

Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Land Information

Land Information New Zealand

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Section One – Introduction to LINZ

KEY LOCATION INFORMATION FACTS

Location information generates \$150-270 BILLION in global revenues, and adds an estimated \$1.2 BILLION to the New Zealand economy each year.



OUR AIM



OUR ORGANISATION

Annual budget = \$136 MILLION of which \$46 million is Crown-funded with remainder from third parties.
3 OFFICES – Wellington, Christchurch and Hamilton.



520 STAFF

WHAT WE DO

We give New Zealanders CONFIDENCE IN PROPERTY OWNERSHIP through our survey and title system Landonline.

We processed 600,000 title and 9,000 survey transactions in 2013/14.



New Zealand's GEODETIC NETWORK provides the infrastructure that underpins other location information such as maps and charts. It is pivotal to the design and construction of major public infrastructure projects such as Wellington's Transmission Gully motorway.



The New Zealand Geographic Board within LINZ is responsible for OFFICIAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMING.

The Board made 572 DECISIONS on geographic names and recommendations on 106 TREATY NAMES in 2013/14.



The LINZ DATA SERVICE shares LINZ data online free-of-charge and in easily useable formats.

400% GROWTH IN USER NUMBERS SINCE 2012

11,000 USERS ACCESSING THE SERVICE IN 2013/14

WE ARE ALSO UNLOCKING NEW ZEALAND'S AERIAL IMAGERY FOR PUBLIC REUSE.

95% OF NEW ZEALAND AVAILABLE THROUGH THE LINZ DATA SERVICE

The Overseas Investment Office considers APPLICATIONS FOR INVESTMENT in New Zealand businesses and sensitive land assets.



194 OIO APPLICATIONS were received during 2013/14.

Total investment approved during 2013/14 was \$4.4 BILLION.



We set NATIONAL VALUATION STANDARDS and work with local government to ensure confidence in our rating system.



We are responsible for national TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING and producing HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

We provide a network of 17 SEA LEVEL GAUGES around New Zealand's coast used to detect and WARN OF POTENTIAL TSUNAMI.



LINZ manages 8% OF NEW ZEALAND'S LAND AREA - two million hectares.



We are working on 8 CUTTING EDGE LOCATION INFORMATION PROJECTS in Canterbury that will accelerate the rebuild, AND

WE ARE TAKING ON MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR



RED ZONE PROPERTIES.

Why LINZ matters to New Zealanders

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) is the country's national agency for location information. We provide timely, relevant and accurate location information in support of economic development, scientific research, national resource management, emergency response, navigation safety and national defence and security.

We achieve this through our leadership in collecting, managing, combining and promoting the use of location information of national interest (including property, Crown land, geospatial and geographic information) for use by government, business and the public.

We have an international reputation for providing a world-leading property rights system and having technical knowledge and expertise in location information areas such as hydrography. Nationally we are well regarded for leading significant online aspects of the location system, our strong contribution to the rebuild of Canterbury, and being focused on our customers' needs.

LINZ strategic direction

LINZ's vision is that 'the power of where' drives New Zealand's success. 'Where' in the 21st Century is about combining and using any information that can be location-enabled from different sources to create increasingly sophisticated and seamless location information. LINZ set a long-term strategic goal of increasing the value created through the use of location information tenfold over the next 10 years.

A world-class location system will help New Zealand better understand and address complex and persistent health, social and environmental issues. It will support and encourage better resource use, and greater productivity and innovation. The diagram on page 7 shows how our functions, outputs, impacts and objectives align with our overarching strategic goal and contribute to government priorities.

What we do

LINZ has four broad roles – leading the development of a location system, management of location information, management of Crown property, and management of property rights. The activities under each role are a mix of strategic initiatives and ongoing delivery of products and services.

Location System Leadership

The location system is a key enabler of future economic growth. Our role is to develop and lead a location system that will better inform any decision where location matters. The system consists of organisations and individuals creating, distributing and using location information.

Location information

LINZ manages and develops existing national datasets of critical location information, and releases them for others to use and reuse. This includes topographic maps and nautical charts, property information and aerial imagery. Much of our data is currently available free, online, in readily reusable formats through the LINZ Data Service (LDS).

Property rights

The property rights system consists of a highly-effective regulatory environment and an efficient survey and titles transaction service (Landonline). LINZ administers the survey and title system, which helps to ensure confidence in property rights through the delivery of a system that facilitates the sale, purchase and development of property at a reasonable cost.

Crown property

On behalf of the Crown, we manage around eight percent of New Zealand's land area. This consists of properties including South Island High Country pastoral leases, riverbed land, beds of lakes such as Wanaka and Karapiro, major sites such as the Waihi gold mine, and Crown Forestry Licences. We also provide support to the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA).

Further detail on LINZ's responsibilities and operations can be found in Section 3 on pages 15-26.

How we do this

LINZ workforce

We have approximately 520 staff across three offices in Wellington, Christchurch and Hamilton. The 2014 Gallup Engagement Survey results showed that LINZ was the fifth most engaged public sector agency in New Zealand. LINZ is developing a strategy to more effectively leverage this enthusiasm, and to continue to build its technical knowledge and leadership capabilities.

Working with others

LINZ's new strategic direction as leader of the national location system requires it to become more outward focused and improve its leadership and enabling capabilities. LINZ has prioritised the following agencies as key stakeholders – Statistics New Zealand, the New Zealand Institute of Surveyors, Landcare Research, Auckland Council, Environment Canterbury, and the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority due to their role in the system or current use of location information.

Cross-sector collaboration

LINZ is one of seven central government agencies in the Natural Resources Sector (NRS). The NRS aims to enhance collaboration between the government agencies that have a role in natural resource policy.¹ Its main purpose is to ensure a strategic, integrated and aligned approach to natural resource development and management across government, and to provide high quality advice to government.

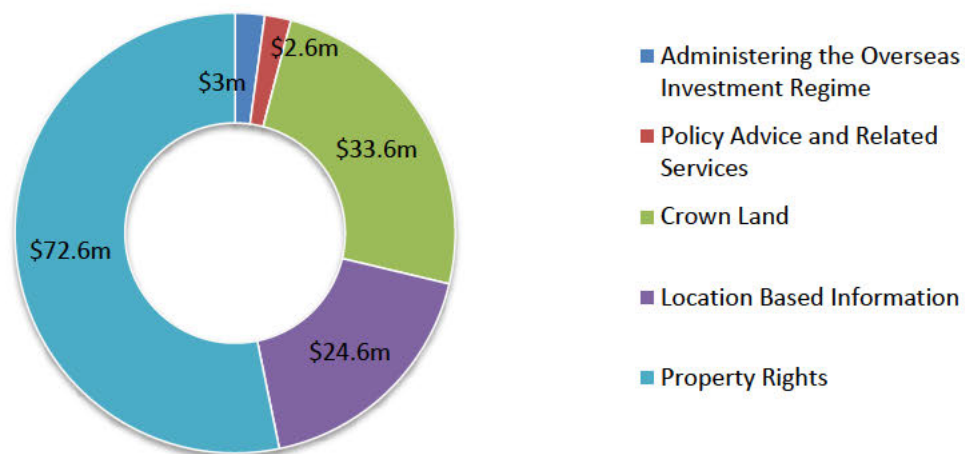
Local government

Local government is a key partner for LINZ in the location system because of the significant range of location data managed within local government and the economic potential that this data holds for New Zealand. LINZ works closely with local government in a range of areas including advising on and regulating rating valuations, maintaining address information, engaging on survey and title system changes, working on Geospatial strategy initiatives including interoperability and fundamental data, national aerial imagery procurement coordination and dissemination, data management and furthering the aims of Better Property Services.

LINZ funding

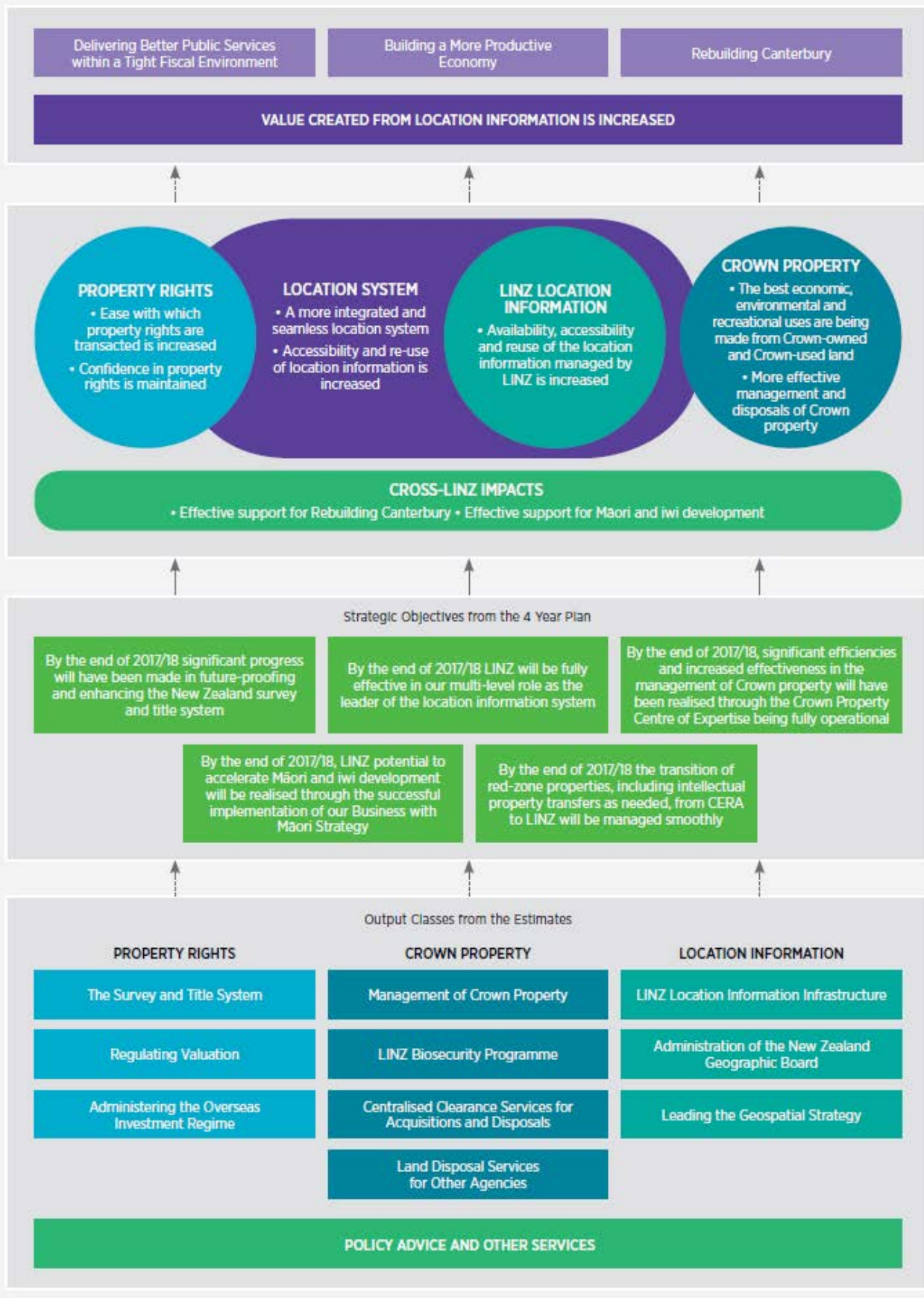
Total departmental expenditure for Vote Lands is likely to be \$136.4 million for 2014/15. Third-party funding is projected to account for 66 percent (\$90 million) of LINZ's total departmental funding in 2014/15. The large majority of revenue is generated from Survey and Title operations – projected to be \$70 million for 2014/15. The chart below sets out the 2014/15 LINZ output classes, their costs and their relative proportion of total funding.

Vote Lands - Departmental Output Classes 2014/15- \$000



¹ The NRS is chaired by the Ministry for the Environment's Chief Executive and also includes the Ministry for Primary Industries; the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment; the Department of Conservation; Land Information New Zealand; Te Puni Kōkiri; the Department of Internal Affairs; and is supported by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; The Treasury; and the State Services Commission.

LINZ'S OUTCOME FRAMEWORK



Section Two – The Minister’s responsibilities, issues for early attention and key LINZ initiatives

Minister for Land Information's key responsibilities

The Minister for Land Information has a range of responsibilities relating to this portfolio. These responsibilities relate to:

- Policy and administration;
- Crown property;
- New Zealand Geographic Board; and
- Overseas investment applications.

Policy and administration

A significant portion of the material that is presented to you will be decision-making related to the development of the location system and the policy settings governing LINZ's core activities. It will also involve taking legislation through the House and working across Parliament to secure necessary support. Key policy and legislative initiatives are outlined on pages 12-14.

Crown property

Crown property matters can be split into three parts – acquisition, disposal and management of Crown property. Under the Public Works Act 1981, the Minister for Land Information is responsible for acquisitions of land by the Crown for public works.

The acquisition and disposal of land by the Crown can generate significant public interest either locally or nationally. While most decision-making is delegated to LINZ officials, you will be asked to make 100-150 decisions each year on compulsory acquisitions. Decisions are usually referred to you when the Crown and the property owner have not been able to reach agreement on suitable compensation for the acquisition. More information on the acquisition of property for public works by the Crown is provided on page 23.

You will also make decisions on Tenure Review proposals that require the expenditure of Crown funds for completion. The Minister is likely to receive 12-18 Tenure Reviews for decision per year. More information on the Tenure Review process is provided on page 24.

New Zealand Geographic Board

The New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa assigns, approves, alters, adopts or discontinues official names of geographic features. In most instances the NZGB, under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 2008, has authority to make final decisions on proposed names. However, you are required to make final decisions when the NZGB receives objections which it does not uphold. During 2013/14 the Minister for Land Information made final decisions on 13 such name proposals. More information on the NZGB is provided on page 20.

Overseas investment applications

LINZ houses the Overseas Investment Office (OIO). The Minister responsible for the administration of the Act is the Minister of Finance. The Treasury administers the Act and is responsible for

strategic policy. Primary responsibility for development and delivery of operational policy and operational functions (eg assessing overseas investment applications) rests with LINZ.

The OIO currently considers applications to invest in assets such as significant business assets (non-land assets valued at \$100 million or more), certain types of sensitive land, and fishing quota. Overseas investors must meet criteria for consent, and conditions may be imposed on their investments.

Sensitive land applications are decided by the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Land Information. In the past, the Minister of Finance has often delegated their decision making authority to an Associate Minister of Finance. During 2013/14, 43 applications were sent to Ministers for a decision.

Matters requiring the Minister's early attention

There are a number of matters requiring your early review and approval. These are likely to include a number of OIO applications, compulsory land acquisition orders and NZGB recommendations. Within the next week you will also receive LINZ's 2013/14 Annual Report for tabling (sighted by Minister Woodhouse) and documents relating to the October Baseline Update. Before the end of November you will also receive a draft of the LINZ 2015 Four-year Plan for discussion and LINZ's Chief Executive will provide a brief on LINZ's Performance Improvement Framework (PIF) Follow Up Review.

OIO applications

A number of decisions concerning overseas investment applications will need to be made. The Overseas Investment Office updates the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Land Information on upcoming overseas investment applications that are likely to require your consideration.

Compulsory land acquisitions

Acquisition decisions are required throughout the year and it is likely you will receive a number of these within the next few months. As the process often involves other government agencies (such as the New Zealand Transport Agency) and contracted service providers, it is difficult to predict when particular cases will require Ministerial action. LINZ provides you with updates on the status of potential upcoming decisions.

New Zealand Geographic Board recommendations

The New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) met on 1 October 2014. Where objections to NZGB proposals have not been upheld by the Board, you will be asked to make the final decision (under the terms of the NZGB Act 2008). Several naming proposals will be presented to you before the end of October.

Four-year Plan

LINZ will submit its draft Four-year Plan to you on 20 November. The Plan will provide an integrated view of our medium-term strategy, the challenges facing the delivery of this strategy, and how LINZ intends to manage within existing funding levels. We look forward to discussing your priorities to help inform the Plan.

October Baseline Update

LINZ will submit its October Baseline Update (OBU) to you before 10 October 2014 for your review and approval. Baseline updates are procedural and occur every six months to reflect funding decisions and technical adjustments. Submission of the OBU to the Minister of Finance is required by 1pm on 15 October 2014.

Annual Report 2013/14

The Annual Report illustrates LINZ's key achievements in 2013/14 and reports progress against Key Performance Indicators in the organisation's Strategic Intentions section of the 2013-16 Statement of Intent and in the Estimates. The content of the Annual Report 2013/14 has been sighted by the previous Minister. It will be provided to your Office on Tuesday 14 October 2014 for tabling once the Parliamentary session begins.

Performance Improvement Framework Follow-up Review

A Performance Improvement Framework (PIF) Review is an independent assessment of how well placed an agency is today and for the future. A PIF Review of LINZ was carried out in 2013. Typically 12 months after this a PIF Follow Up Review is undertaken to take stock and ensure an agency is realising the benefits of the most recent PIF Review. The Follow Up Review of LINZ is nearing completion and LINZ's Chief Executive will seek a time to discuss the findings with you before the end of November 2014.

Key policy and programme issues

In line with its strategic objectives, LINZ is currently leading or contributing to a number of priority initiatives that are helping to create a national spatial data infrastructure and improve the quality, accessibility and reuse of location information. Key initiatives that will require substantive decisions from the Minister for Land Information before the end of 2014 are outlined in the table below.

Issue/Programme	Key Timeframes
<p>Advanced Survey and Title Service (ASaTS) – the next generation online survey and title information and transfer system. An Indicative Business Case (IBC) for ASaTS was approved by Cabinet in November 2013. The Economic Growth and Infrastructure (EGI) Committee directed LINZ to develop a Detailed Business Case (DBC) for ASaTS based on the preferred investment option.</p> <p>LINZ is developing the DBC and has revisited the case for change (including surveying Landonline users about their needs), and developed initial future state business requirements, an architecture vision and a business capabilities blueprint.</p>	<p>LINZ intends to submit the ASaTS DBC to the Capital Investment Panel in November 2014.</p> <p>LINZ intends to report the ASaTS DBC to Cabinet in February 2015.</p> <p>In March 2015 you will be asked to review and approve a Budget bid for the ASaTS Programme.</p>
<p>Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 Review – Māori land contributes significantly to the economy, despite the fact that a huge proportion is currently under-utilised. Through the review of the Te Ture Whenua Act, LINZ is working – with Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Justice – to find ways to improve management and development of Māori land, and generate additional value. The aim is to unlock the economic potential of Māori land, while preserving its cultural significance for future generations. These reforms will lead to improved decision-making, and the ability for landowners to better identify investment opportunities for their land and balance these with any cultural imperatives that need to be considered.</p> <p>LINZ may be tasked with taking on extended or new functions as a result of the review.</p>	<p>The estimated timeframe for implementing the reforms is three-five years and is dependent on Te Puni Kōkiri's review of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.</p>
<p>Ministerial Accord with Te Arawa River iwi – LINZ has been negotiating the accord with this iwi, the Minister for Land Information and the Commissioner of Crown Lands over several years. The accord is a key component of the Waikato River Treaty settlement that enables iwi to have a high level governance role over the river. While the Crown retains ownership, the settlements reflect a commitment to a new co-governance and co-management approach.</p>	<p>The wording of the Ministerial Accord was agreed in principle by Hon Michael Woodhouse in June 2014. Formal signature of the Accord is yet to occur.</p>

Key legislative initiatives

LINZ oversees a high level of legislation and regulation covering government land acquisition and disposal, private land transfers, as well as surveying and land valuation activities (a list of all current legislation relevant to LINZ is included in Appendix One on p26). Ensuring that these activities are carried out fairly – and continue to be fit for purpose – sometimes requires legislative or regulatory change. The incoming government will consider its legislative programme over the coming months. LINZ has a number of key legislative initiatives that we suggest should be considered by the new government. These initiatives are summarised in the table below.

Legislation and objectives	Cabinet approvals/consultation/Parliamentary passage	Key timeframes
<p>Land Transfer Bill – implements recommendations from the Law Commission’s 2010 report ‘A New Land Transfer Act’. The recommendations are aimed at modernising, simplifying and consolidating the land transfer legislation to make it clearer and more accessible.</p>	<p>The Bill has been through extensive stakeholder consultation over the past few years. Key stakeholders – including the Law Commission, the New Zealand Law Society and the Auckland District Law Society – would like it passed as soon as possible.</p> <p>The Bill is not contentious, and drafting by the Parliamentary Counsel Office is largely completed.</p>	<p>In late November 2014, you will be asked to approve (by early December) a draft Cabinet paper and Regulatory Impact Statement seeking outstanding policy decisions on the Land Transfer Bill, for departmental consultation.</p> <p>LINZ aims to have the Bill ready for introduction by May 2015 depending on the priority given to the Bill in the 2015 Legislation Programme.</p>
<p>Amendments to the Public Works Act (PWA) 1981 – the key changes include increasing solatium (compensation) paid to owners of homes being acquired from \$2,000 (set in 1975) up to \$50,000. It will also speed up the land acquisition process and streamline the court evidence process.</p>	<p>Cabinet agreed in June 2013 to amend the PWA through the Resource Management (System Reform) Amendment Bill.</p> <p>Amendments to the PWA compensation and land acquisition provisions were consulted on as part of the RMA reform process.</p>	<p>The draft Bill has not yet been introduced to Parliament.</p> <p>The Minister for the Environment will consider progress of the draft RMA Amendment Bill. No immediate action is required from the Minister for Land Information.</p>
<p>Review of the Occupational Regulation of Valuers under the Occupational Valuers Act 1948 – this recommends changes to the existing occupational regulation scheme that would make its operations more transparent and accountable to the public, more independent from the profession, and more cost-effective. The proposals would retain the existing co-regulatory approach, but more appropriately balance the respective roles of government and the profession.</p>	<p>Cabinet approved the proposed changes subject to public consultation in June 2014. The public consultation period ended in late August and LINZ will next engage with the Minister in early December 2014. The Minister will be asked to approve a draft Cabinet paper and Regulatory Impact Statement containing proposals informed by input from the public, for departmental consultation.</p>	<p>LINZ aims to have a paper ready for the Minister to take to the EGI Cabinet Committee in late March 2015. That paper will seek final policy decisions and approval to issue drafting instructions for a Valuation Bill to amend the Valuers Act.</p> <p>LINZ aims to have the Bill ready for introduction by September 2015 depending on the priority given to the Bill in the 2015 Legislation Programme.</p>

<p>Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Bill 2008 – primarily deals with 14 applications for changes to land status sought by local authorities, government agencies and district health boards. The Bill also makes amendments to the Reserves Act 1977 sought by the Department of Conservation.</p>	<p>The Bill was introduced in 2008 and reported back to the House from Select Committee in 2009.</p> <p>The Bill is ready for Second Reading. Proposed amendments are to be progressed via two Supplementary Order Papers during the Committee Stage.</p>	<p>Successful passage of the Bill will depend on the priority it is given in the 2015 Legislation Programme.</p>
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Section Three – LINZ roles and responsibilities

Leading the development of the location system

LINZ's key focus is leading the development of the location system. Through the New Zealand Geospatial Office (NZGO) housed within LINZ, we coordinate the implementation of the New Zealand Geospatial Strategy. Central to this strategy is the creation of a national spatial data infrastructure for New Zealand². This function also encompasses policy and regulatory work, and acting as Steward for several fundamental data themes within the spatial data infrastructure.

Leadership of fundamental data management

LINZ has worked with its Australian colleagues and agreed a set of fundamental data themes. These are the most regularly and widely-used location information resources that are critical to economic, cultural and social development. They are shown in the diagram on the following page.

LINZ is currently working across government to ensure fundamental data is managed consistently and effectively. It is introducing a Stewards and Custodians Framework that helps define and clarify responsibilities for agencies. Data Stewards are responsible for ensuring that investment in location information (by government in particular) is prioritised and purposeful. It also involves having standards and protocols in place to ensure access to data, interoperability and reuse, and that the current uses and future potential of location information is promoted and widely understood. Data custodians ensure appropriate care in the collection, storage, maintenance and supply of specific sets of location information.

LINZ has stewardship responsibilities for five of the 10 fundamental data themes: Positioning; Cadastral and Property; Addresses; Imagery; and Elevation and Depth. More information on these data themes is provided in the Location information section on pages 19-20.

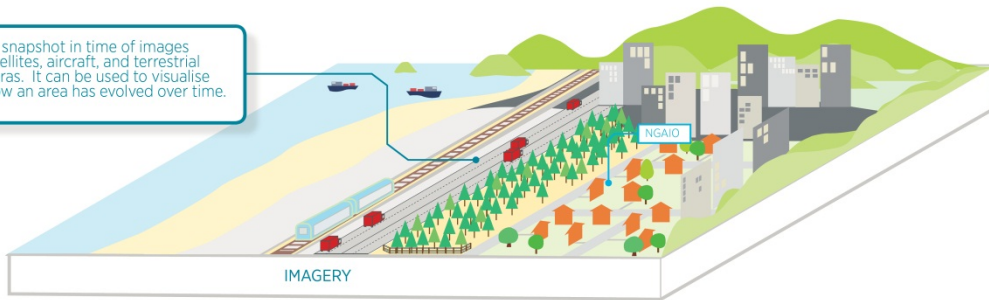
Leading the creation of a national spatial data infrastructure for New Zealand

National spatial data infrastructures (SDIs) are systems that improve our ability to share, reuse and drive value from information assets held by many different organisations. They remove barriers to potential users, opening up location information to a much wider audience. Focus areas for LINZ include working with stakeholders and customers to improve: data quality and standardisation; information accessibility and 'discoverability'; public and private sector investment in SDI systems; research; governance and cross-government coordination.

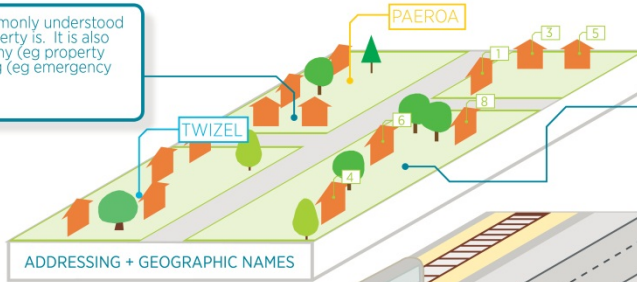
² A spatial data infrastructure consists of assets (eg data, software) supported by protocols and agreements to facilitate well-coordinated development, sharing and use of location information. It also encompasses governance arrangements, and the capability and research, needed to maintain and sustainably develop the core infrastructure.

FUNDAMENTAL DATA THEMES

Imagery data is a snapshot in time of images captured from satellites, aircraft, and terrestrial sensors and cameras. It can be used to visualise landscape, and how an area has evolved over time.

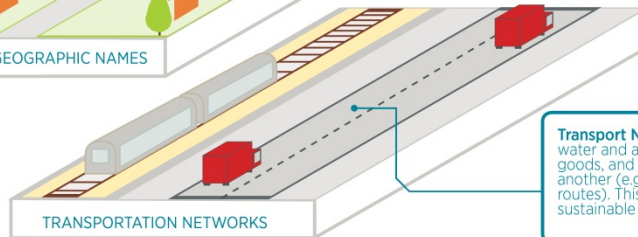


Addresses are the most commonly understood data that tell us where a property is. It is also a vital dataset for our economy (eg property insurance) and our well-being (eg emergency services, health services).

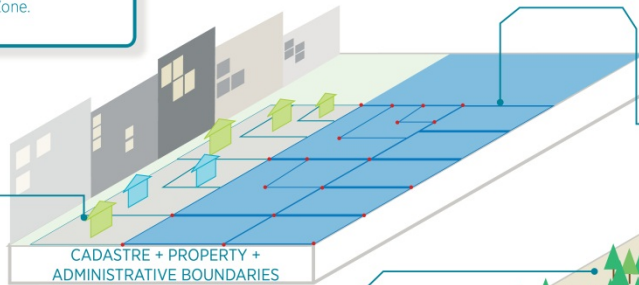


Geographic Names are the names of cultural and physical features and their associated location and extent (area). Names can include official, historical or alternative names and help us to better understand and preserve our cultural and heritage identity.

Administrative Boundaries are the collection of legislative, regulatory, political, statistical, maritime and other general boundaries. These are widely used by central and local government for the delivery of services. Other examples include electoral boundaries, and international boundaries such as New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone.

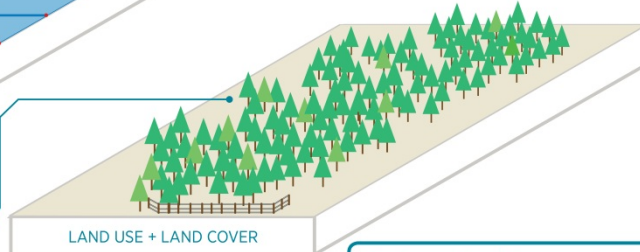


Transport Network data includes the land, water and air networks used to move people, goods, and services from one location to another (eg roads, railways and air and ferry routes). This data is commonly used to inform sustainable urban planning.

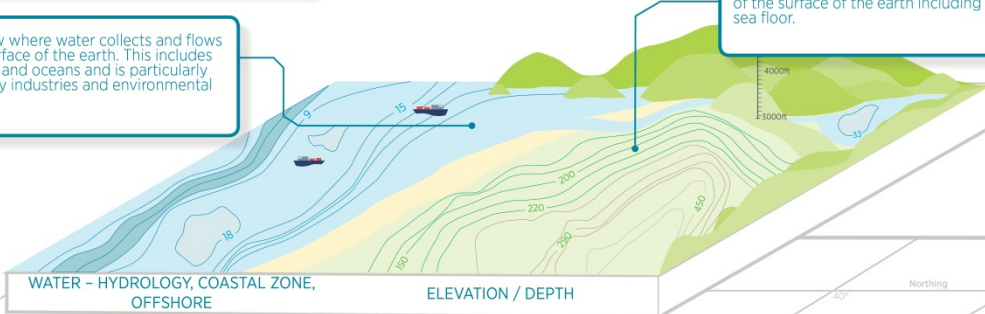


Cadastral and Property data are central to defining and managing our property rights. These rights are a cornerstone of New Zealand's free market economy as they provide economic and social certainty.

Land Use and Land Cover is data about man-made and natural features that sit on top of the earth. Examples of land cover include forests and deserts. Examples of land use include cities, roads, parks and farms.

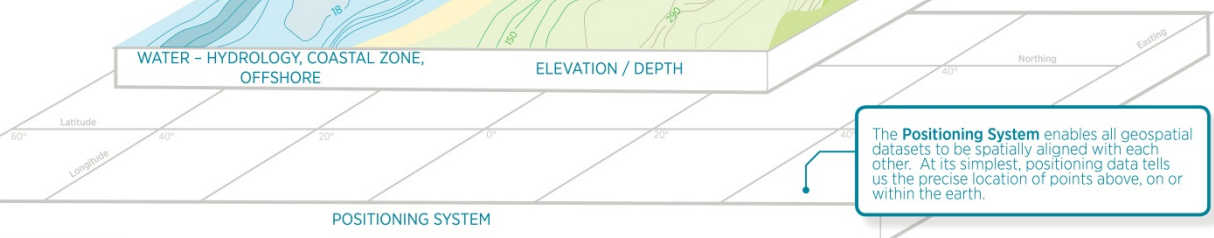


Water datasets show where water collects and flows on and below the surface of the earth. This includes rivers, streams, lakes and oceans and is particularly important for primary industries and environmental protection.



Elevation and Depth data provide a 3D view of the surface of the earth including the sea floor.

ELEVATION / DEPTH



The **Positioning System** enables all geospatial datasets to be spatially aligned with each other. At its simplest, positioning data tells us the precise location of points above, on or within the earth.

Developing the Canterbury Spatial Data Infrastructure

LINZ is leading the implementation of eight projects to contribute elements of a spatial data infrastructure that assist with the Canterbury rebuild and recovery. Established in March 2013 – and to be completed by June 2017 – the eight projects are undertaken in a complex and multi-stakeholder environment primarily comprising Canterbury recovery agencies, local and regional government, the private sector (building, construction, and utilities companies), and central government agencies.

A good example of this contribution is the ‘Forward Works Viewer’, which enables agencies to coordinate their planned works – avoiding conflicts and enabling cost savings through resource and time efficiencies. The Forward Works Viewer cost an estimated \$1.6 million to establish, with quantifiable benefits worth \$4 million achieved by April 2014 – with more than \$20 million in benefits estimated by December 2016.

Developing the Auckland spatial data infrastructure

LINZ is currently working with Auckland Council to establish a Forward Works Viewer as part of its Digital Auckland initiative. This will save ratepayers money by helping coordinate the expected one million population growth that is expected over the next 20-30 years.

Better Property Services

This initiative aims for the integrated provision of government-mandated location property information and services. This future will be delivered through a cross-government programme supported by LINZ’s leadership role in the location information sector. In this Better Property Services future anyone seeking to buy, sell, build, renovate, develop or live on property will be able to access the information and transactions they need in a way that shows all the rights, restrictions and responsibilities for that property. Consumers and businesses will experience seamless and consistent digital and online property and building services from all relevant areas provided or mandated by government. LINZ’s Advanced Survey and Title Service (ASaTS) could be the first concrete step towards achieving this initiative.

Open Government Information and Data Programme

The government collects or generates vast quantities of data and information, which provides the foundation for performing its functions. Harnessing the value of government data and information contributes to:

- increased social and economic value (through reuse of public data);
- more efficient government and improved service delivery through appropriate sharing and alignment; and
- increased transparency of government and participation in policy development (through availability and reuse).

The Chief Executive of LINZ leads the governance of the all-of-government Open Government Information and Data Programme. This programme leads government’s open data policy

development and implementation. It works with public sector agencies that Cabinet has directed, or encouraged, to actively release their high-value public data for reuse. It reports annually to Cabinet on Agency Adoption of the Declaration on Open and Transparent Government.

While data and information is a core strategic asset, the government – as Steward on behalf of the New Zealand public – needs to ensure information is managed well. This means personal, confidential and classified data and information are protected and information is safely shared within government.

A core component of this programme has been the New Zealand Data Futures Forum - a nationwide discussion led by a panel of representatives from both government and the private sector. The outcome of the forum was a report to Ministers with a vision of New Zealand creating a competitive advantage through a high-value, strongly inclusive, high trust and control, data-sharing ecosystem. This report had a number of recommendations on how to achieve that vision, and LINZ is working with Treasury, the Department of Internal Affairs and Statistics New Zealand in leading the government's response.

Management of location information

LINZ is a major creator, manager and distributor of location information products and services which contribute to New Zealand's economic, environmental, social and cultural wellbeing. This includes geodetic, topographic, hydrographic, addressing, and cadastral and title information in a variety of formats. Much of our data is currently available free, online, in readily reusable formats through the Linz Data Service (LDS). In addition, we administer place name rights through our support for the New Zealand Geographic Board.

Location information data collection and distribution

LINZ's data includes topographic, hydrographic, geodetic, cadastral and title and addressing information in a variety of formats. Each of these information types are outlined below.

Geodesy: New Zealand's geodetic system provides the underlying measurements used in producing topographic maps and hydrographic charts, and is an essential tool in setting and identifying property boundaries. The geodetic system can be used to determine building positions for construction and property development, and for the placement and location of such utility services as power and gas.

Topography: LINZ records the physical features of New Zealand's natural and built environment for such processes as land management and defence planning. LINZ provides this information to recreational users, utilities, local authorities and emergency services.

Hydrography: hydrography is the science of surveying and mapping the sea floor and coastlines. LINZ meets New Zealand's international obligation to provide official New Zealand charts, tide

tables, Notices to Mariners (NTMs) and other information mariners need for safe navigation. The information is constantly updated because maritime features change constantly.

Addressing: property addresses play an important – but understated – role in our communities, providing the means by which New Zealanders locate each other. They are essential for the efficient provision of goods and services, and are used every day for things such as:

- locating a property or dwelling;
- responding to an emergency (eg fire, medical, accident, natural disaster);
- recovering after a natural disaster (eg earthquakes);
- enrolling people to vote in the correct electoral district; and
- central and local government administration.

Cadastre and Title: the cadastre is the collected records that enable the boundaries of land properties to be reliably located. These records include official plans of survey, information about boundary marks and survey measurements. LINZ also maintains the Register of Titles.

LINZ Data Service

LINZ provides free online access to the information described above through the LINZ Data Service (LDS). Established in 2011, the website enables users to easily find, access and use our data. It uses Creative Commons licensing and provides data in a range of open, standards-compliant formats.

User numbers have grown 400 percent over the past two years. Information from the LDS is regularly reused by private providers and other government agencies (such as local councils) to enable more efficient and informed decision-making.

The LDS has won a number of international awards and was again recognised this year, receiving the Geospatial Application Excellence Award in Infrastructure at the Geospatial World Awards in Geneva in May 2014.

New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

LINZ provides administrative support to the New Zealand Geographic Board which assigns, approves, alters or discontinues official names in New Zealand, its territorial waters, the continental shelf and in the Ross Sea region of Antarctica.

The vast majority of place name proposals are made open for public consultation. The Board makes public all final decisions. The Minister makes the final determination on a place name proposal where a public objection is received but not upheld by the Board.

During 2013/14 the NZGB made 572 decisions concerning place names and recommendations regarding 106 Treaty names. The Minister was asked to make final decisions on 13 name proposals.

Management of property rights

The property rights system we oversee provides one of the foundations for economic performance – guaranteed private property rights and the ability for New Zealand businesses to expand using real property as collateral. Ensuring that the overall system is efficient, effective, and continues to evolve and meet customer needs is crucial to the economy.

The administration and regulation of the survey and title system is our largest function and accounts for the majority of our third-party revenue. This is a critical function underpinning our nation's confidence in property rights and investment in the economy. New Zealand is currently placed second out of 185 countries for ease of registering property by the World Bank.³

Survey and title system

The land registration system that LINZ maintains provides an accurate and up-to-date picture of legal ownership of land in New Zealand. LINZ maintains the geodetic and cadastral survey systems, which work together to provide the parcel-based system for recording rights in land.

The records of property location and related information, such as the boundary dimensions, are together called the 'cadastre'. From the 1840s New Zealand's land records were managed under a paper system. In 2002 LINZ introduced Landonline, the electronic survey and title system. It enables surveyors, lawyers and other land professionals to digitally lodge title dealings and survey data. The system allows over 85 percent of title transactions, and 95 percent of record requests, to be completed automatically and in real time.

Managing and improving survey and title operations involves 172 staff in offices in Christchurch and Hamilton. In 2013/14, LINZ received and processed approximately 600,000 title transactions and 9,000 survey transactions, and enabled customers to view over three million land records.

Developing the next generation survey and title service

Landonline is 14 years old and, since it was built, customer expectations and technology have advanced rapidly. Key components of Landonline are now reaching end of life and its tightly integrated structure makes it difficult to make changes to meet customers' and LINZ's business needs. Given this, LINZ is developing the Advanced Survey and Title Service (ASaTS). An Indicative Business Case for ASaTS was approved by Cabinet in November 2013.

In the past 12 months LINZ has further explored its preferred option and is due to submit the Detailed Business Case (DBC) to the Capital Investment Panel in November 2014. The DBC will then be submitted to Cabinet for review, followed by inclusion within the 2015/16 Budget process. The total cost of designing and implementing ASaTS in full could be up to ██████████⁴ over four years.

³ The 'Doing Business Survey' – World Bank 2014.

⁴ Withheld under Section 9 (2)(b)(ii) of the Official Information Act 1982.
Land Information New Zealand – Briefing to the Incoming Minister – A1818728

Overseas Investment Office

New Zealand's overseas investment regime reflects an objective to ensure that New Zealand's sensitive assets are adequately protected, while facilitating overseas investment benefits to New Zealand.

The strategic policy and legislative settings governing the Overseas Investment Office (OIO) are set by the Treasury. LINZ administers all operational aspects of the Overseas Investment Act 2005 (the Act) and sections 56 to 57J (the overseas investment fisheries provisions) of the Fisheries Act 1996. The Act contains a screening and compliance regime for overseas investors wanting to acquire sensitive New Zealand assets. These sensitive assets include significant business assets (non-land assets valued at \$100 million or more), certain types of sensitive land, and fishing quota. Overseas investors must meet criteria for consent, and conditions may be imposed on their investments.

Sensitive land applications are decided by the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Land Information. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Fisheries decide fishing quota applications. In the past, the Minister of Finance has often delegated their decision making authority to an Associate Minister of Finance.

OIO decision-making responsibilities

Under the Overseas Investment Act (the Act), the OIO is delegated decision-making authority for certain types of applications. These include applications that: only involve significant business assets; only involve a lease of sensitive land; involve sensitive land where the applicant is intending to take up permanent residency in New Zealand; involve sensitive land except when the application is for:

- non-urban land over five hectares and a second sensitivity, such as adjoining conservation; or
- Crown Pastoral Leases; and
- land that includes the foreshore or seabed or the bed of a river.

Application volumes under the Act are largely driven by global demand for New Zealand investments. For the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, 194 applications were accepted for processing – representing a 42.6 percent increase from the 136 applications for the previous 12-month period.

LINZ also monitors consent holders' compliance with conditions of consent, and investigates and takes appropriate enforcement action in relation to non-compliance with the Act (for example, a failure to obtain consent under the Act when consent was required).

Management of Crown property

On behalf of the Crown, LINZ manages around eight percent of New Zealand's land area. This consists of properties including South Island High Country pastoral leases, riverbed land, beds of lakes such as Wanaka and Karapiro, major sites such as the Waihi gold mine, and Crown Forestry Licenses. The land currently under LINZ management ranges from significant and productive land, to land that is a liability to the Crown. We perform a range of activities in land management that balance sustainability with potential revenue and community objectives.

Land acquisition

Public works often affect private landowners and their interests in land. Many countries – including New Zealand – have legislative powers to compulsorily acquire land for public works so that public works proposals are not unreasonably delayed. A basic principle of New Zealand's system of government is that no person shall be deprived of land by the Crown without receiving fair compensation.

The Act provides the power to acquire land for public works and to pay compensation. LINZ, on behalf of the Crown, is responsible for administering this Act. While most decision-making is delegated to LINZ officials, the Minister is asked to make 100-150 decisions each year on compulsory acquisitions. Decisions are usually referred to the Minister when the Crown and the property owner have not been able to reach agreement on suitable compensation for the acquisition.

To initiate a compulsory acquisition the Minister must first sign and issue a 'Notice of Desire to Acquire'. If an agreement with the landowner is not subsequently reached, the Minister will issue a 'Notice of Intention to Take'. If the Crown and the landowner are still unable to agree terms for a purchase, the Minister will recommend the Governor-General sign a 'Proclamation' and the property will transfer to Crown ownership with compensation still to be determined. In 2013/14 the Minister recommended 31 Proclamations.

Land disposal

Where the Crown no longer requires land it will commence 'disposal' of the property. The disposal process includes a number of statutory and government policy requirements. These ensure that the interests or legal rights that parties – such as other government agencies, former owners or iwi – may have in the land are appropriately addressed.

Most disposals are undertaken under the Public Works Act 1981 and include (in order) determining if the land is needed for another government purpose (eg by the Department of Conservation for conservation purposes); assessing if the land needs to be offered back to the former owner or their successors; offering the land to iwi under a Treaty settlement or possibly holding the land for a future settlement. Once all these steps are completed then the land is offered for sale on the open market.

Crown Property Centre of Expertise

The Crown Property Centre of Expertise (CPCoE) was established in December 2012 to improve the effective and sustainable management of Crown-owned property across government. It achieves this by providing other government agencies with advice, assistance, and property management and disposal services on their behalf. Since inception it has entered Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with seven Crown agencies: Ministry of Education, NZ Police, Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Justice, the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, and the Department of Corrections.

LINZ is currently managing over 2,100 closed schools and school houses on behalf of the Ministry of Education worth approximately \$430 million, of which approximately 230 properties are being disposed of worth an estimated \$100 million. The disposal of Justice sector⁵ assets is expected to realise \$70 million when completed.

Crown pastoral land and Tenure Review

The Crown owns environmentally sensitive land in the South Island high country that is leased or (in a few cases) licensed for pastoral farming purposes. Pastoral leases have a 33-year term with a perpetual right of renewal. Leases allow grazing of the land for pastoral farming purposes, but leaseholders are subject to a range of restrictions on other land uses. Crown pastoral leases are managed and reviewed in accordance with the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 (CPLA). The Commissioner of Crown Lands is the statutory officer that exercises rights of ownership and has statutory responsibility for all Crown land, including Crown pastoral leases.

Tenure Review

This process seeks to determine what land should be retained by the Crown for conservation purposes and what land the lessee can gain as freehold title. Tenure Review is a negotiated agreement between the Crown and lessee. It is a voluntary process for both the Crown and lessees, and both parties can withdraw during the Review. The Crown has also purchased some leases and vested some or all of the land as public conservation land.

The Minister reviews all recommendations that require the expenditure of Crown funds for completion. The Minister is likely to receive 12-18 Tenure Review proposals for decision per year.

As at 30 September 2014, 98 of the 303 pastoral leases eligible for review under the CPLA have had their Tenure Reviews completed. A further 15 substantive (final) proposals have been accepted by leaseholders and are progressing towards completion. In addition, five Crown purchases of whole leases have been made. Of the remaining 185 pastoral leases, 62 are in some stage of Tenure Review. Total land for which Tenure Review has been completed (as at 30 September 2014) is approximately 518,000 hectares. Of this, approximately 253,000 hectares (49 percent) is designated as public conservation land and approximately 265,000 hectares (51 percent) as freehold to lessees.

⁵ The Justice sector is comprised of the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Corrections and the Police.
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Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority

LINZ works with Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) to ensure that all possible support is provided to the rebuild of Canterbury – particularly around the existing legislative framework. LINZ, on behalf of CERA, is expected to take on responsibility for maintaining approximately 8,000 red zone properties until the Government determines the long-term use of the land.

Treaty of Waitangi

LINZ has involvement in the settlement of all historic Treaty claims. This includes: providing expert policy and land transaction advice; management of land held for future settlements and involvement in direct negotiations with claimants around values for this land; regulatory decisions on Treaty settlement documents; and Treaty names activities undertaken by the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa. After settlement LINZ manages a substantial ongoing body of work – in some cases ‘in perpetuity’ – to implement, administer and manage settlement obligations.

LINZ Statutory Officers

Four independent statutory officers are based in LINZ. These officers have functions to set regulations and ensure compliance under several Acts. The officers are:

- Commissioner of Crown Lands;
- Registrar-General of Land;
- Surveyor-General; and
- Valuer-General.

These roles exist for various reasons including providing independent decision-making and specialist knowledge, and regulating systems and occupations.

Commissioner of Crown Lands

The role of the Commissioner of Crown Lands is established under the Land Act 1948. This role exists so that decisions about Crown land – including a citizen’s interest in that land – are made by someone who is at distance from Ministers.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands exercises rights of ownership and has statutory responsibility for Crown land held under the Land Act 1948. The Commissioner's role is to establish regulatory standards and independently review decisions made by officials to ensure standards have been complied with and independently review decisions made by officials to ensure standards have been complied with.

Registrar-General of Land

The Registrar-General of Land is a statutory officer under the Land Transfer Act 1953 with specific responsibility for the administration of the land titles system (detailed on page 20). The Registrar-General of Land also has residual functions under the Deeds Registration Act 1908.

The Registrar-General of Land is a part of the regulatory framework governing the land and title system. This framework encompasses standards that apply to:

- the maintenance of the Land Transfer Register;
- provision of access to title information; and
- land title transactions presented for registration.

The Land Transfer Act 1954 allows for the delegation of operational functions associated with the delivery of title registration services to LINZ.

Surveyor-General

The Cadastral Survey Act 2002 requires a person to be appointed to hold office as the Surveyor-General. The Surveyor-General sets standards for the cadastral and geodetic survey systems and monitors and audits compliance with the standards.

The Surveyor-General is also the Chairperson of the New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) under the NZGB Act 2008. Details on the role of the NZGB are provided on page 20.

Valuer-General

The Valuers Act 1948 provides that a Valuer-General should be appointed under the State Sector Act 1988. Under the Act, the Valuer-General chairs the Valuers Registration Board (VRB) and is a member of the Council of the New Zealand Institute of Valuers (NZIV). The VRB is responsible for the occupational regulation of the valuation profession.

The Valuer-General must also ensure that district valuation rolls,⁶ used by Territorial Authorities for rating purposes, are maintained to minimum standards.

⁶ District Valuation Rolls are used by most local authorities as a basis for rating. These valuations are prepared for every individual property in New Zealand, generally on a three-year basis, and are also used as benchmarks for the real estate and property markets.

Appendix One: legislation relevant to LINZ

Legislation administered by LINZ

- Cadastral Survey Act 2002;
- Crown Grants Act 1908;
- Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998;
- Deeds Registration Act 1908;
- Hunter Gift for the Settlement of Discharged Soldiers Act 1921;
- Land Act 1948;
- Land Transfer Act 1952;
- Land Transfer (Computer Registers and Electronic Lodgement) Amendment Act 2002;
- New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008;
- Public Works Act 1981;
- Rating Valuations Act 1998;
- Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Acts;
- Unit Titles Act 2010;
- Valuation Department (Restructuring) Act 1998; and
- Valuers Act 1948.

Legislation with LINZ functions

- Electoral Act 1993 (relating to electoral boundaries);
- Geographical Indications Act 1994 (relating to geographical names);
- Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011;
- Overseas Investment Act 2005;
- Resource Management Act 1991 (relating to network utility operators and acquisition of land);
- Treaty of Waitangi Claims Settlement Acts (various); and
- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (relating to Māori land).

LINZ also has responsibilities to record information in the survey and title system under approximately 40 pieces of legislation.