision.

You can expect to be asked to make decisions on about 10 place names each year. NZGB will provide you with advice and information to inform your decision-making.

NZGB also maintains the *New Zealand Gazetteer* (an online searchable tool listing all 54,000+ place names in New Zealand).

### 2.3.3 Geographic information priorities and opportunities

As Minister for Land Information, you determine the portfolio's priorities. Below is the current priority in the property information regime LINZ would like to talk to you about.

#### 2.3.3.1 Priority: Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN)

##### **Contribution to New Zealand**

The partnership with Australia to improve accuracy of positioning information provided by SouthPAN will provide core digital infrastructure supporting innovation in many sectors and industries including transport, agriculture, construction, forestry and horticulture. The quantified economic benefits across multiple sectors are estimated to be \$864 million over the next 20 years. Benefits will further increase as new applications are developed.

New Zealand and Australia have partnered to deliver SouthPAN. SouthPAN is a joint initiative between LINZ and Geoscience Australia to improve the accuracy and reliability of satellite-based positioning systems in Australasia. The Australian Minister for Resources, Hon Madeleine King, is your counterpart in the Australian government.

SouthPAN is a long-term investment in critical positioning infrastructure. Its network of reference stations, telecommunications infrastructure, computing centres, signal generators and satellites will improve positioning and navigation services in Australia and

New Zealand. The project is a core part of New Zealand’s digital infrastructure and will reach full operating capability in 2028/29.

SouthPAN will improve the precision of the positioning signals (such as GPS) from 5 to 10 metres down to below a metre. In some cases, this will be as little as 10 centimetres.

The improved accuracy provided by SouthPAN will support innovation in many sectors and industries including transport, agriculture, construction, forestry and horticulture with opportunities for developments like virtual fencing to help monitor stock. The delivery of SouthPAN will result in significant added value across a wide range of industries and provide a platform for greater productivity and innovation.

As part of implementing SouthPAN, two new satellite payloads will be launched. The first was procured in May 2023, and a tender for the second is being led by Geoscience Australia. In early 2024, LINZ will update you on SouthPAN procurement activities.

LINZ will prepare the next six-monthly report for you to take to Cabinet in early 2024. LINZ is available to discuss with you and will liaise with you and your office about the content and timing of the paper.<sup>6</sup>

## 2.3.4 Introduction: Property information

Property information is the essential information about land parcels and ownership that enables accurate land management, valuation, transacting, and decision-making.

Property information is created by many local and central government agencies through their regulatory regimes and operational processes. For example, the Building Act 2004 (administered by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment) requires building consent information to be created, and then councils provide this information to the public.

LINZ also creates property information through its regulatory responsibilities and operational processes. In addition to survey and title data created through the LINZ property rights regulatory regime, LINZ is responsible for, or has responsibilities in, regulatory regimes that contribute to the creation of property data.

**Figure 5: Types of property information regulated through legislation**

Property values for market and local government rating purposes	Electoral boundaries	Addresses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regulated by the Rating Valuation Act 1998 and Valuers Act 1948</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regulated by the Electoral Act 1993</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regulated by the Local Government Act 2002 and Electoral Act 1993</li></ul>

<sup>6</sup> The previous Minister for Land Information provided a report to Cabinet on SouthPAN in May 2023. One of the recommendations of that report was that the Minister update Cabinet again in March 2024.

## 2.3.5 Property information priorities and opportunities

As Minister for Land Information, you determine the portfolio's priorities. Below are the current priorities and opportunities in the property information regime LINZ would like to talk to you about.

### 2.3.5.1 Valuation

Councils undertake valuations of the properties in their area and use this information to set rates. Correct rating valuations are essential for councils to implement their rating policies. Rates generate over \$5.8 billion, approximately 59 percent of councils total operating income.

You set the legislative programme under the geographic and property information regime. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### 2.3.5.2 Appointments to statutory boards

As Minister for Land Information, you are responsible for the appointment of members of three decision-making statutory boards:

- The Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board
- The Valuers Registration Board
- Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB).

In addition, you are responsible for the process and recommending to appoint the chair of the Orton Bradley Park Board.<sup>7</sup>

Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board	Valuers Registration Board	NZGB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licenses cadastral surveyors in New Zealand.</li> <li>• Operates under the Cadastral Survey Act 2002.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees the registration and professional discipline of valuers in New Zealand.</li> <li>• Operates under the Valuers Act 1948.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for official place names in New Zealand.</li> <li>• Operates under the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.</li> </ul>

The next appointment round for each of these boards is as follows:

Board	Upcoming appointment round
Valuers Registration Board	2023
NZGB	2025
Orton Bradley Park Board	2025
Cadastral Surveyors Licensing Board	2026

<sup>7</sup> Orton Bradley Park is a private rural property in Christchurch. This appointment is made by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information.

## 2.4 Crown land

### Contribution to New Zealand

Crown land is an important asset for New Zealand, supporting recreation and tourism and protecting conservation and biodiversity. Crown land can provide economic benefits through the sale or lease of land for farming, forestry and other commercial activities, generating revenue and supporting economic growth and development.

### 2.4.1 Introduction

LINZ manages around 1.7 million hectares, about 8 percent of New Zealand’s land area. New Zealanders, visitors and future generations benefit from a well-managed Crown estate. LINZ works to deliver the best balance of economic, social, environmental and cultural outcomes on Crown land.

LINZ’s day-to-day management involves the acquisition, maintenance and selling of Crown land. It also includes identifying and lowering risks to the Crown estate, such as working with other agencies and stakeholders to safeguard New Zealand’s unique biodiversity from introduced pests. Three key pieces of legislation govern the Crown estate.

Figure 6: Key pieces of legislation which govern the Crown estate

Public Works Act 1981	Land Act 1948	Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gives the Crown power to acquire land from private landowners for public works</li> <li>• Public works may include works such as roads, schools, police stations and railways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governs the general management of Crown land (including leases and licences to use the land)</li> <li>• Gives certain decision-making powers to the Commissioner of Crown Lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the activities pastoral farmers can do on Crown pastoral land</li> <li>• Seeks to ensure Crown pastoral land is managed to maintain or enhance the land's inherent values, while providing for farming</li> <li>• Gives certain decision-making powers to the Commissioner of Crown Lands</li> </ul>

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (the Commissioner) is an independent statutory officer based at LINZ with specific functions and decision-making powers under the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998, and the Land Act 1948.

The land LINZ owns or manages is made up of around 8,200 properties and includes many different types of land.

- **Crown pastoral land** – consisting of 1.2 million hectares of Crown pastoral land leases that the Commissioner administers with support from LINZ. This land is held and managed under the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 and Land Act 1948.
- **Crown land** – lakebeds, riverbeds, and other land where ownership has not been alienated from (or where ownership has reverted to) the Crown. This is administered by the Commissioner under the Land Act 1948.
- **Other Crown-owned land** – a diverse portfolio of land held by the Crown under a range of legislation. It includes former public works land, railway land, Crown forest licensed land, soil conservation reserves, state coal reserves and coastal reclamations.
- **Treaty Settlements Landbank** – a diverse portfolio of land LINZ manages that the Crown is holding so it will be available for Treaty settlements. This land includes forests, farms, and residential and commercial properties.
- **Client agencies land** – land LINZ manages (and disposes of where appropriate) on behalf of other public sector agencies, including four agencies with whom LINZ has memorandums of understanding. This land includes schools, hospitals no longer in use, and correctional facilities.

#### 2.4.1.1 Land acquisitions under the Public Works Act

LINZ administers the regulatory regime that governs how local and central government agencies, such as Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, buy and sell land for public works such as roads, schools, and police stations. This is under the Public Works Act 1981 (PWA).

The PWA gives the Crown power to acquire land from private landowners for government and local public works. The PWA aims to balance the rights of private landowners with the Crown's ability to ensure public works go ahead.

The PWA aims to treat landowners fairly when their land is acquired by the Crown, while allowing the Crown to take the land it needs for public works. This includes that landowners are fairly paid for their land, and it encourages acquisition by mutual agreement with landowners. When land is no longer required, the previous landowners are given the opportunity to buy the land back.

Acquisition of land under the PWA can attract public attention, and decisions are sometimes challenged or disputed by landowners who are affected. LINZ manages media queries and LINZ will update you as needed on matters of interest or concern that arise from acquisition.

While the aim is to acquire land by agreement with an owner, there are times when use of the compulsory acquisition powers under the PWA is required. Under the PWA, the Minister for Land Information is responsible for acquisition of land by the Crown. This involves signing notices to the landowner and, if a local authority needs to use

compulsory acquisition powers, recommending that the Governor-General take the land by proclamation when negotiation with the landowner fails.

To give you a sense of scale of this work, in 2022/23, 12 notices related to compulsory acquisition were signed, with six of these requiring a decision by the Governor-General.

LINZ can provide advice on any proposals to amend the Public Works Act 1981.

### 2.4.1.2 Crown Pastoral Land Act

#### Contribution to New Zealand

Crown pastoral land encompasses some of New Zealand's most iconic landscapes and has high ecological, landscape, cultural, heritage and scientific value. LINZ and the Commissioner support Crown pastoral land to be managed in a way that is responsible, effective and appropriately gives weight to economic considerations and environmental stewardship with a long-term view.

Pastoral farming and commercial activities on Crown pastoral land make an important contribution to regional economies and communities.

LINZ manages the Crown pastoral estate under the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 (CPLA).

Crown Pastoral leaseholders (leaseholders) need permission from the Commissioner to carry out certain activities on their lease. Leaseholders are responsible for managing the land, including weed and pest control. LINZ is responsible for managing and approving consents for activities such as fencing or creating farm tracks, and easement and recreational permit applications on pastoral leases. Leaseholders must also comply with and apply for permissions under regimes such as the Resource Management Act 1991.

The Crown Pastoral Land Reform Act 2022 received Royal assent on 17 May 2022. The Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 changes reaffirm leaseholders' rights as pastoral farmers while amending the framework to balance the ecological, landscape, cultural, heritage and scientific values inherent to the land.

New regulations came into force in September 2023, specifying infringement fees and notices for non-compliance with the Crown pastoral regime. The remaining elements of the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 reforms will come into effect in 2024, including a strategic intentions document and reporting mechanisms on the performance of the chief executive and the Commissioner. You will be informed of these documents as they are developed.

The legislation requires that LINZ must consult with relevant iwi (Ngai Tahu and Te Tau Ihu in this case), representatives of lessees and licensees of Crown pastoral land, and the wider public on the draft documents before they are finalised.



### 2.4.1.3 Treaty Settlements Landbank

#### Managing and transferring Crown land

LINZ holds and manages a large portfolio of land for future Treaty settlements. Some land is held in LINZ's general Crown estate, but most is held in the Treaty Settlements Landbank (Landbank).

There are around 900 properties in the Landbank, of which nearly 700 have built structures, 404 of which are residential houses (as at 30 June 2023). LINZ engages with iwi claimant groups on the properties, as it is responsible for managing and preparing properties, including responsibility for remediation and demolition work, for transfer to these groups.

You work with the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and the Minister for Māori Development as part of managing the Treaty Settlement Landbank, supported by the Te Arawhiti – Office for Māori Crown Relations and LINZ.

#### Right of first refusal

Through its administration of the land titles regime, LINZ adds right of first refusal<sup>8</sup> memorials to land titles, where it is required under Treaty settlements. This ensures rights of first refusal are given effect to under Treaty settlements. LINZ also has a regulatory role overseeing the right of first refusal mechanism. Right of first refusal guidelines are on the LINZ website, which departmental agencies can use to apply and manage right of first refusal responsibilities.

### 2.4.1.4 Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Consolidation Bill

Since 1864, many private and individual Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Acts, and related Acts have been passed to resolve non-controversial administrative issues with public and private land that cannot be dealt with through other processes.

LINZ is working with PCO to draft a Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Consolidation Bill (the ROLD Bill).

[REDACTED]

<sup>8</sup> A right of first refusal is a type of Treaty settlement that requires the Crown to offer a long-term option for iwi to purchase or lease Crown-owned land. The right will generally remain in place for 50 to 170 years.

## 2.5 Māori Crown relationship

### Contribution to New Zealand

LINZ delivers on Treaty of Waitangi settlement commitments to support Māori to achieve their aspirations in relation to land, sea and waterways, and create positive outcomes for future generations.

As part of the Crown, LINZ has a part to play in honouring the Crown's commitments to Māori, including Treaty settlement commitments. As Minister for Land Information, you will oversee LINZ's relationship with Māori, on behalf of the Crown.

### 2.5.1 Introduction

#### 2.5.1.1 Treaty settlements

LINZ has a significant role supporting the Treaty settlement process led by Te Arawhiti – Office for Māori Crown Relations, to settle historic Treaty of Waitangi claims and restore the Crown's relationship with claimant groups representing iwi and hapū.

There are just over 11,600 settlement commitments registered in the Te Haeata Settlement Portal.<sup>9</sup> Of these, LINZ has just over 2,850 settlement commitments under 77 Treaty settlements.

LINZ works with 39 Post Settlement Governance Entities where Treaty legislation has been enacted and they are in the post settlement space with either a Deferred Selection Property, a delayed property transfer to iwi after settlement, or land subject to Right of First Refusal.

LINZ is supporting the Treaty settlement process for 26 iwi claimant groups in pre-settlement (before legislation) where an Agreement in Principle has been reached, a Deed of Settlement has been initialled/signed and/or legislation has been introduced to the House but not yet enacted. LINZ is also supporting the Treaty settlement process for a number of other Treaty settlement claims that are earlier in the process where an Agreement in Principle has not yet been reached.

LINZ's role in Treaty settlements broadly relates to:

- managing and transferring Crown land including the Landbank
- adding right of first refusal memorials to land titles

<sup>9</sup> Developed and managed by Te Arawhiti – Office for Māori Crown Relations, Te Haeata is a searchable online record of Treaty of Waitangi settlement commitments, intended to make commitments more visible and accessible to post-settlement governance entities, and responsible entities such as LINZ.

- entering into and giving effect to relationship agreements including Accords<sup>10</sup>
- supporting official place name changes proposed during settlements via the NZGB.

### **2.5.1.2 Relationship agreements**

Treaty settlements sometimes require LINZ to enter into formal relationship agreements with post-settlement governance entities (governance bodies that have been set up to implement Treaty settlement agreements). These relationship agreements ensure LINZ upholds the principles of Treaty settlements the Crown has entered. LINZ can inform you of any new relationship agreements.

<sup>10</sup> Accords are a specific type of relationship agreement that have a particular focus. You and the Commissioner have accords with post-settlement governance entities representing Maniapoto, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, Te Arawa and Waikato in relation to the Waikato and Waipa Rivers.

### 3 Working with you in the first few months

The following table set out the most important things for you to be aware of, including decisions you need to make, by the end of March 2024.

Item	Expected date
<b>Savings, financial position and Budget Processes</b>	
LINZ will discuss any budget matters at your request.	Late 2023
LINZ will consult with you on changes to the Statement of Performance Expectations.	Late 2023
LINZ will seek your agreement to the Estimates of Appropriation within Vote Lands.	Early 2024
<b>Overseas investment applications</b>	
LINZ will provide you with assessments on overseas investment applications and seek your decisions.	Ongoing
<b>Public Works Act 1981 decisions</b>	
LINZ will seek your decision on certain PWA acquisitions.	Ongoing
<b>Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board</b>	
NZGB may seek your decision on proposals related to place names.	Ongoing
<b>LINZ's survey and title fees</b>	
LINZ will seek your approval for the next steps for a survey and title fee review.	Late 2023
<b>Valuers Registration Board: Appointments</b>	
LINZ will seek your direction on the Valuers Registration Board appointments process.	Late 2023

Item	Expected date
<p><b>Regular report to Cabinet on the modernisation of Landonline (STEP)<sup>11</sup></b></p>	
<p>LINZ will prepare the next six-monthly report back for you to take to Cabinet on progress in upgrading Landonline, due within the first six months of 2024. LINZ will liaise with you and your office about the content and timing of the paper. LINZ also provides regular reporting to joint Ministers responsible for STEP.</p>	<p>Early 2024</p>
<p><b>Regular report to Cabinet on the SouthPAN project<sup>11</sup></b></p>	
<p>LINZ will prepare the next six-monthly report for you to take to Cabinet on progress in the SouthPAN project in early 2024. LINZ will liaise with you and your office about the content and timing of the paper.</p>	<p>Early 2024</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p><b>Reserves and Other Land Disposal (ROLD) consolidation Bill</b></p>	
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p><b>Statutes Amendment Bill</b></p>	
<p>LINZ will seek your direction on the inclusion of Land Information material in the Statutes Amendment Bill.</p>	<p>Early 2024</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>

<sup>11</sup> The previous Minister for Land Information reported to Cabinet on these projects on a six-monthly basis. As part of the previous reports, Cabinet expects another report.

## 4 LINZ leadership team

Acting Secretary and Chief Executive / Te Tumu Whakarae: **Adrienne Meikle**



E: [ameikle@linz.govt.nz](mailto:ameikle@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Adrienne will be with LINZ until early 2024. Adrienne has been seconded from the Commerce Commission where she has been Chief Executive since May 2018.

Secretary and Chief Executive / Te Tumu Whakarae: **Gaye Searancke**



E: [gsearancke@linz.govt.nz](mailto:gsearancke@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Gaye is seconded as Deputy Public Service Commissioner until early 2024.

Deputy Secretary / Kaihautū Customer Delivery: **Jan Pierce**



E: [jpierce@linz.govt.nz](mailto:jpierce@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Jan is responsible for LINZ's customer delivery functions and is the New Zealand lead for the Australia and New Zealand satellite-based augmentation system.

Deputy Secretary / Kaihautū Digital Delivery: **Murray Young**



E: [MYoung@linz.govt.nz](mailto:MYoung@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Murray is responsible for the modernisation of Landonline (STEP) and LINZ's technology systems.

Deputy Secretary / Kaihautū Māori Crown Relations: **Kathy Mansell**



E: [KMansell@linz.govt.nz](mailto:KMansell@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Kathy is responsible for LINZ's development, maintenance and delivery of our Treaty of Waitangi obligations.

Deputy Secretary / Kaihautū Organisational Effectiveness: **Claire Richardson**



E: [CRichardson@linz.govt.nz](mailto:CRichardson@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Claire is responsible for LINZ's policy, finance, legal, people, customer engagement and organisational performance functions.

Director / Ringatohu Office of the Chief Executive: **Richard Hawke**



E: [RHawke@linz.govt.nz](mailto:RHawke@linz.govt.nz)

M: [REDACTED]

Richard is responsible for the Office of the Chief Executive including LINZ's private secretary.

## 5 Statutory Officers

LINZ has four statutory officers with specific functions and decision-making powers under their respective Acts. The officers are independent regulators, employees of LINZ and accountable to the Chief Executive.



**Registrar-General of Land: Robert Muir**  
Responsible for the land title register

- Maintains the land title register and provides access to authoritative property information.
- Develops standards and sets an assurance programme for the land rights registration regime.
- Provides technical policy advice on land registration.
- Administers claims and reviews under the Land Transfer Act 2017.



**Surveyor-General: Anselm Haanen**  
Responsible for the stewardship of the cadastral and geodetic survey regime

- Sets standards for the cadastral and geodetic survey regimes, and monitors and audits compliance with those standards.
- Ex-officio Chair of Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa New Zealand Geographic Board administering place naming.
- Supports the setting of electoral boundaries by the Electoral Commission.



**Valuer-General: Neill Sullivan**  
Responsible for the rating valuation regime

- Regulates the rating valuations industry.
- Ensures district valuation rolls, used by councils for rating purposes, are maintained to minimum standards.
- Ex-officio Chair of the Valuers Registration Board, which is responsible for occupational regulation of registered valuers and issues practising certificates.
- Sits on the Council of the New Zealand Institute of Valuers.



**Commissioner of Crown Lands: Craig Harris**  
Acts as a landowner for the Crown

- Makes decisions on discretionary activities, easements, and commercial recreation permits on Crown land.
- Undertakes monitoring and compliance activities (including inspections).
- Manages lease transfers, renewals and rent reviews.
- Acts as the landlord for Crown pastoral leases and other lessees.

# Annex 1: LINZ delivers benefits for New Zealand and New Zealanders

We provide benefits to New Zealand businesses and citizens. We guarantee people's property rights through the survey and title system. We provide accurate, up-to-date geospatial and property data. We manage Crown land and property, and we support government decision-making on overseas investment.

Our services drive economic productivity, enable innovation, enhance public safety, and support environmental outcomes making us a critical partner for both public and private sectors.

**Example:** Our location data can be used to help people assess risks. This allows for more robust planning, thus contributing to a more stable economy and helping deliver benefits.

**Example:** Foreign investment capital can be used to develop infrastructure, technology, and other assets that increase productivity.

**Example:** We are modernising Landonline (STEP) to ensure our systems remain world-class and highly trusted. The programme produces time and cost efficiencies for customers, councils, surveyors, lawyers and conveyancers. This process is a future-proofed solution, allowing LINZ to maintain the system in the future without large one-off investments.

## Core platform for a stable economy

A well-functioning property rights system underpins every modern economy. It encourages investment in property and creates an environment that drives economic growth, infrastructure investment (housing, transportation, utilities), and higher living standards.

Effective regulations underpin economic stability. LINZ regulatory regimes support the integrity of titles, establish mechanisms for property valuation, provide frameworks for acquiring and managing crown assets and ensure investment in sensitive assets benefits New Zealand.

## Springboard for business innovation

The products and services LINZ provides can be used as a catalyst for innovation in various ways.

Accurate and timely information is a foundational element in driving innovation. LINZ's datasets are free, supporting growth in new products, services, and technologies. Examples include start-ups using geospatial data for apps; mapping technologies used to plan supply routes or roading construction; aerial imagery informing biosecurity planning.

Foreign investment can stimulate competition and spur innovation, helping diversify economic activities.

**Example:** Our SouthPAN programme will improve location accuracy. This technology can support crop management, conservation efforts, track maritime shipments and enable navigation for unmanned vehicles. The benefits are estimated to be \$864m over 20 years.

## Growth powered by productivity

Much of LINZ's work enables growth and productivity in other areas. For example:

- Overseas investment brings in capital and expertise, fostering productivity.
- Treaty settlements support Māori economic growth through asset ownership and commercial ventures.
- Crown land provides economic benefits through the sale / lease of land for farming, forestry and other commercial activities.
- Data provides real time insights to support planning and the allocation of resources and effort to the best places to achieve growth.

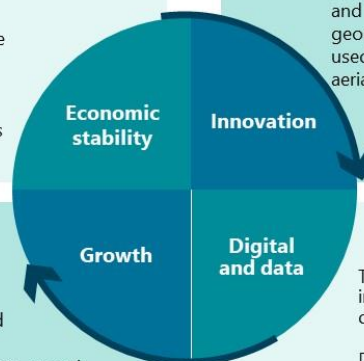
## Data-informed decision-making

Trustworthy data and a stable digital infrastructure help people to make informed decisions about property and location matters.

Data collected by LINZ - such as satellite imagery, LiDAR and sea mapping - provides comprehensive insights, particularly when combined with other information. It allows people to identify trends, anticipate problems and develop effective and efficient solutions. This level of combined data is invaluable in sectors like agriculture and emergency response and helping measure the probability, scale and impact of floods or fires.

**Example:** Geospatial data and modelling can support investment in facilities like wind farms, water treatment plants, climate change and conservation initiatives.

**Example:** We serve an important coordination role in an emergency, coordinating location information needs of agencies. We work with local and central agencies to agree actions, and identify information needs, funding options and any duplications of effort.



Contributes to environmental outcomes and commitments as a Treaty partner



LINZ contributes to environmental outcomes through the management and improvement of the Crown estate, waterways and biodiversity. The protection of iconic landscapes contributes to strong connections for New Zealanders to land, flora and fauna. Geospatial data can support biodiversity, climate change mitigations and land/water management, as well as supporting resilience and recovery efforts.



LINZ aims to build and maintain enduring relationships between Māori / iwi and the Crown. A core part of the role is to support Treaty of Waitangi settlements.





## Annex 2: Critical relationships

Other Ministers	
Minister of Finance	Jointly oversees the Survey and Title Enhancement Programme with you and approves capital expenditure in this programme. Responsible for the Overseas Investment Act 2005 policy and legislation.
Minister for Digitising Government (on confirmation of responsibilities)	Jointly oversees the Survey and Title Enhancement Programme with you and approves capital expenditure in this programme.
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations	Responsible for properties that are acquired and prepared for Treaty of Waitangi settlements.
Minister of Māori Development	Makes decisions on which properties are acquired for settlement.
Minister of Conservation	Responsible for the conservation estate, which interacts with LINZ-managed Crown land in areas such as Crown pastoral land, biosecurity and biodiversity work, and transfer of high-value conservation or reserve land.
Minister of Transport	Key stakeholder in SouthPAN due to its significant transport sector benefits.
Minister for Oceans and Fisheries	Make decisions relating to fishing quota under the overseas investment regime.
Australia	
Australian Minister for Resources and Minister for Northern Australia, Hon Madeleine King	Jointly responsible for the delivery of SouthPAN.
Māori and iwi	
Māori and iwi	The Ngāi Tahu takiwā encompasses the majority of the Crown pastoral estate, and a small number of leases are within the rohe of Te Tau Ihu iwi: Rangitāne o Wairau and Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō. Relationships with Ngāi Tahu and the Te Arawa Lakes Trust are also critical to delivering biosecurity and biodiversity work. The Crown pastoral land reform provides for greater obligations for LINZ and the Commissioner of Crown Lands when engaging and consulting with Māori. Māori are a key stakeholder in place names, due to their tangata whenua status over the land.
Advisory groups	
High Country Accord Trust	Represents many Crown pastoral leaseholders.
High Country Advisory Group	Provides advice to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and LINZ on the management of Crown pastoral land.

<b>Non-governmental organisations</b>	
<b>Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</b>	Federated Farmers, Fish & Game, Forest & Bird, the Environmental Defence Society and Federated Mountain Clubs: strong interest in the administration and management of Crown pastoral land; some members of the High Country Advisory Group (HCAG) are from these NGOs. Guardians of Lake Wanaka, Guardians of Lake Dunstan: biosecurity and biodiversity partnership and delivery.
<b>Central and Local Government</b>	
<b>Department of Conservation</b>	Provides advice to LINZ on inherent values on pastoral leases as part of the decision-making process for discretionary activities and tenure review. Key partner for LINZ's work in the Mackenzie Basin, including on biosecurity.
<b>Ministry for the Environment</b>	Works with LINZ on environmental data and climate change. Shared priorities for the cross-agency Climate Change and Sustainability Chief Executives' agenda.
<b>Emergency management sector, such as National Emergency Management Agency, Police, Defence, Fire and Emergency NZ and the Earthquake Commission, DPMC North Island Weather Event unit</b>	LINZ provides geospatial information to support emergency responses and build resilience. This includes information on location, terrain and the condition of hazardous areas.
<b>Māori Land Court Te Kooti Whenua</b>	Determines ownership or status of Māori land.
<b>Property regime agencies. Such as Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development</b>	Shared strategic priorities regarding the property regime and urban areas. LINZ and Kāinga Ora connect around processes and demand for land for housing.
<b>Other local and central government agencies</b>	Ministry for Primary Industries, Environment Canterbury, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Otago Regional Council, Queenstown Lakes District Council: biosecurity initiatives. Te Arawhiti – Office for Māori Crown Relations Stats NZ and the Government Chief Data Steward Inland Revenue: supplies tax data. Te Tumu Paeroa Office of the Māori Trustee: property system strategy, sharing information on land records.
<b>Mackenzie Basin Agency Alignment Programme: Te Mōkihi</b>	Alliance between five agencies, LINZ, DOC, Environment Canterbury, and the Mackenzie and Waitaki District Councils, working in the Mackenzie Basin to better align land and water management in the Mackenzie Basin.

# Annex 3: Vote Lands 2023/24 summary

Operating activities	Departmental		Non-Departmental (excl. non operating activities)	Total (\$m)
	Crown	Customer fees (3rd Party)		
Overseas Investment regime	\$ 5.52	\$ 13.64		\$ 19.16
Property Rights	\$ 1.41	\$ 121.17	\$ 0.74	\$ 123.32
Geographic and Property Information (Location Based Information including SouthPAN and Hydrographic Surveying Multi Year Appropriation)	\$ 126.78	\$ 1.65	\$ 2.10	\$ 130.53
Crown Land	\$ 50.59	\$ 9.00	\$ 14.96	\$ 74.55
Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Land Management	\$ 1.50			\$ 1.50
<b>Total Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$ 185.80</b>	<b>\$ 145.46</b>	<b>\$ 17.80</b>	<b>\$ 349.06</b>
% of Total Annual Appropriation	30.0%	23.5%	2.9%	<b>56.3%</b>
<b>Non-Operating activities</b>				
Proceeds from sale of NZTA properties				\$ 100.00
Land Tenure Reform acquisitions				\$ 96.11
Purchase and preparation of Assets for use in Treaty settlements				\$ 20.56
Other small items				\$ 0.74
				\$ 219.41
<b>Permanent Legislated Authority (PLA) Capital appropriation</b>				\$ 51.49
<b>Total Non-Operating appropriations</b>				<b>\$ 270.90</b>
% of Total annual appropriation				<b>43.7%</b>
<b>Total annual appropriation</b>				<b>\$ 619.96</b>

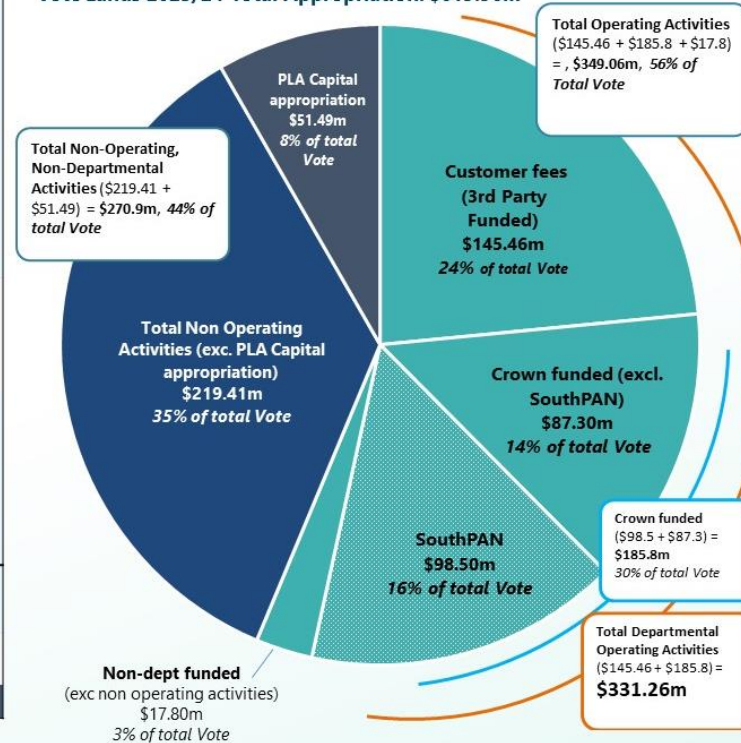
## Highlights

The total Vote Lands appropriation for 2023/24 is **\$619.96m**. Of this:

- **\$331.26m (53.4%), is for Departmental Operating Activities** i.e. main business of LINZ – Overseas investment regime, Property Rights, Geographic and Property Information, Crown Land.
- **\$17.8m of (2.9%) is for Non-Departmental Operating Activities.**
- **\$219.41m (35.4%) is for Non-Operating Activities (Non-Departmental)** – ‘pass through’ activities.
- **\$51.49m (8.3%) is for a Permanent Legislated Authority (PLA) Capital appropriation** – an annual allowance for making capital purchases as required.

Less than a third (\$185.8m or 30%) of the total Vote Lands appropriation funding is sourced from the **Crown**, over half (\$98.5m) of which is for the time limited SouthPAN project.

**Vote Lands 2023/24 Total Appropriation: \$619.96m**



A large part of **operating activities** (\$145.46m or 41.7%) are funded by customer fees (third party funding), while just over half (\$185.8m or 53.2%) is Crown funded.

A small proportion of **operating activities** (\$17.8m or 5.1%) is Non-Departmental.

A significant proportion of the total Vote Lands appropriation (43.7%) is for **non-departmental, non-operating activities**. This is where LINZ acts like an intermediary, for ‘pass through’ or non-controllable activities on behalf of the Government such as handling \$100m of proceeds from the sale of NZTA properties and \$96m for Land Tenure Reform acquisitions.

## Annex 4: Current delegations of your statutory powers

The Public Sector Act 2020 allows a minister to delegate a power given to that minister under legislation, to the chief executive of a department.

Ministers for Land Information have historically delegated various powers and functions to the Chief Executive of Land Information New Zealand: these are typically to enable LINZ to carry out the more operational and day-to-day aspects of your functions and powers. Some of these delegated statutory powers remain exclusively with the Chief Executive, but most are sub-delegated to officials within the department. The department also has statutory delegations from some other ministers.

Delegations made by previous Ministers for Land Information remain in place unless you amend or revoke them (noting that LINZ relies daily on delegations made as early as 1997).

Any official to whom a power is sub-delegated is accountable to the Chief Executive for the exercise of that power, and the Chief Executive is accountable to you for the exercise of all delegated powers. Note that the delegation of a power to the Chief Executive generally does not prevent you from exercising the power yourself; but LINZ recommends obtaining advice from the department before personally exercising a power that the department typically exercises.

LINZ can provide copies of delegations made by your predecessors and is available to explain the scope of these delegations in more detail if required.

**Figure 7: Legislation for which the Chief Executive of LINZ has been delegated ministerial powers or functions**

Act	Summary of delegation
<b>Climate Change Response Act 2002</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of various powers and functions relating to participation and administration of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme as it applies to Crown land administered by LINZ. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Conservation Act 1987</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of the power to declare, together with the Minister of Conservation, that land administered by LINZ is held for conservation purposes. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Crown Forest Asset Act 1989</b>	Delegation from the Minister of Finance and Minister for State Owned Enterprises of powers relating to the registration of easements over Crown forest land. Authorises sub-delegation.

<b>Crown Minerals Act 1991</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of certain powers and functions relating to access over Crown land administered by LINZ, for prospecting, exploration, or mining activities. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Land Act 1948</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of the power to consent to Crown land being set apart as a reserve by the Minister of Conservation. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Local Government Act 1974</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of powers and functions relating to the transfer, closure, and stopping of certain roads. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of powers and functions relating to accommodating activities in customary marine title areas and the ownership and administration of reclaimed land. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>New Zealand Railway Corporation Act 1981<sup>12</sup></b>	Direction from the Minister of Railways (now the Minister for State Owned Enterprises) regarding the exercise of powers and functions related to the management and disposal of surplus rail land recorded in the LINZ balance sheet. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Overseas Investment Act 2005<sup>13</sup></b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Oceans and Fisheries of various powers and functions including the power to decide on certain types of applications. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Public Works Act 1981</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of various powers and functions under the Public Works Act 1981, including in relation to the acquisition and management of land for public works. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Resource Management Act 1991</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of powers and functions under the Resource Management Act 1991 relating to the alteration or removal of designations in a district plan. Authorises sub-delegation.
<b>Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993</b>	Delegation from the Minister for Land Information of various powers and functions relating to applications to the Māori Land Court (such as determining the status of land or creation of easements). Authorises sub-delegation.

<sup>12</sup> And New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990.

<sup>13</sup> Including Overseas Investment Regulations 2005 and overseas investment fishing provisions of the Fisheries Act 1996.