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January–December 2013

Fiftieth Parliament
Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker

Presented to the House of Representatives
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1 Foreword

Each year the official Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme provides members of our Parliament with an opportunity to represent New Zealand on the international parliamentary stage. The programme accomplishes this through inward and outward inter-parliamentary visits, membership of international inter-parliamentary organisations, and hosting and contributing to parliamentary conferences and other events.

The programme provides New Zealand with important opportunities for international engagements at the parliamentary level, and for our members to develop professionally and expand their international networks. The Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme allows us to further New Zealand’s interests in areas such as international agreements, educational and cultural exchanges, and contact between individuals. The diversity of the topics and issues canvassed at the events in which our members have engaged reflects positively on New Zealand’s reputation.

The outward reports show a broad scope of engagement, with diverse and interesting topics and issues discussed in a range of fora. In addition, the inward reports reflect the interest that the New Zealand Parliament holds for our overseas counterparts, particularly our colleagues in the Asia-Pacific region.

I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to colleagues who have submitted reports and for their active participation in the programme. I would also like to thank those parliaments that have shown an interest in engaging and strengthening ties with the New Zealand Parliament. We value such relationships highly and hope to see strong engagement continuing into the future. The Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme provides great value to the New Zealand Parliament by enhancing our reputation internationally and contributing to the professional development of members.

Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker of the House of Representatives
## 2 Outward Programme

The official Outward Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme includes participation by members at parliamentary conferences and seminars, and bilateral visits to other parliaments. The table below sets out each outward inter-parliamentary event attended by members of the New Zealand Parliament in 2013, and indicates whether a report has already been presented separately to the House; otherwise the report forms part of this compendium. An asterix indicates the delegation leader where applicable.

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Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships Forum  
Sydney, Australia  
9–10 February 2013

Introduction

Women parliamentarians from across the Australia and Pacific regions met for two days in Sydney from 9 to 10 February 2013 for the inaugural Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships Forum. The forum, expected to become an annual event, was co-hosted by the Parliament of Australia and the Australian w.comm parliamentary group.

Thirty-eight parliamentarians and electoral candidates from 19 parliaments were present, as well as parliamentary staff and representatives from project partners: the Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development (AFPPD). A copy of the Outcomes Statement is attached.

Delegation members

The New Zealand Parliament was represented by Dr Jackie Blue MP and Louisa Wall MP as Co-Chairs of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) New Zealand Group. Asenati Lole-Taylor MP also attended as the New Zealand representative to the CWP Pacific Region Steering Committee.

Event programme

The event was held as a two-day forum (a copy of the Programme is attached). Day one began with a recorded introduction by Lisa Baker, MLA, Chair of CWP Australia, who was unable to attend. This was followed by a keynote address from James Batley, Deputy Director General, Country Programs Group, AusAID. Mr Batley discussed the broader Pacific gender initiative, announced by Australian Prime Minister, Julia Gillard, at the Cook Islands Pacific Island Forum in 2012.

Penny Williams, the Australian global ambassador for women and girls, spoke about how economic empowerment, ending violence against women and children, and women in leadership positions are all interconnected.

Pippa Norris, the Paul F McGuire Lecturer at Harvard University in Comparative Politics and Professor of Government and International Relations at Sydney University, spoke on her six-point action plan for gender equality, which covered: constitutional rights, electoral rights, legal quotas, party rules and recruitment procedures, capacity development, and parliamentary reforms. She observed that women need to be represented or else other rights, such as land and property rights, and marital rights, will never follow. She also pointed out that at current rates of increase of representation by women in parliaments, the goal of gaining 50 percent worldwide will not be achieved until 3050.
In the session chaired by the Speaker of the Cook Islands Parliament, Hon Niki Rattle, the parliamentarians discussed their experiences of campaigning for election in places where women representatives are rare. They asked: how do we get women to support other women as candidates? Some felt that women don’t vote for women and in the Pacific that women vote as they are told to.

It was also noted that women can need reminding that voting is secret and no one will know how they vote. It was observed that although there are often justifications made against the need for special measures to address gender equality, women have been standing on their own merit for years and the outcome has led to very little change in their level of representation.

The participants broke into small groups to discuss:

- working to support individual women MPs in the Pacific
- working to support parliaments
- working to ensure parliamentary staff have the capacity to support parliaments on gender equality.

These were reported back and discussed in the plenary session.

I was selected to represent the members present at the forum in the regional group who wrote a submission to the Pacific Islands Forum Pacific Plan Review. The submission was co-signed by Hon Fiame Naomi Mataafa of Samoa. A copy of the submission is attached.

**Meetings outside the event programme**

The conference provided a valuable opportunity to hold a Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Pacific Region Steering Committee meeting. It is difficult for this group to meet as the demands on the small number of Pacific women parliamentarians are high, and there are significant logistical and financial difficulties to overcome in organising regular meetings.

The Steering Committee meeting was attended by representatives of the Parliaments of Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Cook Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, and Niue, and chaired by Hon Elizabeth Burain of Bougainville. The Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea participants appointed members, as they were not previously represented.
Conclusion

This forum was an excellent opportunity for New Zealand women parliamentarians to meet with other women parliamentarians, particularly those in the Pacific, who are invariably either alone or one of only a few women in their parliaments. The opportunity to share experiences of, and ideas for, campaigning, thriving in the parliamentary environment, serving the community, and getting re-elected was of immense value to all participants. The participation of New Zealand women parliamentarians in this and future forums is vital to strengthening relationships with our Pacific parliamentarian colleagues.

Louisa Wall MP
Delegation Co-Leader
Outcomes Statement

Women members of Pacific parliaments met in Sydney, Australia from 9–10 February 2013 to forge friendships and build a new path forward in addressing gender equality. The forum followed the Gender Equality Declaration agreed at the Pacific Island Leaders’ Forum in August 2012 in Rarotonga, the Cook Islands.

The forum participants and contributors included Presiding Officers, Deputy Presiding Officers, parliamentarians, electoral candidates, and parliamentary staff from 19 parliaments: Australia, Australian Capital Territory, Bougainville, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, New South Wales, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, South Australia, Tasmania, Tonga, Western Australia, and Victoria.

The forum was coordinated by the Australian Parliament, with the financial support of AusAID, under the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative.

The forum heard from women parliamentarians in the Pacific about their experience of being elected in their country. Professor Pippa Norris (Harvard University) outlined a six-point action plan to ensure women are better represented in parliaments in the Asia-Pacific region. Project partners, the Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development (AFPPD) presented what they are doing in the region in relation to parliamentary strengthening activities to address gender equality.

Good practice examples from Pacific parliaments were discussed at the forum as part of the efforts to encourage information sharing through the Pacific Parliamentary Partnerships network. Group work concentrated on three areas of work: supporting individual women parliamentarians, supporting parliaments (including men parliamentarians) to address gender equality issues, and supporting parliamentary staff.

Forum participants and contributors from the 19 parliaments reached consensus on priorities for addressing the paucity of women in Pacific parliaments, and the capacity of those parliaments to address gender equality issues.

It was agreed that responsibility for implementation of the priorities needed to be shared with a range of people and organisations, including parliaments, parliamentarians, governments, community based organisations, and members of the public, with support from international parliamentary organisations and international donors.

In discussing these priorities, forum participants agreed on the value of their interaction with each other and the importance of drawing on the experiences, expertise, and support of mentors across the region.
The agreed priorities for Pacific parliaments are:

1. Mentoring between women parliamentarians, both within the Pacific and with Australian and New Zealand parliamentarians.

2. Creating an online networking platform, open to parliamentarians and parliamentary staff, to facilitate discussion and, requests for data and information. The website will host databanks of draft and enacted legislation across the Pacific that relates to gender equality and gender mainstreaming, speeches made by parliamentarians on gender equality issues, alerts on forthcoming debates, links to other parliamentary resources on gender equality, including Pacific Women in Politics (www.pacwip.org) and the International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics, iKNOW Politics (www.iknowpolitics.org), and will work with the parliamentary libraries of Australia and New Zealand.

3. Ensuring that where information technology infrastructure requires further development, there are alternative mechanisms to keep parliamentarians connected and informed.

4. Further developing the twinning programs (Pacific Parliamentary Partnerships) between Pacific parliaments, Australian state, territory, and federal parliaments, and the New Zealand Parliament, ensuring a gender balance in all twinning delegations and activities.

5. Extending the Pacific Parliamentary Partnerships network to include countries that are not part of the Commonwealth (eg, the Marshall Islands, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia).

6. Organising regional and in-country workshops, training and seminars for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff on gender analysis, gender equality laws, gender budgeting, improving the effectiveness of committee work within a cultural context, and ensuring parliamentary accountability. Considering also the possibilities for the work of the Centre for Democratic Institutions to be extended to countries beyond the current Melanesian focus.

7. Creating a cross-party parliamentary body (a committee, and a focal network of members across all committees) that is responsible for ensuring the parliament raises gender equality issues and legislation. The body must include men.

8. Supporting male champions of gender equality by involving them in this project, training them on gender equality in terms that they can relate to, and holding them accountable for gender equality outcomes.

9. Using alternative media sources and outlets to promote the work of women in parliament, including through impartial parliamentary news services.

10. Requiring all countries, including Australia and New Zealand, to report on their progress in achieving the outcomes of the 2012 Pacific Islands Forum Declaration on Gender Equality, and that the reports be debated in parliament and, in doing so, seek a relationship with the Pacific Islands Forum.
11. Facilitating a joint submission from women parliamentarians to the Pacific Plan Review and the engagement of women in each country’s parliament’s report.

12. Organising a forum every year, with the next one in the Pacific, to sustain the networks and the momentum.

10 February 2013
Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships
Submission to the Pacific Plan Review 2013

1 Introduction

This submission has been prepared by the Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships (PWPP) Reference Group. The PWPP was mandated by the current Pacific women members of Parliament, who participated in the PWPP Forum held in Sydney, Australia in February 2013, to write this submission on their behalf.

The PWPP supports the Pacific Plan Review and views it as a timely opportunity for Pacific leaders to:

• recommit to the four key areas of the Pacific Plan endorsed in Madang in 2005
• consider the current status of women in the Pacific region and identify where women do not share equal opportunities or standing
• refine the key areas of the Pacific Plan to include actions and indicators to actively address these inequalities.

Gender Equality and the Status of Women in the Pacific Region

3. There is substantial evidence confirming that, globally, women are underrepresented in decision making and political leadership mechanisms at all levels. Data indicates that as at January 2013, women only represented a fifth of the world’s parliamentarians.

4. The Pacific region has the world’s lowest proportion of women parliamentarians. In the parliaments of Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) members, women represent a mere 4.5% of all members.1 Women are completely absent from the parliaments of Nauru, the Federated States of Micronesia, Vanuatu, and the Lower House of Palau.

5. There has been little positive change in women’s political representation in the Pacific region in the past decade. An increase in women’s participation in democratic processes, at both central and local government levels, is crucial to the Pacific region’s democratic development and sustainability. Systemic, institutional, and cultural barriers inhibiting participation must be removed if gender equality in the Pacific region is to be achieved.

2 Pacific Plan Key Area – Good Governance

6. The PWPP would like the Pacific Plan Review Team to refine the success indicators for monitoring progress on good governance. We believe the indicators are too broad and require further specificity so that an accurate picture of gender equality can be gathered across the Pacific region. Although the PWPP’s focus is on parliament, we believe the Pacific Plan’s indicators and measures should be extended to include good governance at the judicial and local government levels within government agencies and the public/civil service, as well as within political parties.

PWPP Priorities

7. At the February 2013 meeting the PWPP reached consensus on priorities to address the paucity of women in Pacific parliaments, and the capacity of those parliaments to address gender equality issues. These priorities and indicators should be recognised and supported by the Pacific Plan.²

**Proportional Representation within Parliament**

8. Governments throughout the Pacific region have already signed or made commitments to targets to improve political participation within their own countries.³ The PWPP therefore recommends that the Review Team include the Beijing +5 participation targets of 50 percent representation for women for Australia and New Zealand, and 30 percent representation for women (eventually rising to 50 percent) for other Pacific Island Forum (PIF) member parliaments in the Pacific Plan.

**Networking Opportunities for Women Parliamentarians**

9. With regard to networking opportunities for women parliamentarians, the Pacific Plan should support:

- an annual forum, to sustain networks and momentum on gender equality issues for women, possibly hosted by a different Pacific nation each time
- mentoring opportunities between women parliamentarians, both within the Pacific and with Australian and New Zealand parliamentarians, and ensuring gender balance in all twinning programmes and delegations between Pacific nations, Australia, and New Zealand
- the development of an ongoing relationship between the PWPP and the Pacific Islands Forum.

3 Capacity Development

10. The Pacific Plan should also include:

- regional and in-country gender-sensitive training workshops for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff to improve the effectiveness of work within cultural contexts and parliamentary accountability
- the identification, training, and support of male champions of gender equality within Pacific parliaments.

² The complete list is outlined in the Outcomes Statement, available at www.pacificparliaments.net/pwpp.html.
³ See for example the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; Beijing +5 Women’s Political Participation Targets; United Nations Millennium Development Goal 3 to promote gender equality and empower women and the Gender Equality Declaration signed by the 16 members of the Pacific Islands Forum in August 2012.
**Gender Equality Resources**

11. The PWPP recognises there are limitations on existing resources to support gender equality in Pacific parliaments. Priority should be given to the development of information technology infrastructures that facilitate participation, while still maintaining traditional mechanisms to keep all parliamentarians connected and informed.

12. Existing and alternative media sources should promote the work (and issues) of women in parliaments in the Pacific region. The Review Team should also note the findings of Professor Pippa Norris’s report, *Gender Equality in Elected Office in Asia Pacific*, produced for the UNDP in September 2012. In particular, the Review Team should note the six-point action plan promoting gender equality in elected office, which covers constitutional rights, electoral systems, legal quotas, party rules and recruitment procedures, capacity development, and parliamentary reforms.

**Gender Equality Mechanisms**

13. The Pacific Plan should include:

- the creation of a cross-party parliamentary body (including both male and female representation) responsible for ensuring gender equality issues are considered in parliamentary mechanisms such as the development and implementation of legislation and policies
- a report, through the PIF or other meeting mechanism, on progress by each country on outcomes they signed up to in the 2012 *PIF Declaration on Gender Equality*. The forum or meeting where the report is presented should also include, in its agenda, time to debate and review the findings from the report.

4 **Conclusion**

14. Promoting gender equality is a human rights issue and it is also a means to other critical ends. It is about improving both the lives and status of women and as new research indicates, meaningful economic and social change can only occur when women and girls have the opportunity to participate equally in their societies. It is critical that women in the Pacific region are provided equal opportunities to actively participate in their communities and societies. This includes at critical leadership and decision-making levels, such as Parliament.

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15. Pacific nations currently have the lowest rates of women’s representation of any region in the world. This must change. Moreover, this change can only occur within the Pacific region if it is embedded within the context of the PIF Declaration on Gender Equality – a collective and dedicated commitment to equality between men and women within the context of parliamentary participation.

Ms Louisa Wall MP            Hon Fiame Naomi Mataafa
(New Zealand)                (Samoa)

_on behalf of_
Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships
Reference Group

15 May 2013
Programme

Saturday 9 February 2013

09:00 Welcome and prayers

Video presentation Ms Lisa Baker MLA (Western Australia), Chair, Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Australia

09:15 Keynote address

Mr James Batley, Deputy Director General (Country Programs Group), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Ms Penny Williams, Australian Global Ambassador for Women and Girls

09:30 Introductions

Ms Christine Fyffe MP (Victoria), Deputy Chair, Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Australia

10:00 Morning tea

10:30 Experiences of women MPs in the Pacific

Session chaired by Hon Niki Rattle, Speaker of the Cook Islands Parliament

Getting elected and using temporary special measures: Hon Fiame Naomi Mataafa, Samoa

Using the parliament to advance gender equality: Hon Hilda Heine, Republic of the Marshall Islands

Young Parliamentary Women’s Group, Ms Rhoda Sikilabu, the Solomon Islands

Plenary discussion

Session objectives: To hear directly from Pacific women MPs about their experience of being in parliament and of raising gender equality issues; to identify some of the challenges in becoming a member of Parliament and representing women’s/gender issues in Pacific parliaments

12:00 Lunch

13:00 Six-point action plan for gender equality

Discussion led by Professor Pippa Norris, Harvard University

Plenary discussion

Session objectives: To take stock of the research literature on getting women elected to parliament in the Pacific and to consider the application of the six-point action plan applied in this region
15:30 Afternoon tea

15:45 Parliamentary strengthening and gender equality in the Pacific

Session chaired by Ms Amanda Rishworth MP (Australia), Chair, Australia–Pacific Parliamentary Group

Outline of current parliamentary strengthening activities with Pacific parliaments on gender equality: Are these activities working? Is there room for improvement? Is there evidence of success?

Direct Parliament to Parliament links: Andres Lomp, Director, ICRO Australian Parliament

Centre for Democratic Institutions: Luke Hambly, Program Manager

United Nations Development Programme: Garry Wiseman, Director, Pacific Centre

UN Women: Doreen Buettner, Regional Human Rights and Programme Advisor, Tonni Brodber, Team Leader, Advancing Gender Justice in the Pacific

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development: Ramon San Pascual, Executive Director

Plenary discussion
Session objectives: To take stock of the gender activities currently being undertaken across parliaments in the region, and those organisations implementing them; to identify the gaps eg, areas not being addressed; to identify areas that could be more effectively coordinated

17:30 Meeting adjourns

19:00 Dinner

Sunday 10 February 2013

09:00 Prayers Hon Gatoloaifa’na Amataga Alesana Gidlow MP (Samoa) and Senator Ursula Stephens (Australia)

09:10 Looking at the project proposal in detail

Revisiting the project: Break-out groups to discuss different elements

Group 1: Working to support individual women MPs in the Pacific

Group 2: Working to support parliaments

Group 3: Working to ensure parliamentary staff have the capacity to support parliaments on gender equality

Session objective: To ensure that the project activities match the needs and expectations of women MPs in the Pacific

10:30 Morning tea
11:00 **Reporting back from break-out groups**

Session chaired by Senator Lee Rhiannon (Australia) and Mrs Jane Prentice MP (Australia)

Session objectives: To agree to the range of activities to be conducted by the Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships project, over the next four years

**12:15 Address by the Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives, Ms Anna Burke MP**

12:30 Lunch

**14:30 Ensuring positive outcomes of the project**

Session chaired by Ms Lynnette Breuer MLA (South Australia)

How can these activities be coordinated to maximum benefit?

How to keep communication between all relevant parties flowing?

Practical assistance to make this happen.

Keeping in contact to review progress.

*Plenary discussion*

Session objective: To ensure that there is capacity to implement the activities jointly agreed on and to establish a road map for that implementation

**15:00 Concluding remarks and agreement on the way forward**

Session co-chaired by Ms Anna Burke, Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives and Ms Christine Fyffe MP (Victoria)

15:30 Meeting concludes
Introduction

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) is a network of Commonwealth parliamentarians representing 30 per cent of the world’s population who share a commitment to strengthening the institution of Parliament.

It seeks to build an informed parliamentary community capable of deepening the Commonwealth’s democratic commitment, and of furthering co-operation among its parliaments and legislatures. It pursues its aims through activities aimed primarily at members of parliaments and legislatures, and at parliamentary officials.

CPA programmes provide the sole means of regular consultation among members of the Commonwealth, fostering co-operation and understanding, and promoting the study of and respect for good parliamentary practice.

The 24th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar held in Singapore over 27 May to 1 June 2013 focused on the theme strengthening parliamentary democracy.

Event programme

The seminar included numerous presentations on strengthening parliamentary democracy presented by various Singaporean MPs including the speaker of the Singaporean Parliament as well as several guest MPs from overseas including the United Kingdom and was opened by the speaker of the Parliament of Singapore Madam Halimah Yacob MP.

Themes discussed at the various Seminar sessions included a seminar hosted by Ellen Lee MP regarding the Commonwealth and the role of the CPA to good parliamentary democracy which provided a good introduction to the Seminar along with another session providing an introduction to the Singapore Parliamentary system.

The seminar was also attended by the Rt. Hon. Margaret Wilson MP former speaker of the New Zealand Parliament and the seminar benefited greatly from her contributions, particularly during seminars regarding the role of the speaker, innovations to standing orders and on the role of an MP.

While a session on the legislative process went a ways to outlining the various differences both great and small between the parliamentary systems represented at the CPA a session on delivering social services to the needy and constituency work showed that one of the most important roles of a MP remains largely the same regardless of their country of origin.
The meet-the-people session that delegates attended during one evening of the seminar showed the level of interaction between MPs and their constituents, and also highlighted the important and unique nature of the role of Party volunteers as advocates for citizens.

The hospitality of the Singaporean branch of the CPA and of the Singaporean MPs was outstanding and their efforts to share their culture with visiting MPs were appreciated.

**Conclusion**

The 24th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar provided an excellent opportunity to better examine the parliamentary systems and processes of other Commonwealth nations and to reflect on our own.

It also gave delegates a unique opportunity to observe and question members and officials of the Singaporean Parliament about the nature of its processes and democracy.

It was highly valuable for this member to attend, learn, and reflect on parliamentary systems other than our own and I commend the CPA for organising this event and the Singaporean branch of the CPA for its hosting.

Kris Faafoi MP
Sixty-second Westminster Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure
London, United Kingdom
17–21 June 2013

Introduction

Currently in its 62nd year, the Westminster Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure is an annual event hosted by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) United Kingdom Branch. This year’s five-day seminar brought together 83 members and clerks from 42 Commonwealth legislatures and allowed them to examine recent developments in parliamentary practice and procedures within a Westminster framework.

Delegation members

The New Zealand delegation consisted of MPs Louise Upston and Chris Hipkins. Fay Paterson, Clerk-Assistant (Publishing Development), was in attendance for the clerks’ programme. A list of all participants at the event is attached.

Event programme

The seminar was intended as an opportunity for Commonwealth parliamentarians to discuss a number of topics specifically in respect of the Westminster model:

- The role of Parliament in holding the Executive to account
- The role of opposition parties and cross-party relations
- Party discipline and transparency
- The role of a second chamber and bicameralism
- The relationship between Parliament and the media
- Representation and the role of the MP in the constituency
- The management and administration of Parliament including the work of the Speaker/Presiding Officer, the Commission, and Members’ Services.

The programme (attached) was divided into all-group plenary sessions, a workshop, split sessions for members and clerks, and observation visits to local member constituencies.

Over the course of the week, plenary sessions led by senior and highly experienced UK legislators explored core subjects around the legislative process and the workings of Parliament. This year’s programme also placed a particular emphasis on topical subjects such as women in politics, the role of the media in the oversight of Parliament,
Commonwealth issues, and engaging young people in Parliament. Each session was designed to build members’ professional capacity and enhance their understanding of the challenges facing their Commonwealth colleagues.

For the first time in the seminar’s history, the programme included a workshop session on a committee system where delegates worked in groups to examine a hypothetical case study relating to a committee inquiry. The case study session worked well and may become a regular feature of the programme.

Sessions exclusively for members explored themes around the role of an MP, the role of an opposition, party discipline within Parliament, the role of a Leader of the House, and the role of the media in parliamentary oversight.

Sessions exclusively for clerks explored themes around running a committee, memberclerk relations, and legal services and the role of Speaker’s counsel. The role and operation of the House of Commons Scrutiny Unit and Journal Office were also discussed.

On the final day, the delegates had the opportunity to spend the morning with UK members in their constituencies. The visits give an insight into the workings of members’ offices in urban and ethnically diverse constituencies and an opportunity to discuss a number of matters of mutual interest, including staffing, office accommodation and resources, the relationship with local authorities, how the members handle casework, as well as discussion of current issues facing each constituency. Louise Upston visited the Romford constituency and Chris Hipkins, Mitcham and Morden.

Afterwards, a round table discussion took place and each group shared its views on the visits. The visits are a popular component of the programme.

**Conclusion**

The seminar was a valuable experience for both members. There was excellent participation by members and officials from across the UK Parliament as speakers and session chairs ensured informed and pertinent discussions. The seminar provides a good opportunity to strengthen links with Commonwealth colleagues and to enhance understanding of the issues and challenges they face.

Louise Upston MP and Chris Hipkins MP
Programme

Monday 17 June

Seminar Briefing: Welcome and Delegate Introductions

Rt Hon Sir Alan Haselhurst MP (Conservative), Chair, CPA UK and
International Executive Committees

Mr Andrew Tuggey DL, Director, CPA UK

Mr Crispin Poyser, Clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Commons

Session 1: Introduction to the Parliament at Westminster

The seminar uses the Parliament at Westminster as the vehicle to deliver
most of the sessions. This session will introduce delegates to Westminster,
give an overview of the structure of the Parliament, including its history,
defining features, recent reforms and debates, and current issues.

Ms Philippa Helme, Principal Clerk of Select Committees, House of
Commons

Mr Andrew Percy MP (Conservative)

Chair: Mr Gavin Williamson MP (Conservative)

Session 2: The Legislative Process

Parliamentarians are legislators. This session will provide discussion on the
passage through Parliament. Where do bills originate? How are they drafted?
How do they become law? What is the purpose of secondary legislation?
What is pre-legislative scrutiny?

Ms Jacqy Sharpe, Clerk of Legislation, House of Commons

Ms Kate Emms, Clerk of Private Members’ Bills, House of Commons

Chair: Mr Jacob Rees-Mogg MP (Conservative)

Session 3: Running Parliament

Many Parliaments have a form of Parliamentary Commission to administer
and manage themselves, some do not and some are introducing such a body.
How is the Parliament at Westminster administered and managed? What are
the roles of the House of Commons Commission and House of Lords
House Committee? How do these bodies interact with the two management
boards? What is the interaction between the two Houses?

Sir Robert Rogers KCB, Clerk of the House of Commons
Mr David Beamish, Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords

Chair: John Thurso MP (Liberal Democrats), Member of the House of Commons Commission and Chair of the Finance and Services Committee

Session 4: Bicameralism—The Work of a Second Chamber

Many Parliaments have two Chambers and some who have just one are setting up a second Chamber. This session will examine the advantages and disadvantages of a bicameral system. Using the Westminster vehicle, what work does the Upper House, the House of Lords, undertake and what is its relationship with the Lower House, the House of Commons? What might future reforms of the House of Lords look like?

Rt Hon Lord Grocott (Labour)
Baroness Stern CBE (Crossbencher)

Chair: Rt Hon Baroness Prashar CBE (Crossbencher)

Session 5: Parliamentary Questions (PQ) and Motions

Parliamentary questions are dealt with differently in different jurisdictions. This session will explore the different types of questions (written, oral and urgent) asked in Parliament and the ways in which questions are tabled, answered, and traced. What rules govern parliamentary questions? How do questions enable MPs to hold the Government to account – and how effective is the summoning of Ministers to Parliament to answer an urgent question? What is the interaction between PQs and Freedom of Information (FOI)?

Mr Paul Evans, Principal Clerk of the Table Office, House of Commons

Chair: Mr Thomas Docherty MP (Labour)

Tuesday 18 June

Session 6: The Role of an MP (Member-only session)

What is the role of an MP in his/her constituency? What is the relationship between the Party and the MP? What are the differences between a list MP and a constituency MP? Is constituency work increasing?

Sir Peter Bottomley MP (Conservative)
Dr Roberta Blackman-Woods MP (Labour)
Mr Andrew Stephenson MP (Conservative)

Chair: Ms Shabana Mahmood MP (Labour)
Session 6: Member/Clerk Relations (Clerk-only session)

A discussion on what makes for an effective working relationship between Members and Clerks. Clerks and officials are the oil in the parliamentary engine. For Parliaments to function effectively and efficiently there should be relationships of mutual respect and esteem between parliamentarians and Clerks. How can the relationship be enhanced?

Mr Andrew Kennon, Clerk of Committees, House of Commons

Session 7: The Role of the Opposition (Member-only session)

A look at life in Opposition and co-operation with MPs from other Parties. What is the role of Opposition Parties in scrutinising the Executive? What is understood by the term “loyal Opposition”? Why do some Parliaments use the terms, Majority Party and Minority Party? How are Opposition Parties financed? What is the role of the Shadow Cabinet?

Rt Hon Elfyn Llwyd MP (Plaid Cymru)

Rt Hon Jack Straw MP (Labour)

Chair: Rt Hon Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top (Labour)

Session 7: The Role of the Committee Clerk (Clerk-only session)

A session exploring the skills and knowledge required by Committee Clerks to support their Committees in carrying out their programme of work. What is the role of Clerks in planning work? What role should Clerks play during inquiry sessions? What is the relationship between the Committee Chair and the Committee Clerk? What makes for a comprehensive and informative Committee report?

Mr Adrian Jenner, Clerk, Public Accounts Committee, House of Commons

Mrs Sarah Davies, Clerk, European Scrutiny Committee, House of Commons

Chair: Mr Andrew Rosindell MP (Conservative)

Session 8: Party Discipline in Parliament (Member-only session)

A discussion on Party discipline and the role of Whips in Parliament. How do Whips operate as a channel of communication between the front and back benches? How is Party discipline maintained? How do Government and Opposition interact to deliver parliamentary business? How are Whips’ offices organised? How do Whips interact with Members who take the major decision to vote against their Party line?

Rt Hon Greg Knight MP (Conservative), Government Whip and Vice Chamberlain of the Royal Household
Rt Hon Rosie Winterton MP (Labour), Opposition Chief Whip

Chair: Lord Newby OBE (Liberal Democrats), Deputy Chief Whip (Captain of the Queen’s Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard)

Session 8: The Scrutiny Unit (Clerk-only session)

This session will give an overview of the role of a Scrutiny Unit in providing financial scrutiny and support to the several Committees. How is the Unit structured? What expertise does the Unit make available for Committees to use?

Ms Jessica Mulley, Head of the Scrutiny Unit, House of Commons

Session 9: The Role of the Leader of the House (Member-only session)

How does the Leader of the House organise Government business? What is the Leader’s role in enhancing Parliament/Government relations?

Rt Hon Andrew Lansley CBE MP (Conservative), Leader of the House of Commons

Ms Angela Eagle MP (Labour), Shadow Leader of the House of Commons

Chair: Rt Hon. David Hanson MP (Labour)

Session 9: The Journal Office (Clerk-only session)

How does the Journal Office record the daily votes and proceedings? What procedural advice and services does the Journal Office offer to the House and various Committees? What help does the Journal Office offer to members of the public drafting petitions, and to Members planning to present them?

Mr Huw Yardley, Deputy Principal Clerk of the Journal Office and Clerk of the Procedural Committee, House of Commons

Session 10: The Role of the Media in the Oversight of Parliament (Member-only session)

In the UK, ‘MP-bashing’ is a frequent occurrence in the national media, yet in local (constituency) media that is often not the case. In each country the parliamentarian/media relationship is different. What relationship should parliamentarians seek to have with the media? How can successful relationships be built with national and local media? What media training is on offer for parliamentarians? How can MPs maximise their use of modern technology and social media?

Lord Black of Brentwood (Conservative)
Hon Fiona Simpson MP Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Queensland, Australia

Chair: Dr Tristram Hunt MP (Labour)

Session 10: Legal Services and Speaker’s Counsel (Clerk-only session)

What is the role of the Office of Speaker’s Counsel? Where can Clerks turn to for specialised legal advice? What is the role of the Office of Speaker’s Counsel in scrutinising domestic legislation?

Mr Michael Carpenter, Speaker’s Counsel

Wednesday 19 June

Session 11: The Committee System

The Select or Departmental Committee system can be a powerful parliamentary tool to scrutinise the Executive, yet in some jurisdictions the system is weak. This session focuses on the scrutiny role of Select Committees. How are Committees structured and how do they function? What are the conditions and success factors that make for an effective Committee? What benchmarks can be used to measure Committee performance?

Rt Hon Sir Malcolm Bruce MP (Liberal Democrats), Chair, International Development Select Committee

Dr David Harrison, Clerk, International Development Select Committee, House of Commons

Chair: Ms Fiona O’Donnell MP (Labour)

Session 12: Workshop Session on the Committee System

This session will be a workshop on Committees, using a hypothetical case-study exercise.

Mr Andrew Tuggey DL, Director, CPA UK

Dr David Harrison, Clerk, International Development Select Committee, House of Commons

Session 13: Holding the Prime Minister to Account—Prime Minister’s Questions

At Westminster the Prime Minister appears in Parliament once a week to answer questions. Some other Parliaments have a similar process. What is the purpose and procedure of Prime Minister’s Questions (PMQ)? How effective are PMQ in holding the Prime Minister to account? In what other ways is the...
Prime Minister held to account? Following this discussion delegates will have the opportunity to view PMQs live via a video stream in the Attlee Suite.

Mr Liam Laurence Smyth, Clerk of the Journals, House of Commons

Session 14: Standards, Privileges and the Role of an Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA)

The Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards was set up by the House of Commons in 1995. What is the role of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards? What do the Committee on Standards and the Committee of Privileges do? What is the Code of Conduct? What is the role of IPSA?

Ms Kathryn Hudson, Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards

Rt Hon Kevin Barron MP (Labour), Chair of the Standards and Privileges Committees

Ms Eve Samson, Clerk, Standards and Privileges Committees, House of Commons

Chair: Mr Greg Hands MP (Conservative)

Session 15: The Working Parliament

What is happening in Parliament? This session will provide an opportunity for delegates to observe Parliament ‘live’ through viewing Ministerial Questions in the House of Commons Chamber, viewing a Select Committee in session, or viewing the House of Lords in session.

Session 16: Devolution

Devolution is a sensitive issue in many countries. This session will look at how devolution is structured, and what roles and powers can be held by devolved legislatures. What are the recent and anticipated developments to devolved structures in Commonwealth countries? What is the impact of the ‘West Lothian Question’ on the Parliament at Westminster? What are the issues around the independence referenda – such as Quebec, and Scotland in 2014?

Hon Ian Paisley Jnr MP (DUP)

Mr David TC Davies MP (Conservative)

Chair: Lord German, OBE (Liberal Democrats)

Session 17: Electoral Systems

In the UK members of the European Parliament, House of Commons, and devolved legislatures are all elected using different voting systems. Using the
UK as a case-study, this session will give an overview of the different electoral systems operating at a national and regional level:

**First-Past-the-Post (FPP)**, used to elect MPs to the House of Commons and for local elections in England and Wales

**Single Transferable Vote (STV)**, used for electing the Northern Ireland Assembly, local elections in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and European Parliament elections in Northern Ireland

**Additional Member System (AMS)**, used to elect the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the London Assembly

**Closed Party List**, used to elect Members of the European Parliament, with the exception of Northern Ireland which uses Single Transferable Vote

What are the arguments for electoral reform? How does the UK electoral system compare with other systems in the Commonwealth?

Lord Kennedy of Southwark (Labour)

Rt Hon Lord McConnell of Glenscorrodale (Labour)

Chair: Miss Anne McIntosh MP (Conservative)

Session 18: Working Supper—Delegates Exchange Views

It is hugely important for parliamentarians to have the opportunity to network together and exchange ideas and experiences. This informal working supper has been designed to facilitate that opportunity.

Chairs: Rt Hon David Hanson MP (Labour)

Mr Thomas Docherty MP (Labour)

**Thursday 20 June**

Session 19: Broadcasting Parliament

Showing the general public what happens in Parliament is an important element in the process of widening democracy. Should Parliament be broadcast to the public? What is BBC Parliament? What is BBC Democracy Live? How has the broadcasting of Parliament evolved in the UK? How does this compare with other countries?

Mr John Angeli, Director of Parliamentary Broadcasting

Mr Peter Knowles, Controller, BBC Parliament

Chair: Mr Alun Clairns MP (Conservative)

Session 20: Parliament, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Civil
Parliamentarians are sometimes wary of NGOs and civil society. This session will explore the relationship between parliamentarians, NGOs, and civil society organisations. How can more active mutual co-operation be achieved? How can mutual communication be encouraged?

Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell MP (Conservative)
Ms Melanie Ward, Head of Advocacy, ActionAid UK
Ms Isabella Sandkey, Director of Policy, Liberty
Chair: Mr Stephen Doughty MP (Labour/Co-operative)

Session 21: Women in Parliament

The number of women in Parliament and the empowerment of women parliamentarians are big challenges in some Parliaments. How well are women represented in Parliament today? How has an increase in women’s participation in politics been achieved? What are the continuing challenges faced by women in politics and how should they be addressed?

Ms Mary Macleod MP (Conservative), PPS to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and Minister for Women and Equalities
Rt Hon Baroness Hayman GBE (Crossbench), Former Lord Speaker
Chair: Rt Hon Baroness Royall of Blaisdon (Labour)

Session 22: The Role of the Speaker

The Speaker/Presiding Officer of a Parliament is a very important appointment. What is the role of the Speaker? Should the Speaker have a role outside Parliament? How is the Speaker elected – should he or she renounce party affiliation? Should the Speaker be a serving parliamentarian?

Rt Hon John Bercow MP, Speaker of the House of Commons
Rt Hon Baroness D’Souza CMG, Speaker of the House of Lords
Chair: Rt Hon Sir Alan Haselhurst MP (Conservative) Chair, CPA UK and International Executive Committees

Session 23: Parliamentary Information Services—Resource, Research and Outreach

To function better, parliamentarians should have access to modern and effective information services, but the investment is large. How are information services structured in a modern Parliament? Taking Westminster as an example, what services are offered through the House of Commons
library, research departments, and the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST)? What other information services are available to Members?

Mr Tim Loughton MP (Conservative)

Ms Katharine Lee, Education Visits Manager, Parliament’s Education Services

Ms Vaughne Miller, Head of Section, International Affairs and Defence, House of Commons Library

Chair: Ms Meg Hillier MP (Labour/Co-operative)

Session 24: Commonwealth Matters

Following the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) and the coming implementation of 85% of the recommendations of the report by the Eminent Persons Group, there is much going on to modernise the Commonwealth and the CPA. This session will explore the role of the Commonwealth and the CPA and the challenges they both face. How can/should the Commonwealth be strengthened? What is the role of the CPA in strengthening parliamentary democracy and diplomacy?

Mr Amitav Banerji, Director, Political Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat

Rt Hon Sir Alan Haselhurst MP (Conservative), Chair, CPA UK and International Executive Committees

Ms Caitlin Jones, Head of the Commonwealth Coordination Team, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Chair: Rt Hon Lord Foulkes of Cumnock (Labour)

Session 25: Briefing for the Constituency Visit

The following day delegates will be the guests of British MPs in their respective constituencies. Understanding the administration and logistics involved is important. Delegates should make the most of attending and listening to this short briefing.

Briefing: Mr Andrew Tuggey DL, Director, CPA UK

Friday 21 June

Session 26: Constituency Visits

It is always interesting to learn how colleagues interact with their constituents and to know more about the way colleagues run their constituency offices. This session involving visits to London MPs’ constituencies will focus on the
role of the MP in the constituency.

Session 27: Report - back on Constituency Visits

Round table discussion on points of interest from the morning’s constituency visits.

Session 28: Young People and Parliament—Engaging the Next Generation

Over half of the Commonwealth’s 2 billion people are aged 25 or under. It is important for parliamentary democracy to engage young people with politics and Parliament. How can politicians reach out to young people and address their lack of political engagement? What are the arguments for and against lowering the voting age to 16?

Ms Clare Cowan, Head of Public Information and Outreach

Chair: Miss Kate Hoey MP (Labour)

Session 29: Closing Plenary and Presentation of Certificates

Many Parliaments have a large percentage turnover following elections. What further training and advice would be helpful to assist new parliamentarians and Clerks in planning their induction work? This session will finish with the presentation of certificates.

Mr Andrew Tuggey DL, Director, International and Commonwealth Relations and Secretary, CPA UK

Rt Hon Baroness Hooper CMG (Conservative)
**Participants**

Mr Steve Doszpot MLA, Australia  
Hon Natasha Maclaren-Jones MLC, Australia  
Mr David Blunt, Australia  
Mr Gary Higgins MLA, Australia  
Hon Fiona Simpson MP, Australia  
Mr Peter Treloar MP, Australia  
Mr Neale Burgess MLA, Australia  
Mr Nathan Morton MLA, Australia  
Mrs Suzann Roberts-Holshouser MP, Bermuda  
Mrs Sherleeta Simmons-Talbot, Bermuda  
Hon Haji Zulkipi H A Hamid MLC, Brunei  
Mr Dato Haji Abd Momin, Brunei  
Mr Pierre-Luc Dusseault MP, Canada  
Mr Gerald Lafrenière, Canada  
Mr Steven Keith Young MLA, Canada  
Mr Robert H. Reynolds QC, Canada  
Mr Wayne Ewasko MLA, Canada  
Ms Colette Langlois, Canada  
Ms Marian Johnston, Canada  
Ms Jennifer Campeau MLA, Canada  
Mr Kenneth Ring, Canada  
Dr Floyd McCormick, Canada  
Hon John Mokoenga Henry MP, Cook Islands  
Hon Wilkie Rasmussen MP, Cook Islands  
Mr Paul Raui Steven Allsworth, Cook Islands
Ms Sheba Nana Afriyie Osei, Ghana

Hon Sampson Abu MP, Ghana

Hon Matthew Nyindam MP, Ghana

Hon Benjamin Bewa-Nyog Kunbuor MP, Ghana

Senator Hon Dr George Vincent, Grenada

Mr Dorwen Raphael Martin Donald, Grenada

Dr Vindhya Vasini Persaud MP, Guyana

Mrs Catherine Hughes MP, Guyana

Miss Claudia Theresa Daniels, Guyana

Hon Kenneth Leung MLC, Hong Kong

Dr Hon Elizabeth Quat MLC, Hong Kong

Miss Hin-yee Odelia Leung, Hong Kong

Mr Simarjeet Singh Bains MP, India

Mr Raymond Pryce MP, Jamaica

Hon Priscilla Nyokabi Kanyua MP, Kenya

Hon Sen Abu Mohamed Chiaba MP, Kenya

Mr George Otieno Onyango, Kenya

Mr Rutiano Benetito MP, Kiribati

Hon Dr Kautu Tenaua MP, Kiribati

Mr Kirata Komwenga, Kiribati

Hon Mohamed Nazim MP, Maldives

Hon Abdulla Abdul Raheem MP, Maldives

Hon Carmelo Abela MP, Malta

Hon Alexia Manombe-Ncube MP, Namibia

Hon Phillipus Wido Katamelo MP, Namibia

Mr Christopher John Hipkins MP, New Zealand
Mrs Louise Claire Upston MP, New Zealand
Ms Fay Paterson, New Zealand
Hon Jonathan Aminu Punuwer MP, Nigeria
Dr Rabi Audu, Nigeria
Hon Toye Emmanuel Isenah MP, Nigeria
Hon Churchill Olubunmi Adedipe MHA, Nigeria
Mr Joseph Esan, Nigeria
Rt Hon Musa Ahmed Mohammed MP, Nigeria
Mr Ego Maikeffi Abashe, Nigeria
Mrs Maska Zainabo, Rwanda
Hon Charles De Commarmond MP, Seychelles
Ms Angelic Appoo, Seychelles
Hon Chernor Ramadan Maju Bah MP, Sierra Leone
Hon Lahai Marrah MP, Sierra Leone
Mr David Saffa, Sierra Leone
Hon Dr Ali Yousuf Ahmed MP, Somaliland
Hon Hamza Mohamed Cadawayne MP, Somaliland
Hon Chandima Weerakkody MP, Sri Lanka
Hon Arjuna Sujeewa Senasinghe MP, Sri Lanka
Mr Dhammika Dasanayake, Sri Lanka
Hon Shawn Edward MP, St Lucia
Hon Mussa Azzan Zungu MP, Tanzania
Hon Raya Ibrahim Khamis MP, Tanzania
Mr Bakari Kishoma, Tanzania
Mr Herbert Volney MP, Trinidad and Tobago
Senator Faris Al-Rawi, Trinidad and Tobago
Ms Keiba Jacob, Trinidad and Tobago
Hon Porsha Stubbs-Smith MP, Turks and Caicos
Mrs Tracey I Parker, Turks and Caicos
Hon Paul Mwiru MP, Uganda
Hon Theodore Ssekikubo MP, Uganda
Mrs Jane Kibirige, Uganda
Hon Ingrid A Moses-Scatliffe MHA, Virgin Islands
Ms Joann Vanterpool, Virgin Islands
Mr Maxas Joel Buieupe Ng’Onga MP, Zambia
Ms Gertrude Mwambwa M M Imenda MP
Mr Stephen Chilupya Kawimbe
Introduction

The 44th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference of the Australian and Pacific Regions was held in Canberra, Australia, from 1 to 4 July 2013. Representatives from 19 Australian and Pacific parliaments attended the conference from the Commonwealth of Australia, Australian states and territories, New Zealand, the autonomous region of Bougainville, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu. Representatives from New Caledonia attended as observers.

Eric Roy MP, Deputy Speaker, and Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives, represented the New Zealand Parliament. Steve Cutting, Manager (Parliamentary Relations) also attended for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Pacific Region management meeting and a joint region meeting in his capacity as regional secretary.

Conference programme

The roles of a presiding officer and a clerk in a Parliament are unlike any other roles and can be quite isolated. This conference provides a rare professional development opportunity within the Australian and Pacific Region for Presiding Officers and Clerks (a copy of the programme is attached). The conference provides a forum for discussion of issues of parliamentary procedure and governance, and to learn and to impart knowledge. It is an opportunity to further our commitments to strengthening parliamentary democracy in the Pacific. A number of delegates, especially from the Pacific, were new to their roles and welcomed the opportunity to meet others who hold similar roles in another parliament.

Participants were also able to hold a number of regional meetings including CPA management meetings for the Australian and Pacific Regions, followed by the second joint meeting of the CPA Australian and Pacific Regions. The conference included meetings on the parliamentary twinning arrangements in the region.

The Governor-General of Australia, Quentin Bryce, hosted a reception for delegates and acknowledged the value of international parliaments co-operating and working together. The Governor-General referred to the improvements being made through programmes such as the Pacific Parliamentary Partnerships Programme so that parliaments run better, staff are properly trained to support parliamentary proceedings and members of Parliament have what they need to do their job properly:

No parliament is too small or too large to make a valuable contribution….The theory of parliamentary practice is one thing. But it is the face to face contact, the sharing of ideas
and experiences, looking at challenges and finding solutions together, that really makes the difference.

A wide range of topics were covered in the presentations by delegates including the advisory role of clerks and succession planning, organising private members’ business, conduct of members, financial independence and resourcing members’ services, parliamentary committees, and developments in parliamentary privilege.

Parliamentary strengthening

Hon Niki Rattle, Speaker of the Cook Islands, gave an overview of the challenges she faced during her first year as a non-member Speaker. The Hon Andrew Miriki, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Bougainville, described a programme of regional workshops that brought leaders together to foster unity between members of Parliament and Chairmen of Councils of Elders. Hon Ahohiva Levi, Speaker, Niue, told the conference about progress to develop a code of conduct for members in Niue.

Samoa Parliamentary Support Project

Following a legislative needs assessment for Samoa commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2011, the Samoa Parliamentary Project has been commenced and has a budget of $US 1 million over three years (2012—15) funded though AusAID. The programme is led by a project board chaired by the Speaker, and includes members of Parliament, the Clerk and representatives from AusAID and UNDP. The project objectives include:

- strengthening capacity of parliamentarians so they can perform their duties effectively and efficiently
- developing staff to provide the necessary support for parliamentarians
- developing community outreach initiatives.

The conference heard about achievements to date, including the completion of the Office of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly’s first corporate plan, which sets the strategic direction and key priorities. An in-house professional development programme for members and staff has been designed, and seminars and committee training are being delivered. The Parliament of Samoa website has also been re-developed.

The Parliament of Samoa passed a constitutional amendment on 24 June 2013 providing for a 10 percent allocation of seats for women. A planned forum on “Women in Parliament” under the project later in 2013 is seen as being important to support women in becoming members of Parliament.

Procedural developments

The Speaker of the ACT Legislative Assembly, Vicki Dunne, MLA, described the impact of the election of a member of the opposition to the speakership of the Assembly in November 2012. Ray Purdey, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, Australia, told the conference about a Standing Orders Committee inquiry that followed the suspension
of a member who “tweeted” adverse comments about the Speaker. The conference learned about the proposed guidelines for members on using social media in the chamber and in committees, and the development of a social media strategy by the Parliament as a significant component of a community engagement strategy. Peter McHugh, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Western Australia, described a new professional development programme for members of parliamentary committees, aimed at developing members’ scrutiny and questioning techniques in relation to witnesses. A workshop presented by a retired judge focused on effective preparation and questioning techniques, including role-plays.

Private members’ business

A paper by Anna Burke MP, Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives, entitled “The organisation of private members’ business; the role of the Selection Committee” focused on the way that private members’ business has been operating in the House of Representatives in the 43rd Parliament. The conference heard about the role of the Selection Committee, which was re-established as part of a large number of procedural changes that emerged from negotiations between the Government and independent members.

A very significant change was the amount of time available for private members’ business, which increased from 1 hour and 35 minutes to 8 hours and 30 minutes (across the main chamber and the Federation Chamber). Overall, the proportion of time spent on private members’ business almost doubled from 9 percent in the 42nd Parliament to 16 percent.

The mandate of the Selection Committee was to select private members’ notices and orders of the day for debate and allocate debating times, and to select bills (both Government and private Members’ bills) for referral to a parliamentary committee for investigation. It could also recommend items of private members’ notices of motion to be put to the House to be voted on. The Selection Committee has 11 members and is chaired by the Speaker. The committee adopted principles relating to the selection of private members’ business to assist it when deciding on the priority to be given to various items. While many of the topics may have been worthy for discussion, the principles were not always followed, allowing discussion of political issues of the day as private members’ business. The Speaker noted that the area in which private members’ business has excelled, is in providing a forum for raising issues of importance to the community that might not otherwise be discussed (such as health, social policy, and human rights issues).

New Zealand papers

Our papers focused on topics of recent interest in the New Zealand Parliament. I presented a paper entitled “Engaging with the public through Members’ bills and select committees”. I outlined the development of the procedures for dealing with Members’ bills in New Zealand. I referred to two recent Members’ bills, promoted by opposition members that had seized the public interest and caused significant debate. These were a bill to “Mondayise” two public holidays (ANZAC Day and Waitangi Day) and a bill to allow same-sex marriage.

A copy of this paper is attached.
Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk, presented a paper entitled “Recent developments in New Zealand on parliamentary privilege”. This paper dealt with the report of the Privileges Committee, Question of privilege concerning the defamation action Attorney-General and Gow v Leigh. The report considered significant issues about the relationship of mutual respect and restraint between Parliament and the Courts. Finally, the committee recommended legislative reform is the only way to remedy these issues, and made suggestions about the form legislation might take.

A copy of this paper is attached.

**CPA region management meetings**

The conference also provided an opportunity to hold separate meetings of the CPA region management committees for Australia and the Pacific. The delegations from Bougainville, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu were present at the Pacific Region meeting. Reports were received on the CPA Executive Committee meeting held in the Cayman Islands in April 2012, the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Steering Committee held in Sydney in February 2012, and on the recommendations of the CPA Working Party Meeting (chaired by Moana Mackey MP). The meeting also discussed regional representation on the Executive Committee, the future format of regional conferences and seminars, the proposed rotation of regional conferences and seminars, a CPA Regional Staff Development Programme proposal, and upcoming CPA events.

**Joint regions meeting**

Following the separate region management meetings, a joint CPA Australian Region and Pacific Region meeting was held. This was the second time that a joint meeting had been held, following a proposal led by Australia to review the arrangements for regional conferences and seminars. The Australian Region had agreed at its meeting in 2011 to review these arrangements and to seek Pacific Region input after the Australian Region had formed its position. At the first joint meeting in Honiara in 2012, New Zealand and Kiribati were added to the working group to consider the future arrangements. However, the Pacific Region management meeting held at this conference was the first opportunity for the Pacific delegates to have a thorough discussion of the Australian proposal. At the joint regions meeting, I tabled a summary of the views of branches of the Pacific Region, which included:

- the Pacific’s preference for a CPA event (conference or seminar) to be held every second year
- the format should provide for papers and workshops and the event should be based on a theme reflecting regional needs
- the regional meetings held during the Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference should be used to discuss the regional CPA event programme and for planning purposes
- the regional Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference should continue as an annual meeting, which is seen as very important for professional development

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5 I.17A, June 2013.

• final agreement on the format of the CPA event must be reached with a clear understanding of the funding arrangements to support participation.

A working group was established to review a number of arrangements, including the frequency and funding of regional conferences or seminars. Members of this group are Australian Capital Territory (Chair), New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and the Cook Islands.

It was also agreed to develop a rolling roster with standby legislatures for the hosting of each conference.

**Twinning arrangements**

At the Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference held in the Cook Islands in July 2007, a proposal to establish twinning arrangements between the Australian and Pacific branches was discussed among CPA branches and formalised at the conference the following year. The purpose of twinning is to foster parliamentary co-operation between branches of the Australian and Pacific Regions, through the exchange of information, assistance with training, and exchanges of visits between parliaments. A decision was made that the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand branches would jointly manage the twinning arrangements, providing advice and support as required. They would also continue to exchange information and assist with training and exchanges of visits between Pacific parliaments and the Australian and New Zealand parliaments.

The twinning arrangements between the Australian state and territory Parliaments and parliaments in the Pacific Region have developed rapidly, but not always consistently, over the past few years. In July 2012 a twinning conference was held following the Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference to provide parliaments with the opportunity to share their experiences with other parliaments in the region and learn from each other about their arrangements.

On 4 July 2013, at the Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference, twinned parliaments met together to discuss the progress of twinning arrangements and parliamentary strengthening in the Pacific. This was a valuable opportunity for Presiding Officers and Clerks who are responsible for leading and finding resources for these activities to discuss the outcomes of their programmes. Andres Lomp, Director, International and Community Relations Office, was also able to brief the delegates on regional twinning and parliamentary strengthening programmes funded by Australia. The withdrawal of the Commonwealth of Australia branch from the CPA has had an impact on how support for these arrangements will be managed in the future. Simon Johnson, Twinning Officer, NSW Parliament provided an update on the achievements of the twinning programme between the New South Wales Parliament, the Solomon Islands, and the autonomous region of Bougainville.

Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the New Zealand House of Representatives, described some of the New Zealand Parliament’s recent capacity building in the Pacific, including programmes provided in conjunction with activities by twinned parliaments. In April 2013, the New Zealand Parliament hosted the Pacific Parliamentary Forum, following a recommendation of the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee, comprising 80 parliamentarians and emerging leaders from across the Pacific. New Zealand also arranged...
induction programmes and study tours for members of Parliament, Speakers, and parliamentary staff from Niue, the Cook Islands, and Samoa.

Participants agreed that discussion of twinning arrangements and parliamentary strengthening during a shared regional forum, such as the Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference, is important to provide a regular update to ensure effective use of funding and good communication about twinning activities.

**Conclusion**

This conference provides a valuable opportunity to share experiences of developments in parliamentary procedure and law, and for the professional development of Presiding Officers and Clerks of the Pacific and Australia Regions. The issues discussed were topical and very relevant to our Parliament. The conference also supports a long-term objective to build parliamentary capacity, particularly in the Pacific.

We thank the Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory for its generosity in hosting us. We would like to pay tribute to the organisers of the conference.

We look forward to continuing to work to develop the capacity of national parliaments in the Pacific Region particularly through the strengthening programmes and twinning arrangements. In our capacity as the CPA’s regional secretariat in the Pacific, we will continue to focus on effective co-ordination and communication to assist partners working in the Pacific.

Eric Roy MP
Deputy Speaker
## Program

### Sunday, 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00 am – 2.00 pm</td>
<td><em>Shuttle bus services provided for international delegates</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 4.10 pm – 9.10 pm | *Early registration*  
  [Venue – Foyer, Legislative Assembly] |
| 3.30 pm – 4.00 pm | *Welcome drinks* (including spouses, members of the diplomatic community and former Speakers and Clerks of the ACT Legislative Assembly)  
  [Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]  
  [Dress – Neat Casual] |
| 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm | *Free Evening*  
  A list of restaurants within walking distance to the Legislative Assembly is provided in conference satchels |

### Monday, 1 July 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</table>
| 8.30 am – 9.10 am | *Refreshments available*  
  [Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly] |
| 8.30 am – 9.10 am | *Registration*  
  [Venue – Foyer, Legislative Assembly]  
  [Dress – Business Attire / Island Dress] |
| 9.15 am – 9.30 am | *Welcome to Country*  
  *Election of Chair and Deputy Chair for the Conference*  
  [Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.30 am – 9.45 am</td>
<td><strong>Conference Photo</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Civic Square] [Alt venue – Public Entrance staircase]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.45 am – 10.15 am</td>
<td><strong>Morning tea</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15 am – 12.15 pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Here be dragons”: the advisory role of Clerks</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Presenter:</em> Dr Rosemary Laing</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Clerk, Australian Senate</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Succession Planning and Generational Change: Recent Experience in the Northern Territory</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Presenter:</em> Mr Michael Tatham</td>
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<td><em>Clerk Designate, Legislative Assembly Northern Territory</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>First Anniversary as a Non Member Speaker</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Presenter:</em> Hon Niki Rattle</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Speaker, Cook Islands</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Umpire Strikes Back?</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Presenter:</em> Mrs Vicki Dunne MLA</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Speaker, Legislative Assembly Australian Capital Territory</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.15 pm – 1.30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.30 pm – 3.15 pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Parliamentary Standards Commissioner for New South Wales</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Presenter:</em> Mr David Blunt</td>
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<td><em>Clerk, Legislative Council New South Wales</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Development of a code of conduct for Members – Progress to date</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Presenter:</em> Hon Ahohiva Levi</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Speaker, Niue</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Investigation into the conduct of a Member of the House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.15 pm – 3.30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Afternoon tea</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30 pm – 4.00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Paper</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|               | **Developments in Parliamentary Privilege in New Zealand** | Presenter: Ms Debra Angus  
Speaker, Legislative Assembly  
Victoria                                 |
| 5.00 pm      | **Travel from Crowne Plaza and/or Waldorf Apartments to Governor-General’s residence (including spouses)** |                                                                 |
| 5.30 pm – 6.15 pm | **Governor-General’s Reception** (including spouses) | [Venue – Government House]  
[Dress – Lounge suit / Day wear]                                    |
| 6.15 pm      | **Return to accommodation**                |                                                                      |
|              | **Free Evening**                           |                                                                      |

**Tuesday, 2 July 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.00 am – 8.55 am</td>
<td><strong>Education Trust Fund Executive Meeting</strong></td>
<td>[Venue – Kiribati Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 8.30 am – 8.55 am | **Refreshments available**               | [Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]  
[Dress – Business Attire / Island Dress] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9.00 am – 10.30 am | **Conference Papers**  
**[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]**  
- Engaging the public in the parliamentary process through Members’ bills and select committees: two recent examples  
  **Presenter:** Mr Eric Roy MP  
  Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives  
  New Zealand  
- **Use of Social Media in the Parliament**  
  **Presenter:** Mr Ray Purdey  
  Clerk, Legislative Assembly  
  Victoria  
- **Samoa Parliamentary Support Project (UNDP/AusAID)**  
  **Presenter:** Ulu Bismarck Crawley  
  Project Manager  
  Samoa |
| 10.30 am – 11.00 am | **Morning tea**  
**[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]** |
| 11.00 am – 12.00 noon | **Conference Papers**  
**[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]**  
- Financial independence of parliaments – recent developments in the Commonwealth  
  **Presenter:** Senator Stephen Parry  
  Deputy President, Australian Senate  
- **Adapting resources and Members’ services for Members in a changing environment**  
  **Presenter:** Hon Bruce Atkinson MLC  
  President, Legislative Council  
  Victoria |
| 12.00 noon – 12.30 pm | **Presentation from Observer Country** –  
M. Gérard Poadja, President of the Congress of New Caledonia  
**[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]** |
| 12.30 pm – 1.30 pm | **Lunch**  
**[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]** |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</table>
| 1.30 pm – 3.00 pm | Conference Papers  
[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]  
- The organisation of private Members’ business in the House of Representatives – the role of the Selection Committee  
  Presenter: Ms Anna Burke MP  
  Speaker, Commonwealth House of Representatives  
- Ten measures for a healthy parliament  
  Presenter: Mr Tom Duncan  
  Clerk, Legislative Assembly  
  Australian Capital Territory  
- Political makeup of parliamentary committees  
  Presenter: Hon Michael Sutherland MLA  
  Speaker, Legislative Assembly  
  Western Australia |
| 3.00 pm – 5.00 pm | Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Pacific Region Management Committee meeting  
  [Venue – Kiribati Room, Legislative Assembly]  
  Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Australian Region Management Committee meeting  
  [Venue – Committee Room 1, Legislative Assembly]  
  Afternoon tea will be available during meetings |
| 6.10 pm       | Travel from Crowne Plaza and/or Waldorf Apartments to Parliament House (including spouses) |
| 6.30 pm – 9.30 pm | Dinner hosted by Commonwealth Presiding Officers (including spouses)  
  [Venue – Members and Guests’ Dining Room, Parliament House]  
  [Dress – Formal]  
  Please note: All attendees to dinner must wear the conference badge to Parliament House as this will be used as the security pass to allow entry |
<p>| 9.30 pm       | Return to accommodation |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</table>
| 8.30 am – 8.55 am | Refreshments available  
[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly] |
| 9.00 am – 10.00 am | **Conference Papers**  
[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]  
[Dress – Business Attire / Island Dress] |
|                 | . Initiating “Appropriation” Bills in the Upper House – Recent issues  
in the Legislative Council of Victoria, with particular reference to  
the Accident Compensation Legislation (Fair Protection for  
Firefighters) Bill 2011  
**Presenter:** Mr Wayne Tunnecliffe  
Clerk, Legislative Council  
Victoria |
|                 | . A matter of preference: gaining a seat in the Legislative Council of  
Western Australia as a minor party candidate with a low first  
preference vote  
**Presenter:** Hon Barry House MLC  
President, Legislative Council  
Western Australia |
| 10.00 am – 10.15 am | Travel from the Legislative Assembly to National Arboretum Canberra  
(including spouses) |
| 10.15 am – 10.45 am | **Morning tea** (including spouses)  
[Venue – Margaret Whitlam Pavilion] |
| 10.45 am – 11.45 am | **Bus tour of National Arboretum Canberra** (including spouses) |
| 11.45 am – 12.15 pm | Travel from National Arboretum Canberra to The Lobby (including  
spouses) |
| 12.15 pm – 2.15 pm | **Lunch** (including spouses)  
[Venue – The Lobby] |
<p>| 2.15 pm         | Travel from The Lobby to Legislative Assembly |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.30 pm – 3.30 pm | Joint Meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Pacific Region and Australian Region Management Committees  
                | [Venue – Committee Room 1, Legislative Assembly]                      |                                                                      |
| 3.30 pm – 4.00 pm | Afternoon tea                                                         | [Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]                        |                                                                      |
| 4.00 pm – 5.00 pm | Presiding Officers’ Workshop                                           | Including briefing by Hon Sir Doug Kidd KNZM and Hon Neil Andrew on proposed Presiding Officers’ course  
                | [Venue – Committee Room 1, Legislative Assembly]                      |                                                                      |
|               | Clerks’ Workshop                                                      | [Venue – Kiribati Room]                                               |                                                                      |
| 6.00 pm – 6.20 pm | Travel from Crowne Plaza and/or Waldorf Apartments to National Gallery of Australia |                                                                      |
| 6.20 pm – 10.00 pm | Conference Dinner and viewing of Turner from the Tate Exhibition       | (including spouses)                                                   | [Venue – National Gallery of Australia]  
                | [Dress – Formal]                                                      |                                                                      |
|               | Woden Valley Youth Choir to perform a selection of songs during dinner |                                                                      |
| 10.00 pm     | Return to accommodation                                               |                                                                      |

Thursday, 4 July 2013

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.30 am – 8.55 am</td>
<td>Refreshments available</td>
<td>[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9.00 am – 10.00 am | Conference Papers                                                     | [Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]  
                | [Dress – Business Attire / Island Dress]                              |                                                                      |
|               | Want of Confidence and Censure Motions in the 47th Tasmanian Parliament | Presenter: Mr Peter Alcock  
                | Clerk, House of Assembly                                               |                                                                      |
Scrutiny goes full circle: Inquiry into the Crime and Misconduct Commission’s release and destruction of Fitzgerald Inquiry documents

Presenter: Mr Michael Ries
Deputy Clerk, Legislative Assembly
Queensland

10.00 am – 10.30 am Discussion/Questions on previously circulated Jurisdiction reports
[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]

10.30 am – 11.00 am Morning tea
[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]

11.00 am – 11.45 pm Twinning meetings
Twinning parliaments to meet in designated rooms to discuss how the twinning arrangements are progressing

Australian Capital Territory / Kiribati
[Venue – Kiribati Room]

New South Wales / Bougainville / Solomon Islands / Tonga
[Venue – Committee Room 1]

Northern Territory / Niue
[Venue – Members’ Lounge]

Queensland / Papua New Guinea
[Venue – Government Lobby]

Tasmania / Samoa
[Venue – Chamber Lounge]

Victoria / Nauru / Tuvalu
[Venue – Chamber – Opposition side (left)]

Western Australia / Cook Islands
[Venue – Chamber – Government side (right)]

11.45 am – 12.30 pm Twinning arrangements
Briefing by Andres Lomp, Director, International and Community Relations Office
and Simon Johnson, Twinning Officer, New South Wales Parliament
[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]

12.30 pm – 2.00 pm Lunch (including spouses)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.00 pm – 3.30 pm</td>
<td>Conference Papers</td>
<td>[Venue – Reception Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House and Joint Committee work under a minority Government</td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presenter: Mr Bernard Wright</td>
<td>Clerk, Commonwealth House of Representatives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Professional Development for Members of Parliamentary Committees</td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presenter: Mr Peter McHugh</td>
<td>Clerk, Legislative Assembly</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Western Australia</td>
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<td>Promoting unity in Bougainville – the House of Representatives</td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>working with leaders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presenters: Hon Andrew Miriki</td>
<td>Speaker, House of Representatives</td>
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<td>Mr Robert Tapi</td>
<td>Clerk, House of Representatives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bougainville</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.30 pm – 3.45 pm</td>
<td>Close of Conference</td>
<td>[Venue – Chamber, Legislative Assembly]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.45 pm – 4.45 pm</td>
<td>Farewell Drinks (including spouses)</td>
<td>[Venue – Exhibition Room, Legislative Assembly]</td>
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</table>
44th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference 2013, Canberra, Australia

Engaging with the public through Members’ bills and select committees: two recent examples

Eric Roy, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand

Introduction

Every second Wednesday afternoon, the New Zealand House of Representatives sets aside time to focus on members’ orders of the day, consisting of Members’ bills, reports of committees (other than the Privileges Committee) and members’ notices of motion.

A Member’s bill can be used to give the public a voice about a pressing or contentious social issue. Significant discussion on social and moral issues have occurred during debates on topics such as adult adoption information, homosexual law reform, the abolition of the death penalty, legislation against the unjustified use of force (so called “anti-smacking”) by adults against children, shop trading hours, and same-sex marriage. A Member’s bill may be a vehicle for testing or promoting policies for a party in opposition. Some bills address serious or worthy issues that are unlikely to get high priority in the Government’s busy legislative programme. This paper looks at the development of the procedures for dealing with Members’ bills in New Zealand. It also highlights two recent Members’ bills to show what can happen when a Member’s bill promotes an idea whose time has come.

The rise and rise of the Member’s bill

In New Zealand before the end of the First World War, the number of Government bills was not substantially larger than the number of bills initiated by other members. However, after the Second World War, with the development of a stronger party system and strong executive government in a unicameral Parliament, there was little prospect of a Member’s bill being passed. From 1945 to 1985 only three such bills were enacted.

Changes were made to the Standing Orders in 1985 to allow Members’ bills to be debated every Wednesday evening. Unfortunately this had the unforeseen consequence of allowing too many Members’ bills on to the Order Paper at once. A large number of Members’ bills introduced by the National Party (in opposition) in order to generate debate about their policies began to hold up the legislative programme of the Fourth Labour Government to the point that half the number of bills debated were Government bills. Changes were then made to reduce the time allowed for members’ business to every alternate Wednesday, which remains the position today.

The ballot

Until 1992 there was no restriction on the number of Members’ bills that could be introduced on the same day. Notices for the introduction of Members’ bills were set down in the order received by the Clerk. While there was no limit on the numbers of Members’ bills, in reality there was little chance a bill would be introduced unless it was near the top of the Order Paper. This situation led to unseemly queues, disagreements, and on one occasion a “midnight stakeout” by members in order to gain priority on the Order Paper.

The introduction of a ballot system was introduced to solve the problem of the selection of Members’ bills. This simple system, using numbered counters in an unused biscuit tin, was adopted and is still in place today. It is a well-attended event in the Table Office. Overseas visitors, parliamentary staff, or other persons without an interest in the result draw out the counters at noon on a Thursday when there is place on the Order Paper for further bills to be introduced.

Postponement of Members’ bills

The number of Members’ bills that could be available for the first reading debate at each Members’ day sitting was initially set at four. However, a pattern developed where members who had bills drawn in the ballot postponed the first readings of those bills repeatedly while they built support among members and the public. This led to a surprising result of lack of business for the House to consider on Members’ days, particularly early on in a term when fewer members’ bills had reached an advanced stage. Little interest was shown in debating other Members’ orders of the day (select committee reports), probably because members do not prepare speeches for debates that under normal circumstances would be unlikely to proceed.

To counter this pattern, the House adopted a sessional order in 2010 to discourage the repeated postponement of Members’ bills set down for first reading. The effect of the sessional order was to send to the bottom of the queue a Member’s bill that was due for a first reading if it had been postponed for a second or subsequent time. The sessional order also increased from four to six the number of orders of the day for the first readings of Members’ bills that may be before the House at any one time.

While the sessional order reduced the prospect of insufficient business on Members’ days, the problem was not eliminated and Members’ bills continued to be postponed repeatedly. Changes were made following the review of Standing Orders in 2011, so that members could no longer postpone the first readings of Members’ bills simply by informing the Clerk. The Business Committee now has the power to postpone these orders of the day when it thinks fit. Members may still move without notice that an order of the day be postponed. The number of orders of the day for the first readings of Members’ bills that may be before the House at any one time has now been increased to eight.

Support of members for proposed bill

Members also have more opportunity to promote their bills and gather public and political support for their legislative proposals before they are introduced to the House. A notice of intention for a Member’s bill, now known as a “notice of proposal”, remains lodged until the member withdraws it or the bill is introduced (though the notice would lapse at the end of a term of Parliament). The member lodges the notice with the Clerk of the House along with a fair copy of the bill — in practice, both a hard copy and a corresponding electronic
version. This electronic version is posted to the Parliament website when the notice of proposal is lodged, so that members can provide a link to the proposed bill on the website to promote the idea, with the aim of gaining public support or generating debate about it.

It is also possible for members to indicate support for the introduction of a proposed bill. While such indications of support do not have any procedural outcome, the ability to demonstrate the support of members is intended to promote consultation among members as part of developing serious legislative initiatives by members who are not Ministers.

**Effect of Mixed Member Proportional system on Members’ bills**

There were expectations that the introduction of the Mixed Member Proportional electoral system (MMP) in 1996 would lead to an increase in the number of Members’ bills being passed. Recently the practice has been for the party with the majority of votes to enter into “confidence and supply” arrangements with support parties, which means that the minor parties are not bound to support the Government on all matters, only on confidence and supply. However, changes to parliamentary procedures have also contributed to a greater likelihood that a bill promoted by an individual member may succeed in being debated or passed into law. Changes made to the appropriation rules after the introduction of MMP now allow legislation with financial implications to be proposed, but the Government can exercise a financial veto if a proposal has a more than minor impact on the Government’s fiscal aggregates. As well as these procedural changes, MMP has led to greater opportunities for parties to “float” policies by promoting Members’ bills on areas such as labour, justice, and financial and education reform, as well as to promote individual positions on social or moral issues.

During the period 1945—85, despite frequent attempts by members to promote their own legislation, only three Members’ bills passed into law. From 1990 to 2008, 34 Members’ bills were passed into law. A few Members’ bills during this period were also adopted or absorbed into government legislation on the same issue. However, the figures over this period fluctuate and the number of Members’ bills passed in the six years before the introduction of MMP also increased. Immediately after 1996, 12 Members’ bills were passed compared with 11 bills passed in the six years prior to MMP. Although the figures are still small, there does seem to be an increase in the number of Members’ bills passed since the introduction of MMP. It is also worth noting that between September 1996 and July 2013, 12 members’ bills promoted by Opposition members have succeeded in being passed into law.

**Social and conscience issues**

In New Zealand, Members’ bills have been used to promote many contentious subjects. Bills that have been successful include homosexual law reform, the abolition of the death penalty, access to adoption information, prostitution law reform, prohibition of alcohol in public places, voluntary membership of student unions, habeas corpus reforms, flexible working arrangements, and “anti-smacking”. Many of these bills have excited great controversy and passion, and some involved matters of conscience.

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Sometimes parties or members may support the bill at first reading so it may be considered in greater detail by a select committee. The select committee invites public submissions and considers whether any amendments should be made to the bill and recommends to the House whether the bill should be passed. Some bills attract significant criticism and may be heavily amended even if it is recommended that the bill proceed. Sometimes more support develops for the Member’s bill as it proceeds through the House. In other cases, members or parties who agree to support the bill so that the public can engage through the select committee process later withdraw their support.

Recently, two members’ bills have seized the public interest and caused significant debate. These were a bill to “Mondayise” two public holidays (ANZAC day and Waitangi Day) and a bill to allow same-sex marriage. Although the two bills were introduced almost six months apart, they both progressed to a first reading, then to different select committees, and were given a second reading on the same day and passed by having a third reading on the same evening. Both bills were promoted by opposition party members of Parliament.

**Holidays (Full Recognition of Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day) Amendment Bill**

The Holidays (Full Recognition of Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day) Amendment Bill was introduced on 7 February 2012 (after being selected in the ballot) by Labour (opposition) member, Dr David Clark. The bill amends the Holidays Act 2003 to ensure that if Waitangi Day or ANZAC Day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, employees who do not usually work on the observed day would receive a public holiday the following Monday. Some public holidays, such as Good Friday, are always observed on a particular day of the week; others, such as Christmas Day, are observed on a particular date, but the public holiday is “Mondayised”. By contrast, Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day were not subject to this “Mondayisation” which meant that New Zealanders did not receive their full number of public holidays every year. The origins of the bill were in 2010 when both Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day fell at the weekend and New Zealanders got only nine of the 11 legislated public holidays that year.

At the bill’s first reading on 27 June 2012, Dr David Clark stated:

> ... the bill will be good for hard-working Kiwis and their families, and that there is not really a significant downside to this. But we may ask ourselves whether anything else will change when Waitangi Day and Anzac Day are Mondayised. For starters, the day of celebration will not change. Waitangi Day will still be celebrated on 6 February each year, and Anzac Day will still be celebrated on 25 April. I have received much support since my bill was drawn, and also a few letters expressing concern that the day might be changed. I am very pleased to put on record that it will not. The proposition that is put forward in this bill is the same as that which operates in respect of Christmas and New Year’s Day. Christmas is still celebrated on 25 December each year, even when it falls on a weekend. The only difference is that Kiwis know that they can count on a holiday being added on after Boxing Day. Likewise, when New Year’s Day falls on a weekend, revelers do not hold off their celebrations. Instead, they count on a subsequent and additional day of recreation.

Dr David Clark also observed that:

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Australians do this already, and it works for them. Reports suggest they are observing a trend of growing attendances at dawn services. Like it is here, Anzac Day is also important to Australians’ sense of history and identity. Seven out of eight Australian jurisdictions Mondayise Anzac Day, and their equivalent of Waitangi Day, Australia Day, enjoys similar support. The Mondayisation of Anzac Day enjoys widespread support in Australia, because it honours the sacrifice of our forebears and the freedoms for which they fought. I note that the Government requested advice from officials on the prevalence of Mondayisation for holidays in Australia and the United Kingdom, and has been advised that public holidays are usually Mondayised in both jurisdictions. It is what we usually do here, and it makes sense.9

Select committee and further House consideration

At its first reading the bill was supported by all parties apart from the major government party, National, and ACT (a government support party). The bill passed its first reading by 61 to 60 votes and was referred to the Transport and Industrial Relations Committee for further consideration. The committee received 32 submissions and heard eight submissions. The government department responsible for the primary legislation was appointed as adviser to the committee and Parliamentary Counsel were also appointed to draft amendments. The Council of Trade Unions supported the bill but views from employer groups were mixed. Some employers were concerned at the extra cost to employers of adding two extra holidays once every seven years. However, some in the tourism sector supported the bill as boosting domestic tourism and giving Kiwis a decent break. Media polls, not surprisingly, showed strong support for the bill, while research done on over 1,000 small or medium-sized businesses also showed some support for the proposal.

When the bill was reported back from the committee, the committee recommended that the bill not be passed, but the Labour and Green members of the committee did not agree with the recommendation and their minority views were incorporated in the report. The report notes that if the House did decide to proceed with the bill, the committee recommends that the House adopt the amendments shown in the bill (largely consequential amendments to other legislation). At the second reading, only the National and ACT parties opposed the bill and it passed with 61 to 60 votes. During the committee stage the bill was debated extensively but passed without amendment. It finally had its third reading on 17 April 2013, when it passed again with 61 to 60 votes.

Bill passed despite government opposition

This Member’s bill is notable for being successful despite being promoted by the major opposition party, opposed by the Government, and through the select committee process with the committee recommending the bill should not proceed. The committee adopted a constructive approach and while the committee had a government majority opposed to the bill, it recognised that across the Parliament as a whole there was support for the bill. By reporting the proposed amendments back in the bill, the House had the benefit of the committee’s consideration and proposed changes. The last time a bill promoted by an opposition party was successful was in 2007, when the Employment Relations (Flexible Working Arrangements) Amendment Bill promoted by the Green Party’s Sue Kedgley was passed.

Marriage (Definition of Marriage) Amendment Bill

On the same evening that the House passed Dr David Clark’s bill, another Member’s bill, which had attracted national and world attention, also passed its third reading. The Marriage (Definition of Marriage) Amendment Bill was introduced by Labour member Louisa Wall, after being selected out of the ballot, on 26 July 2012. The bill amends the Marriage Act 1955 to ensure that its provisions are applied in a non-discriminatory manner. The principal Act does not define marriage and does not refer to marriage being between a man and a woman. However, couples other than a man and a woman have not been able to obtain marriage licences. The bill adds an interpretation to clarify that marriage is between two people regardless of their sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Even before the bill’s first reading, the bill had provoked much debate, both for and against the proposal. At the commencement of her first reading speech Louisa Wall stated:

The bill has attracted passionate reactions from a number of quarters, and the result of that passion has seen statements that reflect a diversity of opinions across our society. This ability to engage and to make a statement and to have a say about this issue is fundamental. I want to highlight that this is an important aspect of a modern, democratic society.10

Louisa Wall concluded the first reading by stating:

Equality for all New Zealand citizens under the law is not a moral issue. It is an issue of the inherent equal value and worth of every New Zealand citizen in a modern democratic society. The State currently discriminates. That is not fair or just. We should be valuing and including all members of our society. The State does not limit a New Zealand citizen in their ability to get a passport. If you are a New Zealand citizen, fill in the forms correctly, meet the criteria that apply to all people, and pay the fee, you will get one. The State does not limit a New Zealand citizen in their ability to get a driver’s licence. If you are a New Zealand citizen, fill in the forms correctly, meet the criteria that all people must meet, and pay the fee, you will get one. So why do we tolerate the State not giving New Zealand citizens a marriage licence, based purely on their sexual orientation and gender identity?11

The vote on the first reading was held as a conscience issue and the bill passed the first reading by 80 to 40. The bill was then referred to the Government Administration Committee for consideration.

Select committee consideration

The committee received 21,533 submissions on the bill and heard 220 submissions, including holding hearings in Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch. The committee received advice from officials from the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Internal Affairs, and the Crown Law Office. During the select committee process, the committee found that a very large number of the submissions had very similar content with 10,487 submitters in favour of the bill and 8,148 against. The committee considered that 2,898 submissions raised substantive issues or presented common issues in a distinct manner. The committee did not hear evidence from all submitters and received considerable criticism for not doing so. However, the committee explained when it reported the bill back that where numerous submissions raise the same issue in the same way, it is not an

effective use of committee time to hear evidence from each submitter. The committee worked hard to hear as many views as was possible in the time available.

**Human rights, religious beliefs, and the role of the state in marriage**

Many of the submissions concerned the issue of whether or not the ability to marry is a human right. Supporters of the bill considered that the right to marry was a human right, which is currently denied to same-sex and transgender couples. The bill’s opponents argued that marriage was not a human right.

A large number of the submissions reflected strongly held religious beliefs. Many people expressed concerns that the bill would impact negatively on people’s religious freedoms as they believed the bill would not allow celebrants or ministers to lawfully refuse to solemnise a marriage that would conflict with their religious beliefs. The committee recommended a change to clarify that there is no compulsion for a minister or celebrant to perform a marriage contrary to their organisations’ religious beliefs.

The role of the state in the institution of marriage was also debated at length. Some people considered that the religious and cultural meanings of marriage should take precedence over regulation of marriage by the state, while others considered that the marriage laws should conform to human rights considerations, not religious perspectives.

**Adoption**

One of the effects of the bill was to make consequential changes to the adoption laws that would have the effect of enabling same-sex couples to adopt children, the same as other married couples. This issue also provoked a strong reaction as many of the bill’s opponents were not in favour of same-sex couples being able to adopt children.

**Robust debate**

During the select committee process, this bill led to robust debate about human rights, religious beliefs, and the role of the state. Many New Zealanders expressed their views to the committee and the members generally passionately and sincerely. Marriage and politics are not usually subjects that interest many young people. However, this bill also engaged young people on both sides of the debate. The bill was reported back to the House on 27 February 2013 with the recommendation, by majority, that it proceed with amendments.

**Further House and committee consideration**

During the second reading debate many members referred to matters of family, conscience, and the generational divide on the issues. Chris Auchinvole, who referred to himself as an “older member”, reflected on how he had resolved the complicated situation:

> What I learnt from listening to the submissions, colleagues, was that in fact each homosexual, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender person appearing before us was not to be seen just as an individual, not to be identified just by gender preference, but in fact to be seen as a mother’s son or a daughter, and a father’s daughter or son, as siblings to their brothers and sisters, grandchildren to their grandparents, nephews and nieces to their uncles and aunts, and uncles and aunts to their nephews and nieces, and cousins to their cousins. They are all family, along with their heterosexual friends and relations, and all are an integral part of the New Zealand family, and all are part—in my mind, in my heart, and
in my conscience—of God’s family. I now realise that this bill seeks to put first something that critics have accused it of undermining, and that is the family. We as parliamentarians should not simply look past the interests of the applicants for this bill. We should not simply look at their interests. We should, and we must, look after their interests.12

An amendment to the second reading motion was moved by the Rt Hon Winston Peters that “a referendum be held at the time of the next general election to decide whether the Marriage Act 1955 should be amended to recognise marriage between two people, regardless of their sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity”.

During the debate groups of supporters and opponents of the bill gathered on the lawn outside the Parliament buildings, separated by barricades. Unlike some of the violent protests on this issue seen overseas, the protests appeared respectful and serious. The opponents held a prayer vigil, while supporters sang songs such as the Beatles’ “All you need is love”.

**Personal votes**

The debate on the second reading of the bill ended shortly before 10.00 pm, which is the time the House usually adjourns. Standing Order 294 provides for the Speaker, at the conclusion of the second reading debate, to put a question that the amendments recommended by the committee by majority be agreed to. The Speaker then puts a further question that the bill be now read a second time. The Standing Orders do not explicitly deal with the situation where there is no closure motion (such as when the House is in committee) and where there are a number of interrelated questions to be put at the time when business is usually interrupted. I therefore made a ruling before the commencement of voting so that all members were aware of the procedure to be followed. The House would consider first the amendments recommended by the select committee, second the amendment to hold a referendum on the issue, and finally the motion that the bill be read a second time and the process might continue until after 10.00 pm.

Personal votes were called on all questions. The motion on the select committee amendments was passed 66 to 21 with 2 Abstentions. The amendment proposing a referendum was defeated 33 to 85. The bill passed its second reading 77 to 44.

**House in committee**

At the detailed examination of the bill in committee, members proposed numerous amendments. These included delayed commencement until after the holding of a referendum, protection for ministers or celebrants for their personal beliefs, and provision for churches to refuse to allow their premises for same-sex marriages. All amendments were defeated and the bill was reported back to the House without amendment.

**Third reading**

The third reading of the bill took place immediately after the dinner break following on from the successful passing of Dr David Clark’s Member’s bill. The public gallery had been full for the first and second readings of the bill, but by the third reading public interest had grown enormously about the likely passing of the bill. As the public gallery was

booked out, the Speaker agreed to open the former Legislative Council chamber as an “overflow” room and arranged for a television link to broadcast proceedings live from the House into the chamber. During the dinner break the evening TV news reported on the queue of visitors that snaked around the precincts. By the time the debate started, several hundred people were still waiting on the lawn unable to get inside.

As many members wished to speak in this two-hour debate, members took split calls and shared their time to allow greater participation from across the House. While the bill attracted a large amount of interest from young people and younger members of Parliament, there were a number of memorable speeches given by those who were referred to as being across the generational divide. Hon Maurice Williamson gave a speech that later led to an invitation for that member to appear on the “Ellen” talk show:

... all we are doing with this bill is allowing two people who love each other to have that love recognised by way of marriage. That is all we are doing. We are not declaring nuclear war on a foreign State. We are not bringing a virus in that could wipe out our agricultural sector forever. We are allowing two people, who love each other to have that recognised, and I cannot see what is wrong with that, for neither love nor money—I just cannot. I cannot understand why someone would be opposed.

I understand why people do not like what it is that others do. That is fine; we are all in that category. But I give a promise to those people who are opposed to this bill right now. I give you a watertight, guaranteed promise. The sun will still rise tomorrow. Your teenage daughter will still argue back at you as if she knows everything. Your mortgage will not grow. You will not have skin diseases or rashes or toads in your bed. The world will just carry on. So do not make this into a big deal. This bill is fantastic for the people it affects, but for the rest of us, life will go on.

Finally, can I say that one of the messages I had was that this bill was the cause of our drought—this bill was the cause of our drought. Well, if any of you follow my Twitter account, you will have seen that in the Pakuranga electorate this morning it was pouring with rain. We had the most enormous, big, gay rainbow across my electorate. It has to be a sign—it has to be a sign. If you are a believer, it is certainly a sign.13

Paul Hutchinson spoke of his reasons for supporting the bill:

In the first reading of this bill I said that despite trying hard, I could not construct a strong enough intellectual, moral, health, or even spiritual reason to vote against it. I am now quite convinced that, at the end of the day, the strength of any human union is about love, tolerance, giving, forgiving, sharing, inclusiveness, commitment, and fairness irrespective of gender. These are universal qualities that have no boundaries.14

If ever Parliament TV was to attract a significant audience, this was the night. Viewers in bars and homes tuned in to view the third reading debate. The announcement of the result by the Assistant Speaker, Lindsay Tisch, has attracted nearly 1.4 million views on YouTube. At the end of the third reading the bill passed 77 to 44.15

15 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DW4DXOAXF8U
Conclusion

These two Members’ bills show what can happen where a member of Parliament has an idea whose time has come. In New Zealand, the process does involve an element of luck: whether a Member’s bill gets introduced is decided by a ballot process. Some members have had the same bill in the ballot for years and never had any success. Others, like Dr David Clark, are lucky enough, as a new member, to have a bill drawn in the first ballot of the parliamentary term. After a bill is introduced, its progress depends very much on whether the member can get enough support among the parties and members for the proposal. Public engagement is an important factor in contributing to a bill’s success. Dr David Clark’s holidays bill shows that despite government opposition to the bill, if enough support can be gathered from a majority of parties and members, the bill can be passed. Louisa Wall’s marriage equality bill was a conscience issue, and although the numbers who supported the bill in the House decreased between the bill’s first and third reading, it captured the public imagination and was passed with a significant majority.

The final word is taken from Chris Auchinvole’s speech during the third reading debate on the Marriage (Definition of Marriage) Amendment Bill:

... I along with my fellow members of the Government Administration Committee discussed the submissions we received and how we approached the points raised. This is a process I believe in—a process of listening, considering, and reaching a conclusion based on persuasive argument rather than personal, reactive response. This process is over. Now it is time for us as a Parliament to cast our final votes on this bill and allow our part in this debate to come to an end. As politicians we are here to legislate, but it is only society that can determine how decisions made by this Parliament affect and are absorbed into our social mores.¹⁶

¹⁶ New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, Vol 689, 9482.
44th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference 2013, Canberra, Australia

Recent developments in New Zealand on parliamentary privilege

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Introduction

This paper deals with the recent report of the Privileges Committee, Question of privilege concerning the defamation action Attorney-General and Gow v Leigh.17 The report considers significant issues about the relationship of mutual respect and restraint between Parliament and the courts. The Privileges Committee found that the Supreme Court decision represents a shift from previous judicial authority, and moves New Zealand away from other Commonwealth jurisdictions in its interpretation of the scope of Parliament’s privilege of freedom of speech. It is rare for a committee of the House to comment directly on a court decision but the Privileges Committee makes it clear that it does not accept that the decision is correct, particularly in its application of the “necessity test” to determine the extent of the House’s privileges. The committee concludes that the judgment will damage the House’s capacity to function in the public interest and will have a chilling effect on the ability of the House to receive information.

Finally, the committee recommends legislative reform is the only way to remedy these issues, and makes suggestions about the form legislation might take.

Background to the question of privilege

In 2007 questions were raised in the House about the circumstances that had led to the resignation of a communications adviser in the Ministry for the Environment, a Ms Leigh, and the appointment of another communications adviser (later elected as a member of Parliament) who had been brought in to oversee Ms Leigh’s work. The then Minister for the Environment sought an oral and written briefing from a senior official, Mr Gow, and responded to oral questions in the House by making some critical comments about Ms Leigh. Ms Leigh attempted to raise her concerns directly with the Chairperson of the Privileges Committee but her claim could not proceed as no member of Parliament had raised a matter of privilege. The Speaker also advised Ms Leigh about the process for having a person’s response be incorporated into the parliamentary record. Subsequently, further oral questions were asked in the House and a statement about the matter by the Ministry’s Chief Executive was tabled in the House. The Minister made a personal explanation to the House and apologised to Ms Leigh for the comments he had made.

17 I.17A, June 2013.
Ms Leigh then issued proceedings in the High Court claiming that Mr Gow had defamed her in his oral briefing and written briefing note. Ms Leigh argued that the Minister’s answers in the House were a republication of Mr Gow’s statements.

**High Court and Court of Appeal proceedings**

In the High Court the defendants sought to strike out the pleadings on the grounds that the statements were not capable of bearing defamatory meanings and were protected by absolute privilege under article 9 of the Bill of Rights. The High Court Judge ruled that the passages in the written briefing could not have defamatory meanings, but the pleaded oral statements, with one exception, could do so. It was accepted that the Minister’s statements in the House were protected by article 9. The court also concluded that article 9 would preclude any argument that the Minister’s statements amounted to a republication of Mr Gow’s comments.

The Court of Appeal reversed the High Court’s decision on the issue of defamatory meanings. On the question of the ambit of article 9, the Court of Appeal upheld the judgment on the republication issue. In the High Court it had been argued that article 9 protected not only what the Minister had said in the House, but also the information asked for and communicated for the purposes of the replies to oral questions in the House. The High Court and Court of Appeal disagreed with the defendants and held that this was an occasion of qualified rather than absolute privilege and that the claim could not be struck out as barred by absolute privilege.\(^{18}\)

The Attorney-General and Mr Gow appealed to the Supreme Court on the conclusion that the occasion on which Mr Gow communicated with the Minister was not one of absolute privilege. The Speaker, on his own initiative, instructed counsel to address the Supreme Court on aspects of parliamentary privilege that arose in this case.

**Decision of the Supreme Court**

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and concluded that statements made by an official to a Minister for the purposes of replying to questions for oral answer are not themselves parliamentary proceedings. Such statements can be the subject of court proceedings as they are not protected by absolute privilege. In reaching this conclusion the court placed considerable weight on the recent decision of the UK Supreme Court in *R v Chaytor*,\(^{19}\) which concerned the prosecution of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords for submitting false expense claims.

In Leigh, the New Zealand Supreme Court maintained that the test was whether it was necessary for the proper and efficient functioning of the House of Representatives that the occasion on which Mr Gow communicated with the Minister should be regarded as an occasion of absolute privilege. In other words, had Mr Gow shown that without this kind of occasion being regarded as absolutely privileged, the House could not discharge its functions properly?

\(^{18}\) Absolute privilege is recognised by section 13 of the Defamation Act 1992 as extending to proceedings in the House of Representatives. A defence of qualified privilege is provided for under section 19 of the Defamation Act 1992.

\(^{19}\) [2010] UKSC 52.
The court rejected the submissions of counsel for the Speaker that the proper test was whether the occasion in question was “reasonably incidental” to the discharge of the business of the House. The Supreme Court also disagreed with the conclusion reached in *Parliamentary Practice in New Zealand* by David McGee QC, that while necessity can help to elucidate the existence and extent of a particular privilege, it is not the legal foundation of parliamentary privilege in New Zealand. Mr McGee concluded that the foundation of parliamentary privilege has since 1865 been firmly rooted in New Zealand’s own statute law. The Supreme Court concluded that necessity was and remains an essential underpinning basis for parliamentary privilege in New Zealand.

**Referral of question of privilege**

On the next sitting day after the Supreme Court delivered its decision, the Speaker referred a question of privilege about the decision, stating that the decision raised serious issues affecting the privileges of the House. The House was then dissolved for a general election but the question of privilege before the Privileges Committee was reinstated by the House on 21 December 2011.

The committee was not asked to make any finding about a potential breach of the House’s privileges in this case. Instead the committee looked at the potential effect of the Supreme Court’s judgment on the future operations of the House. The committee established terms of reference (see below), called for public submissions, and invited certain experts also to make submissions. In addition, the committee contacted its counterparts in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom, inviting their thoughts on the issues.

**Terms of reference**

The terms of reference covered specific issues raised by the decision and considered the need for legislative reform of the basis for parliamentary privilege in New Zealand. The committee invited submissions addressing the following:

- the important constitutional relationship of mutual respect and restraint between the House of Representatives and the judiciary (comity)
- whether the judgment affects or purports to affect the scope of article 9 of the Bill of Rights, which protects freedom of speech and “proceedings in Parliament” from being questioned or impeached outside Parliament
- whether the judgment affects the privilege of the House of exclusive control of its own proceedings

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20 This concept is derived from section 16(2)(c) of the Australian Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987 and the approach taken by Lord Wilkinson Brown in *Prebble v Television New Zealand* [1994] 3 NZLR 1 (PC), referring to the Australian Act as declaring what had previously been regarded as the effect of article 9.

21 Parliamentary Privileges Act 1865, section 4 and now section 242 of the Legislature Act 1908.
• whether the judgment affects the ability of members, Ministers, the Clerk of the House, and their staff, departmental officials, and members of the public to participate appropriately in parliamentary proceedings, both in the House and its committees

• the appropriateness of applying the doctrine of necessity to parliamentary privilege and whether as a consequence the same test would apply to other privileges, including protections available in relation to judicial proceedings and other legal matters

• the desirability of possible legislative reform of the basis for the law of parliamentary privilege in New Zealand in the light of issues raised during the inquiry and in recent reports of the Privileges Committee

• whether the meaning of “proceedings in Parliament” should be defined in legislation

• any other related matters.

**Basis for parliamentary privilege in New Zealand**

There is no single instrument or statute that sets out the privileges, powers, and immunities of the New Zealand legislature. When the General Assembly of New Zealand first met, colonial legislatures did not possess all the privileges of the British Houses of Parliament. Common law held that colonial legislatures enjoyed only those privileges of the House of Commons that were incidental and necessary for their efficient functioning. For example, when the Newfoundland Legislative Assembly attempted to impose a penal power of arrest for contempt of its authority, the Privy Council declared the Assembly’s powers did not extend to penal powers.\(^{22}\)

Like other colonial legislatures of the time, the New Zealand General Assembly was concerned about securing contempt powers to uphold its authority. In 1854 a committee of the General Assembly recommended that remedial legislation should be enacted to extend the privileges of the Assembly. This led to the enactment of the Parliamentary Privileges Act 1856 which authorised the punishment of contempts affecting the sittings of the Assembly, but did not extend to contempts committed outside the Assembly. Attacks on members of Parliament by the press, for example, were not subject to contempt proceedings. A committee was appointed in 1861 to investigate the contempt jurisdiction and recommended changes to give the House additional powers. The Parliamentary Privileges Act 1865 applied the full expression of parliamentary privilege for the New Zealand legislature by adopting all the powers and privileges “held, enjoyed and exercised” by the House of Commons as at 1865. This forms the basis of section 242 of the Legislature Act 1908, which is currently in force, and has since been supplemented by other legislation touching on the privileges of the House.\(^{23}\)

To ascertain the privileges enjoyed by the New Zealand House of Representatives, it is necessary to establish the nature of the privileges enjoyed by the House of Commons so far

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\(^{22}\) *Kielly v Carson* (1842) 4 Moo PC 63; 13 ER 225 at 88—90.

as these have not been altered by British statutes passed since 1 January 1865 and any changes to New Zealand legislation since that date. Today parliamentary privilege in New Zealand is derived from:

- section 242 of the Legislature Act 1908 and other related legislation
- common law principles developed from decisions of the courts
- parliamentary practice and rules, including Standing Orders and Speakers’ Rulings.24

**Meaning of “proceedings in Parliament”**

Article 9 of the Bill of Rights 1688 extends to protect “proceedings in Parliament” from being questioned or impeached outside Parliament. The meaning of the term “proceedings in Parliament” is not defined in New Zealand or British legislation, although the Australian Commonwealth has enacted a statutory definition of the term.

McGee refers to the meaning of “proceedings in Parliament” as follows:

Actions of the House, committees, members, officers, witnesses and petitioners which are either the transaction of parliamentary business themselves or which are directly and formally connected with the transaction of such business are proceedings in Parliament and are thus subject to the privilege of freedom of speech. This encompasses all the actions taken by the House itself, whether of a legislative or non-legislative nature.

In Australia, a definition of “proceedings in Parliament” is set out in Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987 which includes a codification of the scope and operation of article 9 within the Australian Commonwealth. The definition has been accepted in some situations in the New Zealand and English courts.25 Section 16(2) provides:

proceedings in Parliament means all words spoken and acts done in the course of, or for purposes of or incidental to, the transacting of the business of a House or of a committee, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes—

(a) the giving of evidence before the House or a committee, and evidence so given;
(b) the presentation or a submission of a document to a House or a committee;
(c) the preparation of a document for purposes of or incidental to the transacting of any such business; and
(d) the formulation, making or publication of a document, including a report, by or pursuant to an order of the House or a committee and a document so formulated,

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made or published.\textsuperscript{26}

While the term “proceedings in Parliament” does not have an exhaustive definition in New Zealand, clearly it goes beyond words spoken in debate or actions taken on the floor of the House or at select committee meetings. The term covers all functions associated with the law making process, including the drafting of bills, debates in the House, the making of submissions, and the presentation of bills for the Governor-General’s Royal assent.\textsuperscript{27} It also covers the Attorney-General’s function of reporting or non-reporting on consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.\textsuperscript{28}

As much of parliamentary business is not conducted directly on the floor of the House, it had been assumed that the term “proceedings in Parliament” protected things said or done by parliamentary or ministerial staff in facilitating the business of the House. Professor Philip Joseph describes the protection as extending beyond members and actions taking place on the floor of the House:

Many staff engaged directly in the work of the House may likewise claim parliamentary privilege. Members of the Clerk’s Office who attend upon the House and service select committees are predominantly engaged and proceedings in Parliament. Ministerial staff who assist their Minister prepare statements to be delivered in the House are also engaged in proceedings in Parliament. Their notes, preparatory materials, and drafts of parliamentary speeches are privileged and cannot be the subject of scrutiny in legal proceedings.\textsuperscript{29}

**Mutual respect and restraint between the courts and Parliament**

The committee examined the principles that underpin the separation of powers between the three branches of government and in particular the separation of powers between Parliament and the judiciary. Any shift in the relationship between Parliament and the courts by failing to maintain well-established principles of mutual respect and restraint runs the risk of altering the fundamental relationship between the various arms of government.

The principle of exclusive cognisance requires that the courts and Parliament function without impinging on each other’s roles. The greatest challenge arises at the margins where the legislative and judicial branches intersect. The general principles are widely acknowledged:

In addition to article 9 itself, there is a long line of authority which supports a wider principle, of which article 9 is merely one manifestation, viz that the Courts and Parliament are both astute to recognise their respective constitutional roles. So far as the Courts are concerned they will not allow any challenge to be made of what is said or done within the walls of Parliament in performance of its legislative functions and protection of its established privileges…\textsuperscript{30}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{26} Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987, (Australia), 16(2).
\item \textsuperscript{27} Joseph Philip, *Constitution and Administrative Law in New Zealand*, 3rd edition, 2007, p 415.
\item \textsuperscript{28} Mangawaro Enterprises Ltd v A-G [1994] 2 NZLR 451.
\item \textsuperscript{29} Phillip Joseph, *Constitutional and Administrative Law in New Zealand*, 3rd edition, 2007, p 421.
\item \textsuperscript{30} Prebble v Television New Zealand [1994] 3 NZLR 1 (PC).
\end{itemize}
Section 242(2) of the Legislature Act 1908 provides that Parliament’s privileges are part of the general and public law of New Zealand, and it is the duty of the courts to apply the law. However, many of Parliament’s privileges exist to ensure Parliament can function free from judicial interference. The courts must therefore be careful to resolve justiciable issues relating to parliamentary privilege in a way that is consistent with non-intervention in parliamentary matters.\(^{31}\)

The New Zealand Parliament has been careful to turn its mind to maintaining the principle of mutual respect between the courts and Parliament. Parliament inherited the House of Commons tradition of not debating matters awaiting adjudication in a court, to avoid prejudice to the trial of the case. Known as the “sub judice rule”, this principle was first expressly included in the New Zealand Standing Orders in 1929 and has evolved over time into a more comprehensive description of the boundaries between the two jurisdictions.

The last review of the Standing Orders in 2011 included a more comprehensive statement of the sub judice rule, as the result of recommendations from the Privileges Committee in 2009.\(^{32}\) The committee considered how the House’s privilege of free speech should be balanced with respect for decisions of the judiciary to suppress certain information. It noted that the relationship between the courts and Parliament is a matter of the highest constitutional significance.\(^{33}\) It should be, and generally is, marked by mutual respect and restraint. The underlying assumption is that what is under discussion or determination by either the judiciary or the legislature should not be discussed or determined by the other. The judiciary and the legislature should respect their respective roles. This principle is often referred to as “comity”.

As a result of the committee’s report, a specific example was added to the Standing Orders of a contempt of knowingly making reference to a matter suppressed by a court order, contrary to the Standing Orders, in the House or a committee. A new mechanism for committees to exclude material that might breach a court order was also added. These changes demonstrate how careful the House has been to consider how it should respect the boundary with the courts.

### The public interest and individual rights

A previous Privileges Committee set down the three important issues at play in balancing parliamentary privilege and common law rights such as access to justice, as identified by the Privy Council in *Prebble v Television New Zealand*:\(^{34}\)

1. The need to ensure that the legislature can exercise its powers freely on behalf of its electors, with access to all relevant information;

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31 McGee, p 613.
33 McGee, chapter 46.
2. The need to protect freedom of speech generally; and

3. The interests of justice in ensuring that all relevant evidence is available to the courts.

The law has long been settled that the first of these public interests must prevail. But the other two interests were still important…

This reflects the reality that the rights of an individual cannot be more important than the preservation of New Zealand’s system of representative parliamentary democracy. The individual is protected by the House itself through its own procedures for responses and natural justice.

Parliamentary privilege not only ensures the independence and authority of the House, but serves the public interest by ensuring scrutiny of Executive actions. It ensures that its members are available to carry out their duty to the Parliament, free from external impediment. It allows Parliament to operate effectively, which is in itself in the public interest.

The committee considered that the courts’ recent approach to parliamentary privilege in New Zealand has been inconsistent. Although Prebble v Television New Zealand reconfirmed the constitutional centrality of article 9, the case of Buchanan v Jennings took a different direction on whether what a member said in the House could be sued by reference to Hansard, when the member had “effectively repeated” the speech outside Parliament. This was the subject of a report by a previous Privileges Committee, which found that in a case of “effective repetition” parliamentary statements would be put directly to the court because they would be the only or the main evidence of the defamation. In these circumstances the principle of mutual restraint would break down completely, as the court would be judging the quality of the parliamentary proceedings directly. This has major implications for the relationship between the legislature and the courts. The committee recommended that the law be amended but to date nothing has been done to remedy the situation.

In contrast, the New Zealand Court of Appeal decision in Boscawen v Attorney-General was careful to consider matters of comity. That case involved judicial review proceedings regarding a decision of the Attorney-General not to report to the House under section 7 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 that the Electoral Finance Bill violated the right to freedom of speech. In that instance, the court recognised that proceedings in the House were involved.

The committee concluded that the decisions in Buchanan v Jennings and Leigh represent a shift away from one side of the balance described as “well settled” in Prebble v Television New Zealand. The committee considered that the need to ensure that the legislature can exercise its powers freely on behalf of electors with access to all relevant information must prevail.

Striking the appropriate balance

The committee recognised that the constitutional health of New Zealand depends on the respective branches of government maintaining the appropriate separation of functions and powers. Judicial examination must be limited to ensuring that Parliament does not seek to exercise its power outside its proceedings in an unlawful way. The courts must not sit in judgment on individual actions taken within the parliamentary process. The courts have a role in expressing the extent of parliamentary privilege, but it is for Parliament itself to determine how it exercises that privilege.

The committee believed that the principles articulated in Prebble v Television New Zealand correctly captured the way the balance of rights should be maintained. The committee considered that, in Leigh, the Supreme Court attempts to redraw the boundaries in a novel way. It applies the law of parliamentary privilege in the abstract, and interferes with the ability of the House itself to assert and enforce its privileges.

Issues raised by the judgment

The Leigh judgment raises issues about the scope of article 9 and freedom of speech in respect of proceedings in Parliament. The Supreme Court’s approach appears to narrow the test to whether the asserted privilege is necessary for the proper and efficient functioning of the House and its members, rather than whether the occasion was directly or formally connected with the business of the House. This approach runs counter to the historical development of parliamentary privilege in New Zealand, which moved from the common law colonial position of “necessity” to a legislative basis.

Professor Philip Joseph of the University of Canterbury told the committee that the Supreme Court had made a mistake in drawing on the approaches taken in judgments on two overseas decisions. In both of those decisions the courts in question were considering the boundaries of Parliament’s privilege of exclusive cognisance. In both cases a claim was made that certain matters were part of Parliament’s internal workings, and therefore could not be determined in the courts. The privilege of exclusive cognisance is based in common law, and therefore the courts in those cases could apply relevant common law tests in determining the scope of the privilege.

The freedom of speech privilege is based in statute law through article 9 of the Bill of Rights 1688. The test of “necessity” is a common law test, and is therefore applied in error to Parliament’s freedom of speech, which has a statutory basis. Professor Joseph was clear in his submission that if the courts are to consider the scope of the freedom of speech privilege, then they should do so using the standard techniques of statutory interpretation.

In disregard of that approach, the Supreme Court in Leigh made no attempt to interpret the language in Article 9: in particular, the scope of the phrase “proceedings in Parliament”. The test of necessity which it applied was foreign to the statutory context.

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Professor Joseph points to the essential difference in the two privileges: freedom of speech being concerned with protecting Parliament’s core business, and exclusive cognisance with protecting actions that enable Parliament to discharge its core business.\footnote{37}

The committee also noted the evidence from Rt Hon Kevin Barron MP, the Chair of the Committee on Standards and Privileges of the House of Commons, that necessity should be applied only to determining the scope of a privilege, rather than to individual actions or statements made under it.

The mutual respect of courts and Parliament, as evinced in the absolute nature of Parliamentary privilege and the prohibition on Parliament extending the scope of privilege by its own motion, is itself necessary. Without privilege, the unelected courts would be supreme; if Parliament were the sole arbiter of privilege it would be oppressive. Once privilege is established, the test of necessity is appropriate only when deciding whether a particular category of actions is privileged, not whether it is necessary to extend privilege to a particular action or utterance within a privileged category.

The committee was concerned that the Supreme Court’s judgment raises an issue of whether the necessity test could apply equally to members’ statements in the House. If it is not necessary for the proper and efficient functioning of the House for statements of an official to a Minister to be protected by absolute privilege on the basis that the defence of qualified privilege is available, the same argument could logically apply to statements made by members in the House. If such an approach were to be taken, the protection of article 9 would be lessened.

**Defence of qualified privilege in defamation proceedings**

The effect of the *Leigh* decision is that while the Minister’s statements in the House were protected by absolute privilege as “proceedings in Parliament”, the oral and written briefings by Mr Gow to the Minister were protected by qualified privilege only. In particular, the Supreme Court held that Mr Gow would have a defence unless Ms Leigh could show that he was predominantly motivated by ill will or otherwise took improper advantage of the occasion of his communications with the Minister.

This focus of the decision on parliamentary privilege in the context of defamation and the defence of qualified privilege, which is available only for proceedings in defamation, does not take into account the wider context in which the privilege applies. The article 9 protection applies “…in any court or place out of Parliament”, not just to defamation proceedings.

The law provides for qualified legal privilege to apply to certain communications not protected by parliamentary privilege. Qualified legal privilege provides a defence to actions for defamation provided that the person who published the defamatory material was not motivated predominantly by ill will towards the person defamed and did not otherwise take improper advantage of the occasion of the communication to defame that person.

While qualified legal privilege shares a name with parliamentary privilege, it is a different type of privilege altogether. There seems to be some confusion because the publication of fair and accurate reports of parliamentary proceedings qualifies for the qualified legal privilege defence.

**Parliamentary privilege is an absolute privilege**

The committee considered that the Supreme Court’s decision in *Leigh* treated parliamentary privilege as if it were the same as any other legal defence. This approach confuses parliamentary privilege, an absolute privilege protected by article 9, with qualified privilege.

Section 13(1) of the Defamation Act 1992 provides that “Proceedings in the House of Representatives are protected by absolute privilege”. The first question the court ought to have asked therefore was whether the statements in question were part of a “proceeding in the House”. If the answer to that question was “yes”, then the matter was subject to absolute privilege and the protections of article 9.

The Crown Counsel who acted as intervener for the Speaker told the committee:

> The assertion of a question of privilege by the House was not a matter for Mr Gow to advance as if a defence for his actions… The fact that the Court saw the case as Mr Gow raising a defence of absolute privilege is underscored by the question further to the point of whether the public servant or whoever else communicates information to a Minister needs more than qualified privilege (as a defence to a defamation action) in order to enable the Minister and the House properly and efficiently to deal with parliamentary questions.

> Again, the issue is not what any person outside the House needs as a protection, but whether the supply of information to the Minister under an obligation to address the House as to the answers to parliamentary questions is an integral part of a proceeding in the House. And if it is, whether the threat of defamation actions against the Minister’s constitutional advisors, with a duty both to the Minister and the House of complete candour, affects that duty and the resulting freedom to speak in the House.

The court appears to have erred in deciding that the defence of qualified privilege was sufficient “to enable Ministers, and the House as a whole, properly and efficiently to deal with Parliamentary questions” and “that level of privilege gives ample protection to the public servant in circumstances like the present”. The issue of a defence does not arise if the circumstances in which the communication occurred are protected by absolute privilege. The application of the necessity test would have made sense if a consideration of a qualified privilege defence had been relevant. However, clearly it is not appropriate to apply necessity to an absolute privilege.

**Implications for the House and committees**

As much of parliamentary business is not conducted directly on the floor of the House, it had been assumed before *Leigh* that the term “proceedings in Parliament” protected things said or done by parliamentary or ministerial staff in facilitating the business of the House. Professor Joseph told us that the Supreme Court’s approach in *Leigh* does “incalculable damage to Parliament’s capacity to function in the public interest”, by
potentially collapsing the scope of Parliament’s privilege of freedom of speech to cover only things said during parliamentary debates and before select committees. However, in order for members to speak freely in debates or at select committee meetings, they need access to all the necessary supporting information.

**Experience of other jurisdictions**

In its evidence, the Australian Standing Committee on Privileges and Members’ Interests noted that the inclusion of the words “or incidental to” was particularly helpful in clarifying for the courts the breadth of the term’s meaning. The committee noted that the small number of cases that had interpreted the subsection had affirmed that the term “incidental to” has allowed a relatively wide interpretation of “proceedings in Parliament”.

The Australian Senate Committee of Privileges commented that briefing material of the kind at issue in Leigh had been routinely accepted by Australian courts as falling within the scope of “proceedings in Parliament” as defined in the Australian Act. It was concerned that the Leigh decision rejected the argument that section 16 of Australian legislation codifies article 9, as the decision is at odds with Australian authority.

Rt Hon Kevin Barron MP, the Chair of the Committee on Standards and Privileges of the House of Commons, observed that “it has long been held that material closely connected to a proceeding is also privileged”.

A working group of the Canadian Senate’s Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament, told the committee that Canada does not have a legislated definition of “proceedings in Parliament” either, and that this had led to considerable uncertainty about the scope of the term.

**Effect on scope**

The committee noted the evidence from the Clerk of the House that much of the House’s business is transacted off the floor of the House, meaning that a narrow construction of “proceedings in Parliament” could have significant practical implications for anyone supporting such proceedings, or participating in them but not directly on the floor of the House or in a select committee meeting.

For the House to operate successfully, there needs to be certainty that Ministers and members are able to be informed, as freely and frankly as possible, about the business to be transacted, without the threat of legal sanction hanging over them or their advisers. Otherwise, scrutiny of the executive and public representation, two of Parliament’s core functions, are likely to be significantly compromised, as is the proper functioning of the House.

The Clerk pointed out that a narrow definition of “proceedings in Parliament” could have the consequence of encouraging such actions and further inhibiting the ability of the House to transact its business because of the legal implications for advisers.

It is possible that “proceedings in Parliament” may be challenged in actions beyond defamation proceedings, where the defamation defence of qualified privilege is not available. What is the effect in other legal proceedings such as breach of suppression
orders, legislative compliance, or breach of confidentiality, where the defence of qualified privilege is not available, or if matters were raised with bodies such as the Human Rights Commission or Broadcasting Standards Authority?

Weaken the protections that had previously been understood to apply

The Leigh decision has moved New Zealand away from the Australian position and the approach previously followed by the Privy Council. A decision of the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Queensland, for example, recognised that documents obtained by or provided to a Senator relating to a subject that he raised in the Senate were protected under the Australian legislation.\(^{38}\)

The approach adopted in the Supreme Court’s decision in Leigh also moves New Zealand away from the practice of the House of Commons. No exhaustive definition of “proceedings in Parliament” has emerged in the United Kingdom but the corresponding protection in the UK Defamation Act 1996 is said to include the giving of evidence before either the House or a committee; the presentation or submission of a document to either of the UK Houses or a committee; and the preparation of a document for the purposes of or incidental to the transacting of any such business.

The practice of the UK Houses is reflected in the interpretation of “proceedings in Parliament”, which are exempt from the application of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Exemptions guidance material prepared by the UK Ministry of Justice lists information that may be covered by parliamentary privilege as including:

Any unpublished correspondence between Ministers (or departmental officials) and any Member or official of either House, relating specifically to proceedings on any Question, draft bill or instrument, motion or amendment, either in the relevant House, or in a committee.

Just as New Zealand looks to definitions and interpretation from comparable jurisdictions, those jurisdictions look to examples from New Zealand. By weakening the position of Parliament in New Zealand, the judgment potentially weakens the position of other Commonwealth parliaments also.

Chilling effect on the House’s ability to receive information

Professor Joseph told the committee that the knowledge that participants were not protected from legal liability when engaging in Parliament’s proceedings would “unavoidably have a chilling effect on the free flow of information” and that this would “contravene the public interest in the efficient functioning of the House”.

The free flow of information is the lifeblood of a parliamentary democracy. Collapsing Parliament’s privilege of freedom of speech will have a chilling effect on Ministers’ and members’ access to vital information. Parliamentary staffers, departmental officials and members of the public will be more economical in their communications, knowing that these may no longer be absolutely protected by parliamentary privilege.

\(^{38}\) O’Chee v Rowley [1997] QCA 401.
The possibility of legal action—no matter how remote—will unquestionably curb the free flow of information that is crucial to an efficiently functioning legislature.

Rt Hon Kevin Barron noted the judgment was likely to:

affect the frankness of communication between Members, their staff, staff of the House and constituents. It will inevitably have a chilling effect if those communicating with Members know that if matters are raised on the floor of the House the information supplied to Members to enable them to initiate such proceedings, and the motivation for supplying it, may be questioned.

Failure to recognise the practical operations of the House and its committees

The process of asking questions in the House is a fundamental way of holding the Executive to account, and there is a strong public interest in ensuring that Ministers respond to questions on the basis of free and frank advice provided by officials. Departmental officials have an obligation to supply information to Ministers, and through the Ministers to the House and the public.

If the advice provided by departmental officials to Ministers directly for the purposes of replying to questions can be subject to legal proceedings, there may be reluctance to provide free and frank advice to the Minister. Protection of information given when the Minister answers questions in the House is something of an illusion if the information provided by officials directly for answering a question is subject to legal challenge.

The committee asked the State Services Commissioner to consider the effects of the judgment for public servants. He noted that under the Standards of Integrity and Conduct that he issues under the State Sector Act 1988, public servants are expected to be “fair, impartial, responsible and trustworthy”. These obligations would apply when briefing Ministers, and would therefore require a public servant to ensure they were fair about any person who was the subject of a briefing. If they made statements to a Minister during a briefing that were predominantly motivated by ill will they would put at risk the wider bond of trust between the Minister and the public servant, open the public servant up to action under the code of conduct, and potentially to disciplinary action. Since the Leigh judgment, they might also be exposed to an action of defamation.

While the Commissioner considered that the Leigh decision did not create management difficulties for the Public Service, nevertheless the committee considered that a natural human reaction of public servants following the judgment may be to curtail the information provided to Ministers or committees to minimise personal risk.

Application to evidence and advice received by select committees from officials and witnesses

The committee raised concerns about the effect if the Leigh decision is applied in a select committee setting. For example, the statements of a chief executive appearing before a select committee at an examination of a department’s financial performance would be protected by article 9, but the briefing or advice prepared by his or her officials for the
purposes of the hearing would not. This could have a chilling effect on the evidence given by officials or any witnesses to select committees. Officials particularly have an obligation to be free and frank to select committees, which makes the application of article 9 to those proceedings so fundamental. The decision also has implications for the preparation of advice to be given by officials in the role of advisers to select committees, as such advice may not be absolutely protected as “proceedings in Parliament”.

In addition, this decision may have implications for official information requests to departments for material the department has prepared for select committees. Section 18(c)(ii) of the Official Information Act 1982 provides grounds for refusal to release information where the release would constitute a contempt of the House. On occasion, officials rely on this ground for not releasing information that the department has prepared for a select committee, so as not to infringe the confidentiality of select committee proceedings before the committee reports to the House. The rational of the Leigh decision suggests that advice of this kind may not be considered as a parliamentary proceeding.

**Application to public participation in proceedings and the media**

The committee was concerned that the reasoning in the Leigh decision puts at risk all those people who provide either written or oral evidence to committees, and petitioners. The decision may also have implications for some evidence given to select committees. Evidence accepted by select committees as private or secret evidence would be protected from legal challenge as “proceedings in Parliament”, but any advice, briefings, or drafts created for the purposes of preparing that evidence might not have the same protection.

The committee noted that media too should be protected in performing their role of reporting on the business conducted in Parliament. Limiting the protections for participants in the process also has the effect of reducing the protections available to the media. In the previous committee’s report on freedom of speech in the context of court orders, the media appear to believe incorrectly that they have protection from actions such as contempt of court or breach of statutory no-publication provisions when reporting anything said in the House, providing the report is fair and accurate. This is not the current legal position.

**Application of comity principles**

One of the issues the committee had to grapple with in this inquiry was what could be done when faced with a situation amounting to a standoff between Parliament and the courts.

The principles of comity have developed partly to avoid the situation of having to comment directly on a judgment of a court. The committee had to consider whether the House is bound to defer to the courts in any question of a breach of article 9 that has been determined in a judicial proceeding. This issue has been considered before by a Privileges Committee and the answer to that question is in theory “no”, but in practice “yes”.

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If the position were reached where the House ruled that, despite a ruling of the court, a breach of its privilege of freedom of speech had occurred, this would demonstrate a crisis of confidence and trust such as the comity principle is intended to avoid.

In conclusion, the committee respectfully disagreed with the Supreme Court’s approach in making the central factual issue a question of whether the defendant had demonstrated that “without this kind of occasion being regarded as absolutely privileged the House could not discharge its functions properly”. This approach treated Parliament’s freedom of speech as if it were merely a defence in defamation. The issue is not what a person outside the House needs as protection, but rather whether the supply of information to Ministers under an obligation to address the House in answer to parliamentary questions is an integral part of a proceeding in Parliament.

The privilege of free speech protects not only the words spoken on the floor of the House or in committees, but the actions that support and lead up to them. The committee was concerned that the judgment may have a chilling effect on the ability of the House to receive information from officials and others supporting the parliamentary process to ensure members are fully informed about matters before the House.

Furthermore, the courts have already determined that placing the rights of individuals ahead of the interests of New Zealand’s system of representative parliamentary democracy is not in the public interest. Prebble v Television New Zealand decided that the interplay between these competing interests is well settled, giving primacy to the ability of the legislature to exercise its powers freely on behalf of electors, with access to all relevant information (although the other interests should not be ignored). Parliament itself recognises that protecting those other interests is important, and provides its own protections through natural justice and sub judice rules.

The committee considered that Parliament has been put in a position where its relationship of trust and confidence with the courts has become strained because comity has not been recognised, leading to a conflict over their respective jurisdictions. This strain was recognised in the previous committee’s report on Buchanan v Jennings, where the committee disagreed with a court’s finding, and again in this case. The committee commented that it is unfortunate that Parliament now finds itself in the position of needing to clarify for the courts the nature of Parliament’s privileges.

**Effective repetition**

In considering this matter, the committee also noted that the issues raised by the decision in Buchanan v Jennings have yet to be resolved.

In 2005 the Privileges Committee recommended abolishing the doctrine of “effective repetition”, in order to overturn the decision in Buchanan v Jennings.\(^40\) The principal issue in this case concerned the extent to which something said by a member inside Parliament could be used in a defamation claim on the basis of an effective (as opposed to actual) repetition of the parliamentary statement outside the House.

The Privileges Committee of the 47th Parliament recommended that the Legislature Act 1908 be amended to “provide that no person may incur criminal or civil liability for making any oral or written statement that affirms, adopts or endorses words written or spoken in proceedings in Parliament where the oral or written statement would not, but for the proceedings in Parliament, give rise to criminal or civil liability”. The committee of the 48th Parliament reiterated this recommendation, but such an amendment has not yet been made.

**Options for reform**

There are two common approaches to defining parliamentary privilege. The first approach, traditional in Westminster democracies, is to leave definitions imprecise, to allow for necessary evolution to keep pace with the operation of the House. The second is to set out clearly the boundaries of the privilege in legislation to provide certainty to participants. While it would be Parliament that would legislate, ultimately it would be for the courts to interpret that legislation, opening up the same dangers of breaching the comity principle described earlier.

The first option would be not to legislate at all, but wait to see whether the predicted effects in fact occur. The committee believed that this would not be a viable option, given the very real concerns the *Buchanan v Jennings* and *Leigh* decisions raise.

The second would be to resolve only the issue in Leigh, by amending the Defamation Act 1992 to provide that information given to a Minister solely for the purpose of responding to a question in the House is protected by absolute privilege. The disadvantage of this option is that it would address only the limitations of the *Leigh* decisions concerning defamation and would leave the wider effects unresolved.

A third option would be to enact a statute giving legislative force to the common law privileges, but without setting them out in detail. This would be similar to the approach taken by some overseas parliaments.  

A fourth option would to be to set out the extent of privilege fully in legislation. While this might give greater certainty to the meaning and extent of parliamentary privilege, it also carries the risk that legislation might not then keep pace with the operations of the House, and could bring the courts into examining House proceedings directly.

**Scope of legislation**

The committee recommended that the Government introduce a Parliamentary Privileges Bill to clarify for the avoidance of doubt the nature of parliamentary privilege in New Zealand. This approach takes into account the fragmented nature of the current law on parliamentary privilege, and the reforms already recommended in previous Privileges Committee reports. The committee recommended legislation to set out some general principles to ensure that parliamentary democracy is safeguarded appropriately and to

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41 For example, in the Parliament of Canada Act 1985, which also deals with several other matters relating to the operation of Parliament. A similar approach is taken in the Australian federal jurisdiction, in the form of the Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987. This also effectively legislates the common law privileges, but without explaining their extent.
provide more clarity than the existing 1908 legislation affords (the third option). The committee does not recommend codifying parliamentary privilege, and particularly contempt, in the legislation. The House is the ultimate judge of whether a contempt arises, and provides its own general definition and examples of contempts in the Standing Orders.

Other legislative proposals

The committee noted that there have been several recent attempts to legislate in this area. In 1989 the Standing Orders Committee recommended enactment of a Legislature Bill, to consolidate and amend certain provisions of the law relating to parliamentary privilege. In 1994 Hon David Caygill introduced a member’s bill, which was considered by the Standing Orders Committee. The committee did not support the bill, however, largely because it went too far in the direction of codification and gave the courts too great a role in relation to contempt.

The committee found the Australian experience concerning legislation particularly useful in considering the options. The Commonwealth of Australia faced a similar concern when in 1986 the New South Wales Supreme Court found on two occasions that material considered to be covered by the definition of “proceedings in Parliament” could be subject to cross-examination in court. As a result of this perceived encroachment on the Parliament’s understanding of the interpretation of article 9, the Parliament decided to enact its preferred interpretation of article 9.

Extent of proposed legislation

An important starting point for the new legislation will be providing a clear declaration that the privileges, immunities, and powers conferred on the House, its committees, and members are conferred for the purpose of enabling them to carry out their functions. Any consideration of matters of privilege must be accompanied by the understanding of its purpose. Despite its unrelated pejorative overtones, parliamentary privilege operates to facilitate the workings of New Zealand’s most important constitutional institution, not to confer personal benefits on a particular group. A clear understanding of this distinction should be facilitated by the legislation. The committee agreed with the suggestion of the Clerk of House that the bill should include a statement of purpose to aid in determining the extent and scope of parliamentary privilege, as was proposed in the 1989 Standing Orders Committee report.

Consolidation of existing law

The committee considered that the general provision relating to parliamentary privileges, power, and immunities in section 242 of the Legislature Act 1908 should be retained in the new legislation, as it was when the 1908 Act replaced the Parliamentary Privileges Act 1865. It would also be helpful to draw together and replace the few remaining provisions of the Legislature Act 1908, the provisions subsequently enacted in the Legislature Amendment Act 1992, and those in section 13 of the Defamation Act 1992.

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The committee noted that the 1989 Standing Orders Committee report made a number of recommendations on how some of the other remaining provisions could be tidied up, and suggested that consideration be given to these recommendations in drafting the new bill.

Reaffirmation of Parliament’s privilege of freedom of speech

Because of the approach taken by the Supreme Court in the Leigh decision, the committee considered that the bill should reaffirm Parliament’s privilege of freedom of speech and debate as provided for in article 9 of the Bill of Rights.

The committee suggested that as in the Australian legislation, a definition of “proceedings in Parliament” should be included. The law should, however, be clear that such a definition is provided for the avoidance of doubt, thus avoiding inadvertently undermining the common law. The bill could also clarify the interpretation of “impeaching and questioning” such proceedings in court in order to prevent conflict arising between the courts and Parliament.

Finally, the committee recommended making specific provision in the law for other privileges that have not previously been codified in this way. These are not new privileges, and they have previously been asserted. In particular, the committee proposed the inclusion of provisions covering the power of the House to fine for contempt, and the power to administer oaths or affirmations in respect of witnesses giving evidence. The committee also considered the legislation should confirm that the House does not have the power to expel its members. Any question of the eligibility of a member to serve in the House should be provided for in the Electoral Act 1993, and the committee considered that Parliament should disclaim any power to expel a member.

Recommendations of previous Privileges Committees

The committee also noted the recommendations of previous Privileges Committees that legislative changes are required to reverse the doctrine of effective repetition, clarify the situation in relation to media reporting of Parliament, and provide for the official broadcast of parliamentary proceedings. These recommendations should also be addressed in the new bill.

The committee considered that the new legislation should be administered by the Clerk of the House, who provides Parliament’s secretariat, and suggested that the Government work with the Clerk on the drafting of the bill.

Committee’s report debated

The Privileges Committee report was debated on 12 June 2013. The Chairperson of the Privileges Committee, the Attorney-General Hon Christopher Finlayson QC stated:

I saw today that the New Zealand Herald has said that we are striking back at the Supreme Court. No, we are not. We are recognising that as between the various branches of Government there has to be comity, we have to show respect for the court system, which

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43 Fines have been imposed in the past by the House on members and non-members, most recently in 2006 when Television New Zealand was fined $1,000. The last occasion before that was in 1903.
is why there are very stringent rules on the sub judice rule and matters such as that. But, likewise, we say that it is a two-way street, and the committee respectfully says that on this occasion we think that the courts have got it wrong. They have misinterpreted what exactly parliamentary privilege is all about. It is a hugely important question—not for individual members of Parliament but for the institution and, ultimately, for the parliamentary democracy in which we work and live.44

Rt Hon Winston Peters also observed:

The committee’s consideration of this issue is an example of how Parliament should work when people put the best interests of the institution they belong to, and a great tradition that they have been part of establishing, to the forefront and forget about party politics. It may be pure serendipity that there was no politics involved in this at all, which is probably why Parliament acted as it did—not in a surprising manner but in a far too infrequently seen manner.

First of all, article 9 of the Bill of Rights of 1688 is an ageless beacon for our democracy, and it is often misunderstood in terms of how important that is. The right for an MP—in short, we interpret it—to speak in Parliament openly and honestly without fear of later legal action is fundamental to sound debate and the expansion of knowledge and argument on which parliamentarians collectively can make a decision. There has been, over the years, a slow erosion of parliamentary privilege in this country in two respects. First of all, as to the public’s understanding of it, an MP is frequently portrayed as hiding behind parliamentary protection, when everyone knows, particularly in the press gallery, that without that parliamentary protection not one media outlet would publish what that MP is saying, not in terms of any consideration of the merit of what that MP is saying but simply a blanket embargo, because they themselves, the media, fear the cost of publication being a later lawsuit. That is the first misunderstanding. Often a member of Parliament will say something in Parliament because that is the only way that the communication or media industry can actually broadcast without fear of a lawsuit what has been said.

The Government must now respond to the House within 60 working days about the committee’s recommendation that it introduce a Parliamentary Privileges Bill.

Conclusion

In 2011 the House made changes to the sub judice rule in the Standing Orders to give greater prominence to the issue of comity and the mutual respect between Parliament and the courts regarding their various roles. While the House has moved recently to more clearly recognise constraint on the privilege of freedom of speech in the House regarding matters before the courts, the effect of the Supreme Court decision in Leigh is to move the courts in the other direction to allow greater questioning of business directly connected with the House. The decision has implications beyond providing information or advice to Ministers on answers to oral questions. The committee’s report considered the effect could extend to advice or briefings provided to select committee witnesses and to the work of parliamentary officers, ministerial and members’ support staff that is directly connected with the business of the House and committees.

The necessity test determined by the United Kingdom Supreme Court in Chaytor, which concerned a criminal prosecution relating to members’ expenses claims, arguably has no place concerning material directly associated with the business of the House. If the

44 New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, Vol 691, p 11067.
necessity test were to apply equally to statements of members as well as to information provided by officials, the protection of article 9 would be substantially lessened. The logic of 

Leigh is driven by the law of defamation and leaves uncertain how the meaning of proceedings in Parliament would be determined in other actions where the defence of qualified privilege is not available.

The reality of parliamentary life is that it is a series of complex interactions leading to expression in debates and select committee meetings, and it is not necessarily easy to draw sharp lines between these interactions and expressions. The 

Leigh decision does not appear to be grounded in the facts of parliamentary life, but rather it attempts to apply the law in the abstract. The New Zealand Parliament has been put in a position where its relationship of trust and confidence with the courts has become strained because comity has not been recognised, leading to a conflict over their respective jurisdictions.

Given the uncertainty and the implications of the 

Leigh decision, the Privileges Committee has recommended statutory reform to address issues concerning parliamentary privilege in a comprehensive way.
Pacific Mission
Papua New Guinea, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu
12–17 August 2013

Introduction
The 2013 Pacific Mission, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Murray McCully, visited Papua New Guinea, Bougainville, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu from 12 to 17 August 2013. The Pacific Mission occurs annually and is led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reflecting New Zealand’s commitment to development in the Pacific region.

Delegation members
Participants in the Pacific Mission include members of Parliament, non-governmental organisations, and government agencies with interests in development projects around the region. The members of Parliament who accompanied Minister McCully were Rt Hon Winston Peters, Hon Dr Pita Sharples, Hon Phil Goff, John Hayes, Jacinda Ardern, Dr Paul Hutchison, and Dr Kennedy Graham.

Papua New Guinea and Bougainville
We began our programme in Port Moresby with a welcome reception at the High Commissioner’s residence. This was a good opportunity for the participating parliamentarians to meet with other Pacific Mission delegates, as well as New Zealand High Commission staff.

The following day’s itinerary began with a breakfast meeting with Prime Minister O’Neill before moving on to a succession of calls with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Immigration, Trade, Commerce and Industry, Planning, and Finance. Following lunch, we engaged in a useful roundtable discussion on the future of Port Moresby that focused on city planning. This was followed by a visit to Gordon’s Market, which is the most significant shopping district serving Port Moresby, allowing us to contextualise the roundtable discussion on economic development and to see some of the challenges first hand. The programme was concluded that evening with an event hosted by the SP Brewery that included many local business leaders.

The next day we travelled to Bougainville, calling first on President Morris before receiving a briefing from government members on progress toward the referendum on Bougainville’s autonomy, as well as the restart of mining operations on the island. We then had a chance to engage with local business leaders, before a briefing on the work of the New Zealand Police with their Bougainville counterparts to establish a community policing initiative.
Solomon Islands

We flew directly from Buka to Honiara in the Solomon Islands, and upon arrival attended a reception at the High Commissioner’s Residence. The following day saw us travel to Munda in the Western Province to attend the opening of a refurbished runway and a new road, both funded through the New Zealand Aid Programme. Ten members of the Solomon Islands Cabinet, led by Deputy PM Maelanga, travelled with us to the ceremony. The event was also attended by leaders of the local tourism industry including Dive Gizo operator and Western Provincial Assembly member Danny Kennedy and Solomon Airlines CEO Ron Sumsum. After the Munda opening, the New Zealand delegation and Solomon Islands Foreign Minister Forau travelled by boat to see the Nusatupe airstrip works (the airstrip is now 70% complete and is expected to be completed by mid-September). When completed, the Nusatupe runway will improve the safety and reliability of flights into Gizo, a key tourism hub for the Solomon Islands. The delegation also made a brief visit to the SolTuna plant at Noro, which is currently in a major expansion phase in part supported by the New Zealand Aid Programme funded fisheries sector programme. The plant has gone from around 600 staff and near insolvency prior to parent Tri Marine taking a controlling stake in 2010, to 1,400 staff now, with plans to add 250 more shortly. This visit concluded our formal programme in the Solomon Islands.

Vanuatu

The final day of the Pacific Mission saw us visit Port Vila in Vanuatu. We were hosted for lunch by the Deputy Prime Minister, along with the Speaker and some of his parliamentary colleagues. We then attended the official launch of the Vanuatu Inter-Island Shipping Project at South Paray Bay, Port Vila. This is a $34 million dollar project that has been supported by a partnership between New Zealand, Vanuatu, and the Asia Development Bank. This was followed by a visit to the Waterfront Park, which the Government of Vanuatu proposes to redevelop. We concluded the day with a reception at the New Zealand High Commissioner’s Residence.

Conclusion

The annual Pacific Mission continues to be a useful mechanism for cross-party members of Parliament to engage with a wide range of New Zealand NGOs and business interests, as well as local Pacific people and sectors. New Zealand members of Parliament strongly support this education and engagement opportunity, which gives them an insight into the issues facing countries in the Pacific region, and also demonstrates where assistance from New Zealand might be offered.

Rt Hon Winston Peters MP
Australasian Study of Parliament Group Annual Conference
Parliament House, Perth
2—4 October 2013

Introduction

- The Australasian Study of Parliament Group (ASPG) has the objective of encouraging and stimulating research, writing, and teaching about parliamentary institutions in Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific.

- The New Zealand Chapter is supported administratively by the Office of the Clerk.

- ASPG holds an annual conference that rotates around the Australian Federal and State, and New Zealand, Parliaments.

- This year the conference was hosted by the Western Australian Parliament in Perth, and had as its theme “Oversight: parliamentary committees, corruption commissions and parliamentary statutory officers”.

Delegation members

The two members of the New Zealand delegation were HV Ross Robertson MP and Paul Goldsmith MP. Both attended all sessions of the conference. Mr Goldsmith presented a paper, “Recent developments in financial scrutiny in New Zealand”.

Event programme

The conference consisted of the annual general meeting on 2 October, followed by presentations on 3 and 4 October. A copy of the programme is attached.

Meetings outside the event programme

There were no other meetings outside the event programme.

Conclusion

We found the conference a useful opportunity to hear about contemporary constitutional developments across Australasia from other elected officials, as well as advisers and academics. Mr Goldsmith was particularly interested in the anti-corruption commissions operating in each state, which are absent from New Zealand’s constitutional framework.

ASPG is a valuable provider of those opportunities and we record our ongoing support for the organisation.

HV Ross Robertson MP and Paul Goldsmith MP
Programme

Day 1: Wednesday 2 October 2013

Afternoon

2.15 – 4.00 ASPG Executive Meeting & Australasian Parliamentary Review Editorial Board Meeting

4.15 – 5.15 ASPG Annual General Meeting

5.30 – 7.00 Welcome Reception – including Conference registration

Day 2: Thursday 3 October 2013

Morning

9.00 – 9.10 Hon Michael Mischin MLC, Attorney General, to open Conference

Session 1 (Chair: Emeritus Professor David Black AM)

9.10 – 9.30 Dr Yvonne Haigh Locating the Ethical in the Integrity Branch: Towards a Theoretical Framework for Ethics in Oversight Bodies

9.30 – 9.50 Hon Dr Ken Coghill et al, Developing Parliament’s Oversight Capacity Through MPs’ Professional Development

9.50 – 10.10 Hon Wayne Martin AC, Reflections on a Fourth Branch of Government

10.10 – 10.40 General Discussion

Session 2 (Chair: Dr Julia Lawrinson)

11.00 – 11.20 Mr Chris Field, A Fourth Branch of Government? The Evolution and Role of Parliamentary Statutory Officers

11.20 – 11.40 Dr David Solomon AM, The Integrity Branch – Parliament’s Failure or Opportunity?

11.40 – 12.00 Professor John McMillan AO, Commonwealth Oversight Arrangements – Successes and Challenges

Afternoon

12.00 – 12.30 General Discussion
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<td>1.30 – 1.50</td>
<td>Ms Jacquie Stepanoff, Watching our Watchdogs: Current Models for Accountability and Independence</td>
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<td>1.50 – 2.10</td>
<td>Mr Colin Murphy PSM, Independent Officers and Oversight Committees – the Western Australian Audit Experience</td>
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<td>2.10 – 2.30</td>
<td>Mr Des Pearson, Oversight of Independent Statutory Roles — Is it Time for More Comprehensive Codification?</td>
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<td>Mr Jonathan O’Dea, MP Financial Overseers and Their Oversight — A New South Wales Public Accounts Committee Perspective</td>
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<td>3.40 – 4.00</td>
<td>Mr Shane Armstrong, Evolving Oversight – The Australian Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit</td>
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<td>4.00 – 4.20</td>
<td>Mr Paul Goldsmith, MP Recent Developments in Financial Scrutiny in New Zealand</td>
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<td>4.20 – 4.50</td>
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**Day 3: Friday 4 October 2013**

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<td>8.45 – 9.05</td>
<td>Professor Colleen Lewis, The Relationship Between Anti-Corruption Commissions and Parliaments</td>
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<td>9.05 – 9.25</td>
<td>Professor Scott Prasser, Queensland’s Crime and Misconduct Commission: To Be or Not to Be…That Should Be the Question!</td>
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<td>9.25 – 9.45</td>
<td>Mr Stephen Finnimore, Tales of Watchdogs and Lapdogs: A Parliamentary Committee Inquiry into the Crime and Misconduct Commission’s Treatment of Fitzgerald Inquiry Records</td>
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<td>9.45 – 10.15</td>
<td>General Discussion</td>
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<td>10.35 – 10.55</td>
<td>Professor Bruce Stone and Mr Michael Sheldrick, Anti-Corruption Authorities and Accountability: The Western Australian Case</td>
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<td>10.55 – 11.15</td>
<td>Mr Roger Macknay QC, Oversight as it Intersects with Parliament</td>
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11.15 – 11.35  Hon Michael Murray QC, Combating Corruption: Parliament's Man – An Effective Tool?

11.35 – 12.15  General Discussion

Session 7 (Chair: Ms Bridget Noonan)

Afternoon

1.15 – 1.35  Mr Clem Newton Brown MP and Mr Philip Davis MLC, Victoria's New Integrity System

1.35 – 1.55  Hon Don Harwin MLC, The Parliament of New South Wales and the Independent Commission Against Corruption: Recent Interactions on Matters of Privilege and Future Issues

1.55 – 2.15  Mr Brian Toohey, Closing the Gap: The Case for a Commonwealth Anti-Corruption and Misconduct Commission

2.15 – 2.45  General Discussion

Session 8 (Chair: Dr Harry Phillips)

3.05 – 3.25  Ms Madeleine Foley, Committee Review of Executive Decisions: Rubber Stamp or Game Changer?

3.25 – 3.45  Mr Michael Tatham, The Council of Territory Cooperation in the 11th Assembly – An Experiment in Parliamentary Committee Oversight in the Northern Territory

3.45 – 4.05  Professor Scott Prasser, There’s a Touch Too Much Integrity – A Time to Wind Back Rather Than Wind Up?

4.05 – 4.30  General Discussion
Regional Workshop for Pacific Parliaments
Nuku’alofa, Tongatapu, Tonga
7–9 November, 2013

Introduction

Since 2010, the Regional Workshop for Pacific Parliaments has been an annual event for Parliaments in the Pacific. The event is organised by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and has been firmly supported by the Pacific Parliamentary Partnerships.

The main theme of the event focused on finding ways to improve and enhance Pacific Parliaments in the region. Collectively, this required dialogue and discussion on ‘what works’ and why it would benefit other Pacific Parliaments.

The event this year was based in Nuku’alofa, Tonga. The Tongan government showed great hospitality towards myself and other representatives from the Pacific.

There was a great turnout of representatives from around the Pacific including delegates from the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Australia, and New Zealand.

Delegation members

I was the sole delegate from New Zealand in Nuku’alofa. I attended all the seminars, and I also had the opportunity to co-chair the seminar on ‘Services Required by Parliamentarians in a Modern Parliament’. This seminar sparked an in-depth discussion on how Pacific Parliaments operate and the services they use.

I outlined the services New Zealand parliamentarians have access to, how they are utilised, and what they provide. I mentioned the research services, parliamentary library, automatic notifications of media publications, IT, and media teams.

Unfortunately, the seminar had to finish due to time restrictions, but it was evident that other delegates from the Pacific wanted the conversation to continue.

Event programme

The event programme consisted of seminars, and a series of workshops which enabled Pacific parliamentarians to engage in dialogue and debate relating to how we can modernise our Parliaments.

The lively interaction at the regional workshop enabled each delegate to explain what works for their Parliament, and what does not. It is important to recognise the different ways in which each parliament functions and operates. There is no one-size-fits-all model
that can be adopted by each parliament in the Pacific. What is required is a tailored model that can operate effectively within the context of each Pacific Parliament.

An important aspect of modernising Parliaments was professional development. Professional development is crucial for Members of Parliament because it enables greater understanding of the issues that are affecting the people, and to also ‘stay in the know’ of what’s going on. It is paramount that parliamentarians are afforded the skills and tools to carry out their duties – professional development is a way of strengthening the skills set and tools that parliamentarians have available.

International/regional co-operation and gender equality were also key themes that were discussed. These discussions provide insight into how the region views itself and the path we would like to pursue together.

Gender equality has been a lingering issue over the Pacific. Whilst parliamentarians acknowledge the importance of being representative and reducing repressive measures that affect women, there are conflicting issues between progressive change and how this will affect the status of traditional and cultural influences. Women need a greater voice in most parts of the Pacific so it is important for the region as a whole to design and formulate ways of being responsive to gender equality and how to implement change.

Meetings outside the event programme

Whilst in Tonga I had an informal meeting with Lord Vaea where we discussed youth development and women’s participation in the political system. We discussed possible ways of improving development prospects for youth and women. These issues are not confined to Tongans living in Tonga, but are relevant as well for Tongans living in New Zealand.

Our informal meeting will be followed up with another meeting to sit down and discuss the areas in more depth and come up with ways of improving these two areas for both New Zealand and Tonga.

I also met with representatives from Timor – Leste, who have invited me to visit East Timor in order to observe their political structure in action.

Conclusion

The regional workshop enabled parliamentarians to identify key areas that will modernise Pacific Parliaments, such as professional development, services for parliamentarians, regional co-operation, and gender equality. These key areas will continue to be relevant issues in the coming years. Modernising parliaments will take time, commitment, and vision for the future. Regional co-operation will play an important role in modernising Pacific Parliaments so it is important to share knowledge, expertise, and concrete experiences.

I thoroughly enjoyed my time at the regional workshop, and I will be interested in any progress that comes to fruition in the coming months from this event.

Le’aufa’amulia Asenati Lole-Taylor MP
Introduction

Alfred Ngaro MP and Carol Beaumont MP took part in the 32nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Australia and Pacific Regional Conference in Melbourne, Australia. The theme of this year’s conference was Ethics and Accountability.

The CPA is an international community of parliaments and legislatures working to deepen the Commonwealth’s knowledge and understanding of and commitment to democratic governance. It seeks to build an informed parliamentary community and to enhance cooperation between its parliaments and legislatures. CPA membership allows New Zealand members of Parliament to participate in various annual CPA activities, many of which are regionally based. The Australia and Pacific Regional Conference is an annual event, which provides opportunities to share updates on parliamentary practices and ideas on regional issues. Representatives from parliaments in the Pacific and the state parliaments of Australia gave presentations over three days.

Event programme

The conference was focused on CPA reports followed by presentations from delegates on themes relating to nine sessions.

The conference agenda is attached as Appendix 1.

I presented a paper on Ethics and Accountability – A Pacific Perspective, while Carol Beaumont presented on Accountability – to whom, for what and how?

The New Zealand Delegation attended and participated in all parts of the programme.

Observations

It was interesting to note that many presentations, especially from Australian parliamentarians, had a strong regulatory emphasis, focusing particularly on anti-corruption legislation and enforcement. The other Pacific presentations concerned various domestic issues: accountability in Tonga in relation to the finance and Public Accounts committee; Niue’s small-island politics; and gender and cultural obligations.
CPA Pacific Region

Carol Beaumont also reported to the conference on concerns conveyed by Moana Mackey MP on behalf of the Pacific Branches of the Pacific Region. Moana Mackey is New Zealand’s permanent delegate to the Executive Committee of the CPA.

A letter had been sent to the Chair of the CPA setting out structural and cultural issues of concern. They include a lack of financial transparency, the underrepresentation of Pacific branches at the higher levels of the organisation, and the treatment of Pacific speakers and officials at the CPA Annual Conferences in London and Colombo.

Most of these issues have been raised over a number of years without resolution.

Meetings outside the event programme

There were no other meetings outside of conference.

Conclusion

The topic of the conference, ethics and accountability, allowed an opportunity to review our current systems of governance and jurisdiction and to hear differing views, and learn about various initiatives. I especially appreciated the presentation by Wendy Duncan, the deputy speaker from the Western Australian Parliament, entitled ‘The Quest for the Perfect Politician: Possible or Damaging’. The presentation reflected on public perceptions of politicians, and on various checks and balances. I take from the presentation along with the other reports presented, that while Legislation and policy set the boundaries, real change is effected through the conduct and attitude of those in office; so we must first and foremost be true to ourselves and the values we uphold. I thoroughly enjoyed the conference and would commend attendance and participation in CPA to other colleagues.

Alfred Ngaro MP and Carol Beaumont MP
Appendix 1

CPA Australian and Pacific Regional Conference
Agenda

Tuesday 19 November 2013

9:00am Registration, coffee/tea Queen’s Hall
9:30am

Opening Proceedings/Welcome
Hon. Ken Smith MP
(Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria)
Hon Bruce Atkinson MLC
(President of the Legislative Council, Victoria)
Legislative Assembly Chamber

10:15am Morning Tea Queen’s Hall

10:45am
Session One
Regional Representative report
Hon David Buffett AM MLA
(Speaker of the Norfolk Assembly)

Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians report
Lisa Baker MLA
Member for Maylands, Legislative Assembly of Western Australia
Legislative Assembly Chamber

12:15pm Official Photo Vestibule

12:30pm Lunch Members Dining Room
1:30pm

Guest Speaker
Mr Simon Heath
Deputy Commissioner
Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
Legislative Assembly Chamber

2:45pm Afternoon Tea Queen’s Hall
3:15pm

Session Two
Accountability and integrity - why it matters
Jill Hennessy MP
Member for Altona, Legislative Assembly of Victoria
Accountability - to who and how? A personal perspective
Carol Beaumont MP
Member of Parliament, New Zealand
Legislative Assembly Chamber
4:30pm

End of Day One

7:00pm Dinner
Grand Hyatt, Collins Kitchen
123 Collins St
Melbourne, 3000
Grand Hyatt
(optional tour of building at 1:00pm)

Wednesday 20 November 2013

9:00am Registration, coffee/tea Queen's Hall
9:30am

Session Three
Establishment and Operation of the
Tasmanian Integrity Commission
Adriana Taylor MLC
Member of the Legislative Council, Tasmania

Means to effectively fight corruption in the Tonga Government
Mo'ale Finau
Member of Parliament, Tonga
Legislative Assembly Chamber

10:45am Morning Tea Queen's Hall
11:15pm

Session Four
Ethics and Accountability: Are they found in politics?
Ian Britza MLA
Member for Morley, Legislative Assembly of Western Australia

Ethics and Accountability
Hon. Tuuu Leota Anasii Leota
Member of Parliament, Samoa
Legislative Assembly Chamber

12:30pm Lunch Members Dining Room
1:45pm

Session Five
Abolishing of Immunity of Members of Parliament
Arataake Ientaake  
Deputy Clerk, Parliament of Kiribati

**Officers of the Parliament**

Vicki Dunne  
Speaker, Legislative Assembly of the Australian Capital Territory  
Legislative Assembly Chamber

3:00pm **Afternoon Tea** K Room

3:30pm **Session Six**

*The role of Whips in improving ethical behaviour*

Amanda Fazio MLC  
Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales

*Ethics and Accountability: A Pacific Perspective*

Alfred Ngaro MP  
Member of Parliament, New Zealand  
Legislative Assembly Chamber

4:45pm **End of Day Two**

6:30pm **Dinner**

Canapes to be served in the Vestibule from 6:30pm Queen's Hall

Thursday 21 November 2013

9:00am **Coffee/tea** Queen's Hall

9:30am **Session Seven**

*From Small Business to Parliament - Ethics and Accountability*

Niall Blair MLC  
Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales

*Accountability in Tonga in relation to Roles and Functions of the Finance and Public Account Committee*

Dr. ’Aisake V. Eke  
Member of Parliament, Tonga  
Legislative Assembly Chamber

10:45am **Morning Tea** Queen's Hall

11:15pm **Session Eight**

*The quest for perfect politicians - possible, or damaging democracy?*

Wendy Duncan MLA
Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly of Western Australia

**Regional Report**
Hon. Ludwig Scotty, Speaker - Parliament of Nauru
Legislative Assembly Chamber

12:30pm **Lunch** Members Dining Room
1:45pm

**Session Nine**
*Recent developments concerning the code of conduct for Members in the Legislative Assembly*
Dr Chris Bourke MLA
Member for Ginninderra, Legislative Assembly of the ACT
Legislative Assembly Chamber

3:00pm **Closing Remarks** Legislative Assembly Chamber

3:30pm **Afternoon Tea** Queen's Hall

4:00pm **End of Conference**
Introduction

This Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference focussed on the UN Millennium Development Goals and preparation for the phase after the target date for the current goals, 2015. This was the first conference hosted by the UK chapter to consider the post-2015 development agenda, although aid and development has been the topic of a number of conferences.

The conference was attended by about 60 MPs from across the Commonwealth, and representatives from a small number of non-Commonwealth countries (Sweden, Belgium, and Afghanistan). I was the only delegate from the New Zealand Parliament. There was no delegation from Australia, and the only other Pacific country represented was Tonga.

The conference was one of many international conferences considering the next phase of the UN Millennium Development Goals. It was a unique opportunity for Commonwealth parliamentarians and other delegates to discuss the issues. The dialogue of which this conference was a part will culminate in the September 2015 summit, where the next Millennium Development Goals will be adopted.

This conference benefitted from many preceding discussions that have gone before it in other forums, particularly the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, jointly chaired by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Ellen Sirleaf (president of Liberia) and David Cameron. A member of the panel, Gunilla Carlsson of Sweden, addressed the CPA conference.

Event programme

The three-day conference offered a mixture of panel discussions held in plenary sessions, and break-out workshops. The opening thematic presentations included a video message from Rt Hon Helen Clark as the head of UNDP, and a contribution from former New Zealand MP Charles Chauvel.

The principal themes of the conference can be summarised as follows:

- Poverty and under-development remain huge challenges in many parts of the world, and practical, substantial, time-bound targets are needed to lift
people out of poverty while giving them the means to sustain themselves and participate in the brotherhood of nations.

- Parliamentarians around the world need engage in the reviewing of the present international development goals, and developing goals for the period from 2016. The present goals were developed and promulgated following the Millennium Charter without engagement beyond representatives in New York. Consequently, many donor and recipient countries, struggled to respond meaningfully to the goals; and valuable time (commentators estimate five years) was lost before initiatives were implemented.

- Parliaments and parliamentarians have an important role to play in overseeing and holding to account aid and development at both the donor and the recipient ends.

- Development goals must be sustainable in two senses: the world is still grappling with climate change which, left unaddressed, will compromise vulnerable countries and ultimately all countries, so the goals must tie in with these efforts; and developing countries must be able to generate their own wealth under their chosen forms of governance, which must however meet international human rights standards.

- In seeking to lift nations’ wealth, average improvements are not enough; a lift in real wealth must be sought across the board.

- The development of meaningful data to provide an honest measure of progress is a priority. Data needs to be accessible and useable, ideally using an open data platform. Capability- and capacity-building for “infomediaries” (e.g. journalists, lawyers, accountants) may be needed so that information can be accessed and used.

- Civil society has an essential role in advocacy and holding governments to account. The accountability role is not the exclusive preserve of parliamentarians, who must ensure the voice of civil society organisations is protected. Likewise, the private sector in the form of global corporates has an important role to play in partnership with governments and civil society organisations to achieve the development goals. The motivation of business to be a good corporate citizen is part of a healthy, sustainable and ethical world.

**Observations**

An interesting tension emerged between recipient countries and civil society organisations, which were perceived as sometimes by-passing local elected officials, especially where aid organisations are directly funded and do their work without much reference to local organisations and authorities. This discussion suggested that donors and recipient communities need confidence in the quality of local governance and the oversight of the use of aid and development funding; to that this is something kindred {not clear in what sense this is being used here; are we talking assurances from parliaments other than those
of donor countries? Parliament may be able to provide for recipient countries; and that mutual confidence may need to be built between some nation state governments and civil society organisations.

One of the presentations, described the MyWorld survey, involving 194 countries and so far has 1.27 million respondents and 700 organisations. The survey is part of the process for setting the post-2015 development goals. Amongst other things, the survey asks respondents to list issues in order of priority. Health-care and education (especially primary) universally rank the highest. Job opportunities and honest and accountable government typically rank in the top six.

The conference concluded with a conference communique endorsing the processes for developing the post-2015 agenda, and setting out a plan for engagement with fellow parliamentarians and constituents.

**Meetings outside the event programme**

There were no other meetings outside of conference.

**Conclusion**

I found the conference enormously educational and rewarding, as I was not very familiar with the topic. I am keen to see dialogue emerge on the issues amongst New Zealand parliamentarians, and will discuss this with colleagues. I enjoyed the contact with MPs from other parliaments and the convivial discussions at receptions at 10 Downing St and the House of Lords.

Andrew Little MP
Women in Parliaments Global Forum
European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium
27–29 November 2013

Introduction

It was an honour to represent the New Zealand Parliament at the inaugural summit of the Women in Parliaments (WIP) Global Forum, which took place from 27 to 29 November 2013 at the European Parliament in Brussels, as one of more than 600 participants from over 100 countries.

The WIP Global Forum is an independent, international and non-partisan foundation established with the purpose of advancing society by building a network between women in Parliaments.

As the only global forum reaching out to all female parliamentarians on a national level, WIP endeavours to find ways to address global challenges by using the collective strength and ability of women in parliaments across the world.

The WIP Annual Summit 2013 was the first time female parliamentarians of the world had been invited specifically to meet to discuss experiences, insights and ideas to increase the representation of women parliamentarians throughout the world. The focus of the forum was on how we can advance societies through female leadership and gender equality.

Globally, women’s participation in parliaments is one in five members of Parliament on average and gender equality in politics is still a distant reality in most countries. Progress toward achieving even the minimum target of 30% representation of women in national parliaments, regarded as a “critical mass” level of representation, has been slow. As at 1 November 2013, the worldwide average is only 21.3%. And regional differences are wide –
women’s parliamentary presence in Pacific states is the lowest in the world, at an average of only 15.9%.

In New Zealand, there were 39 women MPs at the commencement of the 50th New Zealand Parliament out of 121 MPs.

The graph below shows that on gender grounds, the representativeness of the New Zealand Parliament has increased significantly since the advent of mixed-member proportional representation (MMP) in 1996, although it still has some way to go before it reflects the gender balance in the New Zealand society as a whole. There are 39 women MPs in the 50th Parliament, compared with the record 41 elected to the 2008 Parliament. Overall, women comprise almost one-third (32%) of the 2011 Parliament.

Delegation members

As co-chair of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians NZ group and as the sponsor of marriage equality legislation in New Zealand, I was asked to participate in a panel discussion on women’s parliamentary representation entitled “Moving Beyond Numbers: the Impact of Elected Women in Parliaments”.

Louisa Wall, with Charles Chauvel and Begona Lasagabaster.
This was convened by Charles Chauvel, who serves with the United Nations Development Programme, and Begona Lasagabaster, head of governance at UN Women. The purpose of the session was to promote a discussion on the barriers that exist to women’s political participation, and mechanisms to overcome them.

The UN Development Programme is interested in encouraging more women to be active in politics, because the evidence shows that sustainable human development – whether reducing child and maternal mortality improving access to education for women and girls combating HIV, TB, malaria and other diseases or improving the environment – works much better in societies that are more equal.

The discussion in Brussels enabled the sharing of experiences in the journey to becoming a member of Parliament, including experiences about being involved in the parliamentary and legislative process. It reflected on a number of factors contributing to why women are still politically under-represented, and why many still face obstacles in entering and advancing in public life.

Economic dependence; a lack of access to economic resources and employment; abuse of religious and traditional practices; patriarchal societal structures; prejudice and cultural stereotypes; limited educational opportunities; a lack of adequate funds and resources to run as candidates; violence in politics; and discriminatory institutional, political, legislative and electoral frameworks that have discouraged and disadvantaged women – all of these came up in the experience-sharing part of the panel discussion.

Event programme

From the WIP programme it was noted that it was 120 years ago, on 28 November 1893, that the women of New Zealand became the first in the world to vote in a national election. To mark this milestone, the WIP Global Forum was held at the European Parliament.

WIP’s mission is to advance society by using the collective strength and ability of over 9,000 female parliamentarians across the world. The cornerstones of the summit were to facilitate:

- High-level keynote speeches
- Panel debates / interactive plenary sessions
- Working groups
- Award ceremonies to honour countries for leadership in closing the gender gap
- A townhall meeting
- Networking opportunities.

The issues addressed included:

- Reshaping society through female leadership
- Be the change you wish to see in the world
- Reverse reality – what if: “Lehman Sisters” or the sisterhood ran G20 and big business
- The mother of female empowerment: peace, security and the integrity of the person
- All men are created equal. So are women. Bridging societal gaps
• Moving beyond numbers – the impact of elected women in parliaments
• Working together in the fight against corruption
• How parliaments can deliver on gender equality
• The role of academics and women’s colleges in shaping the world’s future female leaders
• Use of technology and women’s political participation.

The working groups were organised in co-operation with international partners, such as:

• UN Development Programme and UN Women
• Inter-Parliamentary Union
• Ernst and Young and Transparency International
• World Bank
• iKNOW Politics and the National Democratic Institute.

Meetings outside the event programme

Below I have summarised the meetings I attended in the margins of the WIP Global Forum:

Tuesday 26 November

Lunch with Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Michael Cashman (UK, member of Socialists and Democrats grouping), who is chair of Parliament’s LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People) Intergroup, a member of the Development Committee, and a substitute member of the Civil Liberties committee and the Delegation for African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). Lunch was hosted by the New Zealand Ambassador Vangelis Vitalis. At this lunch I was presented with a certificate of recognition from Michael Cashman as the Chair of the European Parliament Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (GLBTI) Intergroup for leading the process to achieve marriage equality in New Zealand.

Wednesday 27 November

Coffee with MEP Roberta Metsola (Malta, Christian Democrat grouping), who is a member of the Civil Liberties Committee, Committee on Petitions, and Delegation for Relations with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo. This meeting was also attended by her assistant, Matthew Tabone.
Also, I had the immense pleasure of briefly meeting the President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, who was one of the keynote speakers at the Forum. President Sirleaf is a member of the Council of Women World Leaders, an international network of current and former women presidents and prime ministers whose mission is to mobilise the highest-level of women leaders globally for collective action on issues of critical importance to women and equitable development. She was a recipient of the 2011 Nobel Prize for Peace for her efforts to further women’s rights.

Thursday 28 November

Lunch hosted by Ambassador Paula Wilson. Guests included MEP Isabella Lövin (Sweden, Greens), who is a member of the Committee on Fisheries, and the Delegation for the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly. This lunch was also attended by Domenico Rosa (member of the Cabinet of Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs), Amanda Ellis (New Zealand Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva), and a fisheries adviser to the Green group in Parliament.

I attended an excellent keynote session by Jody Williams, member of the WIP Foundation and the founding co-ordinator of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, and a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. Her session was thought-provoking and challenging and she was a passionate advocate for women leading societal change.

I also participated in the working group organised by the UN Development Programme and UN Women – Moving Beyond Numbers – the Impact of Elected Women in Parliaments.

The evening of Thursday 28 November

New Zealand hosted a reception at the European Parliament to celebrate 120 years of women’s suffrage and it was my pleasure to join our New Zealand Mission to the European Union, Te Aka Aorere, team in the hosting of this event. The reception featured New Zealand wine and it was an opportunity to promote New Zealand to a broad audience. This was closely followed by the WIP award ceremony, which took on a distinctly New Zealand flavour that included a karanga to begin proceedings, and the singing of the waiata Te Aroha, which I led.

It is worth highlighting the history of women’s political participation in New Zealand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table I: New Zealand Women’s Political Rights and Representation</th>
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1893 Votes for all women
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Women’s right to stand for Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>First woman elected to Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>First woman in Cabinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>First woman party leader</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>First woman Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
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</table>

At this event New Zealand was presented with the Oceania regional award for “closing the gender gap”. Prime Minister Key gave an address by video, and I accepted the award on behalf of New Zealand.

![Image](image.jpg)

*Paula Wilson, Amanda Ellis and Louisa Wall.*

**Friday 29 November**

I attended the interactive plenary session “All Men are Created Equal. So are Women. Bridging Societal Gaps”. Of note was the participation of Hon Todd McClay in this session.

In addition to these meetings there were many opportunities to engage with Australian delegates Mrs Jane Prentice MP and Ms Jill Hall MP as we were staying at the same hotel.

**Discussion**

The forum also discussed some of the constitutional and parliamentary mechanisms that have helped in a range of countries to address these barriers. Most fundamentally, political rights and civil liberties for women embodied in national constitutional documents establish the broadest context for political gender equality. This is especially true of voting rights, the right to hold public office, and the right to exercise public functions, removing any residual forms of sex discrimination or limits to equal citizenship.

Gender equality legislation can provide an important basis for promoting women’s political rights. It should embrace election campaign finance and political party laws.
Elected bodies should also review their internal procedures to ensure inclusion of gender-sensitive policies, rules and codes of conduct, structures and working methods and conditions, including consideration of parliamentary sitting hours and the provision of childcare and maternal facilities within parliaments.

Parliaments can also ensure that new women members have equal access to capacity development through induction programmes and training in parliamentary rules, legislative drafting skills and debating procedures.

Parliaments can harmonise national laws in accordance with international standards promoting and advancing gender equality, including in the area of politics, for example the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Gender equality commissions and women cross-party caucuses in parliament have often helped to promote gender equality. Not only can they have an impact on public policies that effectively respond to women’s demands and interests, but they also have an effect on the consolidation and progress of women’s political leadership.

Finally, temporary special measures – such as quotas – are often instrumental in promoting women’s political participation.

I note this article from the Guardian following the conference:

**Quotas will ensure more women in parliament, by Jane Dudman, Monday 2 December 2013**

Too few women hold political power – but quotas work, says inaugural conference of female parliamentarians. Quotas are unpopular, but some believe they are the only way to tackle long-standing prejudice against women. In the corridors of the European parliament last week, a consensus emerged on at least one way to get more women into politics. The answer – quotas – is one that many, both men and women, dislike.

More than 400 of the world’s 9,000 female parliamentarians gathered in Brussels last week on an auspicious anniversary. On 28 November 1893, women in New Zealand became the first in the world to be able to vote for their national government. The women who went to the polls in 1893 might have been astounded to see the stellar collection of female ministers, heads of state and former heads of state and parliamentarians in Brussels – the first time such a conference has been held – but statistics from around the world reveal the less-than-stellar progress women have made in being represented in their own governments over the past century.

There’s only one parliament in the world where female MPs are in the majority. Following the traumatic genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and a number of initiatives, including a quota system written into the constitution that says there must be at least 30% of women on all decision-making bodies, the country has seen a remarkable rise in the number of women in positions of power. Following the country’s most recent elections this year, 64% of representatives in the Rwanda parliament are now women.

To set this in context, the global average in 2012, according to the InterParliamentary Union of women representatives is 21.3%. The UK parliament in Westminster is slightly ahead of the average, with 22% female MPs and Holyrood is doing better, with 35% of
female MSPs, but there is still a long way to go until women have equal representation in parliament.

So the women who gathered in Brussels were keen to compare strategies, bolster tactics and learn from one another, regardless of political party, national interests or ethnic origins. Their aim was clear and simple: to increase the number of women in every national government around the world.

Quotas are not popular. A Guardian poll in August 2013 produced a resounding no vote on quotas for UK parliamentarians. But according to those at the Brussels conference, quotas work. Many delegates described a big change in their own attitudes towards quotas as a way to get more women representatives in all countries.

Hafidha Benchehida, a senator in the Algerian government, said attitudes had changed. "A long time ago, of course we were against quotas," she said. "Quotas were for cows or flowers, not for women. But in the senate, elections are not made on a universal basis. Not a single woman was appointed by the political parties."

Now, she said, all parties in Algeria had realised that quotas were the only way to tackle long-standing prejudice against women, particularly in rural areas. The change has been largely driven by the president of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Almost a third, 32%, of Algeria’s parliamentary seats have been occupied by women since the 2012 elections, and Bouteflika has also pushed through a measure to ensure that parties standing in local elections must have at least 30% of women on their list.

**Conclusion**

The Women in Parliament Global Forum, as an annual event, is worthy of inclusion as a New Zealand Speakers’ supported event. I would recommend that every party in Parliament that has a women MP is represented at this forum.

I enjoyed the opportunity to represent New Zealand at this inaugural event and it was an honour to receive our country’s award as the Oceania Closing the Gender Gap regional winner.

I would like to thank the following representatives of the New Zealand Mission to the European Union, Te Aka Aorere, who made my trip so enjoyable and successful:

- Ambassador Vangelis Vitalis, New Zealand Ambassador to the European Union, NATO, and Sweden
- Amanda Ellis, Head of Mission, Ambassador, New Zealand Permanent Representative to the UN, Geneva
- Ambassador Paula Wilson, New Zealand Ambassador to Belgium
- Renee Heal, Second Secretary (Political).
The WIP AWARDS

Based on the rankings of the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report, the WIP Awards honour countries for leadership in closing the gender gap and were allocated as follows:

Winners in the Categories of Political Empowerment

Women in Parliament: Rwanda
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers: Jamaica
Years with Female Head of State: Ireland

Winners by region in Closing the Gender Gap

Global Winner in Closing the Gender Gap: Iceland
Middle East: Israel
Oceania: New Zealand
South and Southeast Asia: Philippines
East Asia: Mongolia
Africa: Lesotho
Europe and Central Asia: Iceland
European Union: Finland
South America: Bolivia

Achievements in closing the Gender Gap in the Arab world

Winner by region for the Arab World: United Arab Emirates

Achievements in Increasing the Percentage of Women in Parliamentary Positions

Algeria

The WIP Awards for Closing the Gender Gap

The Women in Parliaments Global Forum believes that best practice examples are most convincing, and can encourage others. That is why WIP will present a series of Annual WIP Awards to countries outperforming on issues that are at the core of WIP.

The WIP Award for closing the gender gap in the category Women in Parliaments is based on data by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, provided by National Parliaments and listing 188 countries.
The WIP Awards in all other categories are based on the rankings of the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report. The Global Gender Gap Index introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education- and health-based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups, and over time.

The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for reducing gender gaps. The Global Gender Gap Report’s index assesses 135 countries, representing more than 93% of the world’s population, on how well resources and opportunities are divided among male and female populations. The report measures the size of the gender inequality gap in four areas:

1. Economic participation and opportunity – salaries, participation and highly-skilled employment
2. Education – access to basic and higher levels of education
3. Political empowerment – representation in decision-making structures

I note the first initiative post the WIP Global Forum is a WIP study trip to Iceland 3–4 April 2014 – http://gfwip.org/news/women-parliaments-study-icelands-success-gender-equality

Louisa Wall MP
3 Inward Programme

The official Inward Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme includes hosted and self-funded visits.

Up to 10 parliamentary delegations per year visit the New Zealand House of Representatives at the invitation of the Speaker. These visits are accorded Guest of Parliament status and are fully funded, with a comprehensive programme organised according to the objectives of each visit.

Self-funded visits are primarily organised by the diplomatic representatives of the visiting country or other New Zealand agencies, while the New Zealand Parliament offers assistance with organising the parliamentary components of the visit. Because of the reputation of the New Zealand Parliament, many overseas parliaments express an interest in visiting to learn first-hand about our parliamentary practices and procedures.

Two visitors came to New Zealand in the year 2013 at the invitation of the Speaker and were accorded Guest of Parliament status, including:

- HE Thura U Shwe Mann Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar
- Rt Hon John Bercow Speaker of the House of Commons, United Kingdom

The Inter-Parliamentary Relations Secretariat also provided some support to the programmes of the following visitors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Visitor(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Queensland Ethics Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>Helen Maunga</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deputy Clerk</td>
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<td>Sarah Takairangui</td>
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<td>Chamber Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish Defence Committee</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>National Energy Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Gerdi Verbeet</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Former President of the House of Representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Parliamentary Officials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Dennis Robertson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Anders W. Jonsson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Parliamentary Officials</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Visit to New Zealand by HE Thura U Shwe Mann, Speaker of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar
24 – 28 March 2013

Background

HE Thura U Shwe Mann led a delegation of five members of Myanmar’s House of Representatives to New Zealand following an invitation to visit from then Speaker Dr The Rt Hon Lockwood Smith in 2012. The main focus of the visit was to provide the Speaker and his delegation with an overview of New Zealand’s governmental and administrative system and associated institutions. As this was to be the first opportunity for bilateral Parliamentary engagement for many decades, the delegation was also interested in gaining knowledge from their New Zealand counterparts and to strengthen ties between the two parliaments. A copy of the programme for the visit is attached.

The delegation comprised:

HE Thura U Shwe Mann
Speaker of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar and leader of the delegation

Hon U Hla Myint Oo
Chairman of the International Relations Committee

Hon U Soe Naing
Chairman of the Agriculture, Livestock Breeding and Fishery Development Committee

Hon U Htay Myint
Chairman of the Investment and Industrial Development Committee and Vice Chairman of the Commission for Assessment of Legal Affairs and Special Issues

Hon Dr Win Myint
Member of the Public Accounts Committee

The delegation’s areas of interest included:

- Parliamentary oversight
- Constitutional arrangements
- Treaty Settlements
- Law and access to justice mechanisms
- Transparency and financial oversight
- Select Committees
• Electoral processes
• Census data collection
• New Zealand’s agricultural sector.

Meetings within Parliament

A call on Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave the delegation an opportunity to discuss changes in parliamentary procedure and practice. They discussed how the government is held to account, the role of the Speaker at Question Time, and the proportional allocation of questions and House time to parties.

Speaker Shwe Mann also gave an overview of the two houses of the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar and discussed the delegation’s areas of interest. Speaker Carter noted that the world was watching Myanmar with interest and hoped that the visit would be beneficial to Speaker Shwe Mann and his colleagues. A formal invitation for Speaker Carter to visit Myanmar was issued, with both sides agreeing that this would be an excellent reciprocal step in re-establishing the parliamentary relationship.

The delegation then met with Hon Maryan Street MP, Chairperson of the Regulations Review Committee. Hon Maryan Street has a long association and interest in Myanmar and recently travelled there in an official capacity. Her roles as Chairperson of the Regulations Review Committee and as a member of the Local Government and Environment Committee were of much interest to the delegation, and the meeting was largely spent by Hon Street giving an overview of the Committees’ work. Many of the delegation’s questions focussed on the role of the Regulations Review Committee in holding the Executive to account.

The delegation then took time to tour the parliamentary precinct and library before observing the Finance and Expenditure Committee. The delegation was particularly interested in the procedural aspects of select committees and this meeting gave them an opportunity to see a working session of a committee. This was followed by an informal working lunch between committee members and the members of the delegation. This was also an opportunity for John Hayes MP, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade Committee to engage with the delegation.

Following lunch, the delegation was introduced to the House and observed a lively Question Time, during which two members were asked to leave the Chamber. Speaker Shwe Mann commented afterward that he felt lucky to have seen his counterpart so heavily engaged in proceedings, and was impressed by the rulings given from the Chair.

The delegation then met with Hon Phil Goff, then Opposition Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, and also had a brief call on Hon Nathan Guy, Minister for Primary Industries. Agricultural cooperation is seen as potentially a key sector as the bilateral relationship between New Zealand and Myanmar develops, and the delegation was interested in Minister Guy’s views on possible areas of cooperation.
That evening Speaker Carter hosted the delegation for dinner, joined by New Zealand members of Parliament Hon Phil Goff, Dr Kennedy Graham and Scott Simpson, along with the Clerk of the House, Mary Harris.

**Meetings outside of Parliament**

Upon arriving in New Zealand, the delegation visited a working dairy farm in Helensville, Auckland to gain some insight into New Zealand’s modern dairy sector. While in Auckland they also visited the University of Auckland’s Law faculty to receive an overview of New Zealand’s constitutional, administrative systems, and legal systems, including justice mechanisms, such as the legal aid programme.

In Wellington the delegation met with the Office of the Ombudsman. As a country undergoing its democratic transition, Myanmar lacks experience (because of the decades-long military administration) in facilitating public access to official information. The Office of the Ombudsman is a unique institution that Myanmar may consider establishing in the near future as it seeks to develop democratic institutions in the lead-up to the 2015 General Elections. As such, a presentation on the Ombudsman’s history, processes and place in the NZ constitutional system was very useful.

Myanmar is an ethnically diverse country, with a small Burman majority and over 135 other ethnic groups (8 of which have “National Ethnic” status). Developing a credible process to address the grievances of its ethnic minorities, some of which are armed, is important if Myanmar is to build a national consensus on progressing the reform process. The delegation was therefore interested to meet with the Office of Treaty Settlements to see if they could gain any insight from New Zealand’s experience of the Treaty of Waitangi claims and settlements process.

The delegation met with the Office of the Auditor General to discuss its work as Myanmar currently does not have a modern process to manage public budgetary processes. The World Bank and Asia Development Bank have identified this as a key area that Myanmar needs to improve if the reform process is to become embedded.

A meeting with Statistics New Zealand was also requested, as Myanmar will be holding its first census since 1983 sometime in 2014. Like other areas of its institutional framework, Myanmar lacks the capability to develop an efficient census process and New Zealand’s experience in recently running a census was considered highly valuable to the Myanmar delegation. Similarly, Myanmar will be holding its first General Elections in decades in 2015. Despite holding By-Elections in 2012 that were judged, by international observers, as being free and fair, Myanmar lacks genuine institutional experience in running a transparent and coherent election. A presentation on New Zealand’s electioneering processes by the New Zealand Electoral Commission was deemed of value by the delegation.

Finally, the delegation was hosted for lunch by Hon Murray McCully, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**Conclusion**

Speaker Shwe Mann’s role in Myanmar is quite different to that of the Speaker under the New Zealand model – he is effectively the Leader of the Government in Myanmar’s Parliament, and in this respect carries responsibilities closer to that of Prime Minister than
a traditional Speaker under the Westminster system. With this background in mind, and in the context of Myanmar’s transition to democracy, the Speaker’s programme was designed to allow exposure to the various institutions that underpin New Zealand’s democratic system. The programme focussed on outlining and explaining governance systems and procedures, some elements of which Myanmar might choose to consider as it progresses towards elections in 2015 (with particular resonance found in the Office of the Ombudsman’s and the Regulations Review Committee).

The Speaker and his delegation clearly appreciated their programme, engaged actively during all meetings throughout, and on a number of occasions particular points of note (such as the outline of our mixed member proportional (MMP) system) prompted quite animated discussion. The visit was reciprocated by the New Zealand Speaker leading a delegation of members from the New Zealand Parliament to Myanmar in September 2013.
Visit to New Zealand by Helen Maunga, Deputy Clerk, and Sarah Takairangi, Chamber Clerk, from the Parliament of the Cook Islands
6 – 9 May 2013

Background

New Zealand and the Cook Islands have a special relationship founded on close historical ties, unique constitutional arrangements, and common citizenship and currency. The Cook Islands became a dependent territory of New Zealand in 1901. In 1965 the Cook Islands adopted a constitution enabling self-government in free association with New Zealand. Free association is a status distinct from that of independence, in that it allows the people of the Cook Islands to maintain New Zealand citizenship, while the country administers its own affairs. Today, the Cook Islands has a unicameral parliament with 24 elected members, and a parliamentary term of four years.

The Speaker of the Parliament of the Cook Islands approached the New Zealand Parliament in April 2013 for urgent professional development assistance for a delegation of two parliamentary staff, the Deputy Clerk; and the Chamber Clerk. Both staff members were newly appointed to their roles, and their House of Representatives was to sit next in June.

The Deputy Clerk commenced her role in early 2013. As she does not have a parliamentary background, and may on occasion be required to assume the duties of the Clerk, she wanted to learn as much as possible from her New Zealand contemporaries. The Chamber Clerk had previously held an administrative role in the Parliament of the Cook Islands, and needed to acquire further procedural knowledge.

Parliamentary meetings

A programme was arranged for the Cook Islands delegation by the Office of the Clerk to allow the Deputy Clerk and the Chamber Clerk to observe, experience; and increase their understanding of parliamentary procedures. This included:

- certification of legislation
- the conduct and procedures of Parliament
- the roles of Clerk of the House and committee clerks
- the production of parliamentary publications.

The delegation met with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Debra Angus, the Deputy Clerk, and other Office of the Clerk officials to discuss New Zealand’s parliamentary procedures and processes. The programme enabled the delegation to observe the House of Representatives in session, including Questions for Oral Answer; the Health Select Committee hearing oral evidence on a bill (both in person and via teleconferencing);
the production of *Hansard*; the role of the Business Committee; the preparation of the Order Paper; and a “behind the scenes” setting up of the Chamber on a sitting day.

**Conclusion**

The programme allowed the Deputy Clerk and the Chamber Clerk to take back to the Cook Islands a better knowledge of the proceedings of the New Zealand Parliament and to put that knowledge into practice in the Parliament of the Cook Islands. The delegation expressed strong appreciation for the study tour and noted the important value of the visit to their Parliament.

The New Zealand Parliament wishes to thank the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia and the Western Australian Parliament (which has a twinning arrangement with the Parliament of the Cook Islands), for their assistance with this study programme.
Programme

Monday

Orientation and discussion about programme

The role of the Clerk and the relationship with Members: meeting with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

Certification of legislation and parliamentary papers: meeting with Tim Workman, Manager (House), and Peter Hoare, Parliamentary Officer (Table)

House procedures: meeting with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

Tuesday

Behind the scenes on a sitting day: meeting with Peter Hoare and James Picker, Parliamentary Officers (Table)

Hansard: meeting with Lynlee Earles, Manager (Hansard), John Greenlees, Parliamentary Officer (Team Leader Hansard Reporter/Editor), and Alyson Groves, Transcription Coordinator

Observe procedures for setting up the House: meeting with Kathy Kelly, Parliamentary Officer (Papers), and Jessica Turkington, Administrative Support Officer (House Services)

Behind the scenes on a sitting day: meeting with David Bagnall, Senior Parliamentary Officer (Policy)

Role of the Business Committee and Journals: meeting with Peter Hoare, Parliamentary Officer (Table)

Role of a Clerk at the Table: meeting with Fay Paterson, Clerk-Assistant (Publishing Development)

Wednesday

Role of select committees: meeting with Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committee)

Observe the select committee process

Observe question time in the House

Role of the Regulations Review Committee and Legal Services (drafting members’ bills): meeting with Renato Guzman, Manager (Legal Services)
Thursday

Financial scrutiny: meeting with James Picker, Parliamentary Officer (Table)

Corporate documents and managing budgets: meeting with Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committees) and Suze Jones, Manager (Organisational Performance)

Human Resources: meeting with Suze Jones, Manager (Organisational Performance), and Peter Riches, Human Resources Adviser

Observe the proceedings of the House of Representatives televised, and discuss Parliamentary Privilege: meeting with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

Budget process and related legislation: meeting with David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House)

Discussion regarding programme and future support: meeting with Steve Cutting, Manager (Parliamentary Relations)

Programme concludes
Visit to New Zealand by delegation from the Parliament of Samoa
10 – 14 June 2013

Background

Samoa is the oldest democracy in the Pacific region. Samoa’s unicameral Parliament is based on Westminster principles of responsible government, with the Executive drawn from the membership of the Legislative Assembly. It has a parliamentary term of five years. The Prime Minister, who is chosen by Parliament and appointed by the Head of State, leads a Cabinet of 12 members. It has changed Governments peacefully and smoothly since independence in 1962.

Relationship with New Zealand

The special relationship between New Zealand and Samoa is underpinned by the 1962 Treaty of Friendship that was concluded when Samoa became independent, following a period of New Zealand trusteeship from 1919 to 1962. In 2012, New Zealand and Samoa marked the 50th Anniversary of Samoa’s independence from New Zealand and of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship.

The close links between New Zealand and Samoa are enhanced by the large number of New Zealanders of Samoan descent or origin living in New Zealand. An estimated 131,100 Samoans now live in New Zealand, making up around 50 percent of this country’s Pacific Island population at the 2006 census.

The Samoan Parliament’s Office of the Clerk recently launched its corporate plan for 2013–2015, which set out its key priorities for delivering quality services to Parliament, members, and the public. Continuing professional development for parliamentary staff is emphasised within the corporate plan as the means of helping achieve these priorities. To this end, the Parliament of Samoa approached the New Zealand Parliament for professional development assistance for five parliamentary staff, several of whom are newly appointed to their roles.

Objectives of the programme

The Samoan delegation were keen to learn as much as possible from their New Zealand contemporaries. A programme was arranged for them by the Office of the Clerk, to help them learn about:

- the Office of the Clerk’s strategic, business, and financial processes
- staff management and performance practices, including the organisational structure and employment relations
- the For The Record, e-Committee and e-Submission systems
the interpretation and translation services in the New Zealand Parliament; and

- the New Zealand Parliament’s education and outreach programmes.

**Parliamentary meetings**

The delegation met Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Debra Angus, the Deputy Clerk, and other Office of the Clerk officials to discuss New Zealand’s parliamentary procedures and processes. The five delegation members were from different areas of their Parliament, including finance and administration, information and communication technology, policy, international and community relations, and translation and interpretation. The programme therefore covered diverse areas of interest, including the delivery of interpretation and translation services; technical support for e-Committee and e-Submissions; recent developments in *Hansard* (including the posting of the draft *Hansard* on the Parliament website within 190 minutes); and legal services and contracts. Strategic, business and financial planning, and human resource policies and employment agreements were also points of discussion. The delegation observed the House and select committees in session and discussed the certification of legislation with New Zealand counterparts.

**Conclusion**

The programme supported the delegation’s pursuit of its objectives and enhanced their knowledge of parliamentary procedures and processes. The delegation expressed their appreciation of the study tour and their wish for ongoing communication with their New Zealand counterparts.
Programme

Monday

Introduction to New Zealand Parliament

Orientation and discussion about programme

Introduction to the New Zealand Parliament: meeting with Pavan Sharma, Parliamentary Officer (Policy)

Certification of legislation: meeting with Tim Workman, Manager (House)

Parliamentary Library: meeting with Katherine Close, Senior Advisor Public Engagement

The role of the Clerk: meeting with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

Delivery of interpretation and translation services: meeting with Wiremu Haunui, Te Kāiwhakahaere – Ngā Ratonga Reo Māori

Tuesday

Running Parliament

Behind the scenes on a sitting day: meeting with Peter Hoare and James Picker, Parliamentary Officers (Table)

Tour of Parliament: meeting with Mike Lee, Tours Supervisor

The functions of the Bills Office: meeting with Kathy Kelly, Parliamentary Officer (Papers), and Jessica Turkington, Administrative Support Officer (House Services)

Observe questions for oral answer in the House of Representatives

Recent developments in Hansard: meeting with Lynlee Earles, Manager (Hansard).

Wednesday

Scrutiny of bills – the select committee process

Overview of select committees: meeting with Andy Gardner, Clerk of Committee

Observe select committees

Legal Services, contracts, etc: meeting with Renato Guzman, Manager (Legal Services), and John Crookston, Legislative Counsel

The role of the Office of the Clerk: meeting with Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committees)
Technical support for e-Committee and e-Submissions: meeting with Meipara Poata, Manager (Select Committees)

Thursday

Public Engagement and Education

Public engagement and education for members of Parliament and public service personnel: meeting with Philippa Henwood, Visitor Services Manager, Parliamentary Service, Elizabeth Cossar, Relationship Manager, Member and Staff Support, Parliamentary Service, and Lynne Edmonson, Parliamentary Officer (Education)

Strategic, business, and financial planning: meeting with Rafael Gonzalez-Montero, Clerk-Assistant (Organisational Performance)

Observe the Speaker’s procession

Observe the proceedings of the House of Representatives televised: meeting with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

HR policies, employment agreements: meeting with Suze Jones, Manager (Organisational Performance) and Peter Riches, Human Resources Adviser.

Friday

External Organisations

Parliamentary papers, agenda, and the Business Committee: meeting with Peter Hoare, Parliamentary Officer (Table)

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association / International Parliamentary Union: meeting with Averil Taylor, Parliamentary Officer (Parliamentary Relations)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: meeting with Llewellyn Roberts and Sarah McDowell, Foreign Policy Officer, Pacific Division
List of participants

Talosaga Aiolupotea
Manager for Finance and Administration Division

Urika Semua
Principal Public Engagement Officer
International and Community Relations Division

Harry Mila
Senior Information and Communications Technology Officer
Information and Technology Services

Ilove’a Levy
Senior Sub-Editor
Translations and Interpretations Division

Tupua Fuifui
Principal Policy and Planning Officer
Institutional Strengthening Division
Visit to New Zealand by the Queensland Ethics Committee
12 – 13 June 2013

Background

Members of the Queensland Ethics Committee requested a visit to New Zealand for discussions with our Privileges Committee. The delegation was led by Mr Peter Dowling, Chair of the Ethics Committee and Member for Redlands, Liberal National Party.

Areas of interest

The objectives of the visit were to conduct a comparative assessment of the New Zealand Privileges Committee’s processes for dealing with complaints regarding privilege, pecuniary interests, and the members’ code of conduct.

The committee often draws upon the practices and procedure for dealing with matters of privilege of the New Zealand Parliament, as a comparable unicameral parliament.

Meetings with members of Parliament

The delegation’s programme began with a meeting with the Speaker, Rt Hon David Carter, where he discussed the Queensland election. The members of the delegation were interested in the way recent changes in the New Zealand Government have been handled, with a member dying and several Ministers losing portfolios.

Both economies were discussed, and the Chair reported that the Australian public had confidence in the Government and there were definite signs of growth and increased spending.

The delegates also enquired about the preparation of questions each day before the commencement of the House’s sitting, the Treaty of Waitangi and what it means to the people of New Zealand today, and how Hansard operates in our Parliament. Mr Michael Pucci requested a copy of Hansard.
Hon Chris Finlayson, Chair of the New Zealand Privileges Committee, hosted a lunch for the delegation. The delegation observed question time from the Speaker’s Gallery, after being introduced to the House of Representatives.

Estimates examinations were being held in select committee meetings on Wednesday 12 June, and the delegates chose to observe the Vote Housing and Vote Police sessions. The latter hearing attracted some media interest, but the delegates considered it mild by Australian standards.

A meeting was held with Cathy Rodgers, Manager Policy, on the topic of pecuniary interests. She explained her role, and what was required of New Zealand members of Parliament. Interesting differences were noted between Australian and New Zealand requirements for declaring such interests. The delegation explained that Queensland members declared items immediately upon their purchase or the receipt of a gift, whereas in New Zealand annual returns were completed. The topic of gifts led to a lively discussion on whether they should be declared, what could be kept, and if a regular gift of a sports ticket was offered should it be declared if the season total exceeded the threshold. All parties agreed that the best approach was “if in doubt, declare it”.

The last meeting of the day was with the Clerk of the House, Mary Harris, who updated the delegation on recent issues pertaining to the status of the United Future Party, which she said was taking the New Zealand Parliament into new ground. Pecuniary interests, the differences between the role of the Queensland Ethics Committee and the New Zealand Privileges Committee, and whether the Clerk could or would ever attend select committee meetings were also discussed.

The timing of the delegates’ visit allowed them to observe a special debate in the House that afternoon. Hon Christopher Finlayson advised that the Privileges Committee had been considering the potential effect on the House of a 2011 Supreme Court judgement. The committee had recommended that the law on parliamentary privilege be clarified. In a report to the House, the committee had taken issue with the court’s decision, which it finds
could damage the House’s capacity to function in the public interest, with a potentially chilling effect on the ability of the House to receive information.

A tour of Parliament was appreciated by the delegates. They enjoyed visiting the Māori select committee rooms and seeing the baseisolators that protect Parliament House from earthquake damage. They hoped that the Queensland Parliament would soon complete a major project to strengthen its buildings.

**Conclusion**

The links between the Queensland Parliament and the New Zealand Parliament are excellent, and the delegation appreciated the time given to them by our members.

The strengthening of ties between the two Parliaments will help with information-sharing. The delegation looked forward to continuing to develop the relationship.
**Members of the delegation**

Mr Peter Dowling  
Chair of the Queensland Ethics Committee  
Member for Redlands  
Liberal National Party

Mr Ian Kaye  
Member for Greenslopes  
Liberal National Party

Mr Michael Pucci  
Member for Logan  
Liberal National Party

Ms Erin Pasley (accompanied the delegation)  
Principal Research Officer  
Ethics Committee & Committee of the Legislative Assembly
Programme

Wednesday 12 June 2013

0940     Depart hotel for Parliament

1000     Call on the Speaker, Rt Hon David Carter

1040     Observe Vote Housing Estimates examination by the Social Services Committee and Vote Police, by the Law and Order Committee

1230     Buffet luncheon hosted by the chair of the Privileges Committee, Hon Christopher Finlayson

1400     Question time commences, delegation introduced to the House

1500     Meeting with Cathy Rodgers, Manager Policy

1530     Meeting with the Clerk of the House, Mary Harris

1615     Observe Special Debate in the House

Thursday 13 June 2013

0830     Depart hotel for Parliament

0900     Tour of Parliament

1000     Observe further Estimates hearings

1200     Depart for airport
Visit to New Zealand by Rt Hon John Bercow MP, Speaker of the House of Commons, United Kingdom
5–8 August 2013

Background

Rt Hon John Bercow MP, Speaker of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, visited New Zealand in August. This was the first visit to New Zealand by a House of Commons Speaker for over a decade and as such, Speaker Bercow was very pleased to accept the invitation. His visit to New Zealand immediately followed his visit to Myanmar.

New Zealand and the United Kingdom have a warm, collegial relationship based on shared values, historical ties, substantial people-to-people links, and an ingrained mutual respect. Our common Westminster system of government is the foundation of democracy in both countries and the basis for our strong parliamentary relationship.

Speaker Bercow’s visit presented an opportunity to continue to grow that parliamentary relationship and to enable him and numerous New Zealand members of Parliament to discuss subjects of mutual interest, as well as practices and recent developments in the Parliaments of both countries.

Although the visit was not long, a substantial programme was constructed around Speaker Bercow’s specific areas of interest, which included:

- The workings of the New Zealand Parliament
- Observing Parliament’s question time
- Scrutiny of the Executive and backbenchers holding the Government to account
- New Zealand’s select committee system
- How New Zealand updates and reforms its parliamentary procedures (with a particular interest in engaging the public)
- Discussing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) as well as gender issues; and
- Engaging with young people about the parliamentary process.
Meetings within Parliament

On 7 August, Speaker Bercow visited the New Zealand Parliament, where he first met with Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Discussion centred around the workings of the New Zealand Parliament, questioning of the Government in the House, and New Zealand’s select committee system.

Speaker Bercow shared his experience of Prime Minister’s Questions in the House of Commons, highlighting the increased use of urgent questions. Speaker Carter and the Clerk of the House also discussed with Speaker Bercow the process of reviewing New Zealand’s Standing Orders each parliamentary term and some recent innovations, such as the introduction of extended sittings of the House.

Speaker Bercow then met with the Education and Science Committee, where they discussed their respective select committee systems. The extent and importance of New Zealand select committees, engagement with the public was noted, as was the ability of the Commons committees to freely engage with the public in communities around the United Kingdom.

Speaker Bercow also met with New Zealand’s Attorney-General, Hon Christopher Finlayson QC, where they discussed recent developments in parliamentary privilege. The morning concluded with a cross-party meeting with New Zealand First Leader, Rt Hon Winston Peters, Dr Kennedy Graham from the Green Party, and Labour Party Whip Chris Hipkins, to discuss the mechanisms and experiences of backbenchers and opposition MPs holding the Government to account.

A working lunch was hosted by Hon Gerry Brownlee, Leader of the House, and attended by past and present members of the Standing Orders Committee, Hon Peter Dunne from the United Future Party and Labour Party MP Hon Trevor Mallard. Discussions centred on the process (in both countries) for updating and reforming parliamentary procedures, which enabled all the MPs to share their experiences and views on how to improve parliamentary processes.

Speaker Bercow was then introduced to the House, accorded the seat to the left of the Speaker, and observed question time. Following a short tour of Parliament, Speaker
Bercow met with Hon Tau Henare, Grant Robertson, and Kevin Hague to discuss LGBT and gender equality issues, which focused mainly on the passage of the Marriage Equality Bill and proposals for similar legislation in the United Kingdom. The MPs also discussed the evolution of the rights of homosexuals in both countries, and New Zealand’s efforts internationally to raise awareness of human rights in this area at the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The day at Parliament concluded with both Speaker Carter and Speaker Bercow engaging in discussions with Victoria University’s Political Science Honours internship class. Speaker Bercow spoke about the role of the Speaker in the United Kingdom and both Speakers highlighted the similarities and differences between the two Parliaments. The difference between how the Speaker stands for re-election in New Zealand and in the United Kingdom was of particular interest, and both Speakers spoke candidly about their experiences of controlling the questioning of the Government in their respective Houses.

Speaker Bercow also met with the other Presiding Officers of the New Zealand Parliament and Speaker Carter hosted a formal dinner in honour of Speaker Bercow’s visit.
Meetings outside of Parliament

On arrival into Auckland, Speaker Bercow met with His Worship Len Brown, Mayor of Auckland, and held a press interview of his recent visit to Myanmar. This visit to New Zealand also presented the opportunity for Speaker Bercow to engage with his Pacific colleagues, and in Auckland he held round-table discussions with the Speakers of Tonga and the Cook Islands, and with the Deputy Speaker of Samoa.

A key objective of the visit was to engage with New Zealand’s youth. In addition to meeting with the Victoria University students in Wellington, Speaker Bercow also met with students at Western Springs College in Auckland, a group of youth leaders in Wellington, gave an informal talk to the staff and students of Fraser High School in Hamilton, and presented a lecture on “the Future of Parliament” at the University of Waikato.

The programme also included visits to the Crew Training Centre, Waikato Innovation Park, and the Migration Resource Centre in Hamilton. The programme ended with a reception hosted by Her Worship Julie Hardaker, Mayor of Hamilton.

Conclusion

Speaker Bercow’s visit to New Zealand served as a reminder of the importance of the parliamentary relationship to the warm, close friendship that New Zealand and the United Kingdom share. The programme provided the opportunity for Speaker Bercow to both learn about the New Zealand Parliament and its procedures, and to have significant engagement with New Zealand members of Parliament and young people. Speaker Bercow was grateful to Speaker Carter for his time and friendship, and to the other people he met during his visit.
Programme

Monday, 5 August

Arrival into Auckland

Dinner hosted by Her Excellency Vicki Treadell, British High Commissioner to New Zealand

Tuesday, 6 August

Meeting with His Worship Len Brown, Mayor of Auckland

Media interview

Round table meeting with Lord Fatafehi Fakafanua, Speaker of the Tongan Legislative Assembly, Honourable Niki Rattle, Speaker of the Cook Islands Parliament, Honourable Patisela Agafili, Deputy Speaker of the Samoan Parliament

Lunch and extended round table with Pacific Speakers and Pacific Young Leaders

Pōwhiri, welcome and discussion, Western Springs College, Auckland

Travel from Auckland to Wellington

Round table meeting with Wellington Young Leaders

Round table discussion on human rights, LGBT and gender equality issues

Dinner hosted by Her Excellency Vicki Treadell, British High Commissioner to New Zealand

Wednesday, 7 August

Meeting with Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mary Harris, Clerk of the House

Meeting with Education and Science Select Committee

Meeting with Hon Christopher Finlayson, Attorney-General

Meeting with Rt Hon Winston Peters, Dr Kennedy Graham, and Chris Hipkins

Working lunch with Hon Gerry Brownlee, Leader of the House, Hon Trevor Mallard, and Hon Peter Dunne

Introduction to the House of Representatives and accorded seat to the left of the Speaker

Short tour of Parliament
Meeting with Hon Tau Henare, Kevin Hague, and Grant Robertson

Short talk and Q&A with Victoria University of Wellington Political Science Honours Internship Class

Informal meeting with Presiding Officers

Official Dinner hosted by Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

**Thursday, 8 August**

Travel from Wellington to Hamilton

Visit to Crew Training Centre Aviation

Visit to Waikato Innovation Park

Present lecture, “the Future of Parliament,” at University of Waikato

Visit to Fraser High School

Visit and discussion with Afghan interpreters and Somali community leaders at Migration Resource Centre

Function hosted by Her Worship Julie Hardaker, Mayor of Hamilton

Depart New Zealand.
Visit of Marianne Conaty, Deputy Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory, Australia
28 November 2013

Background
Prior to Ms Marianne Conaty’s appointment to the role of Deputy Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory, Australia, she worked in a number of public sector roles. However, she did not have significant parliamentary experience. Ms Conaty was in Wellington in November to attend a course, and took the opportunity to spend a day in the New Zealand Parliament to learn about how our Parliament operates. Her visit had a particular focus on the role of the Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives and governance aspects related to security, building and property management, finance and strategy, and business support services.

A copy of the programme for the visitor is attached.

Meetings within Parliament
Ms Conaty’s programme began with a meeting with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the New Zealand House of Representatives. This was followed by a meeting with David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House), at which they discussed the role of House Services. Ms Conaty took particular interest in the Office of the Clerk’s “One Office” policy. Following that meeting, Ms Conaty met with Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committees), to hear about New Zealand’s select committee system.

Ms Conaty next attended a working lunch with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House; Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk; Fay Paterson, Clerk-Assistant (Publishing Development); Renato Guzman, Manager (Legal Services); and Lesley Ferguson, Manager (Select Committee Services). She then met with Rafael Gonzalez-Montero, Clerk-Assistant (Organisational Performance and Public Information), where they discussed information technology systems and staff engagement and stakeholder surveys.

Ms Conaty also had two meetings with the Parliamentary Service staff. She met with Judith Taylor, Acting Group Manager, Precinct Services, to discuss issues regarding the Parliamentary Service building portfolio and took particular interest in the out-of-office buildings. Finally, Ms Conaty met with Katrina Nowlan, Chief Financial Officer, and Wayne Murphy, Manager, Policy and Entitlements, to discuss finance and strategic aspects, members’ entitlements, and the Speakers’ Directions.

Conclusion
The programme allowed Ms Conaty to increase her knowledge of parliamentary proceedings and of both the procedural and operational aspects of the Deputy Clerks role. The visit also helped to establish new relationships between our two Parliaments.
**Programme**

**Thursday 28 November 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0845</td>
<td>Arrival at Parliament</td>
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<tr>
<td>0900</td>
<td>Meeting with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Meeting with David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Meeting with Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committees)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Working lunch with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House; Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House; Fay Paterson, Clerk-Assistant (Publishing Development); Renato Guzman, Manager (Legal Services); Lesley Ferguson, Manager (Select Committee Services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1310</td>
<td>Meeting with Rafael Gonzalez-Montero, Clerk-Assistant (Organisational Performance and Public Information)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Meeting with Judith Taylor, Acting Group Manager, Precinct Services, Parliamentary Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Meeting with Katrina Nowlan, Chief Financial Officer, and Wayne Murphy, Manager, Policy and Entitlements, Parliamentary Service</td>
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Report of the Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker to the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and Japan
29 September-11 October 2013

Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker
Fiftieth Parliament

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Report of the Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker to the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and Japan
29 September–11 October 2013

Introduction and objectives

The Speaker’s Delegation is part of the Official Inter-parliamentary Relations Programme and aims to promote New Zealand’s interests overseas through visits by parliamentarians. This year the Speaker’s Delegation visited the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and Japan. The visit enabled participants to engage with two key ASEAN partners in Thailand and Myanmar, as well as one of New Zealand’s long-standing friends in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan.

Our visit came at a time when New Zealand is increasingly looking toward Asia in terms of trade relationships and cooperation on regional and global issues. I also saw particular value in engaging with parliamentarians in Myanmar as that country looks to consolidate its recently re-established parliamentary democracy, both to offer encouragement and support, and to gain a first-hand perspective on progress toward its elections scheduled for 2015.

Our visit generated strong interest in each of the three countries. The New Zealand Parliament is of great interest internationally, for its open legislative system, its active select committees, and the way in which minority governments have worked under our proportional representation system. The visit allowed us to share information about the New Zealand Parliament, and also to encourage the strengthening of business, agricultural and people-to-people links with New Zealand.

I was pleased to lead such an engaged delegation. It included, Hon Philip Heatley National Party Member of Parliament, Dr Rajen Prasad Labour Party Member of Parliament, David Clendon Green Party Member of Parliament, and Tracey Martin New Zealand First Party Member of Parliament. The membership of the delegation is attached as Appendix 1, and a media release about the visit is attached as Appendix 2.

The visit programme, which is set out in Appendix 3, was intensive, and provided for excellent meetings and engagement with people from the parliamentary, executive, and private sectors. It was carefully planned in consultation with the South/South East Asia and North Asia Divisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The delegation would like to acknowledge the Ministry’s assistance, and in particular the advice and in-country support received from our Embassy in Thailand, provided by Ambassador Tony Lynch and his team; Chargé d’Affaires Bruce Shepherd and staff of the New Zealand Embassy in Myanmar; and Ambassador Mark Sinclair and his staff at the New Zealand Embassy in Japan.

We would also like to thank the diplomatic missions in Wellington and especially His Excellency Mr Noppadon Theppatik, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand, and His Excellency Mr Yasuaki Nogawa, Ambassador of Japan, for their assistance.
Kingdom of Thailand

Background on the National Assembly of Thailand

The National Assembly has two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

House of Representatives (Saphaphuthan Ratsadon)

The House of Representatives has five-hundred members elected for a term of four years. The most recent election was held in July 2011.

Election of members

Three-hundred and seventy-five members are elected from single-member constituencies by simple majority vote. One hundred and twenty five members are elected by proportional representation from nationwide party lists. There is no minimum threshold for parties to be able to participate in the allocation of list seats. Party lists must give regard to opportunity and approximate proportion between men and women.

Voters must have been citizens for at least five years and be aged 18 years or over. Candidates must be citizens by birth, be aged 25 years or over, and be members of a political party. Constituency candidates must also meet certain qualifications relating to education or experience and period of time spent in the province in which their constituency is situated.

Leadership

The President of the House of Representatives is appointed by the King from among its members in accordance with the House’s resolution. The current President is Somsak Kiatsuranont.

Legislative process

Bills are introduced in the House of Representatives, where they undergo three readings. The second reading comprises detailed consideration by a standing or ad hoc committee, or committee of the whole House. If passed by the House, a bill then follows a similar process in the Senate. The Senate must complete its consideration within 30 days if the bill is a money bill, and within 60 days for other bills; otherwise the bill is deemed to have been passed. If there is disagreement between the House and the Senate, over a bill, a joint committee is appointed to resolve the differences. If the House and the Senate cannot agree on the final version of a bill, the House is able to pass a bill without the Senate’s agreement.

Constitutional amendments are considered by both Houses sitting jointly as the National Assembly. To pass its first and third readings, a constitutional amendment must be approved by at least one half of the total number of members of both Houses. For the second reading, during which the constitutional amendment is considered clause by clause, a simple majority vote suffices.

Committees

Both Houses have the power to appoint standing committees. They may also appoint ad hoc committees for a particular purpose. Ad hoc committee members do not need to be members of the House of Representatives or the Senate. The Senate currently has 22 standing committees; in 2002 the House had 31.
Political parties

Eleven parties are currently represented in the House of Representatives. Of these, the four largest are:

- Pheu Thai Party 265
- Democrat Party 159
- Bhumjai Thai 34
- Chart Thai Pattana 19

The number of women members is 79 (16 percent).

Senate (Wuthisapha)

The Senate has 150 members, elected or selected for a term of six years.

The most recent election of senators was held in 2008. The most recent selection of senators took place in 2011.

Election and selection of senators

Seventy-seven senators, one from each province, are elected by simple majority vote. Seventy-three senators are selected by the Senator Selection Committee, made up of senior officials and judges, from candidates nominated by academic, professional, public and private sector, and other organisations. Senators may not serve consecutive terms.

Candidates must be citizens by birth, be aged 40 years or over, and have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Provincial candidates must also have been born, or have spent specified periods of time, in the province for which they are standing. No candidate may be a parent, spouse, or child of a member of the House of Representatives or of the holder of a political position, or have been a member of a political party or of the House of Representatives within the previous five years.

Leadership

The President of the Senate is appointed by the King from among its members in accordance with the Senate’s resolution. The current President is Nikom Wairatpanich.

Political parties

The Senate is a non-partisan body.

The number of women senators is 23 (15 percent).

Visit Programme

We began our programme in Bangkok by meeting with Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra. Our discussions touched on the growing people-to-people links shared by our two countries, with the tourism and education sectors mentioned as particular areas of strength in the relationship. In response to my comments about increasing bilateral trade, the Prime Minister noted the Thailand–New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership (CEP) and the commitment announced during her visit to New Zealand in March 2013 to double trade by 2020. The Prime Minister was also complimentary about New Zealand’s agricultural systems and environmental protection measures.

I took the opportunity to inform the Prime Minister of the newly established New Zealand–Thailand Parliamentary Friendship Group within the New Zealand Parliament. Tracey Martin is the Chair of this group, and Dr Rajen Prasad will serve as secretary. This development was
warmly received by the Prime Minister, who noted that she wished to see more exchanges between our parliaments. I also passed on the thanks of the New Zealand Parliament for Thailand’s assistance following the 2011 Christchurch earthquake, and our condolences for the recent flooding in the North-East of Thailand. In fact, the Prime Minister had postponed her travel to that region to accommodate our meeting, so we were particularly grateful for this gesture, which indicated the esteem in which Thailand regards its relationship with New Zealand.

We next visited the New Zealand Embassy to get an overview of the important work that our Foreign Affairs, Trade, Immigration, and Police officials are undertaking in the region. The Embassy in Bangkok is New Zealand’s busiest consular post and as well as covering Thailand, its countries of responsibility include Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia. Thailand is New Zealand’s tenth largest trading partner and our relationship has matured over the years from one of aid donor and recipient to now one of aid partners in the region. Again, education was highlighted as a strong area of engagement, with potential for growth in student recruitment in the polytechnic sector in particular. It is always a pleasure to spend time with our representatives offshore, and we very much appreciated being able to thank the Embassy staff in person for their contribution, not only to our delegation’s visit, but to the wider effort they undertake on behalf of New Zealand.

That afternoon saw us travel to the outskirts of Bangkok to visit a major food processing facility of one of Thailand’s largest companies, Charoen Phokphand Foods (CPF) Thailand Ltd. CPF is one division of the much larger CP conglomerate, and is involved in all aspects of food production from crop and feed research, animal breeding and genetics, right through to the processing and marketing of food products. The facility we visited specialised in poultry, and CPF processes 800,000 chickens per day at three sites across Thailand. Most of this food
supplies the local and South-East Asian markets, but a large portion is also sent to markets in Europe and North Asia. The company has started importing hoki, greenshell mussels, and beef from New Zealand and has expressed interest in increasing collaboration with New Zealand food producers. CPF is considering opening an office in New Zealand once trade volumes reach a viable economic level.

We received a presentation on CPF’s vertical integration strategy, which allows it to control all parts of the food supply chain, and then toured the factory site. I was impressed by the scale and sophistication of the factory and also remarked to the CPF executives on New Zealand and Thailand’s commonality as the world’s only two net exporters of food, meaning that both countries will have a strategic role in helping to maintain world food security in coming years.

That evening we were hosted for dinner by His Excellency Nikom Wairatpanich, President of the Senate. Mr Wairatpanich has a strong connection to New Zealand through his wife Nopamas, who graduated from Wellington Girls’ College. We had a very pleasant evening discussing matters of mutual interest with the President and members of the Senate, and both sides looked forward to continuing those discussions the following day during our formal visit to the Thai Parliament.

The next day we were welcomed to the Parliament of Thailand with full honours and I joined our host His Excellency Mr Somsak Kiatsuranont, President of the National Assembly and Speaker of the House of Representatives, in laying a friendship wreath in front of the House of Representatives. Mr Kiatsuranont noted that the nearly 60 year relationship (57 years) between Thailand and New Zealand had passed “without any glitches or problems” and that our visit was “a very good sign”. He thanked me for choosing Thailand as the first country for a parliamentary visit, saying that it demonstrated the importance New Zealand placed on Thailand as a significant power in the region.

The Speaker commented on the important strategic location of Thailand and its capacity to act as an economic focal point in Asia, connecting both North to South and East to West. This would be dependent on the successful implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015, and Thailand needed to lift efforts in its preparations to the join the AEC and be at the centre of the region’s economic activities. He also hoped that New Zealand would come to see Thailand as a logical first point of entry for future trade and investment in the region, noting that Thailand should likewise see New Zealand as a gateway to the South Pacific and South America.
Mr Kiatsuranont stressed the importance of continuing to expand our cooperation through the Thailand–New Zealand CEP. I agreed with Mr Kiatsuranont’s assessment of the strategic importance of South East Asia and Thailand in the future of the world economy and noted that this came with commensurate responsibility, particularly to its neighbouring countries like Myanmar (which the delegation would visit next). Mr Kiatsuranont agreed that Thailand “had a responsibility” to assist its less developed ASEAN neighbours to reach similar levels of development, noting that this was critical for the stability of ASEAN in the long term. On Myanmar, Mr Kiatsuranont felt that it had the potential to become a leader in the region in time and felt that Thailand had a “duty” to help Myanmar with this transition. Following our meeting, Mr Kiatsuranont and I signed the formal note marking the establishment of the Thailand–New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Groups in both countries.

We then moved on to meet with our host of the previous evening, Mr Wairatpanich. Our friendly and informal discussions resumed, focusing on the way democracy functions in both countries, including our transition from a ‘first past the post’ (FPP) to a mixed member proportional (MMP) system. We also touched on the Māori seats, the opportunity for minority groups to be represented in Parliament, the function of Ministerial question time and the proportion of women in parliament. Matters turned to trade, and we agreed that both countries would benefit from closer economic ties. I also took the opportunity to invite Mr Wairatpanich to visit New Zealand at a time of mutual convenience. After our meeting, the delegation had an opportunity to observe the Senate in session.
into the workings of the two Houses of the Thai Parliament, specifically around questions to Ministers (which occur weekly rather than daily as is the case in New Zealand), select committees (very similar to New Zealand), and members’ attendance in the House for voting purposes (members must be present to cast their vote, no proxies or votes counted as present).

Mr Vejjajiva also expressed his views on leading the Opposition, commenting that this was presently quite difficult in Thailand. He felt that checks and balances on government had been weakened and he believed that the Opposition had less access to media. He felt there could be significant protests if it was perceived that the Government was not respecting the institution of Parliament. While we were interested to hear his views, these were clearly not matters on which the delegation could comment. However, developments in Thailand since our visit have unfortunately borne out some of Mr Vejjajiva’s predictions of civil unrest. It is to be hoped that these issues are resolved non-violently and democratically to allow for political stability to return to the country.

That evening we were hosted for dinner by Speaker Kiatsuranont and members of the House of Representatives. It was a truly hospitable and friendly occasion, with much opportunity for both sides to relax and engage in dialogue around parliamentary practice and other matters of interest. The evening culminated with a display of traditional Thai music and dance. I know I speak on behalf of all the New Zealand delegation when I say that we were truly grateful to have had the opportunity to visit Thailand and left feeling that we had made positive steps towards strengthening the relationship between our two countries.
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Background on the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw)

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has two Houses, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. The members of both houses also meet together as members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, which holds its own sessions. The Speakership of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is held by the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw for the first half of the parliamentary term, and by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw for the second half.

House of Representatives (Pyithu Hluttaw)

The Pyithu Hluttaw has a maximum of 440 members, elected or appointed for a term of five years. The most recent general election, the first since 1990, was held in November 2010. By-elections for 37 seats were held in April 2012.

Election and appointment of members

Up to 330 (currently 321) members are elected from single-member constituencies by simple majority vote. One hundred and ten Defence Services personnel are nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services.

Both elected and nominated members must be aged 25 years or over, be citizens by birth and have resided in Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of their election. Voters must be citizens aged 18 years or over.

Leadership

The Speaker is elected by and from among the members. The present Speaker is Thura U Shwe Mann.

Legislative procedure

Bills may be submitted by the government and by Hluttaw members. Most bills may be introduced in either the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw. In each Hluttaw they are examined by the Bills Committee before being discussed in the Hluttaw. Bills passed by one Hluttaw are then considered in the other. If both Hluttaws agree on the text, the bill is deemed to have been passed by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. If there is disagreement, the bill is referred to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for a decision. Some bills, for example the budget and national plans, must be considered by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Once a bill is passed, it is sent to the President for signing. The President has 14 days in which to return the bill, if he or she wishes, to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw with comments that the Hluttaw may accept or reject. The bill must then be signed by the President within seven days or it becomes law as if it had been signed.

Committees

In addition to the four standing committees, the Bills, Public Accounts, Hluttaw Rights, and Government’s Guarantees, Pledges and Undertakings Vetting Committees, 20 ad hoc committees have been established to cover a broad range of issues. Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw committees can combine to form joint Pyidaungsu Hluttaw committees. There is provision for the formation of commissions or bodies comprising members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and suitable citizens.
Political parties

In the 2010 general election 15 parties won seats. Of these, eight parties had only one or two seats. The two largest parties were:

Union Solidarity and Development Party  259
Shan Nationalities Democratic Party  18

Unlike the 2010 general election, the by-elections in 2012 were contested by the National League for Democracy, led by Aung San Suu Kyi.

Currently the three largest parties are:

Union Solidarity and Development Party  220
National League for Democracy  37
Shan Nationalities Democratic Party  18

The number of women members is 26 (6 percent).

Nationalities' Assembly (Amyotha Hluttaw)

The Amyotha Hluttaw has 224 members, elected or appointed for a term of five years.
The most recent election was held in November 2010. By-elections for six seats were held in April 2012.

Election and appointment of members

One-hundred and sixty-eight members, 12 from each of the seven regions and seven states, are elected from single-member constituencies by simple majority vote. Fifty-six Defence Service personnel, four from each region or state, are nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services.

Both elected and nominated members must be aged 30 years or over, be citizens by birth and have resided in Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of their election.

Leadership

The Speaker is elected by and from among the members. The present Speaker is U Khin Aung Myint.

Committees

The permanent committees mirror those of the Pyithu Hluttaw. There are 17 ad hoc committees, and there is provision for the establishment of commissions. In August the Political, Economic and Legal Affairs Commission was established to focus on economic and political affairs and amending the constitution. It aims to enhance the capacity of both Hluttaw members and staff.

Political parties

In the 2010 general election nine parties won seats. The two largest parties were:

Union Solidarity and Development Party  129
Rakhine Nationalities Development Party  7
In the April 2012 by-elections, the National League for Democracy won 4 of the 6 vacant seats, and the Union Solidarity and Development Party and the Shan Nationalities Democratic Party one seat each.

The number of women members is 4 (2 percent).

Visit Programme

After departing Bangkok on the morning of 2 October, we travelled to Yangon to begin our visit to Myanmar. Our first official engagement that evening was with members of the expatriate New Zealand community and some key local contacts. Prior to that, we had the privilege of visiting Shwedagon Pagoda, the most sacred Buddhist site for the Burmese people. The pagoda itself is quite awe inspiring, standing nearly 110 metres tall and sheathed in pure gold. I felt this was an auspicious introduction to Myanmar.

Shwedagon Pagoda complex.

The next day began with a presentation by the Yangon Heritage Trust at their project base office in old town Yangon. Once a pearl of the colonial British Empire, Yangon’s buildings from that period have fallen into a dilapidated state in many cases. This is disappointing, as the architecture that remains gives a glimpse at what was once a highly attractive business and retail area. Members of the delegation mentioned that New Zealand has expertise in building preservation and restoration with the Historic Places Trust, and also through some of the work currently underway in Christchurch. The preservation and restoration of historic buildings and the development of modern infrastructure need to go hand in hand if Myanmar is to fully capitalise on its potential as a tourist destination as it opens up to the world. The Yangon Heritage Trust is working hard towards this goal, and it was fascinating to take a tour of the colonial precinct with some of the Trust’s staff as our guides.
Our last official meeting in Yangon was with the Chief Minister of Yangon, U Myint Swe. The Chief Minister (effectively the Governor of Yangon) oversees and manages a range of issues, including upgrading a degraded infrastructure, planning for commercial and manufacturing expansion, a hotel development programme, housing for poor working families (in a city that rivals Tokyo for land prices), and growing industrial disputes, typically over poor labour conditions and wages. His portfolio is one of the busiest and most complex in Myanmar, and our meeting was an opportunity for the New Zealand delegation to get a sense of how rapid economic growth and the opening up of Myanmar are affecting its largest city.

We then paid a brief visit to the newly established New Zealand Embassy, which is co-located with the Embassy of the Netherlands, before heading to the airport to depart for the capital city of Nay Pyi Taw.

We began our schedule of meetings in Nay Pyi Taw the next day with a call on the President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, His Excellency U Thein Sein. Also present was the Foreign Minister, His Excellency U Wunna Maung Lwin. President Thein Sein began by expressing his thanks to New Zealand for hosting him on his visit in March 2013. He commented that, while diplomatic ties were established in 1958, the recent string of high level meetings between our two countries showed that the relationship was undergoing a period of reinvigoration which could only benefit both. He also thanked the New Zealand Parliament for its support for Myanmar’s reform initiatives, and hoped that our visit would encourage further exchanges between our legislatures. I responded that we had been only too happy to host the President and my counterpart, Speaker U Shwe Mann, in New Zealand and that there was indeed a strong interest from our Parliament to assist Myanmar where possible in terms of its reforms. I also acknowledged President Thein Sein’s personal role in beginning the process of reform in Myanmar, which has been one that will create a lasting legacy of his time in office.

We went on to discuss areas of mutual interest and potential cooperation, including livestock and agriculture, communications infrastructure, and human resource development. New Zealand has much to offer in these fields, and it was noted that the New Zealand Government has already pledged NZ$6 million to a dairy cooperation fund. The President made the comment that Myanmar has the potential to be a food bowl for Asia, but that a lot of development and support is needed for this to happen.

We also touched on the next general elections in Myanmar due to take place in November 2015. The President was optimistic that preparations and voting would go smoothly, but acknowledged that there were ongoing ethnic and political tensions that could cause some disruption. I again expressed New Zealand’s willingness to offer any assistance that we could in terms of sharing expertise and experience. The President thanked us for our support and wished us a pleasant and productive remainder of our time in Myanmar.

The delegation moved on to the parliamentary complex and first met with the Speaker of the Nationalities’ Assembly (Amyotha Hluttaw), His Excellency Mr Khin Aung Myint. Mr Aung Myint was accompanied by the Chairs of all of the Select Committees of the Amyotha Hluttaw. He was excited to welcome our delegation, saying that he felt New Zealand was a stable and mature parliamentary democracy that had much to offer Myanmar as it transitions from 50 years of military dictatorship to a multi-party representative system of governance. We then discussed potential areas of cooperation, including professional development for officials and public servants, as well as visits and exchanges by members of Parliament.

Mr Aung Myint has a particular interest in the enhancement of Myanmar’s parliamentary library. This is something that New Zealand is already contributing to through the efforts and expertise
of Moira Fraser, former Chief Librarian in the New Zealand Parliament. Ms Fraser is currently leading the in-country component of an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) sponsored initiative to develop a modern parliamentary library for Myanmar. Ms Fraser manages a growing team of local staff and expatriate experts attempting to build a strong research capability on which members can draw and benefit from. The New Zealand Parliamentary Library has also had representation from Mr Peter Quin, who has travelled periodically to Nay Pyi Taw to provide training and assistance to the local staff as part of the IPU project.

Mr Aung Myint indicated a strong desire to visit New Zealand with a delegation from the Amyotha Hluttaw, and upon returning to New Zealand I was happy to extend an invitation for him to do so. I am pleased to say that this offer was accepted and that Speaker Aung Myint’s visit was scheduled for May 2014.

Our next meeting was with our host, His Excellency Mr Thura U Shwe Mann, Speaker of both the House of Representatives (Pyithu Hluttaw) and the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw). The Speaker thanked the New Zealand Parliament for its recent hosting of him and his delegation in New Zealand in March 2013. He felt that there was much that the two parliaments could gain from the strengthening of ties between New Zealand and Myanmar. Mr Shwe Mann specifically mentioned his interest in New Zealand’s experience with MMP, citing a discussion he had had on that subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon Murray McCully, while in New Zealand. We took time to expand upon this, with the whole delegation giving their opinion on how MMP had functioned in New Zealand over time. Our consensus view was that MMP had been positive and had delivered a more representational parliament for the voters of New Zealand, but that it had taken some time for political parties to adapt to this system. The Speaker commented that the current ruling party would probably prefer to keep a “first past the post” electoral system. However, he felt that wider public buy-in and confidence in the political process would be achieved through greater representation of voters’ interests. In the interests of political stability for Myanmar this was ultimately more desirable than maintaining the status quo.

Our meeting concluded with both sides reaffirming their commitment to strengthening the relationship, and looking forward to further engagement and exchanges at the parliamentary level.

Following a formal luncheon hosted by Mr Shwe Mann and attended by members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, we moved on from Parliament to the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture for a meeting with U Ohn Myint, Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development.

New Zealand is already offering expertise and financial assistance to Myanmar’s fledgling dairy industry in the form of a NZ$6 million contribution to establish a dairy cooperation fund, and it was noted by Mr Ohn Myint that Myanmar’s first commercial dairy cows actually came from New Zealand in 1974. Fonterra has also recently established a presence in the country, and the Minister was grateful for this interest and support and hoped that it would enable Myanmar to expand its dairy industry at a swift but sustainable pace in coming years.

He was also interested in New Zealand’s experience of fisheries management, particularly the quota management system that we have in place, and our aquaculture industry. I agreed that this could be a valuable discussion for Myanmar to initiate with New Zealand, now made easier with the establishment of our Embassy in Yangon, and suggested that officials from both sides would be best placed to take up this dialogue. We also touched on issues of water quality and conservation, as well as other rural infrastructure needs facing Myanmar. Our discussion clearly
indicated that there is a lot that New Zealand can assist Myanmar with as it develops and modernises its agricultural sector.

Our final meeting in Nay Pyi Taw was with the Leader of the National League for Democracy Party and Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. What followed was a free and frank discussion ranging from education, health, and infrastructure, through to ethnic and political tensions and external assistance to Myanmar.

It is fair to say that Aung San Suu Kyi was not as positive about the current situation in Myanmar as those we had met with previously. She was particularly concerned that Myanmar is simply “the current flavour of the month” in terms of international interest and assistance, and that this is allowing the reform process to be somewhat stifled as countries jockey for position and access to a lucrative new market. While she was grateful for the technical assistance being offered, she felt that this needed to be given in the right context and with sustainability over the longer term at the forefront of initiatives.

Rt Hon David Carter presenting Daw Aung San Suu Kyi with a gift from the New Zealand Parliament.

I asked Aung San Suu Kyi how she saw the 2015 elections playing out. She expressed a sense of optimism, but only if there is constitutional reform, which is something she believes is supported by the majority of political parties. While she firmly believed that national reconciliation is a
necessary and worthy goal, she acknowledged that some within her party and amongst her supporters remain very bitter towards those who were members of the previous military regime.

When asked what her priorities would be should she be in a position to form the next government, Aung San Suu Kyi gave her main platform as the rule of law and constitutional change. She said that a successful peace process is essential, and that national policies in areas such as energy, transport, and communications were also needed. In addition, she believed that the capacity and capability of the civil service has to be improved, and that the military needs to be brought under civilian rule.

Our meeting with Aung San Suu Kyi was a valuable opportunity for the delegation to gain a different perspective on Myanmar’s rapid political changes, and to engage with a truly global political figure, rightly acknowledged and respected for her efforts in promoting democracy and human rights.

The following day was spent travelling by car back to Yangon, a five-hour drive that allowed us a glimpse of the Myanmar countryside and a chance to take stock of two busy days of meetings and interactions with our hosts. Upon reaching the outskirts of Yangon, we took time to visit the Taukkyan Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery. Seven Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF) personnel and a New Zealand-born officer serving with a British Regiment are buried at Taukkyan Cemetery. The Rangoon Memorial, which sits at the centre of the cemetery, bears the names of a further two RNZAF personnel and two New Zealand-born officers who served with Indian Regiments. As was common for the time, our casualties were very young men. Of those buried at the cemetery, the youngest, a Spitfire pilot, was only 21 and died less than five weeks before the end of the war. The cemetery now contains 6,374 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. The Rangoon Memorial’s pillars also bear the names of almost 27,000 land forces personnel who died in the campaigns in Myanmar and who have no known grave.

The delegation was escorted to view the New Zealand graves by the cemetery custodian, Mr Oscar Dewar, and his family, who have been tending the cemetery for many decades. I was honoured to lay a wreath at the Rangoon Memorial on behalf of the New Zealand Parliament to acknowledge the sacrifice of not only our fallen serviceman, but also those of the wider Commonwealth.

Our final evening in Yangon was spent with the expatriate New Zealand community at an informal dinner, and this was a fitting and relaxing way to spend what had been an engaging and thoroughly interesting leg of the programme.
Japan

Background on the National Diet of Japan (Kokkai)

The National Diet has two houses, the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

House of Representatives (Shugiin)

The House of Representatives has 480 members, elected for a term of 4 years. The most recent election was held in December 2012.

Election of members

Three-hundred members are elected by simple majority vote from single-member constituencies. One-hundred and eighty members are elected by proportional representation from 11 multi-member constituencies, returning between six and 30 members each. Voters have two votes, one for a constituency candidate, and one for a political party in the multi-member constituencies.

Voters must be citizens aged 20 years or over. Candidates must be citizens aged 25 years or over.

Leadership

The Speaker is elected by and from among the members. The present Speaker is Mr Bunmei Ibuki.

Legislative process

Most bills are introduced in the House of Representatives. The Speaker refers a newly introduced bill to a committee for detailed consideration. Once the committee has reported to the Speaker, the bill is considered in a plenary session and voted on. It is then sent to the other House, where the same procedure is followed. A bill that is passed by the House of Representatives but rejected by the House of Councillors becomes law if passed by the House of Representatives a second time by a two-thirds or more majority.

Committees

Seventeen standing committees, each with between 20 and 50 members, examine bills, budgets, treaties, and petitions, and investigate other matters. A special committee may examine a matter that falls outside the jurisdiction of any of the standing committees.

Political groups

As at 3 September 2013 there are eight political groups. Four groups have between two and 17 members each. There are 12 independents. The four largest groups are:

- Liberal Democratic Party: 294
- Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents: 56
- Japan Restoration Party: 53
- New Komeito: 31

The Liberal Democratic Party and New Komeito together make up a coalition government. The number of women members is 39 (8 percent).
House of Councillors (Sangiin)

The House of Councillors has two-hundred and forty-two members, elected for a term of six years. Half the membership is renewed every three years. The most recent election was held in July 2013.

Election of members

One-hundred and forty-six members are elected by simple majority vote from 47 multi-member prefectural constituencies, returning between two and 10 members each. Ninety-six members are elected by proportional representation from nationwide party lists. Voters have two votes, one for a constituency candidate and one for a party list. Candidates must be citizens aged 30 years or over.

Leadership

The President is elected by and from among the members. The current President is Mr Masaaki Yamazaki.

Committees

Seventeen standing committees, with between 10 and 45 members each, examine bills, budgets, treaties, and petitions, and investigate other matters. A special committee may examine a matter that falls outside the jurisdiction of any of the standing committees. Research committees may be set up to conduct in-depth research on fundamental matters of state administration and to propose legislation.

Political groups

As at 11 September 2013 there are nine political groups. Five groups have between two and 11 members. There are four independents. The four largest groups are:

- Liberal Democratic Party 114
- Democratic Party and Shin-Ryokufukai 58
- New Komeito 20
- Your Party 18

The number of women members is 39 (16 percent).

Visit programme

Our first meeting in Tokyo was with our host, Hon Mr Bunmei Ibuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr Ibuki welcomed us to Japan and introduced his Vice-Speaker, Hon Mr Hirotaka Akamatsu, and Committee Chairs from the House of Representatives who had joined us for the meeting. He thanked New Zealand for its support following the Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami, noting that both countries had suffered natural disasters in recent years and had much to learn and share with each other regarding recovery from these events.

I thanked the Speaker for his welcome and for hosting the delegation during our visit to Japan. I agreed that New Zealand and Japan had a lot to offer each other in terms of support and cooperation following the tragedies in both our countries. New Zealand was especially grateful to Japan for its swift response to the 2011 Christchurch Earthquake, and I also noted the significant number of Japanese students who were trapped in the CTV building when it collapsed. I mentioned that we would be very interested to see first-hand the progress being
made to rebuild the Tohoku region in the following days when we visited Sendai as part of our programme.

Mr Ibuki and I agreed that New Zealand and Japan shared a close and friendly relationship, with no significant issues interfering in bilateral relations. Mr Ibuki noted that New Zealand’s Prime Minister, Rt Hon John Key, was due to chair a session focused on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) at the APEC meeting being held in Indonesia at the same time as our visit. The outcome of those discussions would be of great interest to both sides. I agreed, and commented that while in Japan our delegation hoped to gain an understanding of the economic reforms that were proposed by the current coalition Government. New Zealand had faced similar reforms in the recent past, and so our delegation would have some insight to offer on that experience. The Speaker commented that this would no doubt be well received by the relevant people we would meet during our stay in Japan. We concluded our meeting by expressing a desire to carry on discussions that evening when Mr Ibuki was due to host the delegation for dinner at his official residence.

Following a tour of the House of Representatives, we left the National Diet to visit a local supermarket that stocked a range of New Zealand products such as lamb and wine, as well as fresh produce such as apples and kiwifruit. New Zealand maintains a small but increasingly valuable niche in the Japanese food and beverage market and, as always, it was a pleasant surprise to see familiar products overseas.

We then undertook a tour of the Shibaura Water Reclamation Center. The facility treats and coverts raw sewage into reclaimed wastewater that can then be used for cleaning and cooling equipment and flushing toilets in the surrounding areas. The treatment area itself covers 6,440 hectares, encompassing some of the most densely populated wards of Tokyo. It was fascinating to see what a megacity like Tokyo is able to achieve in this area, with the sewerage system playing a large role in creating a healthy environment for the city, as well as reducing the use of natural resources and saving energy.

That evening we were hosted for dinner by Mr Ibuki, along with members of the House of Representatives. The meal was characterised by lively and engaging discussions around our different political systems, as well as Japan’s recently successful bid to host the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo. We also shared our thoughts on the upcoming visit to Japan by the New Zealand All Blacks, with our Japanese colleagues promising a spirited game from their national team. Speaker Ibuki was a generous and convivial host, and the delegation greatly enjoyed the relaxed atmosphere and excellent conversation of the evening.

We began the next day by meeting with Banri Kaieda, Leader of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ). Mr Kaieda was the Minister of Finance in the last DPJ-led government, and so I was interested to hear his thoughts on the economic outlook for Japan. After both sides acknowledged the natural disasters of 2011 and expressed mutual thanks for our respective responses, discussion quickly shifted to the TPP negotiations. This was a hot topic during our time in Japan, with constant updates in the media due to the concurrent APEC meeting taking place in Indonesia at which the TPP was also being discussed.

The DPJ held a fairly conservative view that, while increased trade liberalisation was potentially beneficial, Japan would need to ensure that its agricultural sector in particular was shielded from any negative impacts of increased competition. While concern was highest amongst rural communities, urban consumers were also concerned with issues such as food safety and supply. I
was asked to give my opinion, and responded by relating the experience of many New Zealand farmers following our significant market reforms in the 1980s. While it was true that the initial impact on producers had been hard, most had adapted in a relatively short time to become more efficient and competitive in the world market. Indeed, New Zealand was now seen as a model of agricultural efficiency in many areas.

Mr Kaieda conceded that there was a need for some agricultural reform in Japan, but that this would take time and there would need to be a smooth transition to lessen the impact on rural communities. Tracey Martin agreed with this sentiment and expressed a view that Japan could learn from the experience of New Zealand in this regard. Hon Phil Heatley asked why there was a need for subsidies for Japanese farmers. The response was that this was mainly due to declining prices and consumption of rice, coupled with high labour costs. The two main types of subsidy existed to maintain the price of agricultural goods and to build and improve rural infrastructure. This allowed for a guaranteed income for farmers, in turn ensuring that rural communities were able to retain their populations and provide a future for their young people.

Shifting to the future ambitions of his party, Mr Kaieda emphasised that, despite a significant shift at the last election, the DPJ was refocused and confident of gaining back influence in the 2015 local government elections.

Following our meeting with the DPJ, we returned to the National Diet to meet with the President of the House of Councillors, Mr Masaaki Yamazaki. Mr Yamazaki was very familiar with New Zealand and our Parliament, having visited New Zealand in a previous capacity as Chair of the Rules Committee. At that time, the Japanese delegation had been very impressed with the access that young people had to the New Zealand Parliament, particularly through initiatives such as Youth Parliament. Indeed, upon their return to Japan the delegation pressed for a change in rules to allow primary school aged children to view questions in the House, and helped to establish a Japanese Youth Parliament. It was very pleasing to hear that New Zealand had been able to play a small role in increasing political awareness and participation amongst the youth of Japan.

We also talked about the long-standing and deep people-to-people links that exist between New Zealand and Japan, such as the JET Programme (where New Zealanders teach English in Japanese schools), the continuing popularity of Japanese language in New Zealand schools, as well as the large number of Japanese students in New Zealand. These links were evident even amongst our own delegation, with Tracey Martin having had a succession of Japanese homestay students live with her family, along with our Delegation Secretary and my Private Secretary’s brother being or having been participants on the JET Programme.

Mr Yamazaki offered his thanks for our delegation’s visit to Japan, particularly as we were interested in visiting the Tohoku region. He commented that it was a testament to the strength of the relationship that both countries had responded so swiftly to each other’s plights in 2011. I agreed the relationship was very strong, and that it would no doubt continue in the same vein for the foreseeable future.

The final event of the day was hosted by Ambassador His Excellency Mark Sinclair at the New Zealand Embassy, with a wide range of key local contacts and New Zealand expatriates invited to meet the delegation. Our Japanese host Mr Ibuki also attended, and I was pleased to again have the opportunity to say some words of thanks, as well as to reiterate the importance of the relationship between Japan and New Zealand.
The next day we travelled north from Tokyo to the city of Sendai in Miyagi Prefecture. Sendai is the largest city of the Tohoku region, and was extensively affected by the 2011 earthquake and subsequent tsunami. Along our route we briefly stopped at Fukushima Train Station. Fukushima was the site of a major nuclear accident following the Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami, and the ongoing implications of this event continue to be a major obstacle in rehabilitating the area and its people. It was touching to receive a warm welcome on the station platform from the local Japan Rail staff, who are trying hard to encourage visitors to come back to the area.

A welcome from staff at Fukushima Train Station.

We were welcomed to Sendai by the Mayor, Ms Emiko Okuyama. She offered us her condolences for the Christchurch Earthquake, and also her thanks for New Zealand’s response to the Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami. New Zealand search and rescue teams had been particularly active in the town of Minamisanriku, and this was noted by Ms Okuyama. She also acknowledged New Zealand’s place in the history of the women’s suffrage movement, mentioning that she had travelled to New Zealand previously to learn about best practice in municipal administration and had been very pleased to see so many women in positions of authority and influence.

I thanked the Mayor for her words of welcome, and expressed our thanks that she and her officials had taken the time to meet with us. I explained that the principal purpose of our visit to Tohoku was to learn about Japan’s reconstruction process and to see first-hand how this was progressing. I acknowledged that, from New Zealand’s experience with the Christchurch rebuild, reconstruction of infrastructure and the rehabilitation of communities was a complex process. Given the scale of the events in Japan in 2011, no doubt they were facing a huge challenge.

Following our meeting with the Mayor, we received a briefing from local officials on the challenges and progress of the reconstruction effort in Miyagi prefecture. While the 9.0 magnitude earthquake was severe, the damage caused by surging water, though much more localised, was far more deadly and destructive than the actual quake. There were reports of entire towns destroyed from tsunami-hit areas, including 9,500 missing in Minamisanriku (where New Zealand search and rescue teams were deployed). In Sendai itself, both the port and the airport were inundated, and a huge swath of arable agricultural land along the coast was saturated with salt water from the tsunami surge.
In the face of such destruction, the way in which the region has pulled together with national government to affect its recovery has been truly admirable. While much work remains to be done, including the re-homing of some 190,000 citizens still in temporary housing, progress has been relatively swift. A desalination programme has been implemented and is proving very successful, and local producers have received a lot of support from both local and national government to re-start their operations. Indeed, agricultural production has now returned to 70 percent of pre-disaster levels, and is expected to get back to full capacity by 2015.

Unfortunately, along with the ongoing Fukushima nuclear incident, another effect that has been much more difficult to reconcile is the trauma of the local communities worst hit by the disaster. There remains a sense of loss and despair amongst many, and this has been reflected by high numbers refusing or unable to return to work and also the largest incidence of school truancy in Japan.

We thanked the presenters for their overview of the situation, commended them for the leadership that has been shown thus far, and encouraged them to persevere down what is now a clearly defined path to full recovery.

The afternoon was spent visiting a local strawberry producer whose business and infrastructure was completely destroyed and then rebuilt following the tsunami. Miyagi Prefecture is famed as one of the top agricultural regions of Japan, and it was heartening to see that local businesses had been so quick to get back on their feet. That is not to say that the process had been easy, and a number of smaller producers have had to band together in cooperatives to maximise their recovery and boost efficiency. However, it was clear from our experience in Sendai that the city itself, along with Miyagi Prefecture and the wider Tohoku region, is well on the way to returning to a normal state of affairs and will be stronger and better prepared from this experience.

On the morning of the next day we made a brief stop at a local high school, Sendai Ikuei Gakuen. The campus of Ikuei Gakuen was extensively damaged by the earthquake, but has now been rebuilt to a very high standard. The school has a sister school relationship with Mahurangi College in Warkworth. Their relationship has seen ongoing and regular exchanges of staff and students over the years. Following the Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami, Mahurangi College offered up five homestay places free of any charge to students who wished to spend time in New Zealand, both to continue their studies but also to try and recuperate from their traumatic experience.

Delegation member Tracey Martin is a Board of Trustees member at Mahurangi College, and so was very keen to take the opportunity to visit the school and to pass on the best wishes of the Mahurangi College community. This visit gave us a sense first-hand of the strong people-to-people links that tie New Zealand and Japan together.

The next destination on our itinerary was Koiwai Farm near the city of Morioka in neighbouring Iwate Prefecture. Koiwai Farm is a well-known dairy brand throughout much of Japan, and our visit gave us some insight into the small scale domestically-focused operations that characterise the Japanese dairy sector. After a presentation and tour of the facilities, we thanked our hosts and headed back to Tokyo to prepare for the final day of our official programme.

Our last working day in Japan was very full, encompassing meetings with representatives of both the Legislature and the Executive. We began by meeting with Mr Natsuo Yamaguchi, leader of the junior Government coalition party New Komeito. Mr Yamaguchi began by mentioning a visit to New Zealand that he undertook as part of a parliamentary delegation in 2002, visiting
Auckland and Wellington. He had also recently met with our former Prime Minister, Ms Helen Clark, in New York, where they had discussed disaster prevention and recovery. He thanked us again for New Zealand’s assistance in these areas. Mr Yamaguchi also endorsed Japan’s participation in the TPP negotiations, commenting that he felt that Japan’s agricultural sector needed a push to become more competitive internationally and that TPP could provide this. Our meeting ended with a friendly discussion about the upcoming visit of the All Blacks, and looking forward to the 2018 Rugby World Cup (RWC) and 2020 Olympic Games, both to be hosted by Japan.

Our next call was with Mr Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs. I began by expressing my pleasure that Japan was one of the first countries that I was able to visit officially since becoming Speaker. The Minister agreed that it was auspicious and reflected the strong relationship between our two countries. He was particularly pleased that we had made the effort to visit Tohoku. We touched on the TPP, with Mr Kishida saying that he hoped negotiations could be concluded swiftly, but that there could be some hard concessions that would need to be made before agreement was reached. He acknowledged his Government’s desire for economic reform, but also that this needed to be a measured transition. I again gave my personal view on New Zealand’s economic reforms of the 1980s, and suggested that New Zealand’s experience could be useful to Japan as it contemplates taking similar steps.

We then touched briefly on youth exchange and the education relationship, with both sides agreeing that it was important to maintain these links. I mentioned that this would potentially be made easier through recent policy announcements on changes to the visa application process and a relaxation of rules around working hours for international students. We also discussed the 2018 RWC, and again I mentioned that New Zealand had recent experience in hosting that event that could be of interest to Japan as it prepares for 2018. The Minister thanked us for our time and we moved on to our next appointment.

We were hosted for lunch by the Japan–New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship League. This was a relaxed and friendly occasion, where both sides took the opportunity to discuss matters of culture and more general interest than to delve too deeply into heavy policy issues. Nonetheless, it was important for us to meet with this group to reinforce the parliamentary ties that exist between our two legislatures. We concluded our lunch meeting with an exchange of gifts at which I presented the Friendship League with a carved rimu waka huia on behalf of the New Zealand Parliament.

Our afternoon meeting schedule began with the Minister of Economic and Fiscal Policy, Mr Akira Amari. Mr Amari had just returned from the APEC meeting in Bali, and so was able to give us a first-hand view of how the TPP talks on the sidelines of APEC had progressed. The Minister expressed his view that our Prime Minister, Rt Hon John Key, and the Minister of Trade, Hon Tim Groser, had represented New Zealand well at the talks. The Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was particularly pleased to see that New Zealand and Japan had many areas of commonality that would be of mutual benefit should the TPP be concluded. There remained a lot of work to do, however, and it would now be up to the negotiating parties to reach a satisfactory agreement that met the needs of all. The Minister was unable to go into the actual detail of the discussions, but it was reassuring to hear that the meeting was viewed as a success and that Japan was enthusiastic about concluding the agreement as quickly as possible.

We met next with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Mr Yoshimasa Hayashi. Mr Hayashi was very enthusiastic about the TPP and its potential to revolutionise Japan’s
agricultural sector, in turn bringing positive and sustainable outcomes for the sector. The Minister had already overseen a series of agricultural reforms that were increasing productivity and efficiency, but he felt that there was still a long way to go for Japan to achieve a truly modern agricultural sector. Regardless of the outcome of the TPP, Minister Hayashi was adamant that agricultural reform is inevitable if farming communities are to remain viable over the long term.

The Minister expressed his support for Fonterra’s collaboration with the dairy industry in Hokkaido, one of Japan’s main dairy regions. I agreed that such collaborations were important, not only for Japan, but also for Fonterra as it looks to diversify its global business. We thanked the Minister for his time and moved on to our final appointment with His Excellency Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan.

Mr Abe had just returned from Bali also, and so we were particularly grateful that he made the time to meet with our delegation. He began by welcoming us to and thanking us for visiting Japan, commenting that New Zealand and Japan share similar values and have a strong and strategic partnership in the Asia-Pacific region. I agreed, and thanked the Prime Minister for the generous hospitality that had been extended to us during our stay in Japan. I mentioned our visit to Tohoku and commended the people and Government of Japan for their courageous response to the 2011 earthquake and tsunami.

We then talked about some of the meetings that we had had with Ministers that day, including our most recent discussions on the TPP and agricultural reform. The Prime Minister conceded that getting buy-in to the TPP from the agricultural sector could be a challenge, but he agreed with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Mr Hayashi that reform was inevitable. He also reiterated the Minister of Economic and Fiscal Policy’s view that Rt Hon John Key had shown strong leadership chairing the TPP session at APEC, and that he was optimistic that New Zealand and Japan could work closely together in future TPP negotiations.

I concluded our meeting by congratulating Mr Abe on Japan’s successful bid to host the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo, and also by expressing New Zealand’s anticipation of the 2018 RWC. Our meeting with the Prime Minister was the final official engagement of the Speaker’s Delegation.
Meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe.
Conclusion

The visit of the Speaker’s Delegation to the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Japan was successful and achieved its objectives.

The Kingdom of Thailand is and will continue to be an important regional partner for New Zealand. The hospitality that we received was a reflection of the genuine warmth and respect in which New Zealand is held. I hope to see the recent political tensions in Thailand resolved peacefully and sustainably so that New Zealand can continue working closely together with this South-East Asian powerhouse for both countries’ mutual benefit.

Our visit to Myanmar helped to reinvigorate a relationship that began in 1958 but was one that, understandably, had spent many years in the doldrums. Recent and continuing exchanges between New Zealand and Myanmar bode well for the future, and it is important for the New Zealand Parliament to continue to offer its support to Myanmar when asked and as needed.

Japan remains the world’s third largest economy and is one of New Zealand’s oldest and closest friends in North Asia. The mutual assistance that both countries displayed following the disasters of 2011 is a testament to the strength of the relationship. Our visit to Japan reinforced this to the delegation, and it will be fascinating to see how the TPP negotiations unfold and how Japan might adapt to meet potential challenges and opportunities to its economy.

The 2013 Speaker’s Delegation demonstrated once again the value of parliamentary diplomacy, and that it remains a useful tool in New Zealand’s efforts to promote and strengthen our relationships with the global community. The delegation concluded with a feeling that we had strengthened the relationships between our Parliament and the legislatures of the three countries we visited, and that we had advanced New Zealand’s interests in each.

Rt Hon David Carter

Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives
Appendix 1

Members of the Delegation

The Rt Hon David Carter MP, Speaker and Leader of the Delegation
Hon Philip Heatley MP, National Party
Dr Rajen Prasad MP, Labour Party
David Clendon MP, Green Party.
Tracey Martin MP, New Zealand First Party
Daniel Tasker, Secretary to the Delegation
Stephanie Edridge, Junior Private Secretary to the Speaker
Appendix 2

Speaker's delegation visit boosts New Zealand–Asia ties

Strengthening New Zealand’s bilateral ties with Asia will be the focus of the upcoming visit to the region by a parliamentary delegation the Speaker, Rt Hon David Carter, said today.

“The delegation members will meet with political leaders in Thailand, Myanmar, and Japan, reinforcing existing links and sharing thoughts on the current challenges facing the Asia-Pacific community.

“Our extensive programme is designed to enable our delegation to engage with old and new friends in the region. Our visit comes at a time when New Zealand is increasingly looking toward Asia in terms of trade relationships and cooperation on regional and global issues.

“In Thailand, we will be meeting with the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and other Members of Parliament. We will also take this opportunity to formally establish a New Zealand – Thailand Parliamentary Friendship Group to promote parliamentary engagement between our two legislatures.

“Our visit to Myanmar will focus on gaining a better understanding of the ongoing democratic reforms in that country, and build on recent visits to New Zealand from both the President and the Speaker of Myanmar. The delegation will spend time in Yangon meeting with New Zealand businesses and expatriates before travelling to the capital Nay Pyi Taw for a series of parliamentary calls, including meetings with the Speakers of both the Lower and the Upper Houses. The delegation will meet with President Thein Sein, who has led Myanmar’s reform process, Myanmar Ministers, and Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. The delegation will also pay a commemorative visit to the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery at Taukkyan, just north of Yangon”.

“Meetings in Japan will present an opportunity to engage with key political figures on issues of trade, agricultural reform, and disaster recovery. As both countries have recently shared the experience of rebuilding following significant natural disasters, we will be making a number of site visits to areas in the North of Japan damaged by the Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami”.

“I believe that this visit will strengthen New Zealand’s links to Asia during a challenging but dynamic time for the region”, the Speaker said.

The delegation, led by Speaker Carter, includes Hon Philip Heatley (National), Dr Rajen Prasad (Labour), David Clendon (Green), and Tracey Martin (NZ First). The visit will take place from 29 September to 12 October.

ENDS
Appendix 3

Speaker's Delegation – Tour Itinerary

THAILAND – SUNDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

2025 Arrive in Bangkok from Auckland on TG 492 (met by Ambassador Lynch)

2045 Transit to Conrad Hotel

THAILAND – MONDAY 30 SEPTEMBER

0830 Breakfast (briefing of delegation)

0930 Courtesy call on Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra

1000 Depart for the Embassy

1100 Briefing with all seconded staff from NZ agencies

1230 Luncheon hosted by CP

1400 Depart for CP processing facility hotel

1500 Formal reception and presentation at CP and tour of facility

1800 Depart hotel for Westin Grande Sukhumvit

1830 Dinner hosted by HE Nikom Wairatpanich, President of the Senate
THAILAND – TUESDAY 1 OCTOBER

0920 Depart hotel for the Embassy

0930 Briefing with all seconded staff from NZ agencies

1030 Morning tea

1130 Depart Embassy for lunch venue

1330 Depart venue for Parliament

1400 Attend Welcome Ceremony and wreath laying

1420 Courtesy call on HE Somsak Kiatsuranont, President of the National Assembly and Speaker of the House of Representatives

1500 Courtesy call on HE Nikom Wairatpanich, President of the Senate

1600 Observe the National Assembly in session

1700 Meeting with Opposition Leader Mr Abhisit Vejjajiva

TBC Depart Parliament for hotel

1800 Dinner hosted by HE Somska Kiatsuranont, President of the National Assembly and Speaker of the House of Representatives

THAILAND AND MYANMAR – WEDNESDAY 2 OCTOBER

0830 Depart Hotel

0900 Arrive Grand Palace, sign visitors book in honour of His Majesty the King, followed by a tour
1030  Depart Grand Palace for airport

1130  Arrive airport

1300  Depart for Yangon on TG 301

1415  Arrive Yangon Airport (met by Counsellor Bruce Shepherd)

1445  Depart airport for Traders Hotel

1630  Depart hotel for Shewdagon Pagoda

1900  Dinner with key NZ and local contacts

**MYANMAR – THURSDAY 3 OCTOBER**

0900  Breakfast at Hotel

1000  Presentation and tour of Yangon Heritage Trust restoration project by the Yangon Heritage Trust

1230  Lunch meeting hosted by Chief Minister of Yangon

TBC  Alternative time for visit to NZ Embassy office

1630  Depart for Nay Pyi Taw by internal charter flight

1530  Arrive Nay Pyi Taw and depart airport for Thingaha Hotel

**MYANMAR – FRIDAY 4 OCTOBER**

1000  Formal meeting with HE President U Thein Sein and Foreign Minister HE U Wunna Maung Lwin
1100  Official meeting with Amyotha Hluttaw (the Nationalities' Assembly) Speaker Khin Aung Myint

1200  Official meeting with Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House) Speaker U Shwe Mann

1300  Lunch hosted by HE U Shwe Mann, Speaker of the Lower House

Also present:
- Daw Aung San Suu Kyi
- HE Khin Aung Myint
- Chairs of Parliamentary Committees

1500  Meeting with U Ohn Myint, Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development

1700  Formal meeting with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

1900  Informal dinner at hotel hosted by Deputy Speaker

MYANMAR – SATURDAY 5 OCTOBER

TBC  Depart Nay Pyi Taw for Yangon by road

1400  Visit to Taukkyan (Commonwealth War Graves) Cemetery

1530  Arrive Traders Hotel, Yangon

1830  Information function with New Zealand expat community in Yangon

MYANMAR AND JAPAN – SUNDAY 6 OCTOBER

0950  Depart for Bangkok on TG 304 (arriving 1145)

1145  Arrive Bangkok
JAPAN – MONDAY 7 OCTOBER

1000 Depart hotel for National Diet
For meetings with Bunmei Ibuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Tour of House of Representatives

1100 Depart National Diet for shopping centre

1200 Lunch

1300 Tour and presentation Shibaura Water Reclamation Center

1600 Depart for hotel
Free time

1730 Depart hotel for dinner hosted by Speaker Ibuki

1830 Dinner

JAPAN – TUESDAY 8 OCTOBER

1000 Meeting with Leader of the Democratic Party of Japan

1130 Meeting with Masaaki Yamazaki, President of the House of Councillors

1300 Lunch
1500 Meeting with Takumi Nemoto, Minister for Reconstruction

1700 Depart for Hotel

1830 Cocktail function at the NZ Embassy

JAPAN – WEDNESDAY 9 OCTOBER

0900 Depart Tokyo for Sendai

1130 Meeting with Mayor of Sendai

1200 Meet with local officials to discuss:

- Recovery of the region following the 2011 Great Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami
- Share experiences of the Christchurch earthquake recovery effort
- Agricultural matters of interest

TBC Lunch Hosted/Private TBC

TBC Depart for Hotel in Sendai

TBC Dinner Private/Hosted TBC

JAPAN – THURSDAY 10 OCTOBER

TBC Visit Sendai Ikuei Gakuen High School

TBC Depart Sendai for Morioka, Iwate Prefecture

1200 Lunch

TBC Visit Koiwai Farm and factory
TBC  \hspace{1cm} \text{Leave Morioka for Tokyo}

1900 \hspace{1cm} \text{Dinner Private}

**JAPAN – FRIDAY 11 OCTOBER**

1000 \hspace{1cm} \text{Meeting with Natsuo Yamaguchi, leader of the New Komeito Party}

1100 \hspace{1cm} \text{Meeting with Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs}

1200 \hspace{1cm} \text{Lunch hosted by Japan – NZ Friendship League}

1430 \hspace{1cm} \text{Meeting with Akira Amari, Minister of Economic and Fiscal Policy}

1530 \hspace{1cm} \text{Meeting with Yoshimasa Hayashi, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries}

1700 \hspace{1cm} \text{Meeting with Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan}

**JAPAN – SATURDAY 12 OCTOBER**

1500 \hspace{1cm} \text{Delegation departs for Narita Airport}
Report by the New Zealand Delegation to the 59th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference Johannesburg, South Africa and bilateral visit to Kingdom of Lesotho 28 August – 6 September 2013

Fiftieth Parliament Moana Mackey, MP, Delegation Leader

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Report by the New Zealand Delegation to the 59th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Johannesburg, South Africa and bilateral visit to Kingdom of Lesotho 28 August – 6 September 2013

Introduction to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) is an international community of parliaments and legislatures working together to deepen the Commonwealth’s knowledge and understanding of and commitment to democratic governance. The CPA pursues these objectives through professional development seminars, workshops and exchanges, conference networking, technical assistance to individual parliaments, and the provision of specialist information.

There are active CPA branches in approximately 175 national, state, provincial, and territorial parliaments and legislatures of all the 54 Commonwealth countries, representing approximately 17,000 parliamentarians. Through these branches, which are organised into nine regions, the CPA seeks to build an informed parliamentary community and to enhance co-operation between its parliaments and legislatures.

The CPA provides opportunities for the New Zealand Parliament to engage in a significant international organisation, contribute to debate on matters of international importance, and ensure that matters of importance to New Zealand and the Pacific Region are included on the CPA’s agenda.

Annual conference

The annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) is an opportunity for more than 600 members of Parliament, representing the parliaments and legislatures of Commonwealth nations, states, provinces, and territories, to discuss policies on global issues and parliamentary democracy. About 100 parliamentary officials also attend.

The theme of the 59th CPC was “Effective Solutions to Commonwealth Developmental Challenges”. Workshops and plenary sessions linked to this theme focused on economic and agricultural challenges, attaining the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, responding to technological change and good governance within the Commonwealth.

Prior to the official opening of the CPC, meetings of the CPA Executive Committee, the CPA Working Party, the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Steering Committee, and the 32nd Small Branches Conference (made up of the Commonwealth’s smallest jurisdictions) took place. The third CWP Conference, with the theme “Engendering Democracy,” also took place on 1 September. The CWP was founded by women delegates in 1989 as a forum to discuss how to increase female representation in Parliament and work towards mainstreaming gender considerations in all CPA programmes and has a Steering Committee of 10 members to plan its activities. An account of this year’s CWP conference activities is on pages 9 to 10.
Regional meetings of CPA branches were also held at the annual conference. Branches are organised into nine regions – Africa; Asia; Australia; British Islands and Mediterranean; Canada; Caribbean, Americas and Atlantic; India; Pacific; and South-East Asia – which meet to discuss matters of regional interest. New Zealand is a member of the Pacific branch and a summary of the Pacific Regional Meeting can be found on page 11.

Officers of the Association, the Chairperson of the CWP, and three regional representatives from each region (except Africa, which has six representatives) make up the CPA Executive Committee. The committee, which is responsible for managing the business of the CPA, meets twice a year: before the opening of the annual conference, and mid-year. Regional representatives are appointed to the Executive Committee on a rotational basis. Moana Mackey attended the meeting of the Executive Committee as a Pacific Regional Representative, along with Hon Ludwig Scotty from Nauru and Lord Fakafanua from Tonga.

During the conference, parliamentary officials can attend the Society of the Clerks-at-the-Table (SOCATT) meeting, which runs in parallel with the conference. This gives parliamentary officials an opportunity to discuss issues and trends in parliamentary procedure and process across the Commonwealth. Steve Cutting, secretary to the delegation, attended this meeting.

**Delegation members**

The New Zealand delegation to the 59th CPC comprised:

- Moana Mackey, MP, Head of delegation
- Steffan Browning, MP
- Jacqui Dean, MP
- Dr Megan Woods, MP
- Steve Cutting, secretary to the delegation.

Moana Mackey also attended the conference as a representative of the Pacific Region on the CPA Executive Committee and as the New Zealand Parliament’s Permanent Delegate to the CPA. Steve Cutting also attended as CPA Pacific Region Secretary.

**Participation**

The conference included plenary sessions, workshops, regional group meetings, a CWP conference, and a meeting of the General Assembly of the Association.

Members of the New Zealand delegation attended the following events:

- CWP Conference – Engendering Democracy
- Opening Plenary: Addresses by the Secretaries-General of the Commonwealth and the CPA
- Pacific Regional Group meeting
- Business Meeting of CWP and Election of CWP Chairperson
• Workshop A: Land Access and Ownership – Progress and Challenges Experienced by Rural Communities in Accessing Land; what could be the Role and Intervention of Parliamentarians? (Host Branch Topic)

• Workshop B: Should there be Parliamentary Intervention in the Informal Economy and Entrepreneurship Sectors? (Gender-Related Topic)

• Workshop C: The Challenges of Attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015

• Workshop D: Inequality Resource-Sharing: A Threat to Democratic Governance

• Workshop F: Governing Democratically in a Tech-Empowered World: Deepening Partnerships Between Parliament’s and Parliamentary Monitoring

• Workshop G: Separation of Powers and Good Governance (Small Branches Topic)

• Workshop H: Policy Solutions for Caring of an Aging Population.

• 50th Annual Meeting of SOCATT

• Regional Secretaries’ Meeting

• General Assembly

• Closing Plenary: Parliamentary Response to the Commonwealth Charter.

New Zealand’s participation in workshops and other sessions is summarised later in this report.

59th CPA Conference opening ceremony

Hon Mninwa Johannes Mahlangu MP, Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces and 2013 President of the CPA, opened the conference with a message from Her Majesty The Queen, the Patron of the Association. Her Majesty encouraged delegates to continue their work for democracy and wished the conference the very best in its deliberations. The Chairperson noted that 2013 marked twenty years since the end of apartheid in South Africa and that the conference theme, “Effective Solutions to Commonwealth Developmental Challenges”, was particularly pertinent given the Commonwealth’s commitment to equality and the respect of political, economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to development. He believed the Commonwealth still faced a number of challenges and must redouble its efforts to promote peace and democracy in the world.

Rt Hon Sir Alan Haselhurst, MP, Chairperson of the CPA Executive Committee, gave a brief address about the need for the Commonwealth to confront the challenges it faced. He cited former South African President Nelson Mandela as an inspiration to continue to fight for true democracy and freedom, and discussed a number of other challenges facing the Commonwealth, including how best to engage young people into politics.

His Excellency Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, opened the 59th annual conference. The President lent his support to the mission of the CPA not only to protect parliamentary democracy, but to deepen and strengthen parliamentary democracy throughout the Commonwealth. He spoke about the importance of the Commonwealth Charter, of women’s rights as human rights, and for the need for environmentally sound technology and capacity building in development. He urged delegates not to stand for
violations of international law and urged support for peace and security efforts in both Egypt and Syria.

Opening Plenary: Addresses by the Secretaries-General of the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Dr William Shija, CPA Secretary-General, introduced the conference’s principal theme, “Effective Solutions to Commonwealth Developmental Challenges”. He cited President Nelson Mandela’s address to the Houses of Parliament in Cape Town in 1996 as a cornerstone of the South African pursuit for democracy and equality, noting that issues of racism and inequitable wealth distribution that featured in that address were still relevant in the Commonwealth today. He emphasised the Commonwealth Charter should be used not only to reaffirm the core values and principles of the Commonwealth (democracy, human rights, international peace and security and others), but also to practice tolerance, respect, and understanding among Commonwealth members.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Hon Kamalesh Sharma, spoke of the bonds between the Commonwealth and the hosts, South Africa, that reminded us of our shared beliefs in democracy, development, and respect for diversity, which bound our global family. He noted the progress made and that challenges remained, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and reinforced the importance of the post-2015 sustainable development framework. He finished by outlining the importance of the role the Commonwealth plays in election observation and the work of the Commonwealth Electoral Network.
Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Conference

The Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference took place on Sunday 1 September, prior to the formal opening of the CPC. The Secretary-General opened the conference, noting that the CWP Conference marked a significant milestone in the history of the CWP and a momentous gathering of women politicians from across the Commonwealth. He outlined a number of CPA activities that involved increasing the participation of women in public life and said that this was part of a long-term strategy for greater equality and freedom for women. Hon Dr D T Chiloane, MP and President of CWP, spoke about the struggle for equality by women in South Africa. She saw the CPA’s plan of action for women’s equality as a crucial step forward, noting that the fight for equality was ongoing.

The conference was divided into four sessions:

- **Session one** – increasing women’s political participation – leadership, electoral systems and campaign funding
- **Session two** – women parliamentarians and social media
- **Session three** – informal economy and entrepreneurship; and
- **Session four** – women, poverty and homelessness.

In session one, delegates observed that women’s political participation should be continuously monitored and assessed. They further recommended that all CWP Chapters should embrace the CPA Strategic Plan in order to advocate for increased women’s political participation in their respective countries. It was agreed that the CWP had a critical role to play in increasing female representation in parliaments, as well as mainstreaming gender considerations in all CPA activities and programmes. They further declared that the CPA and the CWP should consider involvement of the leadership of political parties, to ensure greater awareness of women’s issues.
In session two delegates agreed that sensitising women to the role of social media was paramount, as it further enhanced the capacity of parliamentarians in reaching their constituencies. However, as much as social media could be considered a useful public participation tool, it also had the potential to be abused. The guest speakers for this topic came from the Cayman Islands, Uganda, New Zealand, and Pakistan. Dr Megan Woods proposed a motion that parliaments must ensure that parliamentarians are reassured with the knowledge and equipment to actively and effectively engage with social media, which was unanimously agreed. Delegates also agreed that parliaments must also ensure parliamentarians are equipped with the knowledge and resources to effectively engage with social media. Dr Woods’ speech to the CWP conference is contained in Appendix 4.

Delegates agreed in session three that women must receive adequate training to ensure they have the necessary skills to maximise profits, whilst remaining economically independent. They recognised that infrastructural development should be put in place to facilitate women-led projects in the informal sector. They also felt that micro-lenders should be monitored by financial regulators to ensure the development of low interest rates in the informal sector.

In the final session, delegates acknowledged that women’s rights to equality, economy, and dignity are guaranteed by international conventions and are constituted in the national in the national laws in many Commonwealth countries. However, it was agreed the increasing rate of poverty and lack of shelter (homelessness) made women more vulnerable and denied them their basic human rights.

**Business Meeting of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians and Election of the CWP Chairperson**

Members of the delegation attended the business meeting of the CWP on the Wednesday morning of the conference, where a vote was held to elect a new CWP Chairperson for a three-year term, replacing the Honourable Alix Boyd-Knights from Dominica. The candidates were Lisa Baker from Western Australia and the Honourable Rebecca Kadaga from Uganda. After some discussion and debate over the voting entitlements of delegates and observers, the vote was held. There were 105 eligible voters, by whom 98 votes were cast. The Honourable Rebecca Kadaga received 68 votes, with Lisa Baker receiving 29 votes, with one spoiled ballot. As a result, the Honourable Rebecca Kadaga was declared the new CWP Chairperson.

The outgoing Chairperson of the CWP, the Honourable Alix Boyd-Knights, presented the report of the CWP steering group. A motion was put to the meeting, and was passed unanimously, that “[t]he Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Conference meeting in Johannesburg on Wednesday 4th September 2013:

- notes that great strides have been made in increasing the number of women parliamentarians in legislatures around the Commonwealth;
- regrets, however, that some Commonwealth legislatures still have no women representatives while others have very few;
- supports in the strongest terms the 30 per cent target for women’s representation in the political, public, and private sectors set by the Harare declaration in 1991 and confirmed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 1997 and regrets that it has not yet been achieved across the Commonwealth; and
• calls upon political parties and governments within the Commonwealth to take positive action to enable all women to play their full part in the political process in safety.”

Pacific Regional Group meeting

Regional group meetings were held following the official opening of the conference. The Pacific Regional Group meeting was chaired by Moana Mackey and attended by delegates and staff members from seven Pacific parliaments. In attendance were Steffan Browning, Jacqui Dean, and Dr Megan Woods (New Zealand); Hon Andrew Miriki, Speaker, and Hon Elizabeth Burain (Bougainville); Hon Ludwig Scotty, Speaker, and Anne-Marie Thoma (Nauru); Talaititama Talaiti (Niue); Hon Theo Zurenuoc, Speaker, Hon Delilah Gore, Hon Solan Mirisim, Vela Konivaro, Podi Kohu, Lalai Vali and Danny Puli (Papua New Guinea); Hon Patisela Etuati Toloava, Deputy Speaker, and Lealailepule Rimoni Aiafi (Samoa); Hon Lord Pakafana, Speaker, and Gloria Guttenbeil (Tonga). New Zealand provides the secretariat for the CPA Pacific Region. The meeting was facilitated by Steve Cutting, Pacific Region Secretary. Charles Chauvel from the United Nations Development Programme was also permitted to attend as an observer.

Moana Mackey, as Chair, gave a report on the CPA Executive Committee meeting, which discussed three main issues. The first was the legal status of the CPA, which some branches had proposed the organisation should seek to change to gain diplomatic status. This would be strongly opposed by some governments. The need for key performance indicators for the organisation, the ongoing debate for internal auditing and the non-advertisement publically of two senior positions within the CPA were discussed. Many members of the Executive Committee were disappointed with progress, but would continue to work for greater financial transparency in the organisation. The issue of representation of smaller branches on the Executive Committee was also discussed.

Hon Elizabeth Burain gave a report from the CWP Steering Committee meeting and highlighted that representation of women in parliaments in the Pacific had increased from two per cent to five per cent in recent years. Although progress had been made, there was still a significant amount of work to do.

The meeting noted that Moana Mackey had been unanimously supported by New Zealand’s CPA and IPU Executive Committee and CPA Group, and the Pacific CPA Branches, to continue as New Zealand’s Pacific Region Representative on the CPA Executive Committee for the remainder of the term of the New Zealand Parliament.

Steve Cutting, Pacific Region Secretary (New Zealand) reported on discussion at the most recent Pacific Region Branches meeting. It was proposed by the Pacific and Australian Branches that a conference be held in Melbourne in November 2013. He would provide further information on the regional conference as soon as it was available.
The New Zealand Delegation: Dr Megan Woods, MP, Moana Mackey, MP (Head of Delegation), Jacqui Dean, MP, and Steffan Browning, MP.

**Workshop sessions**

On 4 September eight workshops were held, giving members a chance to discuss a variety of issues. Each two-and-a-half-hour workshop was addressed by up to four presenters, and had a chairperson. The presentations were followed by contributions from the floor during moderated interactive discussions. Delegates were able to move between workshops as they wished, and we were able to participate in almost all of the workshops.

**Workshop A: Land access and ownership: progress and challenges experienced by rural communities in accessing land. What could be the role and intervention of parliamentarians?**

This was the host branch topic. Delegates discussed possible solutions to land reform in South Africa. They highlighted a number of methods to achieve reform, including using land as collateral, engaging traditional leaders, and classifying co-operatives as legal entities.

The workshop acknowledged that in some communities, land is an integral part of the individual and collective identity. It was considered that land allocated for food production should be protected to minimise the risk of conflict. It was further considered that in order to achieve land reform, pre and post-settlement support, training, credit, market access, equipment, pricing strategy, infrastructure, and land tenure security, were important factors to helping rural communities.

**Workshop B: Should there be a parliamentary intervention in the informal economy and entrepreneurship sectors?**

Presentations at this workshop were made by delegates from Bangladesh, Dominica, and the International Labour Organisation. Delegates acknowledged that parliamentary intervention in the informal economy and entrepreneurship sectors is a necessity to establish a framework for all operational levels. This could be achieved, it was believed, through legislative and policy measures, which also equip women-led entrepreneurs with
socio-economic protection and enhance their limited bargaining power. Some delegates also proposed there may be potential in further developing the agricultural sectors in some jurisdictions to focus on the supply of alternative therapies and medicines.

**Workshop C: The challenges of attaining the Millennium Development Goals**

Mr Charles Chauvel, Parliamentary Adviser for the United Nations Development Programme (and former member of the New Zealand Parliament), addressed the workshop, along with the Deputy Speaker from Samoa and the Speaker of the House from Malta. There was general agreement from the delegates that progress had been made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but that there was more work to be done. They noted that progress had been slow on the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment. It was emphasised that the introduction of the quota system had increased women’s representation in some countries. Securing adequate funding to ensure there was true gender equality (beyond statistics) remained a challenge.

**Workshop D: Inequitable resource-sharing – a threat to democratic governance?**

This workshop’s delegates urged parliamentarians to ensure that transparency, accountability, knowledge-sharing, good governance, and effective leadership were the principles by which a nation should manage its resource wealth. They believed that industries that were based on extracting natural resources should operate with consideration for social and ecological issues, and that legislation was needed to address corruption. They concluded that the CPA should continue to build the capacity of parliamentarians for effective and responsive representation to mitigate the effect of inequitable distribution of resources.

**Workshop E: The role of parliamentarians in transfer of technology and research to boost agricultural productivity**

Delegates at this workshop noted that parliaments needed to ensure that technological knowledge, research and development findings are appropriately disseminated and implemented to increase sustainable agricultural production. Some discussion at the workshop showed concern about the potential dominance of agriculture production by some agribusinesses holding patents or other intellectual property rights. The delegates believed appropriate policies benefiting farmers had to be developed and implemented to ensure that the existing infrastructure and capacity safeguarded food security. Therefore, parliaments must lead the debate on the ethics of food production.

**Workshop F: Governing democratically in a tech-empowered world – deepening partnerships between parliaments and parliamentary monitoring organisations**

At this workshop, delegates examined the use of technology in the dissemination of information to the public and the role played by parliamentary monitoring organisations (PMOs). While there was scepticism around the passing of legislation for the protection of information in many countries, the adoption of the Declaration on Parliamentary Openness by all PMOs was considered a step in the right direction in monitoring the work of parliaments. Public education around the role of Parliament was seen as critical, and technology could be used to assist with this education.

**Workshop G: Separation of powers and good governance**

This workshop discussed the origin and development of the doctrine of separation of powers and the importance of good governance. Discussions centred on the differences between
developed and developing countries, those that have written and unwritten constitutions, and the difficulties experienced by small states regarding the separation of powers.

**Workshop H: Policy solutions for caring of an ageing population**

The final workshop discussed the challenges of the increase of life expectancy and the quality of life of senior citizens. They also examined how to improve and support policy directives and decision-making for the ageing population. It was suggested that parliamentarians should develop an effective legislative framework to ensure that the aged population should be assisted with reasonably comfortable homes in their community. Consequently, although countries were not equally resourced, it was important that policymakers and legislators should ensure that programmes and policies were developed for improved quality of life and dignity for all senior citizens.

**Society of Clerks-at-the-Table meeting**

The Society of Clerks-at-the-Table (SOCATT) in Commonwealth Parliaments was founded in 1932 by Owen Clough, a former Clerk of the Senate of South Africa. SOCATT exists to make the parliamentary practice of various Legislative Chambers of the Commonwealth more accessible to Clerks-at-the-Table, or those with similar duties; and to foster among Officers of Parliament a mutual interest in their duties, rights, and privileges. The SOCATT meeting provides a useful opportunity for the Office of the Clerk to meet with procedural staff from other parliaments with a shared heritage. Steve Cutting attended this meeting.

On 4 and 5 September, the 50th general meeting started with a presentation on the parliamentary system and developments in South Africa. A series of presentations on parliamentary privilege, procedure, and practice, and on parliamentary administration and management followed. These presentations were followed by break-out groups to discuss in more detail managing political/constitutional change – the role of Clerks, changing technology in the Chamber and management, Parliament and public engagement, and oversight models. Regional presentations from all CPA regions were also given throughout both days of the meeting, including a written report from the Pacific.

**General Assembly**

At 9 am on 5 September the General Assembly was held. Reports from the Chairperson, the Treasurer, the Executive Committee, the Small Branches Conference, and the CWP meeting were presented. Dr Megan Woods was formally elected as a Pacific Region representative to the Executive Committee, replacing Moana Mackey. However, this election was simply a temporary appointment, required to enable Moana Mackey to be re-appointed as an alternate for the remainder of the parliamentary term in New Zealand. The re-appointment of Ms Mackey had been unanimously supported by both the New Zealand Parliament and the Pacific Region.

In recognition of her hard work and dedication of service to the Executive Committee over the previous three years, Moana Mackey was duly presented with a plaque by the CPA.
Moana Mackey, MP, the New Zealand Parliament’s permanent delegate to CPA and Pacific Region Representative on the CPA Executive Committee accepting her plaque.

Closing Plenary: A parliamentary response to the Commonwealth Charter

The conference Closing Plenary focused on the principles enshrined in the Commonwealth Charter: democracy, human rights, international peace and security, tolerance, respect and understanding, and freedom of expression. Presentations were made by speakers from South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Although the range of topics discussed by the presenters was wide-ranging, unfortunately discussion by delegates focused almost exclusively on the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual (LGBT) people and the laws against homosexual activity that had been introduced in a number of countries. Steffan Browning spoke during the discussion, noting that parliaments were at the heart of democratic society and that they were responsible for implementing and enhancing the fundamental principles and values of the Commonwealth Charter.

The New Zealand delegation strongly supported the comments made by a number of delegates that stated the rights of all people (including the LGBT community) are universal human rights, and that parliaments and societies could not pick and choose which rights they supported, and which they legislated to criminalise.
Bilateral visit to Kingdom of Lesotho

Background

Following the CPA conference, the New Zealand delegation undertook a bilateral visit to the Kingdom of Lesotho (referred to in this report as Lesotho). Lesotho uses the mixed member proportional representation (MMP) system that is also used in New Zealand. The purpose of the delegation’s visit was to share experience of our respective MMP electoral and parliamentary systems.

MMP was first used in Lesotho in the 2002 election. In the election in 1998, 80 members were elected by simple majority vote. That election result, in which the Lesotho Congress for Democracy won 79 seats, was fiercely contested by opposition parties and violence broke out, as had also occurred after earlier elections. In 1999, the parties which had contested the election the previous year unanimously agreed to adopt an MMP electoral system in order to promote inclusiveness and guard against domination by a single party.

Bilateral meetings

The half-day programme (outlined in Appendix 2) was very comprehensive, and included meetings with Deputy Prime Minister Mothetjoa Metsing (PM Thabane was absent for health reasons), Foreign Affairs Minister Kenneth Tsekoa, Speaker of the National Assembly, Sephiri Motanyane, a group of independent MPs which support the government (“the Bloc”) and Commissioner Likoti and other members of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). Due to time constraints, a meeting with the Leader of the Opposition, Monyane Molekei, was not possible.
Following a welcome from the Deputy Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the delegation met with Foreign Minister Tsekoa, who described bilateral relations between New Zealand and Lesotho as very fruitful. Shared experiences of MMP and forming coalition governments were the main topics of discussion. The Minister outlined some difficulties that Lesotho experienced in achieving unity within government, such as departments working in silos with allegiance to ministers from different parties. He thanked Dr Rajen Prasad MP from New Zealand for his ongoing assistance.

We spoke about our different experiences as MPs under MMP, the different experiences of electorate and list MPs, how MMP had improved scrutiny of the Executive by select committees in New Zealand. We also spoke about the public expectation for MPs from different political parties to work more co-operatively together under MMP, how party leaders sought to differentiate themselves, and the role of an independent public sector.

The Minister looked forward to organising a Prime Minister-led visit to New Zealand to continue this sharing of experience, including of parliamentary conduct, select committees, operation of Cabinet, and the role of the public service. He believed MMP was working well in Lesotho, but that it had yet to mature as a model.

The New Zealand Delegation meets with Deputy Prime Minister Metsing

The delegation next met with Deputy Prime Minister Metsing, who echoed the Foreign Minister’s sentiments about the value of the bilateral relationship. He said that New Zealand had assisted Lesotho with its electoral model during their greatest moment of need and that the experience gained from New Zealand had brought relief from political instability in Lesotho. He noted that other African countries were beginning to look to Lesotho’s experience of coalition government.

In our discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister, we spoke about the importance of representation of ethnic minorities, the notion of politics being a “contest of ideas,” and how different parties organise and choose their party lists in New Zealand.
In our meeting with the Independent Electoral (IEC), Commissioner Likoti commented that this was the first time his Commission had met with a group of overseas parliamentarians. He appreciated New Zealand’s support to the IEC in terms of operationalising the MMP model. He believed the model had been successful in bringing a wider group of political parties into parliament, and in encouraging greater inclusivity. The Commission asked various questions about party thresholds, the management of independent candidates, and electoral funding. We shared our experiences in response on a range of topics, including the funding provided to MPs, how funding is administered for political parties, and explained New Zealand’s Māori seats and how they worked.

During our meeting with Speaker Motanyane, we extended a personal invitation to him from Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, to attend the Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC) in New Zealand in January 2014, which he welcomed. In our discussions, he noted that Lesotho had inadequate procedures and standing orders for managing both the post-election transition and the conduct of a MMP parliament, and it was hoped that his attendance at CSPOC would help Lesotho address these issues.

We found our short visit to Lesotho very informative and worthwhile. There was no doubt about the interest of Lesotho political leaders in learning in detail from New Zealand’s experience of MMP and some degree of pride that, despite some difficulties, they were making both MMP and coalition government work in achieving greater political stability and inclusivity. There were a number of common themes across our meetings in Lesotho, including how coalition governments operated in practice, and how New Zealand managed the post-election transition and government formation processes. There was also significant interest from those we met in how political parties could maintain their separate identities while forming part of a unified coalition government. We acknowledged that this was an issue for parties in New Zealand too.

Our visit reinforced the warm bilateral relations that New Zealand shares with Lesotho, which is a responsive partner and very keen to engage with New Zealand. We look forward to welcoming a delegation from Lesotho to the New Zealand Parliament, which is expected to occur later in 2014.

**Conclusion**

The CPA Conference is an excellent place to meet and learn from colleagues from different parts of the world on how different processes and policies are developed and implemented in their nation states. This conference’s host country, South Africa, has a long and close association with New Zealand, and this was an excellent opportunity for members of our Parliament to further those parliamentary ties.

The ongoing issues with transparency and accountability at the CPA headquarters remain, and New Zealand has now withdrawn its voluntary payment to CPA. Instead, the New Zealand Parliament uses these funds in direct support to capacity building and parliamentary strengthening in the Pacific. Putting aside ongoing issues with CPA headquarters, the CPA continues to do excellent work with parliaments around the world and we found the conference to be informative and useful.

New Zealand has a responsibility to support and encourage democratic parliamentary systems throughout the Commonwealth through the exchange of ideas and information, and conferences like this provide a valuable opportunity to continue to do this. Our visit to
Lesotho was a valuable opportunity to share our experiences with a country that has experienced significant challenges over many decades, and we hope it will lead to stronger parliamentary ties in the future.

Moana Mackey
Head of Delegation
Appendix 1

59th CPA Conference Programme

Saturday, 31 August 2013
All day Arrival of New Zealand delegation

Sunday, 1 September 2013
All day Commonwealth Women Parliamentarian’s Conference

Monday, 2 September 2013
1000 - 1230 Official Opening of the 59th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference
Briefing for delegates, observers and secretaries followed by briefing for
workshop moderators, discussion leaders, rapporteurs and session
secretaries
Refreshments
1230 – 1300 Regional Group Meetings
13:00 Buffet lunch
1400 Tour of Parliament House
1430 Refreshments
1500 Opening Plenary: Addresses by the Secretaries-General of the
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and Commonwealth followed
by question and answer session
1700 Close
1800 – 1900 CPA Secretary-General’s reception for Clerks, Secretaries and Secretaries
to Delegations and their spouses/partners (followed by the Presiding
Officers’ and Clerks dinners)
1900 – 2200 Reception and dinner hosted by Joint CPA Branch Presidents: Hon
MninwaJohannes Mahlangu, MP, Chairperson of the National Council
of Provinces and CPA President, and Hon Max Vuyisile, MP, Speaker of
the National Assembly, for Speakers and Presiding Officers and Leaders
of the Delegations and their spouses (by invitation)
1900 – 2200 Dinner hosted by Mr MB Coetzee, Secretary to Parliament, for Clerks,
Secretaries and Secretaries to the Delegations and their spouses (by
invitation)

Tuesday, 3 September 2013
All day Conference tour

Wednesday, 4 September 2013
0800-1045 Business Meeting of CWP and Election of CWP Chairperson
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<tr>
<td>1045 – 1100</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
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<td>1100–1330</td>
<td>Workshops A – D</td>
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<td>A – (Host branch topic) Land access and ownership: progress and</td>
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<td>challenges experienced by rural communities in accessing land – what</td>
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<td>could be the role and intervention of parliamentarians?</td>
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<td>B – (Gender-related topic) Should there be parliamentary intervention</td>
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<td>C – The challenges of attaining the Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>(MDGs) by 2015</td>
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<td>D – Inequitable resource-sharing: a threat to democratic governance</td>
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<td>1330 – 1430</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>1430–1700</td>
<td>Workshops E – H</td>
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<td>E – The role of parliamentarians in transfer of technology and</td>
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<td>F – Governing democratically in a tech-empowered world: deepening</td>
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<td>G – (Small Branches topic) Separation of powers and good governance</td>
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<td>H – Policy solutions for caring of an aging population</td>
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<td>1100 – 1700</td>
<td>Annual Meeting of Society of Clerks at the Table (SOCATT)</td>
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**Thursday, 5 September 2013**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>0900 – 1300</td>
<td>General Assembly and receiving of plaques</td>
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<td>1030 – 1045</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
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<td>1300</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>1400</td>
<td>Final Plenary: Parliamentary response to the Commonwealth Charter</td>
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<td>1600</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony</td>
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<td>Meeting of the new Executive Committee</td>
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<td>1700</td>
<td>Close</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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**Friday, 14 September 2012**

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<td>All day</td>
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### Programme for bilateral visit to the Kingdom of Lesotho

**Friday, 6 September 2013**

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<td>0730</td>
<td>Arrive Lesotho</td>
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<td>0815</td>
<td>Meeting with Mr Tebello Metsing, Principle Secretary of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>and International Relations</td>
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<td>0830</td>
<td>Meeting with Honourable Mohlabi Kenneth Tsekoa, Minister of Foreign</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Affairs and International Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>0900</td>
<td>Meeting with Right Honourable Mothetjoa Metsing, Deputy Prime Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Meeting with the Independent Electoral Commission</td>
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<td>1100</td>
<td>Meeting with Hon Sephiri Motanyane, Speaker of the National Assembly</td>
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<td>1200</td>
<td>Meeting with Hon Leaders of the Political Parties, forming “the Block”</td>
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<td>1330</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>1530</td>
<td>Depart Lesotho</td>
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Appendix 3

Delegation media statement

NZ MPs join parliamentarians to discuss Commonwealth developmental issues

A New Zealand parliamentary delegation will join over 600 MPs from across the Commonwealth for the 59th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) conference, being hosted by the South African Parliament in Johannesburg from 28 August to 6 September 2013.

Under the conference theme of “Effective Solutions to Commonwealth Developmental Challenges” the participants will explore topics such as land access and ownership, the challenges of attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, inequitable resource-sharing, and policy solutions for caring of aging populations.

Moana Mackey MP, will lead the delegation which includes Jacqui Dean MP, Dr Megan Woods MP and Steffan Browning MP. Ms. Mackey will also represent the Pacific region on the Executive Committee of the CPA.

Prior to the Opening Plenary of the conference, Ms. Dean and Dr Woods will attend the 3rd Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) meeting on 1 September. This will bring together approximately 100 women Parliamentarians to consider issues around the theme of “Engendering Democracy” to help raise the numbers of women elected to Commonwealth Parliaments and Legislatures and to assess policies to raise the economic and social status of all women. Dr Woods will deliver a keynote address at the CWP meeting on the topic of “Women Parliamentarians and Social Media”.

The Speaker, Rt Hon David Carter, said the CPA conference was an opportunity for New Zealand parliamentarians to strengthen relationships with their peers from other parliaments, and to discuss and offer advice on some of the developmental challenges that are currently being faced by many Commonwealth countries.

“The CPA is a network of parliamentarians representing 30 per cent of the world’s population who share a commitment to strengthening the institution of Parliament.

“New Zealand has a strong voice among Commonwealth Parliaments and has been closely involved in assisting smaller and emerging parliaments, particularly in the Pacific region, to become more effective and accountable to their constituents” he said.

The Delegation will also undertake a one day visit to the Parliament of Lesotho at the conclusion of the CPA conference before returning to New Zealand.
Appendix 4

Presentation by Dr Megan Woods to the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Conference

Women Parliamentarians and Social Media

Chairperson of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians, the Honourable Alex Boyd-Knights, Chairperson of the Executive Committee Sir Alan Haselhurst, Secretary-General of CPA, Dr William Shija, members of the executive committee, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

In homes, on buses, in schools, on trains, and in cafes and countless other venues around the world, a political communication revolution has been staged. Social media has transformed the ways in which parliamentarians must communicate with the people they represent. Tweets, blogs, Tumblr, and Facebook posts offer the 21st century politician a soapbox like no other generation of politicians before them. While some use the media to talk about cats and what they had for dinner, there is a growing group of politicians who use it as a serious weapon in their political arsenal.

What then does all this mean for women parliamentarians?

In the early 2000s, commentators were talking about the “information age” and how it was going to revolutionise politics. Social media, however, offers much more than passive information stream. Social media is not merely about information, it is an important part of the “empowerment age”, where power is more democratically distributed and shared by more people. Social media offers politicians the opportunity to have a conversation and not deliver a lecture.

President John F. Kennedy was said to have been the first “made for television” President of the United States. He had a presence and charisma that the television lens captured, packaged, and ultimately transported into the homes of millions of Americans. Social media offers a similar transformative medium. President Obama made some early runs in his 2008 campaign, but most pundits agree that no one has yet truly mastered the medium.

Who will be the first politician to really seize the medium and use it in the way JFK mastered the television?

There is a good chance that someone will be a woman. Like all the areas of political engagement, social media offers a space for citizens to observe, communicate with and debate with their elected representatives, or those seeking to represent them, but like all spaces of political engagement – social media is a gendered space. Men and women use the internet and social media in different ways – and these gendered differences offer huge opportunities for women parliamentarians.

Women now outnumber men on social networking sites. It is not a surprise that so many women have jumped on board this technology that is about being social, is all about relationships and connections and is made for those of us who can multi-task.

The gender gap in technology may be changing but the gender gap in electoral politics is still alive and well. How then do we connect the dots? How can we, as women parliamentarians, use social media to bring more women into an active engagement with electoral politics?
From the Arab Spring to the Tea Party movement in the United States to Hilary Clinton’s “21st century statecraft”, social media has provided women with powerful tools to be active in politics.

I have been a member of the New Zealand Parliament for around 20 months. I was elected at our last general election in 2011 as the Labour member for Wigram, a seat in the city of Christchurch.

Social media plays an important role for me as a local MP. Facebook allows me to connect with a constituency that I have found is otherwise really difficult to engage with politically. This group is young mothers who are at home full or part time with their children. To this group, Facebook is a vital lifeline to the outside world; a world where adult conversations and interactions can take place amidst the toddler talk.

I have an active group of 30-something mothers in my electorate, who are otherwise politically disengaged, but who are actively engaged through Facebook. They invite me to come along to events at their local schools and community organisations and churches, they ask me to have stalls at community and school fairs, they lobby me about swimming pools and other local amenities. They refer friends who need help with government departments. Facebook chat, and not the phone or an email, is the way these women contact me. Importantly, they like and share articles and comments about the bits of politics that are of interest to them. Between the postings of family photos, these women are engaged in political debate and discussions with their social network. In short, these women are fast becoming important opinion leaders in their on-line communities.

A number of these women have now taken the step to move from our on-line engagement to become active in organised politics. I have no doubt is would not have been possible without the bridge of social media. I have collected numerous pamphlet deliverers, envelope stuffers, and a fund-raiser extraordinaire. However, these women are not only making tea, they are making policy. Their views on the needs of their local communities, the need for a school pedestrian crossing, more affordable public housing, or for good and well-paid jobs, are feeding their policy priorities. This is grassroots politics at its best.

An example of how social media has been used effectively in a campaign by a woman politician is in the example of my colleague Sue Moroney, who currently has a Member’s Bill drawn from the ballot to extend the number of weeks paid parental leave is paid to parents in New Zealand. Sue has effectively engaged with young parents, particularly women, on this issue via Twitter, Facebook, and websites. An external campaign called “26 for babies” has been set up to spread the word and encourage debate on the issues with the very demographic I have been describing – young mothers at home with their children who are avid users of social media. In some ways Facebook has become the, “21st century coffee morning” in New Zealand.

Social media cannot be achieve this end on its own, but is a tool that we as women parliamentarians simply must engage. Twitter, Facebook and all the other social media platforms offer a way to engage with the public, but it is part of a new way of engaging. This is not about politicians, men or women, telling voters which way is up, rather it is about politicians engaging in a political conversation. This is an important key to more women becoming active citizens and active in the political process. It is also crucial to us being effective 21st century leaders in our communities. We, as women parliamentarians, must be in the vanguard of this movement.

From September 2010 my city suffered a series of earthquakes that took lives and destroyed much of our city. In the wake of the major earthquake of February 2011, social
media provided a platform for the rapid dissemination of information. It answered the important questions: where were the emergency shelters being set up, where was fresh water available, and importantly what could people do to assist others? Facebook provided the technology platform for the university students of our city to organise themselves into the “Student Volunteer Army” and take to the streets armed with shovels and barrels to clear the silt the liquefaction caused by the earthquakes had covered whole suburbs with. Women political leaders in our city were at the fore of this community organising. They understood the need to work with the community and to be an active member of their communities.

There is no doubt in my mind that social media is an important tool for us, as women parliamentarians, to talk with our constituents. But (and there is a but) there are some words of warning. We need to realise that we can only ever engage with those who have access to the internet, and even in a developed country like New Zealand, there is a digital divide. Those with more money have more access to the internet and the tools needed to access it.

We cannot ever believe that social media is a replacement for the tried and true methods of communicating with those we represent. A tweet cannot replace face to face meetings in local halls and on street corners. A post on Facebook cannot replace meeting with constituents and a YouTube video is no replacement for door knocking. Social media is not a way for us to do politics from the comfort of our couches, it is in fact more work. We must do this in addition to all the other jobs we do.

This said, we as women parliamentarians need to be at the forefront of this political movement. We must ensure that our parliaments are equipping us with the tools and the knowledge to use these new tools. It needs to be a woman who becomes the first to truly own the social media space, as JFK did 50 years ago with the television.

Thank you.
Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the 129th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland and bilateral visit to the European Parliament and West Flanders 1–9 October 2013

Fiftieth Parliament
Hon Tau Henare, Head of Delegation

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the 129th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly, Geneva, Switzerland and bilateral visit to the European Parliament and West Flanders 1–9 October 2013

The New Zealand delegation that attended the 129th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly (the Assembly) in Geneva, Switzerland comprised:

- Hon Tau Henare MP, Head of Delegation
- Darien Fenton MP
- Dr Russel Norman MP
- Steve Cutting, secretary to the delegation.

The delegation was in Europe from 1 to 9 October 2013.

Introduction to the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Established in 1889, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is the international organisation of parliaments of sovereign states. It is a centre for parliamentary dialogue and diplomacy among legislators representing a wide range of ideological, economic and social systems. Through resolutions and reports, the IPU expresses its views and the positions of the world parliamentary community on issues of international interest, with the aim of bringing about parliamentary action. The IPU works for peace and cooperation among peoples, the defence and promotion of human rights and the firm establishment of representative democracy. It also supports the efforts of, and works in close cooperation with, the United Nations (UN) (whose objectives it shares) and provides a parliamentary dimension to UN work. It also cooperates with regional inter-parliamentary organisations, as well as with like-minded international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Currently, 164 national parliaments are members of the IPU (a list of members is attached as Appendix 1). Ten regional parliamentary assemblies are associate members. Most
members are affiliated to one or more of the six geopolitical groups that are currently active in the IPU, which are: African, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Twelve Plus.

The IPU is consistently active in its work to promote representative democracy throughout the world through workshops, committee visits and reports, and the biannual Assembly.

Its main areas of activity are:

- representative democracy
- international peace and security
- sustainable development
- human rights and humanitarian law
- women in politics; and
- education, science and culture.

The Assembly

The Assembly is the principal statutory body for expressing the views of the IPU on political issues. These are held twice a year in spring and autumn, usually alternating venues between Geneva, where the IPU secretariat is based, and a member country. A prerequisite for hosting rights is to guarantee that all member parliaments will be able to send representatives.

The Assembly comprises meetings of the following parts of the IPU:

- the plenary session of the Assembly (attended by all delegates), which has a general debate on a particular theme, debates an emergency item and holds panel discussions on particular subjects
- the Governing Council, which is the policy-making body of the IPU, and consists of two or three delegates from each member country
- ad hoc committees established by the Governing Council
- standing committees, which debate and draft resolutions on chosen topics; and
- six geopolitical groups.

The agenda of the 129th IPU Assembly is attached as Appendix 2.

Our delegation attended the following sessions:

- election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the 129th Assembly
- consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda
- debate on the emergency item – *The role of parliaments in supervising the destruction of chemical weapons and the ban on their use*
- panel discussion: *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the contribution of parliaments* (First Standing Committee on Peace and International Security)
- panel discussion: *Towards risk-resilience development: taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints* (Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade)
- panel discussion: *The role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict* (Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights)
- the IPU Committee on United Nations Affairs
- the Committee on Middle East Questions
- meetings of the Twelve Plus Geopolitical Group
- meeting of the Asia-Pacific Geopolitical Group; and
- amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the IPU.

**Governing Council**

The Governing Council (the Council) is composed of mixed gender delegations of three parliamentarians from each parliament. It met twice during the Assembly and dealt with the following matters:

- membership of the IPU
- financial situation of the IPU
- programme and budget for 2014
- cooperation with the UN system
- implementation of the IPU strategy
- recent specialised meetings
- reports of plenary bodies and specialised committees; and
- future inter-parliamentary meetings.

The Council approved a request for affiliation from the Parliament of Bhutan and a request for re-affiliation from the Parliament of Somalia. It also approved a recommendation from the Executive Committee to waive the arrears accumulated by the Parliament of Somalia towards the IPU before its suspension from the organisation in 2009, given the exceptional nature of political and economic conditions in Somalia.

As recommended by the Executive Committee, the Council also applied the provisions of Article 4.2 of the Statutes of the IPU, relating to loss of membership, to the Parliament of Egypt. The Council also approved a request for observer status from the Parliamentary Assembly of the Economic Cooperation Organisation (PAECO).

The Council received the consolidated budget proposal for 2014. The budget document followed the same structure as the IPU Strategy for 2012-2017 and was supplemented with a summarised logical framework providing a further budget breakdown. The budget had been prepared with no overall increase in the level of assessed contributions at a time of
The Council approved the 2014 budget of 13,746,400 Swiss Francs.

The Council examined recent developments in IPU-UN cooperation and was informed of activities carried out in collaboration with (or in support of) the UN. A legal opinion had been commissioned on the existing cooperation agreement between the IPU and the UN, and the Executive Committee decided to establish the sub-committee on the future of IPU-UN cooperation agreement, whilst looking at the wider context of the IPU’s international legal status.

Emergency item

At each Assembly, a topic is selected for emergency consideration and a resolution is drafted on that topic. Any member of the IPU may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda.

Eight requests were received. These were:

- Action by parliaments to safeguard the fragile democracy in Haiti, proposed by Haiti
- Addressing criminal acts of deliberate destruction of world cultural heritage in countries in a situation of armed conflict or fighting terrorism: the role of parliaments, proposed by Morocco and Palestine
- Cyber warfare – A serious threat to peace and global security, proposed by Uruguay (with the support of the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean – GRULAC)
- Enhancing the role of parliaments in maintaining international peace and security through support for a political settlement, by refusing any manner of aggression, or threat of aggression, violation of State sovereignty and interference in Syria’s affairs that exceeds the framework of international legitimacy, and by applying all international community resolutions on the fight against terrorism, proposed by the Syrian Arab Republic
- The security and humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic: Facilitating assistance for the population and promoting the transition to democracy, proposed by France
- Promoting universal ratification of the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty, proposed by Mexico
- The role of parliaments in supervising the destruction of chemical weapons and the ban on their use, proposed by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden; and
- Condemnation of the terrorist attack on Westgate Mall in Nairobi, Kenya on 21 September 2013, proposed by Kenya.

The delegations of France, Haiti, Kenya and Mexico decided to withdraw their proposals. Following a roll-call vote, the item put forward by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden was adopted and added to the agenda.

The New Zealand delegation supported the item put forward by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, which was ultimately successful and was adopted by the Assembly. Dr Russel Norman’s address in the debate on the emergency item is attached as Appendix 3. The resolution adopted by consensus by the Assembly is attached as Appendix 4.
Panel discussion (Peace and International Security)

We attended the panel discussion of the First Standing Committee, *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the contribution of parliaments*, which began with a short documentary on the nuclear arms race that was made available by the delegation of Kazakhstan. This was followed by keynote addresses by the Ambassador of Costa Rica, Mr M Dengo, Baroness Miller, a member of the United Kingdom House of Lords, and Mr A Ware, Global Coordinator of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (from New Zealand). The co-rapporteurs from Canada and Cuba presented their draft reports, which focused on the dangers of nuclear weapons and the need for parliamentarians to make sure that the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was applied, so as to ensure general and comprehensive nuclear disarmament in the long term.

Together, the presentations provided an accurate picture for the ensuing debate on the need to work towards nuclear disarmament, given the obvious health and security risks involved. Delegates from 31 Parliaments and one observer organisation spoke on the issue. With few exceptions they underscored that, despite the international commitments made, nuclear weapons continued to proliferate and several countries were pursuing nuclear programmes.

I spoke on behalf of our delegation, noting New Zealand had led the world with its nuclear-free legislation some 25 years ago. Although many had predicted New Zealand’s stance would cost it friends, trade and influence, it had not. Moreover, New Zealand’s stance has led to the debate on nuclear disarmament to gain significant support, and we continue to remain strongly opposed to nuclear weapons. I concluded by stating that there can be no excuses for the proliferation of nuclear weapons in today’s modern world.

In concluding the discussion, delegates emphasised the need to resume negotiations and asked parliamentarians to exert pressure on their respective governments to sign the NPT and to pledge, for their part, to ratify it.

Panel discussion (Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade)

This panel discussion, *Towards risk-resilient development: taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints*, focused firstly on disaster risk reduction and how population growth, inadequate planning, unpredictable weather and climate change patterns and urban development heightened the risk of disasters. Delegates from 32 countries made a number of contributions to the discussion, including a number of proposals to be included in the final draft resolution, including the question of political responsibility for risk governance, the importance of gender-sensitive risk-resilience policies, the role of governments and the need for formal and informal education at all levels.

Parliaments had an important role to play in fostering the sustainable development agenda that would be agreed by the international community in 2015. The discussion drew particular attention to the notion that a holistic approach to development was needed, which strengthened economies, social protection and democracy, in order for development to be successful and deliver results.

Panel discussion (Democracy and Human Rights)

The Third Standing Committee’s panel discussion, *The role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict*, began with two keynote addresses. First, Ms L Aubin, Coordinator of the
Global Protection Cluster led by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provided an overview of the risks faced by children. She emphasised the importance of ensuring children had proper documentation, and that an integrated national child protection system and child-friendly migration and asylum policies were key tools to reduce the vulnerability of children. Professor M. Mattar, Executive Director of the Protection Project at Johns Hopkins University, proposed constitutional protection for vulnerable children and called on parliaments to review existing legal mechanisms.

Discussion from the floor focused on the vulnerability of children displaced by conflict, such as in the Syrian Arab Republic. Many delegates highlighted the risks faced by children migrating between countries. Although many parliaments had enacted child protection laws, their implementation remained a challenge. There was a willingness by delegates to bring about an appropriate parliamentary response to the challenges that were discussed.

IPU Committee on United Nations Affairs

The Committee on United Nations Affairs met on 7 and 9 October. I was asked to give a presentation to the committee on the topic of Promoting international commitments and defending the rights of vulnerable groups: indigenous peoples. My address to the committee, which focused on the experience of Māori in New Zealand (attached as Appendix 5) was well received and generated much interest from participating delegates.

Committee on Middle East Questions

I attended the in-camera committee meetings as a member of this committee on three days during the Assembly. The committee elected Ms Monica Green of Sweden as Vice-President of the committee, and I welcomed her election. We were disappointed at the miscommunication that led to important delegations not being in attendance for the first meeting. However, this enabled the committee to discuss its planning in detail.

The committee made preparations for its dialogue session with members of Parliament from Israel and Palestine, and defined its future work plan. Although this committee has had its frustrations, the benefit of IPU participation (and the purpose of the committee) is to bring together our collective experience, and I believe the IPU can play a role in the peace process if we are let in. Preparations have continued for a mission to the Middle East, either later in 2013 or in 2014, and I will join the committee for that important mission.
Amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the IPU

During its last sitting, the Assembly unanimously approved a set of amendments to the Statutes relating to the new format of the IPU Assemblies, the functioning of the Standing Committees and their Bureaux, and the status of the IPU Committee on UN Affairs. These amendments followed the opinions expressed by the Governing Council concerning the proposed amendments to the Statutes. The Assembly also approved a set of related amendments to its own rules.

The reform process meant that the Standing Committees did not meet formally during this Assembly. However, formal committee meetings were replaced with the interesting and useful panel discussions discussed above. The new Statutes and Rules would now be in place for the next Assembly in March 2014.

Geopolitical groups

All members of the IPU are members of one or more of the six geopolitical groups that operate within the IPU structure, except for Azerbaijan. New Zealand belongs to the Asia-Pacific group, a grouping of 30 member countries extending from the Middle East to the Pacific, and to the Twelve Plus group, a group of 47 parliaments of Europe, Scandinavia, and former Soviet and Yugoslavian States, together with Israel, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Membership of these two groups is attached as Appendix 6.

The geopolitical groups play an important role in the functioning of the IPU. The IPU rules provide that each group can nominate its own candidates for committee vacancies to ensure an equitable geopolitical representation on IPU committees. The Asia-Pacific group met once during the Assembly on the Sunday prior to the opening and the Twelve-Plus group met on Sunday and Wednesday of the Assembly. Members of the New Zealand delegation (Dr Russel Norman and Steve Cutting, secretary to the delegation) were able to attend the Asia-Pacific group meeting, which we have not been able to do in recent Assemblies. This provided useful insight into the running of this group.

The Twelve Plus group welcomed the new delegation from the Ukraine, and countries within the group expressed their support for different emergency items proposed by the group’s members. There was considerable support from within the group for the position of Canada, and it was agreed that the group would adopt the communication from the Executive Committee to the geopolitical groups, and would also write to the Speakers of Canada’s Parliament to express support for their position and desire to reduce the financial costs. There was also a significant amount of discussion about the process for the upcoming election of the new Secretary General of the IPU at the 130th Assembly.

Bilateral meetings

The New Zealand delegation arranged formal bilateral meetings with the delegations from Australia and Canada. In addition we participated in a number of informal meetings and pull-asides with Heads of Delegations and participants from the United Kingdom and others participants.

Future meetings

The 130th Assembly of the IPU will no longer take place in Baku, Azerbaijan, but will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 to 20 March 2014. The 131st Assembly of the IPU will also take place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 to 16 October 2014.
Before attending the 129th IPU Assembly, we undertook a bilateral parliamentary visit to the European Parliament for the 19th EU-New Zealand Inter-Parliamentary Meeting (IPM). We also took this opportunity to visit West Flanders and commemorate New Zealand’s involvement in three battles during World War One.

The IPM is usually held each year and is part of both the New Zealand Parliament’s Inter-Parliamentary Relations (IPR) Programme and the European Parliament’s inter-parliamentary exchanges. Each year, one parliament sends a delegation to the other parliament. On the European side, the IPM is led by the Delegation for relations with Australia and New Zealand (DANZ), the formal avenue for New Zealand’s engagement with the European Parliament. The New Zealand Parliament reciprocates, where possible, by adding a bilateral visit to the European Parliament to one of our existing IPR delegations, such to an IPU Assembly. Although there have been a number of visits to the European Parliament in recent years, including the Speaker’s delegation in July 2012, this was the first formal IPM to take place in Brussels since 2009.

The objectives of our visit were to:

- deepen parliament-to-parliament links
- reinforce New Zealand’s wish to conclude the EU-NZ Partnership Agreement on Relations and Cooperation (PARC)
- discuss a range of issues of importance to the delegation; and
- strengthen EU perspectives of New Zealand as a like-minded and constructive partner across a range of issues.

**Bilateral meetings with political groups and other meetings**

As an introduction, we were briefed by Ambassador Vitalis and the staff of the New Zealand Mission to the EU, followed by a working lunch at the Ambassador’s residence. Our discussions with Ambassador Vitalis, Derek Vaughan MEP (Chair of the Friends of New Zealand group) and Janis Emmanouilidis (European Policy Centre) provided a useful
overview of the European Parliament, particularly of its upcoming elections in 2014. These elections will be the first since the Lisbon Treaty entered into force, which significantly expanded the European Parliament’s powers of oversight of a range of EU policies. The upcoming elections are hugely significant, as a new European Commission and Commission President (as well as European Parliament) will all be elected.

Our visit to the European Parliament began with bilateral meetings with three of the political groups within the Parliament: the European People’s Party (EPP), the European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) and the Socialists and Democrats Group (S&D). Dr Norman was also able to meet with the European Green Party during the evening, which was holding a party retreat outside of Brussels.

Our exchanges with the European political parties were an opportunity to discuss a range of political, economic, election and policy issues. The Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) we met were particularly interested in our views and experiences of trade with Asia, on human rights, job creation, transport and agriculture. We also discussed recent reforms and structural changes to the EU. We were also grateful to the Chair of DANZ, Mrs Mara Bizzotto MEP, for hosting us at a reception.

The 19th EU-New Zealand Inter-Parliamentary Meeting

The IPM took place on the morning of 3 October and was chaired by Mara Bizzotto. We introduced ourselves and spoke briefly about our roles and varying policy interests in the New Zealand Parliament. The meeting covered a wide range of issues, beginning with recent developments in Europe and issues related to PARC, which Mrs Bizzotto described as important and “inevitable.” In response, we reinforced our parliament's support to conclude the agreement as quickly as possible, to cement the warm, long-standing ties between the EU and New Zealand.

We also used this opportunity to reiterate New Zealand’s wish to enter into free trade agreement negotiations with the EU. Specifically, we noted that New Zealand was one of only a handful of countries which had not yet been allowed to enter into negotiations. Most other countries had preferential access arrangements or were in the process of negotiating them. New Zealand, which had strong ties with the EU and shares many of its core values, was seeking at least the same level of treatment.

Disappointingly, much of the meeting was take-up with the United States National Security Agency (NSA) surveillance issue, which was a late addition to the agenda. Vice-Chair Axel Voss (Germany, EPP) expressed strong concern about the situation, which posed a significant threat to data protection and civil liberties. We responded that New Zealanders shared many of the concerns expressed and Darien Fenton spoke about the importance of secure data protection and the importance of privacy laws in an ever-globalising world. Dr Russel Norman expressed similar concerns, but also spoke from a broader perspective about the importance of the EU as a “global project,” particularly for protecting democracy and human rights around the world.

The discussion then moved on to other issues, such as trade, agriculture and the EU-New Zealand relationship. During the discussion on agriculture, we also countered the misconception that New Zealand posed a threat to the EU through a flood of our agricultural products entering the market. We reassured our colleagues from the European Parliament that because of the success New Zealand had achieved in diversifying its export
markets, it meant that a flood of New Zealand agricultural exports into the EU was no longer possible.

The delegation also used the opportunity in this and other meetings to advocate for young New Zealanders. We emphasised the value New Zealanders placed on visa-free access to the European Union, which I described as a “jewel” for young New Zealanders that we wished to continue.

Hannu Takkula (Finland, Centre Party of Finland) then gave an excellent presentation on Sami education and language nests, which he explained drew heavily from the Kōhanga Reo/Kaupapa model. I spoke about the New Zealand experience, speaking from my personal experience and involvement. We concluded the meeting with a wide-ranging discussion on Parliaments in the 21st Century, including the use of social media in campaigning and engaging directly with members of constituencies.

**World War One commemorations in West Flanders**

Following our bilateral visit to the European Parliament, we also took the opportunity to visit West Flanders and take part in a commemorative programme to pay our respects (and the respects of our parliament) to the New Zealand soldiers who served on its World War One battlefields. Our programme in West Flanders is outlined in Appendix 7.

Following our arrival in Ieper, we hosted dinner for Benoit Mottrie, Chairman of The Last Post Association, and Joseph Verschoore, Alderman (City Councillor) responsible for the World War One Centenary. This was a useful opportunity to learn from them about the activities that were planned in Ieper to commemorate the centenary. I was also privileged to be given the opportunity to lay a wreath on behalf of the New Zealand Parliament, the New Zealand Government and the people of New Zealand, and to read the *Ode of Remembrance* during the Menin Gate ceremony. This was a true honour, which I greatly cherished.

I also visited the graves of 14 New Zealand soldiers, including 10 Māori Pioneer Battalion soldiers, at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Ieper Ramparts Cemetery.

*Hon Tau Henare MP, lays a wreath during the Menin Gate ceremony, accompanied by Lt Col Beale from the New Zealand Defence Force.*
Our visit to West Flanders coincided with a significant date for New Zealand – the 96th anniversary of the New Zealand Division’s participation in the Battle of Broodseinde on 4 October 1917. This battle was part of the Battle of Passchendaele and a prelude to New Zealand’s “darkest day” on 12 October 1917, where over 700 New Zealanders were killed and more than 3,000 wounded.

We first visited the New Zealand memorial at Messines, met with Messines Council representatives and took a tour of the Messines battlesites. This was followed by a poignant and moving ceremony with the local people to mark the 96th Anniversary of New Zealand’s involvement in the Battle of Broodseinde, where we also laid a wreath on behalf of the New Zealand Parliament, the New Zealand Government and the people of New Zealand.

Paying our respects to the New Zealand soldiers who were killed and wounded at the Battle of Broodseinde.

The New Zealand Parliament’s delegation lays a wreath at the New Zealand memorial of the Battle of Broodseinde.
Conclusion

Once again this IPU Assembly provided a useful opportunity for New Zealand parliamentarians to engage with the international parliamentary community and to ensure our voice was heard at this important gathering of legislators. Although this Assembly was slightly unusual (due to the reform process, there were no formal standing committee meetings held), and our delegation had a lower profile that at other recent Assemblies, nevertheless the panel discussions, debates and other meetings we attended provided us with sufficient opportunities to engage with colleagues from around the world and to put forward the New Zealand Parliament’s perspective on these important global issues.

Our visit to the European Parliament enabled us to strengthen bilateral parliament-to-parliament linkages, particularly in light of the growing importance of the European Parliament within the EU. We advocated maintaining visa-free access for New Zealanders into the EU and for reaching agreement on PARC, which we are hopeful will be achieved in the near future. The IPM was a useful opportunity to engage with our European parliamentary colleagues on issues of importance to both sides, and to show New Zealand as a credible, like-minded and useful partner for the EU, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

Our participation in commemorating New Zealand’s involvement in the battles over West Flanders, particularly the Menin Gate ceremony and laying a wreath on the day of the 96th anniversary of the Battle of Broodseinde, was a unique, humbling and truly moving experience, which we will never forget.

Hon Tau Henare
Head of Delegation
Appendices

Appendix 1 – Membership of IPU (as at May 2014)
The Inter-Parliamentary Union has 164 members and 10 associate members.

Member Parliaments
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan
Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi
Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic
Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia
Finland, France
Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau
Haiti, Honduras, Hungary
Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy
Japan, Jordan
Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan
Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg
Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar
Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway
Oman
Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda
Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey
Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay
Venezuela, Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Associate members**
Andean Parliament
Arab Parliament
Central American Parliament
East African Legislative Assembly
European Parliament
Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union
Latin American Parliament
Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States
Parliament of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.
Appendix 2 – Agenda of 129th IPU Assembly

Item 1  Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the 129th Assembly

Item 2  Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

Item 3  Panel discussions on the subject items chosen for debate during the 129th Assembly
  (a) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the contribution of parliaments
      (Standing Committee on Peace and International Security)
  (b) Towards risk-resilient development: taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints
      (Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade)
  (c) The role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict
      (Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights)

Item 4  Report of the IPU Committee on United Nations Affairs

Item 5  Amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the IPU

Other Panel discussions
  • Panel discussion on the theme of Internally Displaced Persons
  • Panel discussion on the theme of Political Party Control over MPs.
Appendix 3 – Address in the debate on the adoption of the emergency item, by Dr Russel Norman MP

The role of parliaments in supervising the destruction of chemical weapons and the ban on their use, proposed by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

- The New Zealand delegation visited World War One battlefields in Flanders, Belgium, en route to the 129th IPU Assembly
- Visiting these graves, and witnessing the recent events in Syria, reminded us of the full horror of chemical weapons
- It also reminds us that the destruction of chemical weapons is unfinished, and should have been finished long ago
- The situation in Syria reminds us that we must continue to push for the destruction of chemical weapons, including in Syria
- The UN Convention on the elimination of chemical weapons is incredibly important, and we call on countries that have not acceded to the convention to do so
- But we also call on countries that have acceded to the convention, but which continue to maintain stockpiles of chemical weapons, to eliminate their stockpiles
- It is time to draw a line under the use and stockpiling of chemical weapons, they must be destroyed
- The role of parliaments in this endeavour is very important, as demonstrated by the UK Parliament in preventing involvement in the conflict in Syria
- This demonstrates that parliaments can play a very important role and parliaments should exercise their strength and ability to do so, wherever possible
- Finally, we should not forget that other weapons of mass destruction and also conventional weapons are just as, if not more, destructive; so it is also important to destroy those stockpiles and continue to work towards a world free of chemical, nuclear and all weapons of mass destruction; and
- We must continue to strive for a world free of chemical, nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction, for the good of humanity and future generations, so we will never again witness the horrors of World War One, 96 years ago, and most recently against the people of Syria.
Appendix 4 – Resolution adopted by consensus* by the 129th IPU Assembly

The role of parliaments in supervising the destruction of chemical weapons and the ban on their use

The 129th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Saddened by the latest use of chemical weapons claiming hundreds of lives,

Condemning the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons,

Welcoming the constant hard work done by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention),

Concerned by the continued existence of declared stockpiles amounting to more than 13,000 metric tonnes of chemical weapons,

Stressing the need for universal adherence to the ban on the use of chemical weapons,

Recalling the Chemical Weapons Convention, to which 189 States are party, and the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare,

Noting the IPU resolution entitled Enforcing the responsibility to protect: the role of parliament in safeguarding civilians' lives,

Recognising the accession by the Syrian Arab Republic to the Chemical Weapons Convention, and stressing the need for full compliance with the provisions of the Convention,

1) Calls upon all parliaments to condemn the use of chemical weapons and contribute to an environment of zero tolerance for the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons;
2) Urges parliaments to request status reports from their national authorities responsible for the administration of the Chemical Weapons Convention;
3) Also urges parliaments to check their national legislation concerning chemical weapons and to exercise their oversight powers so as to ensure effective implementation;
4) Encourages parliaments to demand that their respective governments act to sign and ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention;
5) Calls upon parliaments to demand the speedy destruction of any declared stockpiles of chemical weapons, including abandoned stockpiles, and stresses the need for compliance with the deadlines stipulated in the Chemical Weapons Convention;
6) Requests parliaments to support and fully comply with the invaluable work being done by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
7) Urges all States that are not yet party to the Chemical Weapons Convention to ratify or accede to it as a matter of urgency and without any preconditions;
8) Encourages the international community to look for sources of funding to be used for the safe destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons.

* The delegations of Algeria, Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Nicaragua, Palestine, Peru, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela expressed reservations on the inclusion in the resolution of the reference in preamble paragraph 7 to the IPU resolution entitled Enforcing the responsibility to protect: the role of parliament in safeguarding civilians' lives.
Appendix 5 – Address to the IPU Committee on United Nations Affairs, by Hon Tau Henare MP

Promoting international commitments and defending the rights of vulnerable groups: indigenous peoples in New Zealand

My presentation will cover four aspects of this issue, as they relate to New Zealand: culture and its importance, the place of indigenous peoples in society, the Treaty of Waitangi, and New Zealand’s reconciliation process.

1) Culture - its place and importance in New Zealand society

Māori are an important part of New Zealand’s national identity and everyday life. It is crucial to protect and enhance indigenous culture as part of our modern society.

2) The place/stake in society for indigenous affairs

New Zealand has a Māori language Commission, Māori television and numerous other entities and programmes that work to this end. The Māori seats in Parliament, which began with four seats, have increased to seven seats in our Parliament of 121 total. Māori MPs are also a much bigger proportion of our Parliament than just those seats. The Saami people of Scandinavia and the Hawaiian people have adopted New Zealand’s “language nest” programme.

3) New Zealand Treaty of Waitangi negotiations

The place of the Treaty of Waitangi is important in our history, but also in our modern society. Negotiations and settlements continue, great progress has been made, but there is more to be done.

4) Reconciliation in New Zealand is important (but not on the “conquerors” terms)

Māori have high rates of incarceration, poor health and education statistics, but we are making a difference. A difference is being made, "on our terms." New Zealand has full Māori language immersion education, from pre-school to tertiary. The Māori language programmes, education and preservation of the language have meant our Māori language has been saved.

In conclusion, I salute all people from around the world who work for the benefit of indigenous people.
Appendix 6 – Geopolitical groups to which New Zealand belongs

**Asia-Pacific Group**
- Afghanistan, Australia
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia, Canada, China
- Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
- India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Japan
- Lao People’s Democratic Republic
- Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar
- Nepal, New Zealand
- Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka
- Thailand, Timor-Leste
- Viet Nam

**Twelve Plus Group**
- Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria
- Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria
- Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland, France
- Georgia, Germany, Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy
- Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg
- Malta, Monaco, Montenegro
- Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway
- Poland, Portugal
- Romania
- San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey
- Ukraine, United Kingdom

**Observers:** Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, European Parliament.
Appendix 7 – Programme for the bilateral visit to the European Parliament

Tuesday 1 October
1445 Arrive Brussels

Wednesday 2 October
1015 Met by Ambassador Vitalis
Depart for New Zealand Mission to the EU
1030 Briefing provided by New Zealand Mission to the EU
1230 Working lunch hosted by Ambassador Vitalis, with
Derek Vaughan MEP, Chair of the Friends of New Zealand in the European Parliament; and
Janis Emmanoulidis, Head of Programme, European Policy Centre
1450 Arrive at European Parliament, welcomed by Mr Giles Chichester MEP
Official photograph in front of flags
1500 Bilateral meetings with Political Groups
European People’s Party (EPP)
European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR)
Socialists and Democrats Group (S&D)
1830 Reception, hosted by Mrs Mara Bizzotto MEP, Chair of the Delegation for relations with Australia and New Zealand

Thursday 3 October
0900 Depart for European Parliament
0915 19th EU-New Zealand Inter-Parliamentary Meeting
1315 Lunch, hosted by Mr Othmar Karas, Vice-President of the European Parliament
1445 Depart European Parliament
1500 Depart Brussels
1630 Arrive Ieper
1800 Formal dinner (hosted by the delegation) with Benoit Mottrie, Chairman of the Last Post Association, and Joseph Verschoore, Alderman (City Councillor) responsible for the World War One Centenary
2000 Participate in Menin Gate ceremony

*Hon Tau Henare invited to lay a wreath and recite the Ode of Remembrance*
Friday 4 October

0900    Depart for Messines
0930    Meeting with Messines Council Representatives, Sandy Evrard, Mayor of Messines, and Steven Reynaert, Messines cultural coordinator
1000    Guided tour of Messines battle sites
1130    Depart for Zonnebeke
1200    Ceremony to mark the 96th Anniversary of New Zealand’s involvement in the Battle of Broodseinde, in the Battle of Passchendaele, (4-12 October 1917)
1230    Reception for invited guests, hosted by the New Zealand Mission to the EU
1300    Formal lunch (hosted by the Delegation) with Dirk Cardoen, Mayor of Zonnebeke, Francis Claeys, Council Chief Executive Officer, Freddy Declerck, Chairman of the Memorial Museum Passchendaele, Sabine Vanderhaeghen, Alderwoman for Tourism and the Centenary
1400    Guided tour of Memorial Museum Passchendaele, with Mr Freddy Declerck
1530    Depart for Brussels Airport
1920    Delegation departs Belgium.
Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the 130th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly
Geneva, Switzerland
16–20 March 2014

Fiftieth Parliament
Hon Tau Henare, Head of Delegation

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the
130th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly
Geneva, Switzerland
16–20 March 2014

The New Zealand delegation that attended the 130th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly (the Assembly) in Geneva, Switzerland comprised:

- Hon Tau Henare MP, Head of Delegation
- Sue Moroney MP
- Dr Kennedy Graham MP
- Steve Cutting, secretary to the delegation.

The delegation was in Europe from 15 to 21 March 2014.

Introduction to the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Established in 1889, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is the international organisation of parliaments of sovereign states. It is a centre for parliamentary dialogue and diplomacy among legislators representing a wide range of ideological, economic and social systems. Through resolutions and reports, the IPU expresses its views and the positions of the world parliamentary community on issues of international interest, with the aim of bringing about parliamentary action. The IPU works for peace and cooperation among peoples, the defence and promotion of human rights and the firm establishment of representative democracy. It also supports the efforts of, and works in close cooperation with, the United Nations (UN) (whose objectives it shares) and provides a parliamentary dimension to UN work. It also cooperates with regional inter-parliamentary organisations, as well as with like-minded international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Currently 164 national parliaments are members of the IPU (a list of members is attached as Appendix 1). Ten regional parliamentary assemblies are associate members. Most members are affiliated to one or more of the six geopolitical groups that are currently
active in the IPU, which are: African, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Twelve Plus.

The IPU is consistently active in its work to promote representative democracy throughout the world through workshops, committee visits and reports, and the biannual Assembly. Its main areas of activity are:

- representative democracy
- international peace and security
- sustainable development
- human rights and humanitarian law
- women in politics; and
- education, science and culture.

**The Assembly**

The Assembly is the principal statutory body for expressing the views of the IPU on political issues. These are held twice a year in spring and autumn, usually alternating venues between Geneva, where the IPU secretariat is based, and a member country. A prerequisite for hosting the Assembly is to guarantee that all member parliaments will be able to send representatives. The 130th Assembly was to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan; however, as this guarantee was unable to be provided, it was instead held in Geneva.

The Assembly comprises meetings of the following parts of the IPU:

- the plenary session of the Assembly (attended by all delegates), which has a general debate on a particular theme, debates an emergency item and holds panel discussions on particular subjects
- the Governing Council, which is the policy-making body of the IPU, and consists of two or three delegates from each member country
- ad hoc committees established by the Governing Council
- standing committees, which debate and draft resolutions on chosen topics; and
- six geopolitical groups.

The agenda of the 130th IPU Assembly is attached as Appendix 2 and the various Assembly sessions are discussed later in this report.

Our delegation attended the following sessions:

- Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the 130th Assembly
- Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda
- General Debate – The IPU at 125: Renewing our commitment to peace and democracy
- First Standing Committee on Peace and International Security: Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: The contribution of parliaments
- Third Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights: The role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict
- Fourth Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs
- The Committee on Middle East Questions
- Meeting and Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians; and
- Meetings of the Twelve Plus Geopolitical Group.
The Governing Council (the Council) is composed of mixed gender delegations of three parliamentarians from each parliament. It met twice during the Assembly and dealt with the following matters:

- membership of the IPU
- election of the Secretary General
- financial results for 2013
- financial situation
- cooperation with the UN system
- implementation of the IPU strategy for 2012-2017
- recent specialised meetings
- reports of plenary bodies and specialised committees
- future inter-parliamentary meetings
- amendments to the Statutes and Rules; and
- 125th anniversary of the IPU.

The Council approved a request for affiliation from the Parliament of Tonga. We were extremely pleased to see the Parliament of Tonga become the 164th member of the IPU, and we warmly welcomed Lord Fatafehi Fakafanua, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Tonga, to the IPU for the first time. The Council also approved a request for observer status from the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions.

**Election of the Secretary General**

This Assembly was unique, in that it was dominated throughout by lobbying for support for, and the election of, the position of Secretary General. This was the first time a new Secretary General of the IPU would be elected for 16 years.

Prior to leaving for Geneva, the New Zealand Parliament’s IPU Group (the Group) discussed its support for the candidates for Secretary General. It agreed that the delegation needed to reach a consensus decision to support one candidate only, and that the delegation should have significant flexibility to make that decision. The Group discussed
and agreed a number of criteria for the delegation to consider when making its decision on who to support, and agreed we would discuss our final decision with Mr Speaker.

The preliminary shortlist of five candidates that had been provided to all parliaments was subsequently reduced to a final list of three candidates by the Executive Committee the day before the Assembly began. The final three candidates for the position of Secretary General of the IPU, proposed by the Executive Committee, were Mr Martin Chungong (IPU Deputy Secretary General, Cameroon), Ms Shazia Rafi (Pakistan) and Mr Geert Versnick (Belgium).

The candidates gave presentations to the Twelve Plus geopolitical group and were available to answer questions. We took this opportunity to ask all of the candidates three questions that were important to New Zealand and for our region. We asked what each candidate’s view was on continuing the IPU’s work to increase the participation and “voice” of women in politics; what they would do to increase the participation of Pacific parliaments in the IPU; and how they each of them saw the IPU’s relationship with the UN, specifically what initiatives they would seek to implement if they were elected Secretary General. Further, we met with each of the candidates privately during the Assembly and asked them a number of other questions, to gain a better understanding of their views and priorities.

We came to the conclusion and agreed that, although all three candidates were of a high calibre, Mr Martin Chungong was the best candidate, that he had the greatest understanding of the issues that our region faces, and that he articulated the best vision for the future of the IPU. Therefore, we voted for Mr Martin Chungong, and our decision was supported by the Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives.

At its final session on Thursday 20 March, the Council heard brief presentations from the three candidates. A vote was held and Mr Martin Chungong was elected Secretary General, with 199 votes. Ms Shazia Rafi received 79 votes and Mr Geert Versnick received 74 votes.

**Other Council matters**

The Council considered the financial report and audited financial statements for 2013, which showed a total operating surplus of 571,905 Swiss francs. Savings of 194,000 Swiss francs had been made in staffing and administration costs, and adjustments required for the closed pension fund and reserves had increased the surplus further. Council approved the financial results for 2013.

Council also received an overview of the IPU’s financial situation at 31 January 2014 and noted that the financial position remained sound. The overall level of expenditure was on track at 97 per cent of the year-to-date budget, with arrears of only 376,000 Swiss francs, which was the lowest for many years.

The IPU’s cooperation with the UN system was also discussed, with Council receiving a list of activities undertaken by the IPU in conjunction with the UN. Dr Kennedy Graham urged greater involvement by the IPU in support of the global climate change agreement, which is to be adopted in 2015, as well as greater involvement in taking action on climate change by national parliaments.

Preparations for the debate in the UN General Assembly in May were also underway. The Executive Committee and the Standing Committee on UN Affairs had reviewed and finalised a draft resolution that would be proposed to the UN General Assembly. Dr
Graham provided a useful suggestion for this resolution at the Fourth Standing Committee on UN Affairs.

Implementation of the IPU Strategy for 2012-17 (the Strategy) had progressed, and Council received a report of the Executive Committee on its external mid-term evaluation. The report’s findings were largely positive and noted that the Strategy had been an important and useful tool for the IPU, and that it had helped define much-needed parameters for the IPU’s work. The report also underscored that since the Strategy had been implemented, the IPU continued to perform well despite its limited resources. The report’s recommendations were endorsed.

Finally, Council confirmed the decision to hold the 134th Assembly in Lusaka, Zambia from 19-23 March 2016. It also approved the list of international organisations and other bodies to be invited to follow the work of the 131st Assembly as Observers and was informed of the preparations being made to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the IPU during the year.

**Emergency item**

At each Assembly, a topic is selected for emergency consideration and a resolution is drafted on that topic. Any member of the IPU may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda. Four requests were received. These were:

- The role of parliaments and the IPU in fighting terrorism and achieving international peace and security through a peaceful political solution to the situation in Syria and respect for resolutions with international legitimacy and the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, proposed by the Syrian Arab Republic
- Helping to restore peace and security and consolidate democracy in the Central African Republic: The contribution of the IPU, proposed by Morocco
- Russian Federation aggression against Ukraine, proposed by Ukraine; and
- The crisis in Ukraine, proposed by Canada.

Canada’s initial proposal, “The crisis in Ukraine”, had been revised to “Aggression against Ukraine” following consultations with Ukraine. An emergency item previously proposed by the delegation from Uruguay on cyber warfare was withdrawn and resubmitted as a proposal for subject item to be taken up by the First Standing Committee on Peace and International Security.

After taking the floor, the delegation of Ukraine decided to withdraw its proposal in favour of the revised proposal from Canada, which the New Zealand delegation supported. Following a vote, the proposal put forward by Morocco was adopted and added to the agenda. Due to our attendance at other meetings that occurred at the same time, we did not seek to speak during this debate.

**General Debate**

Members of the IPU took to the floor of the Assembly over three days to debate the topic of, “The IPU at 125: Renewing our commitment to peace and democracy”. Representatives from 97 member Parliaments took part, including myself and Sue Moroney on behalf of the New Zealand Parliament. The debate was both rich and substantive. The issues that were debated and discussed ranged from the role of the IPU to promote peace and stability through dialogue, negotiation and supporting new democracies to its crucial work with the
UN, as well as a range of global issues, such as communication technology, disarmament, terrorism, freedoms of speech and association, and human rights.

I spoke about the lead that New Zealand took in implementing our nuclear-free legislation more than two decades ago, as well as the important place of indigenous peoples in world affairs. I specifically called on the member Parliaments of the IPU to protect and advance the rights of indigenous peoples around the world. Sue Moroney drew attention to the success that New Zealand has had over the past 125 years, including being the first country to give women the vote. She also highlighted the work that remained to be done in New Zealand, including on women’s rights and, in particular, to address child poverty in New Zealand. Her address to the General Debate is attached as Appendix 3.
First Standing Committee (Peace and International Security)

This committee met twice during the Assembly, which began with presentations by the co-rapporteurs (Ms Ferrer Gómez, from Cuba, and Mr Calkins, from Canada), on the explanatory note and draft resolution that had been jointly prepared. A total of 29 speakers from various parliaments spoke during the committee about the importance of taking firm steps to achieve and maintain a nuclear-weapon-free world, and the key role played by parliaments and parliamentarians in building the legislative and political framework needed to achieve this important goal.

Dr Kennedy Graham played an active role on this committee and was appointed Chairperson of the drafting committee, with the support of Ms Guittet from France as rapporteur. More than 70 amendments were proposed and considered. Despite the difficulties and diverse range of views, Dr Graham was able to achieve an important, comprehensive draft resolution that was adopted by the Assembly (by consensus), with reservations expressed by India, Iran, Pakistan and the Russian Federation only. The resolution agreed by the Assembly is attached as Appendix 4.

Third Standing Committee (Democracy and Human Rights)

The Third Standing Committee met three times during the Assembly to discuss, “The role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict”. It began its deliberations by discussing the text of the draft resolution and 62 amendments submitted by seven Parliaments, and six amendments proposed by the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians, many of which were adopted. One of the important changes was an amendment to the title of the resolution, by replacing the words “…in situations of war and conflict” to “…in situations of armed conflict.”

After a fulsome and interesting debate, including discussion on the fundamental rights of children, the protections contained within international conventions, and the role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, the committee unanimously adopted the revised resolution by consensus at its final meeting.

Fourth Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs

The first ever meeting of the Fourth Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs took place on 19 March and was chaired by Mr Traore of Burkina Faso. It elected its new Bureau from among the candidatures submitted by the geopolitical groups and later elected Ms Avgerinopoulou from Greece as the committee’s President and Mr El Hassan El Amin from Sudan as Vice-President.

A keynote address was given by Mr Moller, Acting Director-General of the United Nations Office in Geneva, on cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the IPU. In the ensuing discussion, participants highlighted the good practices developed to date and the opportunities to further strengthen the partnership between the two organisations.

The relationship between parliaments and UN Country Teams at the national level was also examined in a presentation by the Committee President and the Speaker of the Haitian Senate, Mr Desras, which also outlined the findings of a recent field mission to Haiti undertaken by the Committee Advisory Group. The findings highlighted the specific needs
for political dialogue and a fully functional institution of parliament. The IPU continued to examine how best to support the Parliament of Haiti in the process ahead.

The committee next examined the draft UN General Assembly resolution on interaction between the UN, national parliaments and the IPU, which would serve as the basis for the intergovernmental consultations convened at the UN headquarters in New York later this year. Dr Graham spoke for the New Zealand delegation, expressing his appreciation to Mr Moller for his presentation, and made two further points. First, he asked participants to reflect on the relationship between the two organisations and called on them to strengthen the description of the desired relationship in the resolution, by increasing the support by parliaments to “engagement” with the UN, rather than just making a “contribution.” Secondly, he noted the critical issue of climate change, which was broader than the three “UN pillars” of peace, development and human rights, and noted that it would be a strong thematic issue in the post-2015 development agenda.

Mr Moller welcomed Dr Graham’s comments and agreed with the inclusion of the term “engagement” to better reflect the desire to strengthen the partnership. Mr Moller was also in full agreement with Dr Graham’s comments on climate change, which he agreed was not a stand-alone issue. He added that it was for governments to decide the level of importance and priority given to climate change in that agenda. However, he noted that parliaments should not just exercise oversight of this issue, but should inject their views into government.

Committee on Middle East Questions

I attended in-camera committee meetings as a member of this committee on two days during the Assembly. The committee used the meetings to revisit its mandate and to reaffirm its commitment to facilitate dialogue among legislators in the Middle East. It then decided on the format and substance for a series of round-table meetings, as a means of achieving concrete, achievable objectives. I anticipate attending the first round table in Jordan on the issue of water, later this year. The committee also decided to hold briefing sessions with the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians.

Meeting and Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians

The nineteenth Meeting of Women Parliamentarians took place twice during the Assembly, with more than 100 women from over 80 different countries taking part. Following an overview of the committee’s most recent work by the President of the Committee, the meeting adopted amendments to reflect that meetings would be held at each Assembly.

A presentation was made by the IPU and UN Women on “Women in Politics: 2014”, which discussed the progress and setbacks regarding women’s participation in parliament. While the meeting welcomed the progress made (the global average proportion of women in parliament had reached 21.8 per cent), they emphasised that several obstacles continued to limit women’s participation in politics. These included education, political and electoral culture, economic inequality, and difficulties related to election campaign funding.

The meeting then split into two discussion groups to consider and propose amendments to the resolutions being considered by the Second and Third Standing Committees. Each group’s report gave rise to proposed amendments for both committees, all of which were then incorporated into the draft resolutions.
The afternoon session of the meeting included a panel discussion on women’s priorities over the next ten years. It was noted that women accounted for more than half of the world’s population, but remained the most disadvantaged group in all spheres of life. The current discussion of the post-2015 development agenda offered a significant opportunity to ensure that gender equality was a central component of the new development framework. The discussion identified five main priorities:

- ensuring respect for women’s fundamental rights
- eliminating violence against women and girls
- improving women’s enjoyment of economic rights and their economic emancipation
- overcoming stereotype; and
- strengthening women’s participation in politics.

The meeting also heard from the three candidates for the position of Secretary General.

**Geopolitical groups**

All members of the IPU are members of one or more of the six geopolitical groups that operate within the IPU structure, except for Azerbaijan. New Zealand belongs to the Asia-Pacific group, a grouping of 30 member countries extending from the Middle East to the Pacific, and to the Twelve Plus group, a group of 47 parliaments of Europe, Scandinavia, and former Soviet and Yugoslavian States, together with Israel, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Membership of these two groups is attached as Appendix 5.

The geopolitical groups play an important role in the functioning of the IPU. The IPU rules provide that each group can nominate its own candidates for committee vacancies to ensure an equitable geopolitical representation on IPU committees.

Like the Assembly as a whole, the meetings of the Twelve Plus group were dominated by the contest for Secretary General. As noted above, our delegation used the opportunity to ask important questions of the candidates, and we were surprised by the lack of questioning from such a large group of members. This indicated to us that most delegations had already made up their minds on which candidate they would support.

**Bilateral meetings**

The New Zealand delegation arranged formal bilateral meetings with the delegations from Australia, Canada and Ireland, which were useful and very interesting discussions. We were also able to hold a round-table discussion over an informal lunch with participants from Pacific parliaments, which included Australia, New Zealand, Palau and Papua New Guinea. Unfortunately, Lord Fakafanua from Tonga and delegates from Timor Leste and the Federated States of Micronesia were unable to attend. It was agreed that the meeting should be replicated at each IPU Assembly, in order to discuss issues of importance to the region. The possible creation of a separate “Pacific” geopolitical group was also discussed.

In addition, we participated in a number of informal meetings and pull-asides with Heads of Delegations and other participants. This included a number of useful discussions at a function for all delegations hosted by the Government of Switzerland and a separate function in honour of Commonwealth Day hosted by Her Excellency the British Ambassador to Switzerland.

We thank both the Government of Switzerland and the British Ambassador for inviting us to attend these two events.
Future meetings

The 131st Assembly of the IPU will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 12 to 16 October 2014. It will be followed by the 132nd Assembly, which will take place in Hanoi, Vietnam from 28 March to 1 April 2015.

Conclusion

Although the Assembly was dominated by the election of a new Secretary General of the IPU, the high level of participation of the New Zealand Parliament’s delegation in various aspects of the Assembly ensured we again had a good level of visibility. Our independent position and robust questioning of the candidates for Secretary General, my and Sue Moroney’s addresses to the General Debate, and Dr Kennedy Graham’s active involvement in making useful interventions at both the First and Fourth Standing Committees, as well as his outstanding work in chairing the First Standing Committee’s drafting committee that achieved an agreeable and workable resolution, reinforced our parliament’s reputation as active player in the international parliamentary community.

As our parliament’s permanent representative to the IPU for the 50th Parliament, I wish to thank all members of the New Zealand Parliament who have been part of our delegations to the IPU Assemblies over the past three years for their hard work and support. I encourage future delegations from our parliament to take an active role in the IPU, in particular in advocacy for universal human rights and for the rights and representation of indigenous peoples around the world.

Hon Tau Henare
Head of Delegation
Appendices

Appendix 1 – Membership of IPU (as at May 2014)
The Inter-Parliamentary Union has 164 members and 10 associate members.

**Member Parliaments**
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan
Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi
Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic
Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia
Finland, France
Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau
Haiti, Honduras, Hungary
Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy
Japan, Jordan
Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan
Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg
Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar
Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway
Oman
Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda
Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey
Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay
Venezuela, Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Associate members**
Andean Parliament
Arab Parliament
Central American Parliament
East African Legislative Assembly
European Parliament
Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union
Latin American Parliament
Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States
Parliament of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.
Appendix 2 – Agenda of 129th IPU Assembly

**Item 1**  Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the 130th Assembly

**Item 2**  Consideration of requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

**Item 3**  General debate on The IPU at 125: Renewing our commitment to peace and democracy

**Item 4**  Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: The contribution of parliaments (Standing Committee on Peace and International Security)

**Item 5**  Towards risk-resilient development: Taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints (Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade)

**Item 6**  The role of parliaments in protecting the rights of children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, and in preventing their exploitation in situations of war and conflict (Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights)

**Item 7**  Report of the Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs

**Item 8**  Approval of the subject items to be taken up by the Standing Committees and appointment of Rapporteurs.

**Panel discussions**

- Panel discussion on promoting the child’s best interest: The case of migrant children
- Panel discussion on reasons for the high turnover of parliamentarians at elections.
Appendix 3 – Address to the General Debate by Sue Moroney MP

Thank you Mr President, Kia ora to the general secretary.

I bring greetings from our South Pacific nation of Aotearoa New Zealand, a country that I am proud to say has long upheld the principles of peace and democracy that are being debated here today.

In doing so, I support the Head of the New Zealand delegation, Hon Tau Henare’s call for support of the rights of indigenous people.

I am proud that our tiny nation has a strong reputation for independent international relations and that we have both formal and informal involvement in supporting other nations to strive for peace and more robust democracies - some of whom are in attendance at this assembly.

Some might say that both peace and democracy are easier to maintain for an island nation, geographically isolated from competing interests and with the natural resources with which to prosper.

And there is no doubt that these factors make life a great deal easier than those of many other nations represented here today. However, I would like to offer another reason why my country has a history of pursuing progressive policies.

Mr President, Aotearoa New Zealand was the first country in the world to grant women the right to vote. This took place in 1893 and I believe that the early involvement of women in the decision-making processes in this way formed a strong foundation for an inclusive democracy that has pursued relatively progressive policies.

However, despite our early start the representation of women in our country has never been an easy path. From the time New Zealand women won the right to vote, it took another 36 years before the first woman was elected to Parliament in New Zealand, and a further 13 years for women to be appointed to the Executive Council. It took 103 years in total before a woman was elected to lead our country as Prime Minister.

And in New Zealand representation of women in our Parliament has stagnated for the past 15 years at around 34 per cent.

I raise this because I want to support the assertion of Mr Anders Johnsson, who warned this assembly on Monday that the IPU must continue to be vigilant on the issue of gender representation.

In New Zealand, we would say that we must not take our “eye off the ball”. It is a sporting analogy that reminds us that when we stop watching and focusing on issues like gender representation they will stagnate and can go backwards. We drop the ball.
So I implore the IPU to keep and improve its focus and determination to address gender issues and representation.

We must also work to ensure that representation of women in our Parliaments translates into improvements for women in their day-to-day lives.

Are we improving the economic independence and power of women? Is violence towards women reduced and defeated? Do women have control over their reproductive and sexual health? Is there pay equity between men and women?

These are some of the questions we must be able to answer yes to, if we are to truly make progress on gender issues.

So there is still much work to be done. Even in well-resourced countries like ours.

While we do not face the threat of armed conflict in our nation, the concept of establishing peace takes a different form in New Zealand.

In New Zealand too many women and children are subjected to violence, often at the hand of those they are in trusting relationships with. Even in our land of plenty, 27 per cent of our children live in poverty.

So I agree with our alphabetical neighbour at this assembly, Nicaragua, when they said that peace does not exist when children live in poverty.

The shocking statistics of child poverty in my country are proof that poverty is not brought about by a lack of resources. It is brought about by the unequal distribution of resources, even when they are plentiful.

Child poverty is a human construct and it will take a human response in our parliaments to bring an end to this heart-breaking waste of human potential.

Mr President, there is still much work to be done and we must not drop the ball.
Resolution adopted by consensus by the 130th IPU Assembly, Geneva, 20 March 2014

The 130th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

*Convinced* of the need to achieve and maintain a nuclear-weapon-free world,

*Affirming* the key role of parliaments and parliamentarians in addressing nuclear risks and building the legislative and political framework needed to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world,

*Recalling* previous IPU resolutions on the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in particular the resolution adopted by the 120th IPU Assembly (Addis Ababa, April 2009),

*Noting with grave concern* that more than 17,000 nuclear weapons exist worldwide, constituting a serious threat to international peace and security, and that any use of nuclear weapons, whether by accident, miscalculation or intent, would have devastating humanitarian and environmental consequences,

*Welcoming* the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons held in Oslo, Norway, in 2013 and in Narayit, Mexico, in February 2014, and the conference to be held in Vienna, Austria, in 2014,

*Underscoring* the mutually reinforcing nature of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation,

*Recognizing* the importance of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which embodies the international consensus on the need to pursue the interrelated pillars of disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy,

*Reaffirming* that all States must ensure compliance with their nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, especially those under the Non-Proliferation Treaty,

*Also reaffirming* the nuclear disarmament obligations of nuclear-weapon States under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, notably to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to urgent cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, and the obligation of all NPT States Parties to pursue negotiations on general and complete disarmament,

*Mindful of* the 64-point Action Plan adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, which, inter alia, “calls on all nuclear-weapon States to undertake concrete disarmament efforts and affirms that all States need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons”,

Appendix 4 – Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: The contribution of Parliaments
Noting its strong support for the essential work of the International Atomic Energy Agency and for the universal implementation of its system of safeguard agreements and their additional protocols as essential tools for strengthening the non-proliferation regime,

Also noting its strong support for the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its monitoring system,

Further noting the partial contribution made by unilateral and bilateral disarmament initiatives, reaffirming the continued importance and relevance of multilateral frameworks and action, and underlining the urgent need for progress,

Noting the United Nations Secretary-General’s five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament and his address on nuclear disarmament, of the opening Public Plenary of the Conference on Disarmament, held on 21 January 2014,

Also noting the New START Treaty and efforts made by the Russian Federation and the United States of America to implement it,

Affirming the key role of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of multilateral agreements to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Acknowledging the significant contribution made by a number of countries to realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament by establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones and voluntarily renouncing nuclear weapon programmes or withdrawing all nuclear weapons from their territories,

Affirming that all States must ensure unconditional respect for such nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Welcoming the first ever High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament, held on 26 September 2013,

Encouraged by the emergence of other multilateral initiatives, including the United Nations General Assembly’s decision to establish a group of governmental experts to begin discussion of possible elements of a fissile material cut-off treaty and to set up the United Nations Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations,

Welcoming the Geneva interim agreement of 24 November 2013 between the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the one hand, and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Germany, on the other, which paves the way for the gradual lifting of economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic in exchange for an in-depth review of its nuclear programme; inviting all the parties to the agreement to apply all its provisions faithfully and speedily,

Determined to work with governments and civil society to generate and mobilize the political will needed to achieve a world without nuclear weapons,
1. **Calls on** all Member Parliaments and parliamentarians to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation as objectives of the highest priority and urgency;

2. **Encourages** parliamentarians to engage in dialogue and to build multiparty networks and coalitions at all levels in the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation;

3. **Appeals** to parliamentarians to educate citizens and raise awareness about the continuing dangers of nuclear weapons and the need for and benefits of their total elimination;

4. **Calls on** all parliamentarians to promote and commemorate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons each year on 26 September, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/32;

5. **Calls on** parliaments to encourage their governments to advance the goal of a sustainable nuclear-weapon-free world in all appropriate international forums and treaty bodies and to take the necessary concrete steps to that end;

6. **Calls for** the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and **appeals to** parliaments to ensure that States that have not signed and ratified the Treaty do so without further delay or any conditions;

7. **Highlights** the importance of securing the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and **urges** those States identified in Annex 2 of the Treaty, in particular nuclear weapon States, that have not yet done so to accelerate the process of signing and ratifying it, as a matter of priority and an indication of their political will and commitment to international peace and security, and in the meantime to respect their moratoria on nuclear tests;

8. **Calls on** all States to refrain from conducting any kind of nuclear weapon test;

9. **Stresses** the need for parliamentarians to work with their governments to ensure full compliance with all provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and all commitments under the 2000 NPT Review Conference (the 13 practical steps) and the 2010 NPT Review Conference (the Action Plan);

10. **Calls on** parliaments to work together and with governments and civil society to build momentum for a constructive NPT Review Conference in 2015;

11. **Urge** parliaments to strengthen the safety of all nuclear materials, including those intended for military use, notably by monitoring the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), and by ensuring the ratification of relevant multilateral treaties such as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment;

12. **Calls on** parliaments in States that have not yet done so to bring into force, as soon as possible, a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol, which, together, constitute essential elements of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system;

13. **Calls on** parliamentarians to use all available tools, including committees, closely to monitor national implementation of the above commitments, including by scrutinizing legislation, budgets and progress reports;

14. **Recommends** that parliaments urge their governments to start negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or on a package of agreements to help achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, as outlined in the United Nations Secretary-General’s five-point proposal and noted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan;

15. **Also recommends** that parliaments urge their governments to start multilateral negotiations on a verifiable, robust, non-discriminatory and multilateral treaty
banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

16. **Encourages** parliaments in States possessing nuclear weapons to demand, in keeping with Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, deeper and faster action on disarmament and increased transparency from their governments in relation to nuclear weapons arsenals, stockpiled fissile material, and information on related programmes and spending

17. **Invites** parliaments, pending a fissile material cut-off treaty, to encourage their governments who have not yet done so to establish a moratorium on the production of fissile material by unilaterally ceasing such production and dismantling their production facilities;

18. **Encourages** parliaments to work with their governments in the pursuit of confidence-building measures, including by eliminating the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines and policies;

19. **Also encourages** the parliaments of nuclear-weapon-possessing States to demand, in accordance with Action 5(e) of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, a reduction in the operational status of nuclear weapons;

20. **Further encourages** parliaments to strengthen existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and to support their expansion and the establishment of new zones;

21. **Calls on** parliamentarians to support the convening, at the earliest possible date, of a conference for a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, to be attended by all States in the region on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at;

22. **Urges** parliaments to demand the return to substantive work of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament;

23. **Reiterates** the need to reach an early agreement in the Conference on Disarmament on an effective, universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument in order to give assurances to non-nuclear States regarding the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

24. **Calls on** parliamentarians to use the IPU as a global forum to focus political attention on the need for effective, verifiable and irreversible nuclear disarmament, and on concrete and practical actions that can be taken in the immediate future to advance this goal.
Appendix 5 – Geopolitical groups to which New Zealand belongs

**Asia-Pacific Group**

Afghanistan, Australia  
Bangladesh  
Cambodia, Canada, China  
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea  
India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Japan  
Lao People’s Democratic Republic  
Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar  
Nepal, New Zealand  
Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines  
Republic of Korea  
Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka  
Thailand, Timor-Leste  
Viet Nam

**Twelve-Plus Group**

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria  
Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria  
Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Finland, France  
Georgia, Germany, Greece  
Hungary  
Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy  
Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg  
Malta, Monaco, Montenegro  
Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway  
Poland, Portugal  
Romania  
San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland  
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey  
Ukraine, United Kingdom

**Observers:** Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, European Parliament.
Reports of the Official Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme
1 January–31 July 2014

Fiftieth Parliament
Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Speaker of the House of Nationalities of the Union of Myanmar 56

Visit to New Zealand by His Excellency Mr Bogdan Borusewicz MP,
Marshal of the Senate, Republic of Poland 62

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and Michael Tatham, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory 68

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Fourth New Zealand Parliamentary Study Programme. 73
1 Foreword

Each year the official Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme provides members of our Parliament with an opportunity to represent New Zealand on the international parliamentary stage. The programme accomplishes this through inward and outward inter-parliamentary visits, membership of international inter-parliamentary organisations, and hosting and contributing to parliamentary conferences, study programmes and other events.

The programme provides New Zealand with important opportunities for international engagements at the parliamentary level, and for our members to develop professionally and expand their international networks. The Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme allows us to further New Zealand’s interests in areas such as international agreements, educational and cultural exchanges, and contact between individuals. The diversity of the topics and issues canvassed at the events in which our members have engaged reflects positively on New Zealand’s reputation.

While a compendium of inward and outward reports for the full calendar year is usually presented to the House, with the general election to be held in September 2014 I felt it appropriate to compile and present this final record of the official Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme to coincide with the conclusion of the 50th Parliament.

The outward reports show a broad scope of diverse and interesting engagement on relevant topics and issues discussed in a range of multi-lateral fora. In addition, the inward reports reflect the ongoing interest that the New Zealand Parliament holds for our overseas counterparts, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

Once again, I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to colleagues who have submitted reports and for their active participation in the programme. I also thank those parliaments that have shown an interest in engaging and strengthening ties with the New Zealand Parliament, especially our colleagues in the Pacific. We value such relationships highly and remain committed to our engagement with, and support for, other parliaments. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Parliamentary Relations staff for their dedication and professionalism in administering the programme and supporting members’ participation in it.

The official Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme continues to provide Parliament with excellent value and has contributed to our international reputation, as well as to the professional development of members.

Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker of the House of Representatives
## 2 Outward Programme

The official Outward Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme includes participation by members at parliamentary conferences and seminars, and bilateral visits to other parliaments. The table below sets out each outward inter-parliamentary event attended by members of the New Zealand Parliament in 2013, and indicates whether a report has already been presented separately to the House; otherwise the report forms part of this compendium. An asterix indicates the delegation leader where applicable.

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<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
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<th>Delegates</th>
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<tr>
<td>12-16 January</td>
<td>22nd Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) Puerto Vallarta, Mexico</td>
<td>Lindsay Tisch*</td>
<td>Presented to the House</td>
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<td>Hon Maryan Street</td>
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<td>Barbara Stewart</td>
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<td>27-28 February</td>
<td>2nd GLOBE Climate Legislation Summit, Washington DC, United States of America</td>
<td>Meka Whaitiri</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-20 March</td>
<td>130th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>Hon Tau Henare*</td>
<td>Presented to the House</td>
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<td>Sue Moroney</td>
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<td>Dr Kennedy Graham</td>
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<tr>
<td>23-28 March</td>
<td>Speaker’s Bilateral Visit to Australia</td>
<td>Rt Hon David Carter</td>
<td>Presented to the House</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-31 May</td>
<td>25th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Parliamentary Seminar Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
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<td>Asenati Lole-Taylor</td>
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<td>15-21 June</td>
<td>63rd Westminster Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure London, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Tim Macindoe*</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Andrew Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 June-4 July</td>
<td>45th Regional Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference Apia, Samoa.</td>
<td>Eric Roy*</td>
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2nd GLOBE Climate Legislation Summit
Washington DC, United States of America
27–28 February 2014

Introduction

The Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International) is an organisation of national parliamentarians from over 80 countries that are committed to finding legislative solutions to the challenges posed by climate change and sustainable development.

GLOBE supports legislators in more than 40 national chapters, which provide economic, political, and policy capacity to develop and advance legislation and to monitor its implementation.

With headquarters in London, offices in Beijing, Bogota, Brussels, Kinshasa, Manila, Mexico City, New Delhi, Tokyo and chapters established in over 40 legislatures, GLOBE is developing an international network of legislators committed to practical action.

2nd GLOBE Climate Legislation Summit


The study found that:

- In the 66 study countries, together responsible for 88 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, almost 500 climate laws have been passed as at the end of 2013, an increase of 450 since 1997.

- Laws cover categories including mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

- Developing countries and emerging markets are advancing climate change laws and regulation fastest.

- The passing of national laws is creating a stronger foundation for monitoring and verifying national actions for a new post-2020 climate change agreement, due to be concluded in Paris in 2015.

- The cumulative ambition of this legislation is not yet enough to prevent the 2 degrees Celsius rise in global average temperatures, avoiding which is the agreed goal of the international community.

Having considered the study, the summit heard from countries that had advanced laws
over the past year. With a commitment to maximising the chances of securing an effective international agreement in 2015, it is extremely urgent that commitments be strengthened, and that countries that have not yet passed climate change laws or regulations do so. There is also a need to measure the performance of existing legislation, ensure appropriate budget allocations, and derive lessons learned.

**Delegation members**

I was the sole representative from the New Zealand Parliament at this event.

**Event programme**

**Day 1**


- Presentation of the 4th GLOBE Climate Legislation Study of 66 countries by Mr Terry Townsend, Director of Policy and Deputy Secretary General, GLOBE International.

- Responses to the study and presentations on the need to share climate legislation best practise by various GLOBE members: Hon. Cedric Frolick, MP National Assembly of South Africa; Dr Robert Orr, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations; Ms Christine Figueres, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Ms Rachel Kyte, Vice President and Special Envoy for Climate Change, the World Bank Group; and Ms Naoko Ishii, Chairperson and CEO, the Global Environment Facility.

- A presentation on Climate Legislation in the US Senate by Senator Barbara Boxer, Chairperson US Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

- A keynote address by Mr Achim Steiner, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Environment Programme and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations.

- Views from the Executive Agencies, including Rt Hon. William Hague MP (UK); Minister Xie Zhenhua (China) by video, Vice Chairman of the National Development & Reform Commission; Todd Stern (USA), USA Special Envoy for Climate Change.

- Short introductory presentations from 30 countries on Key National Developments.

- A panel discussion on “How can National Climate Change Legislation Contribute to an International Climate Change Agreement in 2015?” with Senator Laurence Rossignol, Vice Chair of the Senate Committee on Sustainable Development and Spokeswoman for the French Socialist Party on Environment.
and Hon Cedric Frolick MP, House Chairperson of the National Assembly of South Africa, President GLOBE Africa; Ms Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary and Lord John Prescott, Chairman of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Sub-Committee on Environment and Energy and Vice President of GLOBE International, Former Deputy Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and lead EU Negotiator at Kyoto.

- A briefing from the US Academy of Science and the UK Royal Society.

Day 2 was hosted by the President of the World Bank Group and included:

- An address by the President, Dr Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank Group.
- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2nd World Summit of Legislators presentation and discussion of the draft agenda and legislators resolution
- The GLOBE AGM Conclusion and Agreement on Summit Outcome Statement and next steps Hon Graham Stuart, MP Chairman of the Board, GLOBE International and Committee Chair House of Commons, UK Parliament; and Hon Cedric Frolick MP, GLOBE Vice President for Africa, House Chairperson of the National Assembly of South Africa.

**Conclusion**

This seminar was an excellent opportunity for me to meet with parliamentarians from around the world to discuss our experiences of working through the issues of climate change and global development in the parliamentary context.

New Zealand is not a member of GLOBE International and our attendance was as an observer only. I believe we have much to offer other nations and we have much to learn from them in addressing climate change from a legislative perspective.

Therefore it is my strong recommendation that serious consideration be given to New Zealand becoming a member of GLOBE International.

Meka Whaitiri MP
25th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Parliamentary Seminar
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
25–31 May 2014

Introduction

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) is an international community of parliaments and legislatures working together to deepen the Commonwealth’s knowledge and understanding of and commitment to democratic governance. It seeks to build an informed parliamentary community and to enhance co-operation between its parliaments and legislatures.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar is an annual event supported by the CPA that focusses on parliamentary practice and procedure, providing participants with an intensive programme to engage with international colleagues on these and other parliamentary matters.

Delegation members

I was the sole representative from the New Zealand Parliament at this event.

Event programme

The seminar ran over 5 days, with each day featuring separate sessions on the following topics:

- The Commonwealth and the role of the CPA
- The Parliamentary and Political Scene in Tanzania
- The Role of the Presiding Officer and the Staff of Parliament
- The Member of Parliament and the Party
- Parliamentary Ethics, Transparency and Accountability
- Parliamentary Committees and the Committee System
- Parliament and the National Economy
- Parliament and HIV/AIDS
- Parliament, Gender and Human Rights
• Parliament, the Member and the Media

• Relationship between Parliament, the Executive and the People


On the role of the CPA within the Commonwealth, I noted to the presenter and CPA Secretary-General, Dr William F. Shija, that the Youth Parliament initiative is an important one that would benefit from a strategic plan being developed. I also requested that the CPA continue to expend upon its support for the Pacific region in general, and in particular, the Pacific branch of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians group. Both of these points were acknowledged by the Secretary-General.

I also found the session on Parliamentary Ethics, Transparency and Accountability particularly informative and useful. I agreed with presenter Barry House MLC that “Parliamentarians should consider the fundamental purpose in preserving the integrity of the ethical standards, in being transparent and accountable”, especially in light of the often negative portrayal of members of Parliament in the media.

Delegates were also given the opportunity to visit the University of Dar es Salaam, which gave us good insight into some of the issues faced by Tanzania’s education system.

**Conclusion**

This seminar was an excellent opportunity for me to meet with parliamentarians from around the Commonwealth, to share experiences of working in the parliamentary environment, serving the community, and strengthening parliamentary democracy in our respective countries. At the conclusion of the seminar, I was privileged to have the opportunity on behalf of all the delegates to thank our Tanzanian hosts for their generous hospitality and excellent organisation of the event.

Asenati Lole-Taylor MP
Introduction

This annual seminar is hosted by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). Participants from around the Commonwealth are invited to explore parliamentary democracy, and practice and procedure within a Westminster-style framework in order to enhance and share knowledge between parliamentarians and clerks.

Delegation members

Andrew Williams MP and I represented New Zealand at the seminar, joining over 80 parliamentarians and clerks from close to 40 parliaments and legislatures from around the Commonwealth. Rafael Gonzalez-Montero, Clerk-Assistant from the Office of the Clerk, was in attendance for the clerks’ programme.

Event programme

The objectives of the seminar were for parliamentarians to explore through briefings, discussion sessions and practical observation:

- the role of Parliament in holding the Executive to account
- the role of opposition parties and cross-party relations
- party discipline and transparency
- the role of a second chamber and bicameralism
- the relationship between parliament and the media
- representation and the role of the MP in the constituency
- standards, privileges and accountability
- the management and administration of Parliament including the work of the Speaker and Presiding Officers, the Commission and Members’ services.

The seminar provided an opportunity to interact and exchange knowledge and experiences with members and officials both from Westminster and other Commonwealth legislatures.
The commitment shown by members and officials from both the House of Commons and the House of Lords was excellent, with high-level presenters throughout the programme.

I was asked to present at the session about electoral systems where I had the opportunity to explain the workings of the MMP system in New Zealand, and which was contrasted with other electoral systems. Andrew Williams MP was a presenter at the session about bicameralism, where he described the unicameral system in our Parliament, and highlighted the importance of our select committee system and how it effectively replaces a second chamber. We also had the opportunity to visit a constituency.

It was interesting to understand the steps that the UK Parliament has taken to enhance its reputation following the expense scandal in 2010. In particular, a comprehensive amount of work has been carried out to reconnect the parliament with the people. They are achieving this through a comprehensive outreach programme in which the Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt Hon. John Bercow takes an active part, engaging with the public and communicating the work and importance of Parliament. Speaker Bercow also plays a role in forging closer relationships with parliaments from around the world through what he has labelled “parliamentary diplomacy”.

**Conclusion**

The programme was very comprehensive and useful in understanding the processes of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It was also very interesting to listen to the different challenges across legislatures in the Commonwealth, which in some cases may be poles apart. Examples of this are gender and equality issues or levels of engagement with the public.

It was also interesting to understand the differences between the New Zealand parliamentary system, compared to others in the Commonwealth. This highlighted in particular, the importance of our select committee system, which seems to be stronger than most.

We thoroughly enjoyed the experience of attending the seminar, and it proved very worthwhile. While the seminar is tailored for new parliamentarians, the presence of more experienced ones enriched the discussions both during the presentations and through informal networking.

Tim Macindoe MP
Delegation Leader
## Programme

### Monday, 16 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong>: Introduction to UK Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong>: Running Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 3</strong>: Role of Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong>: Bicameralism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 5</strong>: Legislative process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:45pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 6</strong>: Parliamentary Information Services; broadcasting Parliament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tuesday, 17 June 2014 – Members only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 7</strong>: Role of an MP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 8</strong>: Role of the Opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15am</td>
<td><strong>Session 9</strong>: Role of the Leader of the House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 10</strong>: Party discipline in Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15pm</td>
<td><em>Lunch in Speaker’s House</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 11</strong>: Role of the Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 12</strong>: Media / public speaking workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td><em>Delegate photograph, followed by afternoon tea in the CPA Room</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Debate in Grand Committee Room, <em>followed by reception in CPA Room</em> <em>(1930-approx 2015)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tuesday, 17 June 2014 – Clerks only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 7</strong>: Member/Clerk Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 8</strong>: Journal Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15am</td>
<td><strong>Session 9</strong>: Legal Services &amp; Speaker’s Counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 10</strong>: Scrutiny Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15pm</td>
<td><em>Lunch in Speaker’s House</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 11</strong>: Role of the Committee Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 12</strong>: Committee workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td><em>Delegate photograph, followed by afternoon tea in the CPA Room</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Debate in Grand Committee Room, <em>followed by reception in CPA Room</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(<em>1930-approx 2015</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wednesday, 18 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 13</strong>: Women in Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 14</strong>: Parliamentary Questions &amp; motions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30am</td>
<td><strong>Session 15</strong>: Holding PMs to account- PMQs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 16</strong>: Commonwealth Matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 17</strong>: The working Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 18</strong>: Standards, Privileges &amp; the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30pm</td>
<td>Reception hosted by Clerk of the House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Thursday, 19 June 2014</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15am</td>
<td><strong>Session 19</strong>: The future of Parliament: reconnecting Parliament and the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am</td>
<td><strong>Session 20</strong>: The Committee System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45am</td>
<td><strong>Session 21</strong>: Parliament &amp; Civil Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 22</strong>: Electoral systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 23</strong>: Closing plenary- Parliament, Power &amp; the Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:45pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 24</strong>: Certificates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 25</strong>: Constituency visit briefings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Friday 20 June</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session 26</strong>: Constituency visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td><em>End of programme</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
45th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference of the Australian and Pacific Regions
Apia, Australia
30 June–4 July 2014

Introduction

The 45th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference of the Australia and Pacific Regions was held in Apia, Samoa from 30 June to 4 July 2014. Representatives from 21 Australian and Pacific parliaments attended the conference from the Commonwealth of Australia, Australian states and territories, New Zealand, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu.

Eric Roy MP, Deputy Speaker and Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives represented the New Zealand Parliament. Steve Cutting, Manager (Parliamentary Relations) also attended for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Pacific region management meeting and a joint region meeting in his capacity as regional secretary.

Conference programme

The Conference programme adopted a broad theme of “Building a Legacy: Strengthening Parliamentary Powers and Independence”. Presiding Officers and Clerks participated in discussions and workshops over three days to consider:

- the separation of powers and good governance
- parliamentary oversight: committee scrutiny and Government responses
- parliamentary privilege and ethics.

As the roles of a presiding officer and a clerk in a Parliament are quite unlike any other roles in a Parliament or elsewhere, it is vital to connect with other parliaments to keep up to date with recent developments and share experiences. This conference provides a rare professional development opportunity within the Australia and Pacific region for participants. It is a forum to discuss issues of parliamentary procedure and governance, and to learn and to impart knowledge. It is an opportunity to further commitments to strengthening parliamentary democracy in the Pacific. A number of delegates, especially from the Pacific, were new to their roles and welcomed the opportunity to meet others who hold similar roles in another parliament.
The conference reflected the culture of Samoa, steeped in custom, tradition and faith. It also demonstrated how a Westminster parliamentary system can incorporate strong cultural and traditional values. The conference opened with a traditional Welcome Ava Ceremony which included participation by the Head of State and Masiofo, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker, Samoan members of Parliament, as well as Speakers from Australian, New Zealand and Pacific Islands parliaments.

Conference papers

Our papers focused on topics about practice and procedure in the New Zealand Parliament relating to the conference themes of separation of powers and good governance, and parliamentary privilege. I presented a paper entitled “The role of the Business Committee, the House’s Executive”. I outlined the development of the Business Committee into an effective mechanism to assist the management of business and in winning the confidence of members and parties across the House.

Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk, presented a paper, entitled “Recent Developments in parliamentary privilege in New Zealand”. This paper dealt with the recent work of the Privileges Committee which has seen itself at the cutting edge of developments in parliamentary privilege. The paper highlights recent work in areas of legislative reform, issues concerning information security and privacy breaches and the use of social media.

These papers are included in this report.

Other conference papers addressed a wide range of topics of interest in the region such as Parliament and gender, the independence of the parliamentary budget, the powers of committees to obtain information, government response to committee reports, ethics and
integrity and the relationship between Parliament, the Executive and the Courts and relationships with the Press.

Parliamentary strengthening

We were interested to learn about the Samoa Parliamentary Strengthening Project which was developed following a Legislative Needs Assessment done in 2011. This project was developed in collaboration with the UNDP and focused on two significant outcomes:

- effective national leadership and accountability of members
- strengthening of law-making and committee oversight.

After some initial problems with project management, there has been recent progress and achievement of project objectives through engagement of specialists from the Australian Federal Parliament. The project will end in 2015 and following the 2016 elections, it has been identified that more work will be required particularly to build capacity of current and new members of Parliament.

CPA Region Management Meetings

The conference also provided an opportunity to hold separate meetings of the CPA Region Management committees for Australia and the Pacific. The delegations from Bougainville, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu were present at the Pacific Region meeting. Reports were received on the CPA Executive Committee meeting held in London in 2013 and the upcoming Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Steering Committee to be held in Tonga in July 2014. The meeting also discussed regional representation on the Executive committee, the future format of regional conferences and seminars, the CPA Regional Staff Development Workshop held in the Cook Islands in March 2014, The New Zealand Parliament’s Pacific Staff Study Programme and upcoming CPA events.

Deputy Speaker Eric Roy with Deputy Clerk Debra Angus at the Conference
Joint Regions Meeting

Following the separate Region Management meetings, a joint CPA Australia Region and Pacific Region meeting was held. This was the third time that a joint meeting had been held, following a proposal led by Australia to review the arrangements for regional conferences and seminars. The meeting agreed to the proposal for the Australian and Pacific CPA Annual Regional Conference and noted that the next regional conference under the new arrangement is likely to be held in Papua New Guinea in November 2014.

Conclusion

This conference provides a valuable opportunity to share experiences of developments in parliamentary procedure and law, and for the professional development of Presiding Officers and Clerks of the Pacific and Australia regions. The issues discussed were topical and very relevant to our Parliament. The conference also supports a long-term objective to build parliamentary capacity, particularly in the Pacific. The next conference will be hosted by the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Tasmania in 2015.

We thank the Legislative Assembly of Samoa for its generosity in hosting us. We would like to pay tribute to the organisers of the conference.

We look forward to continuing to work to develop the capacity of national parliaments in the Pacific region particularly through the strengthening programmes and twinning arrangements. In our capacity as the CPA’s regional secretariat in the Pacific, we will continue to focus on effective coordination and communication to assist partners working in the Pacific.

Eric Roy MP
Deputy Speaker
## Programme

### Monday, 30 June 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00am - 3:00pm</td>
<td>Arrival of Delegates: Airport Transfers provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00pm- 5:00pm</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Tanoa Tusitala Hotel Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00pm - 8:00pm</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Venue: Samoa Tourism Authority Fale</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Tuesday, 1 July 2014 - SEPARATION OF POWERS & GOOD GOVERNANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:20am</td>
<td>Transport to Maota Tofilau Eti Alesana (MTEA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:45am</td>
<td>Arrival of the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:50am</td>
<td>Arrival of the Head of State</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Anthem of Samoa (Police Band)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Homily – Pastor Viliamu Mafoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:10am</td>
<td>Ava Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:50am</td>
<td>Vote of Thanks by Mr Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:55am</td>
<td>Conference Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: MTEA Steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Parliament Forecourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am</td>
<td>Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45am –12:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon Nikki Rattle (Speaker- Parliament of the Cook Islands): “Parliament &amp; Gender”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon Eric Roy (Deputy Speaker- New Zealand House of Representatives): “Role of the Business Committee: the House’s Committee”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Parliament Forecourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00pm–3:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Beverly Duffy (Assistant Clerk, Committees- NSW Parliament): “The Powers of Parliamentary Committees to obtain information: Current issues in NSW”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clareesa Surtees (Deputy Clerk- Australian House of Representatives): “Perspectives from the Australian Parliament”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tom Duncan (Clerk, Australia Capital Territory, Australia): “A matter of Protocol: Maintaining the Independence of the Budget”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td>Afternoon Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Parliament Forecourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15–4:30</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Togiavalu Pihigia (Speaker, Niue): “Separation of Powers and Good Governance”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuisa Tasi Patea MP (Legislative Assembly of Samoa): “Theory &amp; Practice in Samoa”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30pm</td>
<td>Transfer to Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00pm</td>
<td>Reception hosted by HE, Sue Langford, Australian High Commissioner to Samoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00pm</td>
<td>Transfer to Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday, 2 July 2014 - PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT: COMMITTEE SCRUTINY &amp; GOVERNMENT RESPONSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Pacific Parliamentary Fund Executive Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Committee Rooms 1&amp;2, Maota Tofilau Eti Alesana Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Remaining delegates to be transferred to Parliament House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00am–10:30am</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon Shelley Hancock- (Speaker, New South Wales Legislative Assembly): “Inquiry Outcomes: Recent Experiences of Government responses to Committee Reports in NSW”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon John Simon, MP (Assistant Speaker, Parliament of Papua New Guinea): “Parliamentary Oversight: Committee Scrutiny &amp; Government responses”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon Don Harwin, MLC (President, Legislative Council of New South Wales): “Celebrating 25 years of the Modern Committee System in the NSW Legislative Council”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am</td>
<td>Morning tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parliament Forecourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00am – 1.00pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Alcock (Clerk, Tasmania House of Assembly): “Committees and Minority Government in Tasmania 2010-2014”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon Bruce Scott, MP (Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives, Australia): “Parliamentary Ethics, Transparency and Accountability”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon Otinielu Tauteimalae Tausi (Speaker, Tuvalu): “Parliament Oversight: Committee Scrutiny and Government Responses”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Parliament Forecourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00pm</td>
<td>Speakers Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clerks’ Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td>Afternoon Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15pm</td>
<td>CPA Australian Regional Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPA Pacific Regional Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20pm</td>
<td>Transfer to Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free evening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thursday, 3 July 2014 - PRIVILEGES AND ETHICS - LEGISLATION, REDRESS & WAY FORWARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8:30am-10:00am | Debra Angus (Deputy Clerk- New Zealand House of Representatives): “Recent Developments in Parliamentary Privilege”  
Hon Barry House (President, Legislative Council of Western Australia): “Parliamentary Ethics, Transparency and Accountability”  
Hon Vicki Dunne, MLA (Speaker- Legislative Assembly of the Australia Capital Territory): “Integrity in Parliament: An Oxymoron?” |
<p>| 10:00am      | Morning tea                                                                         |
|              | Venue: Parliament Forecourt                                                        |
| 10:30am-12:00pm | Conference Papers                                                                 |
|              | Michael Tatham (Clerk- Legislative Assembly of the Northern                          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Parliament Forecourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00pm–2:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Conference Papers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wendy Duncan (Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly of Western Australia): “Parliament and the Press: Shield and Swords”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lefau Harry Schuster, MP (Legislative Assembly of Samoa): “Developments in Privilege- the Past 52 years”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00pm</td>
<td>Conclusion of POCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15pm</td>
<td>CPA Joint Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:20pm</td>
<td>Transfer to Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00pm–9:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Farewell Function &amp; Dinner</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dress: POCC outfit (provided)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Maota Tofilau Eti Alesana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Territory): “Refreshers and Retaining for Sitting Members and Public Engagement- recent initiatives in the Northern Territory”
Hon Fiona Simpson (Speaker, Parliament of Queensland): “Parliamentary Privilege: Why Bother?”
Peter McHugh (Clerk, Legislative Assembly of Western Australia): “Ethic Seminar for Members”
The role of the Business Committee: the House's executive

The 45th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference 2014, Samoa, July 2014

Eric Roy, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand

Introduction: the establishment of the Business Committee

In 1996, New Zealand abandoned first-past-the-post voting in favour of the proportional representation system known as mixed-member proportional, or MMP. First-past-the-post had almost always resulted in a government based on a cast-iron majority for one party. Under MMP, a party would require half of the popular vote (or something very near it) to secure a majority in the House without the support of other parties. In six general elections since the introduction of MMP no party has achieved this, though the National Party came close to doing so in 2011, securing 47% of the party vote and 59 seats out of 121, two short of an overall majority.

Under first-past-the-post, managing the business in New Zealand’s unicameral Parliament was usually straightforward. The government would use its outright majority to exercise substantial control over what happened in the House. When negotiation was necessary, it was simply a matter of the whips of the governing party getting together with those of the main opposition party to come to an arrangement.

When MMP was introduced in 1996, it was clear that managing the business of the House would be a much more complex issue than had usually been the case under first-past-the-post. This was partly because the main governing party would almost certainly lack a majority in its own right, but also because under MMP it is much easier for smaller parties to win seats in the House. The fiftieth Parliament that comes to an end in August consists of no fewer than eight parties, plus one independent member.

In 1995 the House’s Standing Orders Committee considered how the challenges of the new parliamentary environment created by MMP could be dealt with. Committee members visited several European parliaments functioning under a similar electoral system as the one that was about to be introduced in New Zealand and had discovered that they all had some form of business committee chaired by the presiding officer. The committee’s report described the establishment of a Business Committee as “essential”.

The Clerk of the House, Dave McGee, was a major influence behind the changes to parliamentary procedure made to take the House into the MMP era, including the creation of the Business Committee. In the most recent edition of Parliamentary Practice in New Zealand, McGee describes the intention behind the creation of the Business Committee:

It was to be a forum in which discussions could be held among the parties represented in the House as to the organisation of the business to be transacted. In effect, the House needed an executive or management committee, on which all parties were represented, which could help to direct the flow of the House’s work and spread information among members as to the management of that work.

The 1995 Standing Orders Committee saw the main tasks of the Business Committee to be fourfold:
to determine the order of business to be transacted and the times to be spent on it in the coming week’s sittings;

- to recommend to the House a programme of sittings for each calendar year;

- to operate as a committee of selection in respect of recommending the personnel to serve on select committees; and

- other duties as the House decides from time to time.

In short, the Business Committee was to oil the wheels of parliamentary business so that the House could spend its time considering items of business rather than how to deal with items of business.

The last task specified in the 1995 Standing Committee’s report: “other duties as the House decides from time to time”, is a measure of the uncertainty that was felt about how well the Business Committee would work. There was a reluctance to devolve too many powers to the committee until it had become clear whether or not it would be an effective tool for managing the business of the House.

The evolution of the Business Committee

In fact, the Business Committee quickly established itself as an effective mechanism to assist the management of business, winning the confidence of members and parties across the House. The inclusiveness of its membership and the way in which it reaches its decisions were both key to the Business Committee winning the confidence of the wider House. I will return to both these matters later, but first I will bring the story of the evolution of the Business Committee up-to-date.

Over the six parliaments that have followed the introduction of MMP and the establishment of the Business Committee, the House has gradually entrusted the committee with more responsibility. The biggest leap forward came with the 2011 report of the Standing Orders Committee. The changes it recommended have been in place for the fiftieth Parliament that is coming to its close in advance of our general election on 20 September.

In the introduction to its report, the committee made “encouraging constructive Business Committee negotiations” a theme of its report. Here is part of what the report said:

While the Government’s ability to direct the House’s consideration of business for which it has majority support would remain largely intact if our recommendations were implemented, there would be greater incentives for the Government to negotiate in the Business Committee. This in turn might promote consultation with party spokespeople as a means of assuring Business Committee members that support for a course of action is in the interests of their respective parties.

Our recommendations would give the Business Committee even greater flexibility to make arrangements, and we would encourage all members with an interest in promoting business or proposing matters for debate to be imaginative in their negotiations. For example, the determination by the Business Committee of extra
sitting hours for Government business, over and above the hours the Government could obtain through a motion for an extended sitting, might also include some time for a lengthened second reading debate on a bill that is of interest to Opposition parties, or for consideration of a significant select committee report. The ability to determine the shape of the Committee stage debate prior to a bill’s introduction could bring about early consultation with party spokespeople as to the structure of legislation.

Such consultation would be likely to benefit all parties, particularly those that would not otherwise be consulted in the Government’s normal maintenance of its support arrangements.

Of course, behind-the-scenes negotiations have always been a feature of democratic parliaments. By promoting the Business Committee as a forum for such negotiations, the Standing Orders committee was acknowledging the trust that the House and the political parties that it comprises have developed in the committee over the fifteen years of its existence up to the time that the report was published.

**The membership of the Business Committee**

I will now move on to describe how the Business Committee works and to analyse why it works.

The Speaker chairs the Business Committee. It is important for the committee’s authority that this is the case. The Standing Orders Committee of 1995 noted that this was the case in all the successful models that it had observed in European parliaments. As we will see, the Speaker has to decide when the committee has sufficient consensus to reach a binding decision, a responsibility that could be more contentious if exercised by a partisan Chairperson drawn from membership of the committee. In the absence of the Speaker, I as Deputy Speaker assumes the Speaker’s role as Chairperson of the Business Committee, just as I do in relation to all his other duties. There is no elected Deputy Chairperson of the committee.

Every party represented in the House is entitled to be represented at each meeting of the committee by one member nominated by its leader. In the current Parliament, this includes three parties that each has just one member in the House. When the Business Committee was created it was not the case that every party was entitled to representation; parties with six members or fewer had to agree on one representative on the committee for those supporting the government and one for those in opposition. As time went on it was realised that every party, however small, should be represented if the interests of the small parties were to be properly safeguarded.

There is an anomaly in the membership of the Business Committee. Though one-member parties are represented, independent MPs are not. This reflects the fact that the Business Committee was conceived as a forum for parties. Earlier in the current Parliament, a situation arose where one of the single-member parties—United Future—was deregistered by New Zealand’s Electoral Commission for not being able to prove that it had the minimum 500 members required of a registered party by law. Consequently, United Future lost its recognition as a party for parliamentary purposes and its sole member, Hon Peter Dunne, sat as an independent until United Future was reregistered and had its recognition
as a party for parliamentary purposes restored. In this period Mr Dunne lost his membership of the Business Committee.

Though Standing Orders allow every party to be represented at the Business Committee by one member, the largest government and opposition parties invariably have more members present. The main government party is represented by the Leader of the House, usually supported by two whips. The Shadow Leader of the House and the senior whip usually attend for the main opposition party. Other parties are represented by their whips, except the one-member parties who obviously have no choice about who to send. There has been a request from a small party to send an official to the meeting when no member is available. This request was refused; the Business Committee follows processes that are more flexible from other committees, but that does not extend to having non-members sitting on it.

**How the Business Committee reaches decisions**

It might seem odd that parties choose how many representatives to send to the Business Committee. The reason that there is no concern about this is that the committee never votes in the conventional way. It reaches its decisions on the basis of unanimity or, if this is not possible, near-unanimity having regard to the numbers in the House represented by each of the members of the committee. So, in the Parliament just coming to an end, whoever is representing the National Party on the Business Committee speaks with the authority of 59 National MPs and the weight attached to this is unaffected by how many of those MPs are in the room at the time. It is important, however, that each party is represented by a senior figure so that the committee can be assured that any course of action agreed by it will be followed by each party in the House.

Reaching a decision unanimously is unambiguous. But if that is not possible, the committee is able to agree by near-unanimity. What counts as near-unanimity? In 1995, the Standing Orders Committee said that the requirement for near-unanimity ensured that:

one member, representing say, only six or maybe fewer members could not thwart the overwhelming majority of the House.

This somewhat tentative statement is as close as we have ever come to putting a figure on “near-unanimity”. The vagueness of the concept has become a virtue. It is left to the Speaker to decide if near-unanimity has been achieved. The only guidance that Standing Orders would give him, is that he:

…must be satisfied that, having regard to the party membership in the House, the proposed determination is fair to all parties and does not discriminate against or oppress a minority party or minority parties.

The Standing Orders Committee’s 2011 report reinforced the Speaker’s responsibility towards smaller parties:

…it would be unusual for near-unanimity to be reached in the face of objection by a number of smaller parties.
This means that it is not simply a numbers game. On one occasion, a previous Speaker made it clear that he would not regard the opposition of one party of seven members as a breach of near-unanimity. That ruling was made by that Speaker on that issue; it did not necessarily set a benchmark. It might be that in another context a different decision would have been reached. The protection that Standing Orders offer to small parties means that it is possible that the objection of several very small parties could be seen as meaning that near-unanimity had not been achieved, even if the total number of members represented was fewer than that of a single seven-member party.

In practice, the Speaker is asked to be the judge of whether near-unanimity has been achieved only rarely. Whether there is sufficient support for a determination to be made is usually clear from the discussion. If one of the two biggest opposition parties (with 34 and 14 seats respectively) is against the proposal, the matter is settled. Often the reservations of the smaller parties can be addressed to their satisfaction, perhaps by the sort of imaginative negotiation suggested by the Standing Orders Committee in its 2011 report.

**Meetings of the Business Committee**

The meetings of the Business Committee are conducted quite unlike those of any New Zealand select committee or other committee of the House. The committee meets every sitting Tuesday at 4.30 pm in the Speaker’s Office, at a time when the House has finished question time and senior members are likely to be available to attend. Meetings are always held in private and rarely last more than 15 to 20 minutes.

The agenda is compiled in a more flexible manner than what is usual for committees. Though a notice of meeting is circulated on the day before the meeting, the final shape of the agenda can differ substantially from the business foreshadowed on the notice, with items added up to the last moment. Sometimes there will be fruitful discussion of items that are not on the agenda at all. Overall, the meeting is conducted in a manner and with a tone that is less formal than an outsider might expect of a forum at the centre of Parliament’s affairs.

The committee’s decisions are called “determinations” and are released at 9.00 am on the day after the committee meets. Business Committee determinations are effective automatically. A determination does not require confirmation or endorsement by the House, and applies notwithstanding any Standing Order to the contrary.

**Powers of the Business Committee**

Over the six Parliaments since the Business Committee was established, it has been given more and more powers as confidence has grown in its integrity as a guardian of the interests of all sides of the House. It is worth noting that any enhancement to the powers of the committee comes from the House approving changes recommended unanimously by the Standing Orders Committee.

The Business Committee has the power to determine a number of matters in two broad categories: the business of the House and the business of select committees. The committee has a range of powers that affect the order, timing and duration of business in the House, though it is fair to say that they are not used that often; the Government remains in firm control of the business on all days except Members’ days.
The committee’s powers are used from time to time to speed the progress of non-controversial business, for example by determining that two or more bills (on a common subject area) may be debated together, or that the committee stage of a bill may be dispensed with.

In this respect, an interesting development in the current Parliament has been the provision for extended sittings of the House. Previously, the only way in which the sitting hours of the House could be extended was by the Government moving an urgency motion. This often resulted in the House sitting under urgency to consider bills that had been on the order paper for months, or occasionally years, and about which there was obviously no genuine urgency whatsoever. Urgency was usually politically contentious and to an extent brought the House into disrepute in the eyes of the public.

So the Standing Orders Committee proposed the creation of extended sittings, usually in the form of an additional morning sitting of up to four hours in duration. There are two ways in which an extended sitting can be brought about: by motion in the House or by the agreement of the Business Committee. It is interesting that of the 26 extended sittings that had taken place up to 8 May of this year, only one had been initiated by a motion; all the rest were by determination of the Business Committee. An agreement about the business to be dealt with is part of such determinations, and the Government chose to ask the Business Committee to give time to relatively non-contentious bills rather than use its majority in the House to force the use of extended sittings for more controversial legislation. This shows that the vision of the Standing Orders Committee in its 2011 report has been realised:

…the promotion of constructive engagement through the Business Committee regarding how business will be dealt with by the House.

The Business Committee also has extensive powers with regard to select committees, including their membership at the start of a Parliament and any changes to membership during the Parliament. Select committees may apply to the Business Committee to meet at times that would otherwise be outside Standing Orders.

Discussions at Business Committee meetings are not limited to matters on which it has the power to make determinations. It is also a forum in which a course of action on other matters can be agreed to. For example, if the Government needs to seek the leave of the House for a procedural matter, the Leader of the House may inform the Business Committee in advance and seek assurance that there will be no objection when leave is sought.

At the start of a Parliament, the Business Committee will agree an order of calls for each type of debate. Of course, it is always up to the Speaker to decide who gets a call, but, provided that members remember to seek the call at the right time, the Speaker will follow the order noted by the Business Committee. Thus a possible area of contention is avoided. Another of the Business Committee’s duties is to recommend the annual sitting programme to the House.

The Business Committee is also a conduit for information. The Leader of the House often informs the committee of the Government’s plans for the business that it intends to bring
before the House. The Speaker and the Clerk of the House sometimes use the committee to make members aware of issues or developments that will affect them or on which their views are being sought.

**Conclusion**

The Business Committee experiment on which the New Zealand House of Representatives embarked in mid-1990s has been a success. This has come about because the committee has achieved a delicate balance between the conflicting interests in the House. To put it another way, there is something in it for everybody. By working co-operatively in the Business Committee, the Government (no matter of what persuasion) gains valuable House time, more than it would have if it relied simply on the muscle of its majority to get things done. The opposition parties appreciate that the Business Committee offers them leverage that would not be available in any other way, and the smaller opposition parties appreciate the protection of their interests that the committee offers, while realising that it does not allow them to hold the House to ransom.

It is hard to imagine how the House would manage without the Business Committee now. It would certainly waste a good deal of its time sorting out issues on the floor of the House that the committee now deals with. It is the oil that lubricates the complicated mechanism that is an MMP-elected House.
Recent developments in parliamentary privilege in New Zealand

Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives, New Zealand

Black clouds

“Parliamentary privilege is an arcane branch of the law….Although efforts have been made to tidy it up at the edges, privilege remains a great black cloud in the sky threatening to stifle freedom of expression in many different ways.”

Sir Geoffrey Palmer, former Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Chairperson of the Privileges Committee.

Parliamentary privilege may sound like a dry and academic topic, but over the past year, the New Zealand Privileges Committee has been occupied with the cutting edge of developments in parliamentary law and procedure. This paper highlights some recent work of the Privileges Committee in legislative reform, information security and privacy breaches and the use of social media. These matters concern the relationship between Parliament and the courts, between Parliament and the Executive, and between Parliament and the media.

Has Parliament created yet more “black clouds” as described by Sir Geoffrey Palmer, or have some of the clouds cleared away?

Introduction

At last year’s conference I spoke about the report of the Privileges Committee made in June 2013, Question of privilege concerning the defamation action Attorney-General and Gow v Leigh.²

The New Zealand Supreme Court had concluded that statements from an official to a Minister for the purposes of preparing for answering an oral question in the House were not protected by absolute privilege in a defamation case. The committee found that the Supreme Court decision represented a shift from previous judicial authority, and moved New Zealand away from other Commonwealth jurisdictions in its interpretation of the scope of Parliament’s privilege of freedom of speech. While it is rare for a committee of the House to comment directly on a court decision, the Privileges Committee made it clear that it did not accept that the decision was correct, particularly in its application of the “necessity test” to determine the extent of the House’s privileges. The committee concluded that the judgment would damage the House’s capacity to function in the public interest and would have a chilling effect on the ability of the House to receive information.

² I.17A, June 2013.
Finally, the committee recommended legislative reform as the only way to remedy these issues, and made suggestions about the form legislation might take.

**Legislative reform**

In response to the Privileges Committee recommendations, the Government agreed that legislative reform was necessary.\(^3\) When the judiciary and the legislature come to different views, legislation is the usually appropriate means of addressing the issue. In December 2013, the Leader of the House introduced the Parliamentary Privilege Bill.\(^4\) The bill seeks to implement the Privileges Committee’s previous recommendations. It is intended to return the law to Parliament’s understanding of the privilege of freedom of speech by clarifying critical definitions and to modernise existing legislation to make it more accessible.

The Bill does not replace or alter Article 9 of the Bill of Rights 1688. It defines “proceedings in Parliament” and provides guidance on how to interpret key terms such as “questioned or impeached”. These provisions of the Bill are modelled on the provisions of the Australian Commonwealth’s Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987.

The bill brings together and modernises current statutory references to parliamentary privilege which are found in a number of different places, including the Legislature Act 1908, Legislature Amendment Act 1992 and the Defamation Act 1992. The bill also updates protections for broadcasting and publication to keep pace with changing technology. It puts the power to fine for contempt on a statutory footing and provides for a process for the collection of any fine. Finally, the bill addresses the doctrine of effective repetition, which the committee has previously recommended should be abolished.

**Select Committee process**

After the first reading debate, the bill was referred to the Privileges Committee for consideration.\(^5\)

The committee called publicly for submissions on the Bill and also invited submissions from a number of interested parties and its counterparts in some overseas jurisdictions. The committee received and considered nine submissions and heard evidence from the Clerk of the House, the Legislation Advisory Committee and the Law Society. These submissions are publicly available.\(^6\) The Committee also received advice from the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Clerk and an independent specialist adviser (Mr. John Pike QC).

One of the interesting aspects of the select committee process was the interaction with privileges committees from other Westminster parliaments. Some committees had

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\(^3\) Government response, J.1, 3 September 2013.
http://www.parliament.nz/resource/0001806851


previously made submissions on the committee’s inquiry into the Leigh case and at the NZ Privileges Committee's invitation, followed up with further submissions on the bill.

In the United Kingdom, a report by a joint parliamentary committee on the Government Green Paper on proposals to reform parliamentary privilege was released in July 2013, one month after the Leigh report. That report recommended a few changes but did not recommend comprehensive codification of privilege in the United Kingdom. The Privileges Committee received a submission on the bill from Lord Sewel which noted that the Joint Committee kept the legislative option open. For instance on the problem of judicial questioning of proceedings in Parliament, the Joint Committee concluded that while at this stage the problem in the UK was not sufficient to justify legislation, “Parliament should be prepared to legislate if it becomes necessary to do so in order to protect freedom of speech from judicial questioning.”

Lord Sewel’s submission on the bill also referred to the specific issues which led to the NZ legislative reform, where the Joint Committee “expressed regret” at the decision in Leigh but noted the decision was not binding in the UK and the matter had not been tested in the UK courts. The Government response to the Joint Committee report also agreed that briefings by officials to ministers to enable them to answer parliamentary questions should continue to enjoy absolute privilege, while recognising that would be a matter for the courts.

The submission also referred to the issue of member’s liability for “effective repetition” where the Joint Committee shared the concerns but did not consider that legislation would be feasible. A recent UK court case in Makudi v Baron Triesman which raised similar issues to those in Jennings v Buchanan has now reached a conclusion. Details of statements made by a witness to a parliamentary committee were held to be not actionable, where in a subsequent inquiry into arrangements over football World Cup match-hosting, the maker of the statement objected to going into any further detail which would not be protected by privilege. The plaintiff had alleged that the witness had adopted by reference and/or confirmed and/or repeated his statements to the select committee. This shows that the issue of “effective repetition” depends very much on the facts of each case, but attempts may still be made to use a statement made outside a privileged occasion as a “hook” back into a proceeding in Parliament.

Some of the NZ submitters considered that the committee should satisfy itself that the Australian legislation was working effectively, particularly as the definition of proceedings in Parliament in the bill was based on the Australian legislation. In its submission on the bill, the Standing Committee of Privileges and Member’s Interests of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Australia provided a very useful summary of the issues, including the court decisions which led to legislation making it clear to the courts how Article 9 of the Bill of Rights applied to the Australian parliament.

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7 http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/jt201314/jtselect/jtprivi/30/30.pdf
8 http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/50&CRPR_EVT_00DBHOH_BILL12934_1_A380931/76d1e2e664e0324e9516c3e66c5e152b9c266cf37
10 http://www.parliament.uk/documents/joint-committees/ParliamentaryPrivilege/Cm%208771%20Gov%20response%20to%20JC%20on%20PP%20Dec%202013.pdf
Section 16 of the Australian Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987 puts beyond doubt that Article 9 is part of the law of Australia under the Constitution and lists those actions which make up proceedings in Parliament. The committee noted that these provisions have functioned well and there is no evidence that by prescribing what constitutes proceedings in Parliament there has been any limitation. Since 1987, there has not been any need or proposal to expand the items specified under section 16(2). In view of this experience, the committee believes that the provision in the NZ legislation which mirrors the Australian legislation, should serve the NZ Parliament effectively.\footnote{http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/50SCPR_EVI_00DBHOH_BILL12934_1_A380859/a07c476212bc1b66e0e2182e266f62104b8b794e}

**Select Committee report**

The Privileges Committee has now considered the bill and reported it back to the House with recommended amendments on 5 June 2014.\footnote{http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/50DBSCH_SCR56326_1/9b9b2f6170ca311b1b4a801c3d0952f18aad88d51} The main changes are to restructure the bill to organise the core elements of the legislation more clearly. The changes would make clear the underlying justifications for parliamentary privilege; the privileges, immunities and powers in the bill exist to uphold the integrity of the House as a democratic institution, and to secure the independence of the House, its committees and its members of the performance of its functions. Changes are also made to address some confusion caused by importing defamation concepts of “absolute” and “qualified” privilege in the original bill, which may have led to inadvertently extending parliamentary privilege. The Committee concluded that these concepts are best left in the Defamation Act 1992. The committee recommended taking only an evidential prohibition approach to liability from statements regarded as effectively repeating statements made during parliamentary proceedings. The committee also recommended changes to rely on reinforced provisions for stays of court or tribunal proceedings in respect of communications (reporting or broadcasting by whatever means) under the authority of the House and a qualified immunity for certain communications such as fair and accurate reporting of proceedings.

At the time of writing this paper, the bill is awaiting its second reading in the House.

**Observations**

Legislative reform of the law of parliamentary privilege is not for the faint-hearted. In New Zealand there have been several committee reports recommending reform and one unsuccessful member’s bill. In Australia, legislation was enacted as a response to several court decisions in an attempt to reassert the true law of privilege. In the UK, the 1999 Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege recommended comprehensive codification of parliamentary privilege,\footnote{Report from the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege, Session 1998–99, HL Paper 43-I, HC 214-I} but neither House formally endorsed the report. The Government’s Green Paper in 2012, while recommending specific reforms, suggested that the case has not been made out for comprehensive codification.\footnote{https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/79390/consultation.pdf}

The UK Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege in 2013 reported that it was not aware of any country which relies on privilege having brought about comprehensive codification of privilege. The Joint Committee noted in its report that there have been many examples
of parliaments enacting legislation in response to court decisions regarding the extent of their exclusive cognisance. “On the other hand, attempts by Parliament to assert its privileges short of legislation have been less successful”. The committee concluded that if Parliament feels that the limit of its exclusive cognisance have been eroded to the extent that it can no longer effectively perform its core work, it can change the law.

“But this is a last resort, and such legislation carries the risk that statute law, and the judicial interpretation of that law will, over time ossify privilege, taking away the possibility of evolution and adaptation to changing circumstances”.

Reform through legislation has therefore tended to be incremental to address particular issues and concerns often as the result of court decisions, such as providing for protection of authorised parliamentary publications. The resulting legislation can be described more as a series of building blocks (somewhat precarious) anchored on Article 9 of the Bill of Rights, rather than a codification of the law.

There are challenges in legislating for post-colonial Westminster parliaments which have used the formula of adopting the privileges “held, enjoyed and exercised” by the House of Commons as at a particular 19th century date. What does that actually mean in modern times? Do we continue with this formula? How would you describe what these privileges are when some have not been exercised since the 17th century but arguably are still exercisable? Much has been written on this topic and a body of law has developed. The Privileges Committee recommended some changes to this formula to define a new term of “exercisable” while not losing the history and body of precedent of the “triplet” terminology.

“Modernising” the language and terminology of privilege legislation is a further challenge. The very name “privilege” has unfortunate connotations of grandeur. Defining “proceedings in Parliament” requires explaining the 17th century terminology and concepts of Article 9 of the Bill of Rights, while not losing its original meaning. The term “impeached or questioned” taken from the Bill of Rights 1688 remains in both the Australian legislation and the NZ bill, with examples of what might be covered or excluded by these terms. The language of UK Parliamentary Papers Act 1840 has been described as being in a “somewhat impenetrable early Victorian style” and needs updating to take account of modern reporting and broadcasting practices. In NZ, the Legislature Act 1908 needed modernising to bring it up to date with current terminology and practices particularly in the areas of broadcasting and reporting. There are multiple ways now of disseminating information beyond the 19th century concept of “papers” and new terminology has to be future-proof. All these issues create considerable legislative drafting complexities.

Finally, the law of privilege tends to be scattered like a patchwork of legislative repairs to deal incrementally with specific issues or adverse court decisions. Bringing these together in a more comprehensive way can highlight uncomfortable overlaps or intersections. This was evident in a way in which the NZ bill originally attempted to deal with defamation

17 As above, para 39.
18 Report from the 1999 Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege, paragraph 342
concepts. On further reflection, the committee considered that this caused confusion, was unnecessary and that absolute privilege protections against liability in defamation are best left in the Defamation Act itself.

All this makes for very good reasons why legislative reform should be a last resort where Parliament considers that its ability to function has been eroded to the extent that it cannot carry out its core work.

Recent inquiries

Use of powers within the parliamentary precincts

Apart from its major occupation with legislative reform, the Privileges Committee has also other significant inquiries underway. It has been conducting a review of three agreements relating to policing, search warrants and security intelligence powers exercised within the parliamentary precincts. Many parliaments have such agreements with enforcement agencies about the execution of search warrants on the parliamentary precincts. The memorandum of understanding between the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service and the Speaker entered into in 2010 is quite unusual and possibly without precedent. It was entered into following the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security who had conducted an inquiry in response to concerns raised by a member of Parliament about the NZSIS’s collection and retention of information on him, particularly following his election to Parliament. The committee made an interim report on the issue and recommended amendments to intelligence agency legislation (which have now been enacted) to ensure that the oversight role of the Inspector-General is broad enough to encompass the activities of the NZSIS under its agreement with the Speaker. However, the committee’s work on the three agreements was diverted by another referral, this time into an information release by the Parliamentary Service to an executive inquiry.

This referral led to the committee examining as an issue of privilege, the exercise of intrusive powers against members and the release of information from the parliamentary information system. An executive inquiry into leaked information, while lacking any formal powers, obtained from the Parliamentary Service information including email metadata and content, telephone logs and swipe card records about a member and a journalist. Information was released without the direct involvement of members, the journalist, or the Speaker. The inquiry highlighted a lack of understanding by key participants about the relationship between Parliament and the Executive or between Parliament and the media. The principles which underpin the other agreements between executive agencies and the Speaker when investigations are conducted within the parliamentary precincts did not appear to have been considered at all.

The committee having established what has occurred, has issued an interim report and is now focusing on a further inquiry to ensure that proper systems and processes are established to guide access to and the release of parliamentary information.19 Once the committee has reported on those guidelines, its work in relation to the other agreements and protocols on the parliamentary precinct can be completed.

19 Question of Privilege regarding use of intrusive powers within the parliamentary precinct, Interim Report of the Privileges Committee, L17B, December 2013

http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/50DBSCH_SCR6018_1/88d1763d88e4926539e4edf0e5a35bffe55db
Social media: In May 2014 the committee had referred to it a question of privilege regarding the use of social media to report on parliamentary proceedings and to reflect on members, including the Speaker.20

While no particular allegation of breach of privilege has been referred, the Privileges Committee has been asked to look at the House’s rules and the application of new technology, particularly in respect of members tweeting or using social media from the Chamber. These are issues which have recently concerned a number of parliaments in Australia and the UK House of Commons. The committee has developed terms of reference and while the committee is unlikely to conclude its inquiry before the House rises at the end of July for the general election, this is a matter which is likely to be of continuing interest.

Blue skies

All of the matters referred to today, take parliamentary privilege in New Zealand into new territory or “blue skies” to some extent. It has been very helpful (and reassuring) to connect with other parliaments and parliamentary committees about common issues. In the end, these matters are very much for Parliament to determine and assert. Blue skies or a great black cloud, I suspect whether privilege sheds light or creates darkness depends on whether you are standing within the parliamentary precincts or outside it.

Parliamentary privilege is a much misunderstood concept. What is often ignored is that the protection extends equally to those who participate in, assist with, or report on parliamentary proceedings as well as members. Far from stifling freedom of expression, parliamentary privilege, when used responsibly, ensures the free flow of information vital for a democratic society.

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3 Inward Programme

The official Inward Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme includes hosted and self-funded visits.

Up to 10 parliamentary delegations per year visit the New Zealand House of Representatives at the invitation of the Speaker. These visits are accorded Guest of Parliament status and are fully funded, with a comprehensive programme organised according to the objectives of each visit.

Self-funded visits are primarily organised by the diplomatic representatives of the visiting country or other New Zealand agencies, while the New Zealand Parliament offers assistance with organising the parliamentary components of the visit. Because of the reputation of the New Zealand Parliament, many overseas parliaments express an interest in visiting to learn first-hand about our parliamentary practices and procedures.

Four delegations came to New Zealand in the year 2014 at the invitation of the Speaker and were accorded Guest of Parliament status:

- HE Kang Chang-hee, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea
- HE U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of the House of Nationalities (Amyotha Hluttaw) of the Assembly of the Union of Myanmar
- The Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Reference Committee from the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia
- HE Bogdan Borusewicz MP, Marshal of the Senate of the Republic of Poland

The Inter-Parliamentary Relations Secretariat also provided some support to the programmes of the following visitors:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Visitor(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Steven Marshall MP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leader of the Opposition</td>
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<td>South Australia</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Masud Ahmed</td>
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<td>Comptroller and Auditor General</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Ethnic Affairs Committee</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Committee for Employment</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Delegation Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Cross-party delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Hon. Mothetjoa Metsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Senator Paolo Benigno Aquino IV</td>
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</table>
| Switzerland  | Thomas Aeschi
               | National Councillor (MP)                                      |
| United Kingdom | National Branch of the CPA                                   |
| United States | Congressional staff delegation                               |
| Vietnam      | National Assembly delegation                                 |
Visit to New Zealand by His Excellency Kang Chang-hee, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea 14–19 February 2014

Background

An official Guest of Parliament invitation to visit New Zealand was first extended to the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly in 2011, and a visit took place in February 2014. His Excellency Kang Chang-hee lead a delegation to visit New Zealand in an official capacity, after travelling to Antarctica (via Christchurch) to open Korea’s new research base. The delegation included four Korean National Assembly members.

New Zealand and the Republic of Korea have a warm and friendly relationship, dating back to the Korean War, which has continued with cooperation on Antarctica, defence, science, and education. Both countries have participated in regular parliamentary exchanges; the former Speaker, Lim Chae-jung, visited New Zealand in 2008, and a New Zealand parliamentary delegation, led by Lindsay Tisch MP, visited Korea in 2013.

Speaker Kang’s visit was an opportunity to foster the parliamentary relationship, and to discuss subjects of mutual interest, and practices and recent developments in the parliaments of both countries.

The programme for Speaker Kang’s brief visit included the following activities:

- Meeting with Mr Speaker

- Introduction to the House and observing Question Time from the chair to the left of the Speaker

- Meeting with the Prime Minister; and

- Meeting with members of the New Zealand-Korea Friendship Group.

Parliamentary meetings

On February 18, Speaker Kang visited the New Zealand Parliament, where he met with Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives. They discussed the state of the relationship between the two countries. Both Speakers commented on the strength of the relationship, and Speaker Carter suggested that Speaker Kang’s visit was only going to strengthen it. Speaker Kang stressed the importance of international cooperation, and cited the rebuilding of Christchurch as an opportunity for Korean companies to assist. Speaker Carter welcomed international assistance with the rebuilding. He also noted Christchurch’s importance to Korea as a gateway to Antarctica, where it has two research stations. Speaker Carter mentioned that New Zealand can learn from Korea’s experiences of specialising and capitalising on its economic competitive advantage. The previous night, Speaker Carter hosted a formal dinner in honour of Speaker Kang’s visit.
Speaker Kang then met the Prime Minister, Rt Hon John Key. They discussed their experiences in Antarctica, people travelling between the two countries to further their studies or careers, and the New Zealand-Korea free trade agreement negotiations. Speaker Kang expressed appreciation for New Zealand’s contribution to the Korean War and offered his best wishes for the Christchurch earthquake recovery. Mr Key offered his condolences for the loss of Korean lives in a terrorist attack in Egypt.

Speaker Kang and the delegation then had lunch with members of the New Zealand-Korea Parliamentary Friendship Group, Lindsay Tisch MP and Iain Less-Galloway MP. Messrs Tisch and Lees-Galloway had previously met Speaker Kang when a New Zealand parliamentary delegation had visited Korea in 2013. The visit to Parliament concluded with the Korean delegation being introduced to the House, and Speaker Kang being accorded the seat to the left of the Speaker to observe question time.

Meetings outside Parliament

In Canterbury, Speaker Kang and the delegation visited Akaroa and went on a wildlife cruise, before returning to Christchurch for a function with members of the local Korean community.
In Wellington, the delegation met with the Korea Free Trade Agreement negotiation team and attended a dinner hosted by His Excellency Mr Park Yongkyu, Ambassador of Korea to New Zealand. On February 17 they were honoured in a pōwhiri at the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, and attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the National War Memorial. The delegation then had lunch with New Zealand veterans of the Korean War, and visited Park Road Post Production, a local post-production film company.

After the delegation’s official visit to Parliament, Speaker Kang hosted a dinner for members of the Wellington Korean community, and on February 19 the delegation visited Zealandia, before departing for Sydney.

*Speaker Kang at the pōwhiri held at Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa*

**Conclusion**

Speaker Kang’s visit to New Zealand was a reminder of the importance of parliamentary relationships to the friendship between countries. Speaker Kang’s visit demonstrated the warmth of the relationship between New Zealand and the Republic of Korea, which has continued to flourish, and it allowed the Speakers to learn about each other’s Parliaments.
Programme

Friday, 14 February

Arrival in Christchurch

Saturday, 15 February

Wildlife cruise in Akaroa

Function with members of the Christchurch Korean community

Sunday, 16 February

Travel from Christchurch to Wellington

Meet with members of the Korea Free Trade Agreement negotiation team

Dinner hosted by His Excellency Mr Park Yongkyu, Ambassador of Korea to New Zealand

Monday, 17 February

Pōwhiri at Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington

Tour of the museum

Wreath-laying ceremony at the National War Memorial, Wellington

Lunch with New Zealand veterans of the Korean War, hosted by His Excellency Kang Chang-hee, Speaker of the National Assembly, Republic of Korea

Visit Park Road Post Production, Wellington

Official Dinner hosted by Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Tuesday, 18 February

Meeting with Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Meeting with Rt Hon John Key, Prime Minister of New Zealand

Informal lunch hosted by Melissa Lee MP, Chairperson of the New Zealand-Korea Parliamentary Friendship Group

Introduction to the House of Representatives and accorded seat to the left of the Speaker

Dinner with members of the Wellington Korean community
Wednesday, 19 February

Visit Zealandia, Wellington

Depart New Zealand
Australia Select Committee Exchange, The Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Trade References Committee
3-9 May 2014

Background

Every year the New Zealand Parliament and the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia each select a committee to visit its trans-Tasman counterpart, either as part of an inquiry they are undertaking or in relation to another item of business. The topic or theme chosen will pertain to trans-Tasman relations, and may be approached at national, Commonwealth or state level.

This year the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee was selected for the committee exchange visit to New Zealand.

Role of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

Following an order of the Senate on 13 May 2009, the Senate’s eight legislative and general purpose standing committees each now comprises a pair of committees: A Legislation Committee, whose purpose is to deal with bills referred by the Senate, conduct the Estimates process, and oversee the performance of departments, and a References Committee charged with dealing with all other matters referred by the Senate. The coverage of the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade portfolio includes Defence, Foreign Affairs and Trade and Veterans’ Affairs.

Visit Objectives

The committee’s programme (attached) reflects the member’s expressed interests in the following topics:

Defense Partnerships

- Strengthening military-civilian cooperation among nations in the Pacific
- Annual US-sponsored Pacific partnerships programme delivering humanitarian and civic assistance to partner and host nations in the Asia-Pacific region
- Exploring Australia’s military and civilian ties with New Zealand and other regional neighbours including Vanuatu
- Examining how participation in the US-sponsored Pacific Partnerships programme can support the provision of development assistance in the region, lift the effectiveness of aid programmes and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific.
Tourism
- Funding, governance and activities of Tourism New Zealand
- Development and outcomes of the New Zealand Tourism Strategy 2015
- Government support for tourism operators in New Zealand
- New Zealand’s approach to international marketing – particularly in emerging Asia markets
- Regulatory approach to tourism in New Zealand (fees, charges and visas).

Overseas Aid
- Parliamentary oversight of overseas aid funding in New Zealand
- Mechanisms in New Zealand to ensure and maintain the effectiveness of aid
- New Zealand development collaboration with China in the Cook Islands
- Australia - New Zealand aid priorities in the context of Millennium Development Goals and current consideration of the post-2015 development agenda at the UN.

Civil Aviation
- The New Zealand Civil Aviation Authority’s regulatory reform programme and how they approach the task of keeping their regional aviation industry (which underpins tourism) safe and viable.

Members of the Australian Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee
Senator the Hon Ursula Stephens, Committee Chair and Delegation Leader
Senator for New South Wales, Australian Labour Party NSW

Senator David Fawcett, Senator for South Australia
Liberal Party for South Australia

Senator Anne McEwen, Senator for South Australia
Australian Labour Party SA

Senator Helen Kroger, Senator for Victoria
Liberal Party for Australia

Mr David Sullivan
Committee Secretary & Delegation Secretary.
Parliamentary Meetings

On 7 May the committee visited Parliament and met New Zealand members of Parliament from various political parties. The programme included meetings with the Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives: Ms Jacqui Dean MP, Parliamentary private Secretary for Tourism and the Hon Dr Jonathan Coleman, Minister of Defence. Members of the New Zealand-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Group hosted the committee for a working lunch, before the committee met the National, Labour, Green and NZ First party spokespersons on Overseas Development Assistance. The Committee were also introduced to the House and observed question time. The Speaker hosted a formal dinner for the Committee that evening.

At their meeting with the Commerce Committee, the Senators took the opportunity to ask questions about the committee’s political composition and its role, specifically in the oversight and scrutiny of Ministers and their departments. The Senators were also interested in the estimates process in New Zealand, the ability for committee’s to travel and the Commerce Committee’s scrutiny of legislation.

At their meeting with the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee, Senators again took the opportunity to examine the scope of the work and responsibility of the committee and compared it with their own. They also discussed regional issues in Asia and the Pacific.

Meetings Outside Parliament

Queenstown meetings
The committee was briefed by Ngai Tahu Tourism, the Queenstown Lakes District Council, and Destination Queenstown on the importance of the Australian market to
Queenstown’s tourism, and the impact of increasing direct flights from Australia. Emerging developments and cultural requirements in relating to the growing Asian market were also discussed. A meeting with the Queenstown Resort College gave the committee an insight into education designed to ensure that people working in the tourism sector were properly qualified.

**Christchurch meetings**

The committee attended a presentation coordinated by the Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce, involving personnel from Civil Defence and Emergency Management and the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.

The committee expressed an interest in policy planning for the emergency recovery and rebuilding phases, how the economy reacted during the recovery phase, and the impact of the earthquakes on the national psyche. In response, the committee heard about the scale of the emergency management response to the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes. The subsequent economic downturn, with capital and population flight, and the physical impact of the earthquakes on infrastructure and public services, were also discussed. The committee was briefed on the formation of an economic development strategy for Christchurch and Canterbury region.

The committee also heard from the Visitor Sector Recovery Manager for Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism about the effect of the earthquakes on visitor numbers, tourism operators and conference marketing with special reference to Australia. The senators were also briefed on the time needed to restore hotel accommodation and occupancy, hospitality and venue capacity to meet projected market growth over the next five years. At Christchurch International Airport, the committee met Mr Malcolm Johns, Chief Executive and were briefed on the airport’s operations and its relationship with the Melbourne and Sydney hubs.

**Wellington meetings**

On the afternoon of Tuesday 6 May, the committee met Mr Chris Roberts, General Manager, Corporate Affairs, Tourism New Zealand and Mr Roger Wigglesworth, General Manager Tourism, Sectors, Regions and Cities, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment. The meetings provided an insight into the Government’s business growth agenda regarding tourism and major events. The committee also attended a briefing at the Australian High Commission.

Thursday afternoon’s meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade focused on the New Zealand Aid programme and military-civilian cooperation in delivering development assistance in the Pacific. The committee took part in roundtable discussions with personnel from the Australia and Pacific Divisions, the International Development Group, the New Zealand Defence Attaché to the Pacific, the New Zealand Defence Force and the Ministry of Defence. Discussions centred on the committee’s areas of interest which included the reintegration of the New Zealand Aid Programme into the ministry. A similar process was taking place in Australia, involving AusAid and the Department of Foreign Affairs. The committee also met Mr Wren Green, Director, Council for International Development and
other representatives of non-governmental organisations, to gain an insight into overseas development aid from their perspective.

On Friday 9 May, the committee met with Dr Robert Ayson, of the Centre for Strategic Studies, Victoria University of Wellington. Discussions focused on the Asian and Pacific regions, and specifically the ways Australia’s and New Zealand’s regional relationships differed and why.

This was followed by a meeting with Aviation New Zealand where Senator David Fawcett discussed regulatory reform and New Zealand’s approach to keeping its aviation industry safe and viable. The committee then held a final meeting and working lunch with the Acting Australian High Commissioner.

**Conclusion**

The Committee’s visit to New Zealand was comprehensive and thought-provoking. The visit was highly successful, with the committee engaging with many members of Parliament and a wide range of parliamentary officials and organisations concerned with tourism, defence-civilian partnerships and overseas aid. New Zealand’s approaches, policy and operational strategies in these fields were canvassed in various forums, with good opportunity for interaction. The committee left well informed of current developments and issues in their areas of interest, and a heightened awareness of commonality in some areas and regional impacts in others. The committee’s visit strengthened the ties between the two Parliaments, and again highlighted the constructive contribution of the inter-parliamentary relations programme to bilateral parliamentary relations.
PROGRAMME

Saturday 3 May

Arrive Auckland from Vanuatu

Travel Auckland to Queenstown

Sunday 4 May

Private rest and recreational programme - morning

Presentation by Southern Ngai Tahu Tourism followed by Shotover jet boat ride on Shotover River - afternoon

Monday 5 May

Meeting with Queenstown Lakes District Council Resource Consent Manager

Meeting with Destination Queenstown Chief Executive

Presentation and luncheon at Queenstown Resort College

Travel Queenstown to Christchurch

Tuesday 6 May

Meeting hosted by Canterbury Employers Chamber of Commerce with presentations from Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism, CERA, Industry Capability Network, Canterbury Development Corporation

Meeting with Christchurch International Airport CEO

Flight Christchurch to Wellington

Meeting with Tourism New Zealand General Manager Corporate Affairs

Australian High Commission briefing

Meeting with Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment

Wednesday 7 May

Meeting with The Right Honourable David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Meeting with Ms Jacqui Dean MP, Parliamentary Private Secretary for Tourism

Meeting with the Honourable Jonathan Coleman, Minister of Defence

Friendship group lunch hosted by Ms Denise Roche MP, Group Chair
Introduction to the House of Representatives

Talks on Overseas Development Assistance with National, Labour, Greens and NZ First spokespersons

Dinner in honour of the delegation hosted by The Right Honourable David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

**Thursday 8 May**

Meeting with Commerce Select Committee

Meeting with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee

Meeting with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – roundtable on Overseas Development Assistance

Meeting with Council for International Development and representatives of New Zealand non-governmental organisations working in the field of Overseas Development Assistance

Evening guided tour of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

**Friday 9 May**

Meeting with Centre for Strategic Studies, Victoria University of Wellington

Meeting with Aviation New Zealand

Closing Meeting and luncheon with the Acting Australian High Commissioner

Depart Wellington for Australia.
Visit to New Zealand of the Parliamentary Service Commission of Kenya
14–15 May 2014

Background

The Parliamentary Service Commission of Kenya was established following the enactment of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act in 1999. The commission has since evolved, and issues have emerged regarding its structure and resources. The delegation visited New Zealand to learn how the New Zealand Parliamentary Service functions.

Objectives of the programme

The delegation’s aim was to learn as much as possible from their New Zealand contemporaries. A programme was arranged by the Office of the Clerk, to help them learn about:

- the structure and workings of the New Zealand Parliamentary Service
- its management of Parliament
- services and facilities provided for members and staff of Parliament
- staffing arrangements at the New Zealand Parliament public outreach activities by the New Zealand Parliament.

Parliamentary meetings

The delegation met with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Rt Hon David Carter, and Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives, where they discussed the of the two countries. Mr Speaker said that the services available to New Zealand parliamentarians are exemplary, and that the New Zealand Parliament has evolved and adapted to create its own Westminster-style parliamentary system.

The delegation then met with the Government Administration Committee, where they learnt about the history of the Parliamentary Service, and staffing arrangements and remuneration for New Zealand members of Parliament.

The delegation then met with James Picker, Manager (Select Committees) in the Office of the Clerk, where they discussed the way our select committees engage with the New Zealand public. This discussion was later joined by Philippa Henwood, Visitor Services Manager for the Parliamentary Service; it focused on the means used to engage the public, and their efficacy. The delegation met with the Africa-New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Group at the end of the day, where they discussed matters of mutual interest.
The next day, the delegation met with several managers of the New Zealand Parliamentary Service. First, David Stevenson, General Manager of the Parliamentary Service, gave them an overview of the Parliamentary Service, including the organisation's structure and how it delivers services to members and staff. Later they received more detailed information from Judith Taylor, Group Manager Precinct Services, and Anne Smith, Group Manager Shared Services. Judith Taylor discussed the buildings and facilities at Parliament, and the security services available, which was of particular interest to the delegation. They also took the opportunity to visit the parliamentary mail distribution centre to see how mail is screened and dealt with by security staff. Anne Smith spoke about the services available to members, their remuneration, and the Speaker’s Directions. Finally, the delegation met with Katherine Close, Senior Advisor, Public Engagement, from the Parliamentary Library, where they discussed the library’s services to members, staff, and the public.

The delegation was also introduced to the House, observed question time, and took a tour of the parliamentary precinct.

**Conclusion**

This visit came about following a request by the Parliament of Kenya for assistance, during the Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth in Wellington in January 2014. The programme supported the delegation’s pursuit of its objectives and enhanced their knowledge of the structure and organisation of Parliament, particularly the Parliamentary Service. The delegation expressed their appreciation of the visit and their wish for continuing communication with their New Zealand counterparts.
Programme

Wednesday, 14 May 2014

Meeting with Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives

Meeting with the Government Administration committee

Meeting with James Picker, Manager (Select Committees), Office of the Clerk

Introduction to the House, Observe question time

Meeting with Philippa Henwood, Manager, Visitor and Support Services, Parliamentary Service

Informal afternoon tea with the Africa-New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Group

Thursday, 15 May 2014

Meeting with David Stevenson, General Manager, Parliamentary Service

Meeting with Judith Taylor, Group Manager, Precinct Services, Parliamentary Service

Meeting with Anne Smith, Group Manager, Shared Services, Parliamentary Service

Meeting with Katherine Close, Senior Advisor, Public Engagement, Parliamentary Service.
Visit to New Zealand by His Excellency U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw (House of Nationalities), and delegation of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar  
17 – 23 May 2014

Background

An official Guest of Parliament invitation to visit New Zealand was extended to His Excellency U Khin Aung Myint, Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw in November 2013, and a visit took place in May 2014. Speaker Myint led a delegation which included four members of the Amyotha Hluttaw to visit New Zealand.

New Zealand is developing a mature bilateral relationship with Myanmar (formally named the Republic of the Union of Myanmar) following political and economic reforms initiated in 2011. After decades of limited interaction while Myanmar was under military rule, a significant aid programme has been initiated. There have also been a number of high-level visits from New Zealand over the past 18 months, including a parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives, the Rt Hon David Carter.

Speaker Myint’s visit was an opportunity for him and his delegation to learn about:

- The systems and workings of the New Zealand Parliament, including the Parliamentary Service and Parliamentary Library
- New Zealand’s constitutional framework and conventions
• The New Zealand Electoral system and the MMP environment
• Central and local government coordination
• The relationship between Māori and Government;
• Renewable energy.

Parliamentary meetings

On 21 May, Speaker Myint visited the New Zealand Parliament, where he met the Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Speaker Carter recalled with warmth his visit to Myanmar the previous October, and was pleased to welcome Speaker Myint to New Zealand for the first time.

Speaker Myint spoke warmly of the support New Zealand has been giving to their Parliament and to Myanmar generally, and noted that New Zealand could assist Myanmar further by granting additional scholarships at tertiary level, investment in renewable energy and training in animal husbandry. He recalled historical developments on the path to democracy, noting that his own Chamber, the Amyotha Hluttaw, (House of Nationalities), was not a classic upper house but rather a Chamber that provided equal representation of all the nationalities present in Myanmar. Speaker Myint also spoke of the challenges facing Myanmar to ensure political stability, peace, security and ethnic representation.

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Speaker Myint and the delegation held two meetings with select committees. In the first meeting, with the Health Committee, the delegation was briefed on the committee’s process for examining legislation, including written and oral submissions, with particular reference to the Smoke-free Environments (Tobacco Plain Packaging) Amendment Bill then before the committee. In the meeting with the Māori Affairs Committee, the delegation learnt of its mandate to consider all things Māori. The committee had recently exercised its power (common to all select committees) to initiate its own inquiries and had just completed an inquiry into Māori children.

Speaker Myint and the delegation held a working lunch with members of the Local Government and Environment Committee, Eugene Sage MP, (Host), Paul Goldsmith MP, Claudette Hauiti MP, Su’a William Sio MP and Andrew Williams MP. Then the Myanmar delegation was introduced to the House, and Speaker Myint was accorded the seat to the left of the Speaker to observe Question Time.

The delegation then met with the Parliamentary Librarian - Ms Barbara McPhee, Ms Katherine Close, Public Engagement Advisor; and Mr Peter Quinn, Manager Research Client Team. Speaker Myint spoke of his passion for books and libraries and the important role of the Village Library in people’s education. Speaker Myint also talked about his plans for the parliamentry library attached to the Amyotha Hluttaw, which attracts visits from approximately 150 members of the Hluttaw daily. The delegation received a briefing on the library and research services provided to New Zealand Members of Parliament, then took a tour of the library facilities. In the evening Speaker Carter hosted a formal dinner in honour of Speaker Myint’s visit attended by David Shearer MP, Hon Maryan Street MP, Paul Foster-Bell MP and David Clendon MP, who had travelled to Myanmar as a member of the Speaker’s delegation in 2013. On 22 May the delegation met the General Manager of Parliamentary Services, Mr David Stevenson and Clerk Assistant,
Mr David Wilson. The delegation was briefed on the five agencies located in the parliamentary complex with an extensive overview of the Parliamentary Service.

The parliamentary programme concluded with a meeting with the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee in which the delegation was apprised of the way the committee worked its relationship with Ministers and their departments. An overview on New Zealand’s place in the world today and challenges at a regional and international level were addressed.

Meetings outside Parliament

Auckland

In Auckland, Speaker Myint and the delegation were given a presentation by the Auckland University of Technology Faculty of Health and Environmental Studies on ways AUT might become involved with Myanmar, given the University’s extensive experience in other parts of Asia. This was followed by a visit to Beca Group Limited, an engineering and related services consultancy company in the Asia-Pacific with a twenty year history of involvement with Myanmar.

Taupō

In Taupō the delegation explored the relationships between central and local government in New Zealand, the renewable energy sector and engagement between government and iwi. The visit to Taupō District Council afforded the delegation an opportunity to learn about the role and responsibilities of district councils in New Zealand. GNS Science gave the delegation an insight into sustainable energy development and the production and use of geothermal energy. The visits to Miraka Limited, (a young high-tech manufacturer in the dairy processing industry owned by a group of Māori trusts and incorporations), and the Lake Taupō Forest Trust (representing the interests of 68 separate Māori land titles) allowed the delegation to see at first hand the benefits of Māori development and engagement for local iwi and the region.

Wellington

In Wellington, the delegation met senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry of Defence over a working lunch. They also met Professor Claudia Geiringer at Victoria University Law School for a briefing on New Zealand’s constitutional structure, conventions and arrangements. They then took a tour of the National Library of New Zealand and viewed selected items from the Alexander Turnbull Library heritage collection, before meeting with Mr Don Hunn, Chair, and other members of the Library and Information Advisory Commission. The final appointment was a meeting with Helen Mexted, Director of Advocacy, and Mike Reid, Principal Policy Advisor from Local Government New Zealand, to discuss New Zealand’s local government structures and the policy, advocacy and operational relationships between central and local government.

Finally the Speaker and his delegation had a meeting with Mr Robert Peden, Chief Electoral Officer at the Electoral Commission, to learn about New Zealand’s electoral system and the MMP environment. The delegation were most interested in the role of the
Māori seats and the ethnic makeup of the House of Representatives, and how MMP had allowed representation of a wider range of political parties in New Zealand’s parliament.

**Conclusion**

Speaker Myint’s visit to New Zealand served to enhance the emerging relationship between the two countries, and provided him with extensive information on our parliamentary practices and services, constitutional conventions and electoral system. It also gave him an opportunity to talk with New Zealand parliamentarians in person, and to see how our select committee system operates. The visit continued the important work started with an earlier visit by the Speaker of the Myanmar Lower House in 2013. Finally the visit is a reminder of the importance of parliamentary relationships and the role New Zealand can play across borders in promoting good parliamentary practices and strengthening democracy.
Programme

Saturday, 17 May
Arrival in Auckland

Sunday, 18 May
Sightseeing programme and winery visit in Auckland

Monday, 19 May
Meeting with Auckland University of Technology (AUT) Faculty of Health and Environmental Sciences
Meeting with BECA
Travel from Auckland to Taupō
Wairakei Terraces Māori Experience

Tuesday, 20 May
Meeting with Taupō District Council
Tour & Presentation by GNS Science
Meeting with Miraka Limited
Meeting with Lake Taupō Forest Trust
Travel from Taupō to Wellington

Wednesday, 21 May
Meeting with Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Meeting with Health Committee
Meeting with Māori Affairs Committee
Informal lunch with Local Government and Environment Select Committee
Introduction to the House of Representatives, accorded seat to the left of the Speaker
Meeting with the Parliamentary Librarian
Official Dinner hosted by Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Thursday, 22 May
Meeting with the General Manager of Parliamentary Services and Clerk Assistant (House)
Meeting with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee

Working lunch with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Ministry of Defence senior officials

Constitutional briefing by Professor Claudia Geiringer, Victoria University of Wellington

National Library tour and presentation

Meeting with Local Government NZ

**Friday, 23 May**

Tour of Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

Meeting with the Electoral Commission

Travel from Wellington to Auckland

Depart New Zealand.
Visit to New Zealand by His Excellency Mr Bogdan Borusewicz MP, Marshal of the Senate, Republic of Poland
21–26 June 2014

Background

An official Guest of Parliament invitation to visit New Zealand was extended to the Marshal of the Senate in April 2014 and His Excellency Mr Bogdan Borusewicz MP, Marshal of the Senate, led a delegation to New Zealand in June 2014. The delegation included the Deputy Marshal of the Senate and two Senators.

This was the second visit by the Marshal to New Zealand. His previous visit was in 2007 when he was hosted by the Hon Margaret Wilson DCNZM.

Marshal Borusewicz’s visit was an opportunity to renew the excellent relationship between New Zealand and Poland. Specifically, the visit programme included meetings with New Zealand members of Parliament, and exploration of the workings of the New Zealand parliamentary and electoral systems. New Zealand’s energy policy, reporting on Foreign policy developments in Europe including the Eastern Partnership and recent European
parliamentary elections were also topics of discussion. The Marshal’s visit also afforded the delegation an opportunity for engagement with the Polish community in New Zealand.

The visit occurred at an important time for Poland, which had recently celebrated twenty-five years of democracy and free elections. 2014 is also a very special year in the relationship between New Zealand and Poland with the 70th anniversary of the arrival in Pahiatua of 734 Polish refugee children at the end of WWII, approaching, in November.

**Parliamentary meetings**

On 25 June, Marshal Borusewicz visited the New Zealand Parliament, where he met Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Speaker spoke of the importance of the relationship between the two countries, which New Zealand did not take for granted. He recalled his own visit to Poland as a member of Parliament in the 1990s in a Speaker-led delegation. Marshal Borusewicz addressed issues facing Poland and Europe and expressed the view that global food security was the greatest challenge for the next 50 years. Speaker Carter canvassed areas where the relationship between the two countries could be extended and enhanced. Marshal Borusewicz extended an invitation to the Speaker to visit Poland next year (while he was still in Office) which the Speaker hoped to be able to accept, subject to his re-election as Speaker. The previous night, the Speaker hosted a formal dinner in honour of Marshal Borusewicz and the delegation.

Marshal Borusewicz then met the Hon Christopher Finlayson, Attorney-General and Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage. Minister Finlayson recalled his own visit to Poland in January 2013 and his personal connections with families of descendants of the Polish refugee children of 1944. He also acknowledged the important contribution the Polish Community had made to New Zealand. They discussed various issues the Marshal being especially interested in the New Zealand judicial appointment process.

The New Zealand–Poland Parliamentary Friendship group then hosted Marshal Borusewicz and the delegation for a working lunch. This was attended by Hon Maryan Street MP (Deputy Chair and host) Kanwaljit Singh Bakshi MP, David Bennett MP, Hon Phil Goff MP, John Hayes MP, Colin King MP and Dr Jian Yang MP.

In the afternoon, the Polish delegation was introduced to the House, with Marshal Borusewicz accorded the seat to the left of the Speaker to observe question time.

As there is no equivalent to question time in the Polish parliament, Marshal Borusewicz was interested in the management of the House, particularly the application of standing orders. He explored this in detail in his discussions with the Deputy Speaker, Eric Roy MP.

On Thursday, 25 June, Marshal Borusewicz and the delegation met the Commerce Committee and were briefed by the Chairperson about the scope of the committee’s work. This was followed by a general discussion on the New Zealand energy sector. The Polish delegation apprised the committee of the economic situation in Poland, and the current difficulties of the Polish energy sector.

The delegation’s final meeting was with the Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Trade Committee, where a wide range of issues were canvassed. The delegation was interested in
learning about New Zealand’s foreign policy strategy and key issues. The delegation took
the opportunity to update the committee on developments in Europe with reference to the
Eastern Partnership (EaP) a European Union initiative, and on the outcomes of the recent
European Parliament elections.

Meetings outside Parliament

Christchurch

In Christchurch, the delegation met the Hon Ruth Dyson, Member of Parliament for Port
Hills, whose electorate was at the epicentre of the 2011 earthquake. The delegation
discussed the tragic effects of the earthquake on the people and families in the electorate,
the recovery process and ongoing issues for constituents.

The delegation then met the Christchurch Central Development Unit. Mr Baden Ewart,
Deputy Director Implementation, and Ms Linda Paterson, Visits and Relations Adviser
briefed them on the impact of the earthquakes, recovery strategy and opportunities for
foreign investment. At the conclusion of the presentation the delegation, accompanied by
Mr Greg Wilson, General Manager Christchurch Central Project Delivery toured the
central business district, and saw at first-hand the scale of the destruction. They were
shown where the new anchor projects are to be constructed.

At the National Centre for Research on Europe at the University of Canterbury the
delegation viewed the “Lech Walesa Polish Trails” plaque, and the Marshal officially
opened the Solidarność Room in the Logie Building. They also attended a reception with
University staff and Polish community members at the School of Music, to celebrate 25
years of democratic change in Poland.

The delegation’s visit to Christchurch concluded with a briefing on New Zealand’s
Antarctic programme by Antarctica New Zealand’s Chief Executive, Mr Peter Beggs and
its General Manager Field Operations, Science and Planning, Dr Ed Butler. Poland is a
signatory to the Antarctic Treaty and operates a research station on King George Island,
off the coast of Antarctica.

Wellington

In Wellington, the Marshal visited the Dom Polski in Newtown, to learn how the school,
(thanks to its parent volunteer programme), had succeeded despite severe financial
difficulties. The Principal outlined the actions they had taken to increase the use of the
Polish language by Polish children of new immigrants and the families of descendants from
the 1944 Polish refugee group. Through the recent efforts of the Embassy, the school now
receives funding from the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The final engagement on the
visit was a wreathlaying ceremony, in the presence of Her Worship the Mayor, Celia Wade
Brown, on the Wellington waterfront at the plaque commemorating the arrival of the
Polish children in New Zealand.
Conclusion

Marshal Borusewicz’s visit to New Zealand was a reminder of the importance of parliamentary relationships, coming so soon after Poland had marked twenty-five years of democracy and the holding of free elections. Marshal Borusewicz’s visit also demonstrated the warmth of the relationship between New Zealand and the Republic of Poland. Much was made of the upcoming 70th anniversary of the arrival of the Polish refugee children and the contribution that they and their descendants have made to New Zealand society in the intervening period. While acknowledging the past, discussions between the Speaker and parliamentarians also afforded an opportunity to suggest ways in which the bi-lateral relationship between the countries and their Parliaments could be enhanced.
Programme

Saturday, 21 June

Arrival in Queenstown

Sunday, 22 June

Sightseeing programme and winery visit in Queenstown

Monday, 23 June

Travel from Queenstown to Christchurch

Informal lunch with the Honourable Ruth Dyson, Member of Parliament for Port Hills

Briefing by the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority followed by central city tour including anchor project sites and precincts

Visit to the National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury

Dinner hosted by the Polish Consulate, Christchurch

Tuesday, 24 June

Briefing on New Zealand's Antarctic programme followed by a guided tour of the International Antarctic Centre

Travel from Christchurch to Wellington

Visit to the Dom Polski

Official Dinner hosted by the Right Honourable David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Wednesday, 25 June

Meeting with the Right Honourable David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Meeting with the Honourable Chris Finlayson, Attorney-General and Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage

Visit to the New Zealand Portrait Gallery to view Facing the Front: New Zealand's Enduring First World War

Lunch with the New Zealand-Poland Parliamentary Friendship Group

Introduction to the House of Representatives and accorded seat to the left of the Speaker

Presentation on New Zealand’s electoral system
Thursday, 26 June

Meeting with the Commerce Select Committee

Meeting with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee

Lunch hosted by Her Excellency Ambassador Stoczynska

Wreathlaying Ceremony at the Wellington waterfront

Depart New Zealand.
Visit to New Zealand by Hon Kezia Purick MLA, Speaker, and Michael Tatham, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory
23–24 June 2014

Background

Hon Kezia Purick, Speaker, and Michael Tatham, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory, visited our Parliament in June.

Although the visit was not long, a substantial programme was constructed around Ms Purick’s specific areas of interest, which included

- the workings of the New Zealand Parliament
- observing Parliament’s question time
- New Zealand’s select committee system (with a particular interest in legislative scrutiny)
- Standing Orders and control in the Chamber
- how New Zealand updates and reforms its parliamentary procedures.

Meetings within Parliament

Elizabeth Cossar, Relationship Manager, Parliamentary Service, explained the support services and entitlements offered to members of the New Zealand Parliament. The importance of reporting requirements in ensuring transparency and public trust in members was noted. Elizabeth also discussed the challenges faced by her team during the interregnum between Parliaments, such as high staff turnover and organising the induction programme for new members.

The delegation then took time to tour the parliamentary precinct and library before breaking for a working lunch with Office of the Clerk managers. The lunch provided an opportunity to discuss the role of Clerks-at-the-Table, and harnessing new technologies to improve the accessibility and relevance of Parliament to younger generations.

After lunch, the delegation met with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives. She outlined our legislative process and parliamentary procedure. The role of lobbyists in the New Zealand and Northern Territory Parliaments was also discussed. The delegation valued the opportunity to engage with the Clerk of the House and learn from her experience.

The delegation then met with Brent Smith, Serjeant-at-Arms, who gave an informative presentation on the relationship between the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Speaker and
Presiding Officers. The delegation noted that the role operates quite differently in the Northern Territory.

Edward Siebert, Clerk of the Commerce Committee, then gave a detailed account of the crucial role of select committees play in legislative scrutiny, a key area of interest to the delegation. The day concluded with a dinner hosted by New Zealand’s Speaker of the House, who was joined by Lindsay Tisch MP, the Australian Deputy High Commissioner to New Zealand, Remo Moretta, and the Clerk of the House, Mary Harris.

The following day began with a meeting with the Deputy Speaker, Eric Roy MP, which centred on the farming and tourism industries. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker then shared tips for dealing with disorder in the Chamber, and commented on the similar problems facing their constituencies.

The delegation then met with Hon Trevor Mallard to discuss the process of reviewing New Zealand’s Standing Orders each parliamentary term. Questions also focused on our procedure for petitions, the proportional make-up of select committees, and effectively holding the Government to account.

David Bagnall, Senior Parliamentary Officer, provided an informative presentation on recent developments in parliamentary privilege and New Zealand’s unique constitutional arrangements. Fiona McLean, Legislative Counsel, then explained the role of the Regulations Review Committee in holding the Executive to account. The delegation was particularly interested in the committee’s work, as their committees do not scrutinise legislation.

The delegation then took time to enjoy a cross-party lunch with members of the Australia-New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Group, hosted by the Chair, Denise Roche MP. Ms Purick was then introduced to the House, where she was accorded the seat to the left of the Speaker, and observed a lively question time. The delegation commented on the political tension in debates before a general election.

The visit concluded with the delegation observing a Business Committee meeting, which provided an insight into how the business of the House is determined on the basis of cross-party unanimity.

**Meetings outside of Parliament**

Graham Hassall, Associate Professor for the School of Government at Victoria University, briefed the delegation on the history and current state of the Niue Parliament, and suggested ways in which the delegation could offer practical assistance during their upcoming visit to Niue.

A presentation on New Zealand’s electoral system and administration by the New Zealand Electoral Commission was deemed valuable by the delegation. Similarly, they appreciated a meeting with Gareth Ellis, Assistant Auditor-General, who discussed the role of the Office of the Auditor-General in helping select committees to hold public entities to account.
Conclusion

Ms Purick’s and Michael Tatham’s visit to New Zealand served as a reminder of the importance of the parliamentary relationship to the warm, collaborative relationship that New Zealand and Australia enjoy. The sharing of knowledge and experiences proved mutually beneficial. The delegation is looking forward to meeting with their New Zealand counterparts again shortly at the 45th Presiding Officers and Clerks Conference in Samoa.
Programme

Monday 23 June 2014

0845       Arrival at Parliament
0900       Meeting with Graham Hassall, Associate Professor, School of Government, Victoria University
1000       Meeting with Elizabeth Cossar, Relationship Manager, Parliamentary Service
1100       Tour of Parliament Buildings
1200       Working lunch with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House; David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House); Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committees); Renato Guzman, Manager (Legal Services)
1315       Meeting with Kristina Temel, Electoral Policy Manager, and Natasha Warren, Project Leader, Electoral Commission
1400       Meeting with Mary Harris, Clerk of the House
1500       Meeting with Brent Smith, Serjeant-at-Arms
1545       Meeting with Edward Siebert, Clerk of the Commerce Committee
1900       Dinner hosted by the Rt Hon David Carter

Tuesday 24 June 2014

0900       Arrival at Parliament
0915       Meeting with Eric Roy MP, Deputy Speaker
1000       Meeting with Hon Trevor Mallard
1040       Meeting with David Bagnall, Senior Parliamentary Officer (Policy) and Clerk of the Standing Orders Committee
1130       Meeting with Fiona McLean, Legislative Counsel
1230       Lunch hosted by the Chairperson of the Australia-New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Group, Denise Roche MP
1400       Observation of Question Time
1515       Meeting with Gareth Ellis, Assistant Auditor-General, Parliamentary Group
1630       Observation of Business Committee meeting.
4 Study Programmes

The New Zealand Parliament hosted one event for officials of the Pacific region in Wellington in 2014.

The 4th Parliamentary Study Programme was held from 16 to 20 June, and was designed to develop parliamentary staff in the Pacific. The Parliamentary Study Programme reflects one of the key aims of the Inter-Parliamentary Relations Programme, that is to support capacity and capability building in Pacific parliaments.
Fourth New Zealand Parliamentary Study Programme
Wellington, New Zealand
16–20 June 2014

Introduction

The Office of the Clerk hosted the fourth New Zealand Parliamentary Study Programme from Monday 16 June to Friday 20 June 2014. Clerks and parliamentary officers from the Pacific region were invited to participate. There was strong uptake of places on this year’s programme, which was designed to build governance capacity in the Pacific and to provide professional development opportunities for staff. The New Zealand Parliament has a special relationship with the Pacific and the study programme is invaluable in fostering these links.

Participants

This year the programme included participants from the Parliaments of Bougainville, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Bougainville, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Solomon Islands each sent an additional participant. For the first time, two participants from Fiji attended, supported by the United Nations’ Development Programme. Three parliamentary officers from the Parliament of Bangladesh also joined the programme as part of their ongoing parliamentary strengthening programme, supported by the World Bank.

The roles of those attending included Clerks, committee clerks, librarians, a legal officer and Hansard officials.

Study programme

The one-week programme provided an overview of New Zealand’s Parliament and political system, with a focus on the core roles of the House and committees in law-making, scrutiny, and oversight.

The objectives of the programme were to

- provide the opportunity for staff from the Pacific parliaments to observe the workings of the New Zealand Parliament
- support participants in developing their own understanding of the key features of a Westminster parliament, and its relevance to their own system
- develop a network of contacts between the Pacific parliaments and facilitate the exchange of procedural knowledge
- help participants identify areas where the New Zealand Parliament could provide or facilitate further support.
The programme consisted of presentations, workshops, and practical exercises on topics pertaining to the structure of the New Zealand parliamentary system:

- introduction to the New Zealand parliamentary system
- New Zealand’s legislative process
- House business
- running Parliament and managing House time effectively
- financial scrutiny
- supporting Parliament
- public engagement
- select committee processes
- legislative drafting.

During the programme, participants saw the various aspects of the New Zealand Parliament in action. They engaged in discussion of a wide-range of topics, stimulated by presentations from the Parliamentary Service and the Office of the Clerk, including one from Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives and others from the Senior Management Team. The programme afforded an opportunity for engagement with the Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives, Rt Hon David Carter, who spoke candidly about his role and particularly emphasised the value of parliamentary engagement and knowledge sharing across the Pacific.
The study programme offered an opportunity to reflect on the different parliamentary and constitutional systems that have evolved. A round-table discussion with Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives, and presentations from Professor Claudia Geiringer and Associate Professor Graham Hassall of Victoria University of Wellington provided an excellent basis from which participants could tease out the issues and challenges that they wished to address over the course of the programme. It was valuable for participants and presenters alike to acknowledge the various political, social, cultural and traditional contexts in which parliamentary systems have emerged. Participants reflected on how their own parliaments had changed, particularly in terms of gender, age and ethnicity. Many noted that in the age of technology and social media, public scrutiny had become more immediate, this issue was also discussed in insightful sessions on parliamentary privilege, *Hansard*, and the Parliamentary Library.

Participants were actively involved in developing their programmes, and each submitted a needs assessment form. A particular theme that emerged was the domination of Parliament by the Executive, and participants requested attention to ways of strengthening oversight and scrutiny. There was much discussion of the important role of select committees in scrutinising legislation, examining the Government’s spending plans, and reviewing the performance and operations of Government departments. There was an opportunity to see various select committees in action during the 2014/2015 Estimates hearings, and participants commented on the lively proceedings.

Workshops included drafting of terms of reference for a select committee inquiry into an issue currently facing participants’ jurisdictions. One group looked at increasing youth participation in democratic processes, another at increasing the number of women in parliament. Participants reported to each other on how they would approach an inquiry, from drafting the terms of reference to public engagement through a submissions process.

Several other mechanisms for ensuring that the Government is regularly held accountable were explored, including questions and petitions. Participants compared their own parliaments’ processes, drawing on a presentation about New Zealand’s procedures for questions for written and oral answer and an observation of Question Time in the House. Discussion included notice requirements for questions and ministerial responsibility.

In another workshop, participants used video clips from the New Zealand Parliament in a session facilitated by David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House), to look at the Standing Orders and *Speakers’ Rulings* that apply to proceedings in the House, with topics ranging across sub judice, ministerial responsibility, and tabling documents. It was an enjoyable session with various parliamentary staff stepping into the role of Clerk at the Table and proffering their suggestions as to what procedural advice they would give.

Another key theme was organising House time effectively, a matter particularly relevant to parliaments that meet briefly or sporadically. Participants heard how in New Zealand the Business Committee is particularly important in ensuring the House works efficiently and effectively; and they discussed the value of agreeing and publishing a House sitting programme and an Order Paper.

Participants also undertook a site visit to the electorate office of Grant Robertson MP, to discuss the role of a member of Parliament elected to represent a constituency and the
resourcing of an electorate office. The office staff explained how their office assisted constituents.

At the end of the week, participants gave a presentation to staff from the parliamentary precinct on their respective parliaments and the challenges they faced. Common themes emerged: from the consequences of being small and isolated, including staffing and resourcing implications, and the fragility of the separation of powers and indeed parliamentary democracy. These presentations and reflections reinforced participants’ comments that study programmes such as this are important for creating and maintaining a network of parliamentary staff; this will enable participants to stay connected, support each other, and develop their own solutions to their various challenges.

Conclusion

In their feedback about the study programme, participants noted that they had addressed the questions and issues they arrived with and that the inter-action with fellow participants and New Zealand parliamentary staff had been invaluable in testing and developing their thinking. Participants said they had gained an in-depth understanding of the workings of the New Zealand Parliament. They rated the overall programme as excellent and would apply the knowledge in their own Parliaments.

The study programme is a vital component of the Office of the Clerk’s efforts to strengthen relations between the New Zealand and Pacific parliaments and to build capacity, resilience, and capability. Discussion of regional issues and sharing knowledge of parliamentary best practice between parliamentary staff is vital in building strong and sustainable parliamentary democracy. It is therefore hoped that this programme will continue to be provided, complementing other parliamentary capacity-building activities in the Pacific region.
Programme

Monday 16 June

Welcome
Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

Introduction to New Zealand Parliamentary Study Programme
Wendy Hart, Parliamentary Officer (Parliamentary Relations)

Orientation: complex overview and tour of Parliament

Roundtable discussion: Small parliaments, big challenges
Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives

Welcome lunch hosted by Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives

New Zealand’s Constitutional Arrangements
Professor Claudia Geiringer, School of Law, Victoria University of Wellington

Comparative discussion: Regional developments
Associate Professor Graham Hassall, School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington

Introduction to the New Zealand Parliament and the role of the Clerk
Mary Harris, Clerk of the House of Representatives

Funding and administration of Parliament
Wayne Murphy, Manager (Policy and Entitlements), Parliamentary Service

Reflection on the Day’s Programme

Tuesday 17 June

The role of the Speaker
Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Legislative Process
David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant House (House)

The roles of the Parliamentary Counsel Office and Office of the Clerk in drafting legislation
Fiona Leonard, Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel, Parliamentary Counsel Office
Elizabeth Grant, Legislative Counsel, Office of the Clerk

Organising House time effectively: Order Paper, sitting calendar, papers and petitions
Tim Workman, Manager (House)

Observe Questions for Oral Answer in the House

Roundtable discussion: Parliamentary procedure
David Bagnall, Senior Parliamentary Officer (Policy), Clerk of the Standing Orders Committee

Reflection on the Day’s Programme

**Wednesday 18 June**

Overview of Select Committees  
Peter Carr, Clerk-Assistant (Select Committees)

Observe the proceedings of Select Committees

Holding the Executive to account: Questions  
Pavan Sharma, Manager (Policy)

Select committee procedure and administration  
On-site visits with Select Committee Services teams

Workshop: Select committee inquiries and drafting terms of reference  
Fenella Bovett, Parliamentary Officer (Clerk of Committee)

Select Committee scrutiny  
James Picker, Manager (Select Committees)

Reflection on the Day’s Programme

**Thursday 19 June**

Preparation for participant presentations

Hansard  
Lynlee Earles, Manager (Hansard)

Parliamentary Library  
Katherine Close, Senior Advisor, Public Engagement

Parliamentary Privilege  
Renato Guzman, Manager (Legal Services)  
Meipara Poata, Manager (Select Committee Services), Clerk of the Privileges Committee

Workshop: Interactive small group session with PTV case studies  
David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House)  
Suze Jones, Manager (Organisational Performance), Clerk at the Table

Reception hosted by Rt Hon David Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives

**Friday 20 June**

Presentations from participants on key features and challenges facing their Parliament

Procedural Forum – Dissolution of Parliament and By-elections
David Bagnall, Senior Parliamentary Officer (Policy)
Alyson Groves, Parliamentary Officer (Table)
David Wilson, Clerk-Assistant (House)

Public information, engagement and communications
Kerry Scott, Manager (Public Information and Chamber Operations)

Visit to the Electorate Office of Grant Robertson MP

Staying in touch: Parliamentary Relations and role of the Pacific Region CPA secretariat
Steve Cutting, Manager (Parliamentary Relations)

Evaluation and programme feedback
Debra Angus, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Report of the Speaker’s visit to Australia
24–28 March 2014

Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker
Fiftieth Parliament

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Report of the Speaker’s visit to Australia
24–28 March 2014

Background
The 2013/14 parliamentary relations programme provided for the Speaker of the House of Representatives to visit the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia and two State parliaments. Provision is made in each parliament for such visits for the presiding officers of the New Zealand and Commonwealth of Australia Parliaments.

These visits provide a valuable opportunity for parliamentary diplomacy and professional development. They allow wide ranging discussion and exchange of different views on the role and responsibilities of presiding officers and the issues that confront parliaments in the Australasian region.

I was accompanied on this visit by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mary Harris, and my wife, Heather Carter.

Introduction
The 2014 visit programme was prepared by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, which met all the internal costs of the delegation. It was a compact four day programme covering the Parliaments of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales. A copy of the programme is attached as an Appendix.

Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia
The programme began on Monday, 24 March 2014 taking in the Speaker’s briefing, in Speaker Hon Bronwyn Bishop’s suite, for the sitting of the House at 10.00am that day, commencing with Private Members’ business.

The programme also included a meeting with the President of the Senate, Hon John Hogg. I was introduced in each House later in the day and invited to take a seat on the floor for question time.

Discussion with the presiding officers covered their management of the House, parliamentary administration more generally and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) matters. While the Commonwealth branch has withdrawn from membership of the CPA, I was interested to hear the presiding officers’ views on the CPA’s future and whether re-entry was a possibility in the near future, given that the New Zealand branch had preferred to try and effect change from within the CPA, rather than withdrawing. Prior to withdrawal, membership amongst members had declined. Concerns regarding the performance of the headquarters secretariat still remain, but the Australian State branches have remained within the CPA and would be reluctant to lose what they see as valuable international connections and opportunities for members to broaden their experience.

Leadership of both the CPA and the IPU is a current issue with the Chairpersonship of the CPA Executive Committee coming up for decision at the CPA Annual Conference in Cameroon in October 2014 and the Presidency of the IPU also to be decided in Geneva in October 2014.
Hon Bronwyn Bishop informed me of her interest in the IPU Presidency and I offered my support for her candidacy.

We met with the Chief Government and Opposition Whips, Hon Philip Ruddock and Mr Chris Hayes, to discuss the arrangement of House business. While they do not have a formal arrangement such as the Business Committee they do work together informally on the House’s programme of business in a very cooperative way. The Chief Government Whip has a particular role in arranging the business of the Federation Chamber.

I also had the opportunity to refresh my acquaintance with Hon Tony Burke, now the Manager of Opposition Business. We discussed House business from the Opposition’s perspective and Mr Burke’s views on the rules and the chairing of the House.

**Federation Chamber**

Prior to attending the House, we observed the proceedings of the Federation Chamber, chaired by the Deputy Speaker, for Private Members’ business (motions appearing on the Notice Paper) which follows three minute constituency statements beginning at 10.30 am. The Federation Chamber is an off-the-floor of the House debating committee of the whole House. It operates in parallel to the House, but in practice does not meet during question time.

Its purpose is to give members extra opportunities to debate business before the House. Business is referred to the Federation Chamber by the House and its resolutions must be confirmed by a decision of the House. Generally only business on which it might be expected there will be general agreement is considered in the Federation Chamber. No votes are taken. Undecided matters are referred back to the House.

While the Federation Chamber certainly provides extra opportunity for debate, particularly for Private Members’ business, our experience was that it was not particularly well attended. Debate was genuine, but the engagement was less apparent than in a committee of a whole House consideration of a bill in New Zealand where the Minister in charge is on occasions a significant participant.

**Broadcasting**

We discussed media rules broadcasting and outreach programmes with the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Secretary of the Department of Parliamentary Services and the Director of the International and Community Relations Office. A joint statutory committee is appointed at the commencement of each Parliament to report on the general principles for broadcasting and when the proceedings of each of the three chambers should be broadcast. There is statutory protection from any legal action taken against any person broadcasting or re-broadcasting the proceedings. The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) is required by statute to broadcast the proceedings of the House and the Senate on radio and television.

The principles for broadcasting the House and the Senate have recently been reissued. Interestingly they no longer include a prohibition on use of the coverage of the proceedings for satire, ridicule or denigration. Broadcasts must simply be a fair and accurate report of the proceedings, without political party advertising or election campaigns or commercial sponsorship or commercial advertising. Maps have been issued setting the nature of media activity allowed in

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1 Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946, as amended
the different parts of Parliament House, which seems to have reduced concerns about media activity.

As part of its community outreach programme a magazine *About the House* is produced, but increasing the Australian Parliament Website is becoming the centre piece of parliamentary communications. A digital application has been produced for the magazine. The Speaker records a short segment prior to the commencement of each sitting day *Parliament Briefing*, which goes to air just before the House sits each day. Delegation leaders are encouraged to record pieces on their visits when they report as are committee chairperson when committee reports are presented. A digital application has also been produced for new members’ induction.

Media broadcasts: *Matters of Public Interest (MPI)*, *One on One* and *Hillside* are promoted on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. They are simply produced by the staff of the International and Community Relations Office for the parliament website. The ABC does not take products from other broadcasters. I was particularly interested in the outreach programme. It provides a useful model for similar developments in our own context, as we seek to promote public respect for Parliament and grow the value New Zealanders place on our system of representative parliamentary democracy.

Captioning of the televised proceedings is being investigated. Re-speaking of members’ speeches and the use of voice recognition technology for the re-spoken word has been identified as the way ahead. The Department of Parliamentary Services has consulted with the ABC and is looking to the industry to provide the service.

We also discussed security arrangements at Parliament. Both the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Black Rod have a role to play in security around the chambers and members’ offices. Otherwise the Department of Parliamentary Services provides security within the building and the Australian Police outside. The Police also do the necessary threat assessments. The presiding officers chair a Joint House Committee that considers security policy matters.

**ACT Legislative Assembly**

We met with Mrs Vicki Dunne MLA, Speaker of the ACT Legislative Assembly, to discuss matters relating to the CPA. The ACT Legislative Assembly has taken on the Australian Region secretariat role chairing the Australian Region Management Committee, following the withdrawal of the Commonwealth branch. Mrs Dunne stressed the importance to the State parliaments of retaining international connections through the CPA. Other inter-parliamentary organisations do not admit state or regional parliaments. I perceived that there is a general desire to see the Commonwealth branch back in the CPA.

We toured the Assembly building and discussed the CPA Pacific and Australian regions twinning arrangements. The New Zealand Parliament is not twinned with a Pacific Parliament. Instead it takes a coordinating role, which has become more critical now that the Commonwealth of Australia branch has withdrawn from the CPA. The ACT Legislative Assembly is twinned with the Parliament of the Republic of Kiribati. No formal twinning agreement exists. The Speaker and the Clerk had visited Kiribati to promote the twinning relationship and a Kiribati Room has been established within the Assembly building.

Considerable assistance has been provided since 2008. A former Clerk of the ACT Legislative Assembly spent six weeks assisting the rules committee review the standing orders. Training attachments have been arranged for library and research staff and members of the public accounts committee has visited with the Auditor-General. Advice has also been provided on the
SPEAKER’S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA 24–28 MARCH 2014

production of Hansard using digital recording. Workshops have been held in Kiribati addressing parliamentary privilege and committee procedures, and assistance provided with a legislative needs analysis.

Centenary of the First World War

On Wednesday morning we visited the New Zealand High Commissioner in Canberra, His Excellency Mr Chris Seed, and discussed foreign policy issues of current concern in the New Zealand/Australia relationship and the work that is going on planning for the centenary of the First World War commencing in July this year. The High Commissioner emphasised the partnership approach that is being taken.

Later that morning I laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Hall of Memory at the Australian National War Memorial in Canberra and toured the War Memorial Museum, which is being renovated ready for 1915 ANZAC commemorations.

Parliament of New South Wales

I was introduced at sittings of both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council and attended for their question times. We also met with both presiding officers, Hon Shirley Hancock MP, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Hon Don Harwin, President of the Legislative Council. We were interested in the Assembly’s acknowledgement of country at the commencement of each day’s sitting. The prayer and acknowledgement is set out in the Assembly’s Standing Orders as follows:

39. Prayer and acknowledgement of Country

(1) The Speaker or the Clerk shall read the following prayer after the Speaker takes the Chair each day.

“Almighty God, we ask for your blessing upon this Parliament. Direct and prosper our deliberations to the true welfare of Australia and the people of New South Wales. Amen.”

(2) The Speaker or the Clerk shall read the following acknowledgement of Country after reading the prayer each day:

“We acknowledge the Traditional Owners, the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation. We also acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands we represent and thank them for their custodianship of country.”

This may provide a useful model when the wording of the prayer is reconsidered in the 51st Parliament.

Prior to the visit I had made a submission to the Legislative Assembly Committee on Parliamentary Privilege and Ethics and the Legislative Council Privileges Committee concerning codes of conduct for members, disclosure regimes and parliamentary investigators. The committees were carrying out a joint inquiry into recommendations made by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). We met with the Committee Chairpersons, John Sidoti MP, and Hon Trevor Khan, MLC to discuss the committee’s work.
Twinning and broadcasting arrangements were also discussed with parliamentary staff and we visited the NSW Parliamentary Library. The New South Wales Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council have appointed a twinning programme coordinator and have secured considerable resources to build their relationship with the Parliaments of the Solomon Islands and the autonomous region of Bougainville, including a grant from AusAID under its Pacific Public Sector Linkages Program for a three year period.

The NSW Wales Parliament has a history of assistance to the Solomon Islands that goes back beyond the CPA twinning programme. The programme now provides a structure to what were ad hoc arrangements. The focus is on strengthening the institution of Parliament. The priorities identified by the Bougainville and Solomon Islands Parliaments were around improving procedures and procedural support, improving the capacity of committee offices to support committee activities, improving ICT support and enhancing education programmes and community outreach. The work plans developed reflected these priorities.

Finally, we presented at an Australasian Study of Parliament Group seminar for parliamentarians, parliamentary staff and others with an interest in parliament on Parliamentary privilege on the theme of “Recent case studies in NSW and New Zealand”. I spoke on the questions before the Privileges Committee concerning the use of intrusive powers within the parliamentary precincts and the agreements for policing, executing search warrants and the collection and retention of information by the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service. An information protocol is being developed by the Privileges Committee to address the issues that arose during the Henry Inquiry concerning the release of information from parliamentary information and security systems. I had referred the question to the Privileges Committee to investigate the need for protocols that ensure on the one hand that the functioning of the House and the discharge of members’ duties is not obstructed and on the other that the maintenance of law and order and the ability to investigate and prosecute offences committed within the parliamentary precinct.

The Clerk of the House spoke about the Parliamentary Privilege Bill currently before the Privileges Committee. There was much interest in these topics and a lively discussion followed. It focused largely on the possible outcomes of the Privileges Committee deliberations, in particular how legislation will deal with recent judgments that have strained the relationship between the courts and Parliament. It was acknowledged that while New Zealand had relied on the Australian definition of proceedings in Parliament, this has now been called into question. Clearly establishing the purpose of parliamentary privilege and its scope is key, along with protections for the communicating of parliamentary proceedings that are fit for the 21st century. In addressing these issues, the Parliamentary Privilege Bill will break new ground not just in New Zealand, but across the Commonwealth.

**Speaker-led international diplomacy**

We met with the New Zealand Consul General in Sydney, Mr Martin Welsh, to discuss current issues in the Australian and New Zealand relationship and the ways in which New Zealand’s interests can be advanced. Speakers, because of the position they occupy, have the ability to open doors in international relationships. Speaker-led international diplomacy is something that I see developing to become a more and more important aspect of the parliamentary relations programme. While there is much to be gained from discussing matters of parliamentary procedure and administration with other presiding officers, I believe visits such as this should also contribute to New Zealand’s wider international interests. This is certainly something I will be looking to advance through my Speakership, should I be privileged to continue in this role.
New Zealand’s foreign relations are generally not advanced on a partisan basis. The assistance of the Speaker, and on occasion cross-party delegations, can be extremely valuable to promoting New Zealand’s interests and an international understanding of the successful way New Zealand’s system of representative parliamentary democracy works to produce stability and confidence in our economy.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia for organising the visit programme. As guests of the Australian Parliament we were extraordinarily well looked after. The programme was a full one, which has provided me with particular insights into the chairing of the House and developed my thinking on the Speaker’s role in international diplomacy. I want to thank the presiding officers for their hospitality. The Commonwealth Parliament’s International and Community Relations Office did a fine job in supporting our visit. The presiding officers in both the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales parliaments were also very generous with their time and the hospitality they accorded us.

Rt Hon David Carter
Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives
Appendix

Monday 24 March – Canberra

08:25  Assemble in foyer of hotel
08:30  Depart for Parliament House
08:45  Arrive Parliament House

*House of Representatives entrance*

08:50  Meet Mr David Elder, Clerk of the House and Ms Claressa Surtees, Deputy Clerk of the House
09:10  Observe the meeting of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Clerk and Deputy Clerk

*Speaker’s Suite*

09:40  Meeting with the Hon Philip Ruddock MP, Chief Government Whip, to discuss parliamentary practice and procedure

*Suite RG 97.3*

10:30  Call on Senator the Hon John Hogg, President of the Senate

*President’s Suite*

11:15  Observe proceedings in Federation Chamber
11:45  Briefing on broadcasting and media rules with Ms Robyn McClelland, Serjeant-at-Arms and Mr James Catchpole, Clerk Assistant (Committees)

*Suite RG 39*

12:15  Depart for Legislative Assembly of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

*House of Representatives entrance*

12:30  Tour of Legislative Assembly of the ACT by Mr Neal Baudinette, Education Officer
13:00  Lunch hosted by Mrs Vicki Dunne MLA, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the ACT

*Ardeche Restaurant*

14:30  Briefing on broadcasting of Legislative Assembly and committee proceedings with Ms Val Barrett, Director, Hansard, Technology and Library Office

*Kiribati Room*

15:00  Briefing on CPA twinning arrangements with Kiribati and operations of the Legislative Assembly with Mr Tom Duncan, Clerk and Mr Max Kiermaier, Deputy Clerk/Serjeant-at-Arms

*Kiribati Room*

15:30  Depart Legislative Assembly of the ACT for Parliament House
15:50  Arrive Parliament House
Thursday 24 March – Canberra

16:00 Call on the Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP, Speaker of the House of Representatives
16:30 Depart Parliament House for hotel

From House of Representatives entrance
16:45 Arrive hotel
18:15 Depart hotel for Parliament House
18:30 Arrive Parliament House

House of Representatives entrance
18:30 Dinner hosted by Presiding Officers
Speaker's Dining Room
20:30 Transport available for return to hotel

Tuesday 25 March – Canberra

08:00 Baggage collection from rooms
08:15 Assemble in foyer of hotel for check-out

08:30 Walk to New Zealand High Commission
Commonwealth Avenue, Yarralumla
08:45 Meet with His Excellency Mr Chris Seed, High Commissioner of New Zealand
09:45 Depart New Zealand High Commission for Australian War Memorial
10:00 Australian War Memorial Wreathlaying and Tour
11:30 Depart War Memorial for Parliament House
11:50 Arrive Parliament House

House of Representatives entrance
11:55 Briefing on outreach program with Andres Lomp, Director, International and Community Relations Office
Suite R1 37
12:30 Lunch with Deputy Speaker, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Members of NZ Friendship Group
Members Dining room
14:00 Observe Question Time
Senate Chamber
14:30 Observe Question Time
House of Representatives Chamber
15:15 Briefing and tour on broadcasting of the Australian Parliament with staff from Department of Parliamentary Services
16:15 Meet with the Hon Tony Burke, MP
   RG 108
17:00 Depart House of Representatives entrance for Canberra Airport
   *From House of Representatives entrance*
17:30 Arrive Canberra Airport
18:30 Depart Canberra
   *Qantas Flight QF 1522*
19:25 Arrive Sydney
   Transfer to hotel
   **Accommodation**
   InterContinental Sydney
   117 Macquarie Street
   Sydney NSW 2000
   Phone: 61 2 92539000

**Wednesday 26 March - Sydney**

09:00 Depart hotel for Parliament House
09:15 Arrive Parliament House. Meet Mr Leslie Gonye, Clerk-Assistant Table and Serjeant-at-Arms on front verandah
   *Enter via Macquarie Street Gatehouse*
09:30 Morning tea with the Hon Shelley Hancock MP, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
09:50 Legislative Assembly Chamber (Speaker’s Gallery)
10:10 Tour of the historic Parliament Building
10:30 Briefing on Twinning arrangements between New South Wales and Bougainville and Solomon Islands with Mr Simon Johnston, Twinning Project Coordinator
   *Parkes Room*
11:30 Briefing on broadcasting arrangements in Parliament with Mr Leslie Gonye, Clerk-Assistant Table and Serjeant-at-Arms, Ms Rachel Callinan, Usher of the Black Rod, and Mr Greg Kay, LA Television Broadcast
   *Parkes Room*
12:30 Lunch hosted by Presiding Officers with Members of the NSW Parliament and Clerks of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly
### Speaker’s Visit to Australia 24–28 March 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Observe Question Time, Legislative Assembly</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:45</td>
<td>Observe Question Time, Legislative Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Tour of the Parliamentary Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Afternoon tea with the Hon Don Harwin MLC, President of the Legislative Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30</td>
<td>Depart Parliament House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45</td>
<td>Arrive hotel</td>
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**Evening free**

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**Thursday 27 March - Sydney**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>Assemble in hotel foyer (Ms Mary Harris – check out of hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Depart for New Zealand Consulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Walk to Parliament House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Discussion with Mr John Sidoti MP, Chair of the Standing Committee on Parliamentary Privilege and Ethics, the Hon Trevor Khan MLC, Chair of the Legislative Council Privileges Committee, Ms Ronda Miller, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr Stephen Frappell, Clerk-Assistant Procedure of the Legislative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Australasian Study of Parliament Group (ASPG) – Parliamentary Privilege: Recent case studies in NSW and New Zealand. (A light lunch will be provided at the event.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15</td>
<td>Depart Parliament House at own leisure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exit via Macquarie Street Gatehouse
(Ms Harris depart for Sydney Airport, International Departures – QF 163, 17:30 Sydney to Wellington)

15:00 Arrive hotel.

Evening free
Response presented under Standing Orders 156–159 on application of Elspeth Buchanan relating to references made by Hon Pete Hodgson on 6 September 2011

March 2012
Application for response to be incorporated in the parliamentary record

1. On 21 November 2011, Elspeth Buchanan applied for a response to be incorporated in the parliamentary record under Standing Orders 156 to 159.

2. The application relates to references made by Hon Pete Hodgson during the committee stage of the Trade Marks (International Treaties and Enforcement) Amendment Bill on 6 September 2011.

3. The speech is reported at New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 675, pp. 21023–21024.

4. The applicant was referred to by name.

5. Having considered the application, I have determined that a response submitted by Elspeth Buchanan should be incorporated in the parliamentary record.

Dr The Rt Hon Lockwood Smith
SPEAKER
On Tuesday, 6 September 2011, Hon Pete Hodgson referred to me by name during the committee stage of the Trade Marks (International Treaties and Enforcement) Amendment Bill. In his speech, Hon Pete Hodgson mentioned that I had commented on the bill when it was being considered by a select committee. His comments on my professional competence and my alleged opinions about the bill make me out to be both dishonest, as being in favour of sales of infringing and counterfeit products, and incompetent.

Mr Hodgson’s comments about me are incorrect and have considerable potential to damage my professional reputation. At no time have I advocated that there should be no restriction on the importation into New Zealand or sale in New Zealand of counterfeit or infringing goods. Rather, I have simply made submissions on the most effective way to restrain the importation or sale of infringing or counterfeit goods. Further, the derogatory comments made by Mr Hodgson as to my professional responsibilities and professional competence are wrong and completely without foundation.
Response presented under Standing Orders 156–159 on application of Paora Maxwell relating to references made by Clare Curran on 4 and 5 September 2013

November 2013
Application for response to be incorporated in the parliamentary record

1. On 18 September 2013, Paora Maxwell applied for a response to be incorporated in the parliamentary record under Standing Orders 156 to 159.

2. The application relates to references made by Clare Curran during questions for oral answer on 4 and 5 September 2013.

3. The references are reported at New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 693, p. 13240 and pp. 13321-3.

4. The applicant was referred to by name.

5. During my consideration of the application, I have conferred with the member concerned, Clare Curran.

6. Having considered the application, I have determined that a response submitted by Paora Maxwell should be incorporated in the parliamentary record.

Rt Hon David Carter
SPEAKER
Response presented under Standing Orders 156–159 on application of Paora Maxwell relating to references made by Clare Curran on 4 and 5 September 2013

On Wednesday, 4 September and Thursday, 5 September 2013, Clare Curran, MP for Dunedin South, referred to me by name or by implication during questions for oral answer. Ms Curran’s statements infer that there was something to hide about my leaving my previous position at Television New Zealand; she stated that I “left without a reference and under a cloud of financial and staff mismanagement”. She also stated that I was only shortlisted for the position of Chief Executive of Māori Television as a result of improper influence by the Māori Television Board Chairperson. Ms Curran also alleged that my production company, Aratai Film and Television Productions Limited, owes money to the Māori Broadcasting Funding Agency, Te Māngai Pāho.

Ms Curran’s comments about both my production company and me are untrue and have damaged my professional reputation both presently and in the future. The statements made in the House could well have adversely affected both my application for the Chief Executive position at Māori Television, and also if I choose to apply for any job in the public sector in the future. For the record, my primary reason for leaving Television New Zealand was that I was satisfied with what I had achieved during my tenure as the General Manager of Māori and Pacific Programmes, and I was also confident that the Māori and Pacific department would be retained in the future and remain under the auspices of Television New Zealand. I left with a reference from the Head of News and Current Affairs at Television New Zealand. Additionally, I reject the suggestion that the Chairperson of Māori Television would have acted inappropriately in dealing with the shortlisting process. More likely the reason for my shortlisting was that I have twenty-six years of experience in the television industry, having served in various senior roles, and am one of a handful of people with the senior management experience to fill the role of Chief Executive of Māori Television. Ms Curran’s statement in relation to Te Māngai Pāho is also untrue as Te Māngai Pāho has confirmed that I have no current debt to it.

Published under the authority of the House of Representatives
REPORT OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 on the Land Transport (Admissibility of Evidential Breath Tests) Amendment Bill

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 7 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and Standing Order 262 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
1. I have considered whether the Land Transport (Admissibility of Evidential Breath Tests) Amendment Bill ("the Bill") is consistent with the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 ("the Bill of Rights Act"). I have concluded that the Bill is inconsistent with the right to be presumed innocent affirmed in s 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act and cannot be justified under s 5 of that Act. As required by s 7 of the Bill of Rights Act and Standing Order 262, I draw this to the attention of the House of Representatives.

The Bill

2. The Bill amends the Land Transport Act 1998 ("the Act") to include new circumstances in which a positive evidential breath test is admissible in evidence in proceedings for certain offences under the Act. Section 77(3)(b) of the Act sets out conditions under which the result of a positive evidential breath test is not admissible in evidence. One such condition is if a person elects to undergo a blood test within 10 minutes of being advised of a positive evidential breath test result.

3. Clause 4(2) of the Bill would amend the Act so that s 77(3)(b) would not apply "if a blood sample was not able to be taken from the defendant for any reason". The effect of the Bill would therefore be that the results of some positive evidential breath tests, that would not otherwise be admissible in evidence, would then become admissible.

Section 25 (c) of the Bill of Rights (presumption of innocence)

4. Section 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act affirms the right of everyone charged with an offence to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. This means that an individual must not be convicted where reasonable doubt as to his or her guilt exists. The prosecution in criminal proceedings must therefore prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that the accused is guilty.

5. Section 77(1) of the Act creates a conclusive presumption that the proportion of alcohol in the defendant’s breath at the time of an alleged offence is the same as the proportion of alcohol indicated by an evidential breath test. In other words, the results of an evidential breath test, once admitted as evidence, cannot be challenged in criminal proceedings.

6. Section 70A of the Act provides that a motorist who undergoes an evidential breath test, and is advised by an enforcement officer that the results of the test are positive, can elect to have a blood test. If the motorist elects to have a blood test, the results of the evidential breath test become inadmissible as evidence in proceedings for certain offences under the Act. In Aylwin v Police, the Supreme Court identified the purpose of the right to elect to have a blood test:

"The right of election to have a blood test and the right to be advised of that right, conferred by s 70A, must be regarded as providing effective protection against the consequences of an error in a breath screening test or an evidential breath test."

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7. The Bill expands the circumstances in which an evidential breath test is admissible as evidence to include cases where a person has elected to have a blood test but blood is not able to be taken for any reason. In so doing, it narrows the safeguard against error identified by the Supreme Court in Aylwin. This amendment, combined with the conclusive presumption created by s 77(1) of the Act, means that the Bill appears to limit the right to be presumed innocent affirmed in s 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act.

**Possible Justifications**

8. Where a provision is found to pose a limit on a particular right or freedom, it may nevertheless be consistent with the Bill of Rights Act if it can be considered a reasonable limit that is demonstrably justified in terms of s 5 of that Act. Following the guidance of the New Zealand Supreme Court decision in Hansen v R, the s 5 inquiry may be summarised as:

   a) does the objective serve a purpose sufficiently important to justify some limitation of the right or freedom?

   b) If so, then:

      i. is the limit rationally connected with the objective?

      ii. does the limit impair the right or freedom no more than is reasonably necessary for sufficient achievement of the objective?

      iii. is the limit in due proportion to the importance of the objective?

**Purpose of the Bill**

9. The objective of the Bill appears to be to ensure that motorists who drive while exceeding the allowed breath alcohol limit are held accountable under the criminal law. The mischief it seeks to correct is motorists who are escaping criminal responsibility for technical reasons that lack substantive merit.

10. This purpose appears to be broadly consistent with the purpose of the Act identified by the Supreme Court in Aylwin v Police. After noting that only a small minority of drivers don’t comply with their obligations, the Court stated that:

    > Parliament has legislated to ensure that these drivers do not escape responsibility through technical and unmeritorious defences. The Courts must give full effect to that clear Parliamentary indication.

11. If the purpose of the Bill is to hold responsible those motorists who are escaping criminal responsibility for technical reasons that lack substantive merit, then I consider this is sufficiently important to justify some limitation of the right to be presumed innocent.

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2 [2007] NZSC 7
3 [2009] 2 NZLR 1 at [17]
Rational and Proportionate Objective

12. Clause 4(2) appears to be rationally connected to the objective because it would enable a prosecution to proceed against a person who has exceeded the legal breath alcohol limit, but by virtue of them having elected a blood test (whether or not the blood test has been successfully carried out) the results of their evidential breath test are no longer admissible as evidence.

13. However, in my view, the provisions of the Bill are too broad and are not in proportion to the objective. I have no evidence that the number of motorists who now escape responsibility for offending, but would be captured by the proposed amendment, is significant.

14. The Bill captures motorists who could otherwise escape criminal responsibility for exceeding the breath alcohol limit for technical reasons, but it would also apply to situations where a blood specimen was not able to be taken for any reason whatsoever, including situations beyond the control of the person concerned. For example, a person could simply be physiologically incapable of providing blood at the time or a health professional may not be available to administer the test.

15. As a result, I consider that the Bill limits accused persons' right to be presumed innocent by expanding the circumstances in which the results of an evidential breath test are admissible in evidence in proceedings against them, when the results of a blood test that could prove their guilt (or exonerate them) is not available through no fault of their own.

16. It is important to note that the Act already addresses circumstances in which a person elects a blood test but is not cooperative. Section 72(2) of the Act requires a person who has elected to have a blood test to permit the taking of a blood specimen without delay after being requested to do so by a medical practitioner or medical officer.

17. The Courts have considered what being cooperative means in cases where a defendant elected to have a blood test but the health professional tasked with obtaining blood is unable to do so. In Police v Childs, the District Court at Rotorua concluded that a person would not be deemed cooperative if that person elected to take a blood test knowing that it would be impossible for blood to be taken.

Conclusion

18. For the above reasons, I have concluded that the Bill appears to be inconsistent with the right to be presumed innocent affirmed in s 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act and this cannot be justified under s 5 of that Act.

Hon Christopher Finlayson
Attorney-General
Report of the

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 on the Land Transport Amendment Bill

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 7 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and Standing Order 262 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
I have considered whether the Land Transport Amendment Bill (‘the Bill’) is consistent with the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (‘the Bill of Rights Act’). I have concluded that the Bill appears to be inconsistent with the right to be presumed innocent affirmed in s 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act and the inconsistency cannot be justified under s 5 of that Act. As required by s 7 of the Bill of Rights Act and Standing Order 262, I draw this to the attention of the House of Representatives.

The Bill

2. The Bill amends the Land Transport Act 1998 (‘the Act’) to create a new infringement offence at lower levels of breath and blood-alcohol than for the existing offences in the Act. A person whose breath alcohol is over 250 but does not exceed 400 micrograms, or whose blood alcohol is over 50 but does not exceed 80 milligrams, will be caught by the new limit.

Inconsistency with the right to be presumed innocent

3. Section 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act affirms the right of everyone charged with an offence to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. This means that an individual must not be convicted where reasonable doubt as to his or her guilt exists. The prosecution in criminal proceedings must therefore prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that the accused is guilty.

4. Clause 9 of the Bill repeals and replaces s 70A of the Act. New s 70A provides for a right for a driver whose breath test exceeds 400 micrograms to elect a blood test within 10 minutes of being advised of the result. New s 70A does not extend that right to drivers whose breath test exceeds 250 but does not exceed 400 micrograms. An exception is provided for a driver who is apparently younger than 20 or who holds an alcohol interlock licence or a zero alcohol licence (to preserve the existing position in the Act).

5. Section 77(1) of the Act creates a conclusive presumption that the proportion of alcohol in the defendant’s breath at the time of an alleged offence is the same as the proportion of alcohol indicated by a breath test. In other words, the results of an evidential breath test, once admitted as evidence, cannot be challenged in criminal proceedings. The Bill does not amend s 77(1) so the conclusive presumption will apply to drivers whose breath test result is above 250 but does not exceed 400 micrograms.

6. The Courts have identified the right to elect a blood test in s 70A as an important safeguard against errors that may arise from breath tests. In Aylwin v Police,1 the Supreme Court identified the purpose of the right to elect to have a blood test:

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1 [2009] 2 NZLR 1 at 11

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Published by Order of the House of Representatives - 2013
The right of election to have a blood test and the right to be advised of that right, conferred by s 70A, must be regarded as providing effective protection against the consequences of an error in a breath screening test or an evidential breath test.

7. The Court of Appeal in R v Aylwin\(^2\) provided a broader perspective on the right to elect a blood test:

> It may at first blush seem unfair that the defence of error in the result of breath tests has been removed. However, at the same time as s 64(4) was amended, Parliament introduced safeguards. The main safeguard was that the right to elect to undergo a blood test (and to be informed of that right) was extended to all those who returned a positive evidential breath test, whereas previously this was reserved for those with readings under 600.

8. The Court of Appeal went on to note that, in Livingston v Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd,\(^3\) it had recognised that, although defendants’ rights were limited by the removal of the error defence, the introduction of a universal right to elect a blood test was seen by Parliament as a sufficient safeguard:

> These amendments were fully debated and Parliament added a new safeguard by providing the possibility of blood tests in cases where the result is over 600 as well as where it is under 600. That can be regarded as a quid pro quo for the removal of the ability to challenge the reliability of a breath testing device on a particular occasion.

9. Failing to provide the recognised safeguard of being able to elect a blood sample, combined with the conclusive presumption created by s 77(1) of the Act, means that the Bill appears to limit the right to be presumed innocent affirmed in s 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act.

Possible Justifications

10. Where a provision is found to pose a limit on a particular right or freedom, it may nevertheless be consistent with the Bill of Rights Act if it can be considered a reasonable limit that is demonstrably justified in terms of s 5 of that Act. Following the guidance of the New Zealand Supreme Court decision in Hansen v R,\(^4\) the s 5 inquiry may be summarised as:

a) does the objective serve a purpose sufficiently important to justify some limitation of the right or freedom?

b) If so, then:

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\(^2\) (2008) 24 CRNZ 87 at [49]
\(^3\) [2003] NZCA 114
\(^4\) [2007] NZSC 7
i. is the limit rationally connected with the objective?

ii. does the limit impair the right or freedom no more than is reasonably necessary for sufficient achievement of the objective?

iii. is the limit in due proportion to the importance of the objective?

**Sufficiently important objective**

11. The purpose of the Bill is to reduce the number of road fatalities and injuries due to alcohol and reduce the cost to society of these fatalities and injuries. The objective of denying drivers the option to elect a blood test for the infringement offence appears to be to make the road safety regime more effective and efficient. In this area of law enforcement that has high volumes, effectiveness and efficiency gains may be sufficiently important to justify some limitation on the right to be presumed innocent.

**Rational connection**

12. Blood tests take significant time to perform, add complexity to the road safety regime at the point where the Police determine a driver’s alcohol levels, and impose additional costs. The additional costs have been quantified in financial terms. The Ministry of Transport has estimated that giving drivers the option to elect a blood test could result in an additional 3000 to 4000 blood tests a year. Each blood test adds about $100.00 to the cost of processing the infringement offence. The total extra financial cost of the right to elect a blood test is therefore expected to be between $300,000 and $400,000 a year.

13. However, the Ministry of Transport also expects that removing the right to elect a blood test in the case of the infringement offence may come with associated costs for the justice system because it could lead to more litigation and defended hearings. These costs may be high enough to more than offset cost saving for Police. In analysing a proposal to completely remove the blood test option across the entire regime, the Regulatory Impact Statement estimated that cost savings for Police would be more than offset by associated cost increases to other government agencies. There is a real risk that the justice system as a whole may see no efficiency gains from removing the right to elect a blood test in relation to the new lower limit. It therefore appears doubtful that the limitation on the right to be presumed innocent is rationally connected to the Bill’s objective.

**Limiting the right no more than is reasonably necessary**

14. The Bill appears to impair the right more than is reasonably necessary because there are reasonable alternatives that impair the right to a lesser degree. The Regulatory Impact Statement considered retaining the right to elect a blood test but with cost recovery through a higher infringement fee if a person elects the blood test (this is similar to the current situation for people who are convicted for the existing blood alcohol offence). This option still limits the presumption of innocence by creating a disincentive to elect a blood test. Nevertheless, it is
preferable to removing the blood test altogether and may be a justified limitation under s 5 of the Bill of Rights, especially if, as is likely, the cost recovered would be a modest amount around $100.00.

15. Canadian law may also provide a reasonable alternative. The Canadian Criminal Code treats the breath alcohol test result as presumptively, rather than conclusively, valid. The presumption can be rebutted but only by evidence indicating that the testing apparatus had not functioned properly. Other evidence, such as bystander accounts, is explicitly excluded. This leaves scope for an accused person to raise a meaningful defence while excluding spurious defences. This is a less severe limitation on the presumption of innocence and is likely to be a justified limitation under s 5 of the Bill of Rights.

16. It would be useful for the select committee to examine the Canadian approach, insofar as it could be applicable in New Zealand.

*Proportionate to the objective*

17. The denial of the right to elect a blood test could be seen as proportionate because it is restricted to an infringement offence, which does not carry a criminal conviction. The right to elect a blood test remains in place for drivers facing the possibility of a criminal conviction and a more serious penalty.

18. However, the limitation on the presumption of innocence does not appear to be proportionate because the road safety regime would still be able to operate reasonably effectively while retaining the right to elect a blood test. Any efficiency gains would not be sufficient to outweigh the right to be presumed innocent. I also consider that, although infringement offences do not result in convictions, a person may still face significant consequences such as the imposition of demerit points through the infringement process.

**Conclusion**

19. For these reasons, I have concluded that the Bill appears to be inconsistent with the right to be presumed innocent affirmed in s 25(c) of the Bill of Rights Act and that the inconsistency cannot be justified under s 5 of that Act.

Hon Christopher Finlayson
Attorney-General
REPORT OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 on the Lobbying Disclosure Bill

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 7 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and Standing Order 262 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
1. I have considered whether the Lobbying Disclosure Bill ("the Bill") is consistent with the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 ("the Bill of Rights Act"). I have concluded that the Bill appears to limit freedom of expression as affirmed by s 14 of the Bill of Rights Act. The limitation cannot be justified under s 5 of that Act. As required by s 7 of the Bill of Rights Act and Standing Order 262, I draw this to the attention of the House of Representatives.

The Bill

2. The general policy of the Bill is to increase transparency around the activities of professional lobbyists directed at Members of Parliament and their staff. The stated purpose of the Bill is to increase transparency of decision making by executive government by establishing a Register of Lobbyists and a Lobbyists' Code of Conduct and providing powers to the Auditor-General to investigate alleged breaches of the Code. The Bill requires registration of any lobbyist who engages in lobbying activity for payment. The Bill makes it an offence to engage in a lobbying activity without being registered. Lobbyists would also have to file returns with the Auditor-General on their lobbying activity.

3. Under the Bill, lobbying activity is defined broadly and occurs where an individual, company, firm or organisation undertakes for payment to communicate with any public office holder about, generally:

   - the proposal or development of any legislation, regulation, policy or programme of the Government; or
   - the awarding of any grant, funding, contribution, contract, or other financial benefit by or on behalf the Government.

Organisation and payment are also defined broadly and would include people working for or owning shares in an incorporated farm or small business. Public office holder is, however, defined narrowly and only covers Members of Parliament (including Ministers) and their staff. The Bill provides specific exemptions from the definition of lobbying activity for public submissions made to the House of Representatives and requests for information. The Bill states that Members of Parliament, any person employed by a public service department,¹ members and employees of local authorities and representatives of a foreign government do not need to file returns on lobbying activity when acting in their official capacity.

Freedom of Expression

4. Freedom of expression is a fundamental human right. It must be protected and preserved.

5. Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides similar protection.

¹ Limited to those listed in Schedule 1 to the State Sector Act 1988

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6. The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech. George Washington remarked “If the freedom of speech is taken away then dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter.”

7. New Zealand Members of Parliament, too, have expressed the importance of this right. “... All should be given the right to express a view no matter how disconcerting it should be, on even the most difficult or abhorrent of issues... Implicit in free speech is the idea that the community benefits from an untrammelled exchange of views and that every participant might have something to add to our enlightenment.”

8. Freedom of expression is an essential barrier to state tyranny. Without the ability to freely express views and opinions, citizens can be silenced by the state. When free, frank and open communication on any issue is curtailed, freedom is lost.

Section 14 of the Bill of Rights Act (freedom of expression)

9. Under New Zealand law, section 14 of the Bill of Rights Act affirms that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and opinions of any kind in any form.

10. In Brooker v Police, McGrath J noted that “freedom of expression is a right which is basic to our democratic system” and in support cited the Supreme Court of Canada:

   The core values which free expression promotes include self-fulfilment, participation in social and political decision making, and the communal exchange of ideas. Free speech protects human dignity and the right to think and reflect freely on one’s circumstances and condition. It allows a person to speak not only for the sake of expression itself, but also to advocate change, attempting to persuade others in the hope of improving one’s life and perhaps the wider social, political, and economic environment.

11. The Bill seeks to regulate the ability of lobbyists to engage in lobbying activities; in particular imparting information to, or receiving information from, Members of Parliament and Ministers. It also regulates the ability of Members of Parliament and Ministers to receive information. The Bill makes it a criminal offence to impart information in the manner contemplated by the Bill without being a registered lobbyist.

12. Whilst a requirement to register as a lobbyist and the imposition of various obligations to disclose publicly information about lobbying activities undertaken do not prevent expression, they do limit the ability to express information freely. Some people may be dissuaded from expressing themselves because of the implications of the Bill.

13. I therefore consider that the Bill is prima facie inconsistent with s 14 of the Bill of Rights Act.

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2 Keith Locke MP, Booksellers should defend freedom of expression http://www.greens.org.nz/node/26518, 4 July 2011
4 RWDSU, Local 538 v Pepsi-Cola Canada Beverages (West) Ltd [2002] 1 SCR 156 at [32].

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
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Are the limits on freedom of expression justified in a free and democratic society?

14. Where a provision is found to limit a particular right or freedom, it may nevertheless be consistent with the Bill of Rights Act if it can be considered a reasonable limit that is justifiable in terms of s 5 of that Act. Following the guidance of the New Zealand Supreme Court decision of *Hansen v R*, the s 5 inquiry may be summarised as:  

(a) does the objective serve a purpose sufficiently important to justify some limitation of the right or freedom?

(b) If so, then:

i. is the limit rationally connected with the objective?

ii. Does the limit impair the right or freedom no more than is reasonably necessary for sufficient achievement the objective?

iii. Is the limit in due proportion to the importance of the objective?

*Is the objective sufficiently important and rationally connected to the limit?*

15. The objective of the Bill is to increase transparency of decision making by executive government by regulating lobbying activity directed at Ministers, Members of Parliament and their staff. This is a sufficiently important objective to justify some limitation of the right to freedom of expression.

16. Regulating the ability of lobbyists to engage in lobbying activities with Ministers, Members of Parliament and their staff is rationally connected with that objective.

*Is the impairment on the right greater than reasonably necessary?*

17. The limits on freedom of expression sought to be imposed by the Bill are greater than reasonably necessary to meet the objective. This is because, primarily due to poor drafting, the Bill goes well beyond the activities of professional lobbyists to include a wide range of other activities.

18. For example, the Bill will capture the actions of some state sector employees who regularly communicate with Ministers in respect of legislative proposals in the course of their employment within the definition of lobbying activity. This is because employees are undertaking tasks on behalf of their organisation for payment (wages). Clause 7(6) of the Bill seeks to avoid this outcome by specifically excluding any person working for any department listed under Schedule 1 to the State Sector Act 1988. However, the Bill does not similarly exclude other departments in the executive branch of government that are not part of the public service such as New Zealand Police and the New Zealand Defence Force.

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5 The proportionality test under s 5 of the Bill of Rights Act, as applied in *Hansen v R* [2007] NZSC 7 [123], draws on the test articulated by the Canadian Supreme Court in *R v Oakes* [1986] 1 SCR 103, *R v Edwards Books and Art Ltd* [1986] 2 SCR 713 and *R v Chantl* [1990] 3 SCR 1303. See for example, *Hansen*, at [42] per Elias CJ; [61] and [79] per Blanchard J; [103], [104] and [120]-[138] per Tipping J; [185] and [217] per McGrath J; and [272] per Anderson J.

6 Compare this to the Canadian Lobbying Act (RSC 1985 c 44 4th Supp) that provides for two tiers of both lobbyists and public office holders, broad exclusions for Crown employees and a de minimus rule where the Act does not apply to an organisation where the lobbying activities do not form a significant part of one employee’s duties.
19. The Bill will also capture people who send a one-off email to their Member of Parliament on behalf of their incorporated farm or small business regarding any government policy. This is because the Bill does not exclude from its scope organisations who are not professional lobbyists and do not have significant involvement in lobbying. The Bill may also capture a person from a media outlet who arranges a face-to-face interview between a journalist and a Minister.

20. The examples above illustrate the dramatic over-reach of the Bill. Individuals in the examples above may restrain themselves from making communications if they did not want to be considered a lobbyist and incur potential criminal sanctions for communicating with Ministers or Members of Parliament. This is an unacceptable and dangerous limit on freedom of expression.

Is the limit in due proportion to the importance of the objective?

21. This Bill significantly limits core democratic expression. In going well beyond what would be required to regulate the activities of lobbyists, it risks creating a chilling effect for average New Zealanders who may fear criminal sanctions for merely communicating with a Member of Parliament on behalf of their business in relation to government policy. This would be an unacceptable limit on a core element of freedom of expression.

Conclusion

22. For the above reasons, I have concluded that the Bill appears to limit s 14 of the Bill of Rights Act and this limit cannot be justified under s 5 of that Act.

Hon Christopher Finlayson
Attorney-General
Report of the

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 on the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Amendment Bill (No 2)

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 7 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and Standing Order 262 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
1. I have considered whether the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Amendment Bill (No 2) ('the Bill') is consistent with the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 ('the Bill of Rights Act').

2. The Bill amends the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 ('the Act') to provide that individuals caring for family members can be paid only in accordance with family care policies developed under the Bill. A family member is defined as a: spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner; parent, step-parent, or grandparent; child, step-child, or grandchild; sister, half-sister, stepsister, brother, half-brother, or stepsibling; aunt or uncle; niece or nephew or first cousin.

3. The Bill responds to the decision of the Court of Appeal in Ministry of Health v Atkinson¹ (the Family Carers case). In that case, the respondents complained under Part 1A of the Human Rights Act 1993 about a Ministry of Health policy of not paying parents for providing disability support services to their adult children in circumstances where a non-family member would be paid. The Court of Appeal upheld decisions of the High Court and the Human Rights Review Tribunal that the policy amounted to unlawful discrimination on the basis of family status.

4. As the general policy statement to the Bill sets out:

   Responding to the Family Carers case by paying all groups of family carers would undermine the fundamental tenet that the Government's primary role is to support families in their role and would result in unmanageable fiscal costs to the Government. In the absence of legislation, the Government's policy would be unlawful and the Government could face a very large number of claims. The only feasible way of managing these risks is through legislation.

5. The Bill inserts a new s 70C into the Act, which prevents the Crown or a District Health Board (DHB) from paying a person for any services provided to a family member of the person unless the payment is:

   a) permitted by an applicable family care policy, or
   
   b) explicitly authorised by or under an enactment.

6. New s 70D(1) states that the Crown and any DHB are, and always have been, authorised to adopt, change, cancel and replace a family care policy. New s 70D(3) provides that a family care policy may state the cases in which a person may be paid for providing services to a family member by reference one or more of the following matters:

   a) the nature of the familial relationship between the person who provides the support services and the family member to whom the services are provided;
   
   b) the impairment or condition of the family member to whom the support services are provided, which may include the effects of the impairment or condition or the degree of its severity;

c) the age of the family member to whom the support services are provided;

d) the place of residence of the family member to whom the support services are provided;

e) the place of residence of the person who provides the support services; and

f) the needs of the family member to whom the support services are provided and the needs of his or her family.

7. A family care policy can also state conditions that must be satisfied before payments are made and the rates, or ways of setting the rates, of payment for support services provided to family members.

8. This Bill protects the right of the Crown to set funding policy for disabled carers. The foundation of government social spending is targeted assistance. This assistance is often based on one of the grounds on which it would be, prima facie, unjustifiable to discriminate. For example, an unemployment benefit is restricted to the unemployed. The invalid’s benefit is restricted to those who cannot work because of long term illness or disability.

9. The objective of this Bill is to ensure the government does not incur unmanageable fiscal costs as a result of the decisions in the Family Carers case. The Crown does not have access to a limitless pool of money. Decisions about how scarce resources are to be allocated must reside with the Crown. By their nature, courts must decide each case on the individual facts in front of them. With respect, they lack the institutional competence to consider the range of competing claims on public funds which government must contend with every day, and which cannot be approved or dismissed in isolation. The enactment of the Bill of Rights Act was not intended to alter that. In the Family Carers case I do not consider courts sufficiently deferred to the Crown’s view of the most appropriate way to manage the limited funds it has available to provide disability support services.

10. Moreover, I accept the view set out in the general policy statement to the Bill that responding to the Family Carers case by paying all groups of family carers would undermine the fundamental tenet that the Government’s primary role is to support families in their role.

11. Were the Bill merely to override the Family Carers case, I would consider any limits on s 19(1) reasonably necessary and in due proportion to the importance of the Bill’s objectives to be justified under s 5 of the Bill of Rights Act.

12. However, while I do not agree the prohibition at issue in the Family Carers case was discriminatory, I recognise that the Bill prohibits payment to a wider range of family members beyond those considered in that case. It also authorises the Crown or a DfB to adopt new policies which permit paid family caring in some circumstances, including policies that make distinctions on prohibited grounds of discrimination, whether or not those distinctions can be justified. To the extent the
legislation authorises such policies, the legislation could be potentially in breach of the non-discrimination right guaranteed by s 19(1) of the Bill of Rights Act.2

13. Section 27(2) of the Bill of Rights Act affirms the right of any person affected by a determination made by a public authority to apply for a judicial review of that determination in accordance with law.

14. The Bill inserts a new s 70E into the Act, which prevents a person from making a complaint to the Human Rights Commission, or commencing proceedings at the Human Rights Review Tribunal or in any court, on the basis that a family care policy breaches that person’s right to be free from discrimination affirmed in s 19(1) of the Bill of Rights Act. This is limited to the prohibited grounds of marital status, family status, disability and age.

15. New s 70E also prevents the Human Rights Commission from taking any further action in relation to a complaint made after 16 May 2013. In addition, the Human Rights Review Tribunal and any court are not permitted to hear or determine civil proceedings arising from any such complaint.

16. If a complaint is made before 16 May 2013, the complaint or proceedings may continue. However, the only remedy that may be granted by the Human Rights Review Tribunal or a court is a declaration that the policy is inconsistent with the right to freedom from discrimination affirmed by s 19(1) of the Bill of Rights Act.

17. It is important to note that a savings provision in new s 70G of the Act preserves the position of the parties in the Family Carers case and one other case (Spencer v Attorney-General).3 That litigation may continue or be settled as if the Bill had not been enacted. New s 70G also preserves existing contractual arrangements that envisage payments for support services provided to family carers.

18. New s 70E appears to limit the right to judicial review because it would prevent a person from challenging the lawfulness of a decision on the basis that it was inconsistent with s 19(1) of the Bill of Rights Act.

19. On balance, I have concluded that limitation cannot be justified under s 5 of the Bill of Rights Act.

20. I draw these matters to the attention of the House.

Hon Christopher Finlayson
Attorney-General

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2 Section 79(2) of the Human Rights Act 1993 states that any complaint against an act or omission authorised by legislation can only be taken as a breach of the legislation itself.

3 (CIV 2012-404-006717).
Report of the

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 on the Parole (Extended Supervision Orders) Amendment Bill

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 7 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and Standing Order 262 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
I have considered this Bill for consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. I conclude it appears to be inconsistent with the rights against the imposition of retroactive penalties and double jeopardy which are affirmed by s 26 of that Act.

Proposed changes to the Extended Supervision Orders regime

2. The Bill proposes further extension and modification of the Extended Supervision Order (ESO) regime in part 1A of the Parole Act 2002.

3. The ESO regime was introduced in 2003 and modified in 2009. As currently enacted it enables a Court to make an order authorising the Parole Board to impose a range of continuing restrictions and conditions on offenders who have completed finite sentences of imprisonment and the associated parole period. An ESO is only to be imposed on offenders who have committed serious sexual offences against children where the Court that sentenced the offender is satisfied that they pose a high risk of committing further such offences. The conditions can include residential restrictions akin to home detention with electronic monitoring and these conditions can endure for up to 10 years.

4. This Bill would retain the ESO regime and extend it. Offenders who have committed serious sexual offences against adults would also be eligible for an ESO as would some serious violent offenders. The range of qualifying offences is expanded to include attempts and conspiracies, and equivalent offences committed overseas. An ESO would also be capable of renewal for consecutive periods of 10 years, with mandatory five yearly reviews by the Court applying after that time. The ability to impose an intensive monitoring order requiring the offender to submit to close and continuous personal supervision for up to 12 months would reside with the Court rather than the Parole Board.

5. The Bill also contains new safeguards against ESOs being imposed unnecessarily in two principal ways. First, it extends the matters which must be addressed by the health assessor’s report and requires the Court to be satisfied the offender has, or had, a pervasive pattern of serious sexual or violent offending before making an order. Any risk of sexual re-offending must be high before an order is imposed; a risk of violent re-offending must be very high. Second, high impact conditions, that is residential restrictions of 70 hours a week or more and electronic monitoring that can track the whereabouts of an offender outside his or her residence, must be reviewed by the Parole Board every two years.

Section 22 of the Bill of Rights Act

6. Section 22 protects individual liberty by guaranteeing the right not to be arbitrarily detained.

7. The conditions that may be imposed by the Board under an ESO may include a requirement to reside and remain at an address. In the first 12 months of any order it could involve a twenty-four hour confinement to that address and be accompanied by an intensive monitoring condition. After the first 12 months of any order, fulltime confinement to the address may not be imposed but below that there is no maximum daily or weekly period prescribed. Under the extensions proposed by this Bill, such residential restrictions could be imposed for an
unlimited number of consecutive ten-year periods, if the offender continues to meet the criteria for the ESO. An intensive monitoring condition could only be imposed once so would not feature in any renewed ESO.

8. The imposition of significant residential conditions, particularly where accompanied by intensive personal supervision or electronic monitoring, could constitute a detention rather than simply a restriction on the offender’s freedom of movement.¹

9. A small number of recidivist sexual and violent offenders constitute a significant continuing threat to public safety. Neutralising that threat is an important social objective and incapacitating the offenders through forms of detention and monitoring is a measure that is rationally connected to achieving that objective. However, detention for protective purposes will breach the right guaranteed by s 22 if not accompanied by an effective mechanism for review to end it promptly if it ceases to be justified.²

10. As presently enacted, under s107M the sentencing Court has the power at any time to cancel an ESO if the criteria for it are no longer present, and the Parole Board is empowered by s107O to cancel or modify any condition if it is no longer required. Both powers are triggered by an application either by the offender or the Chief Executive of the Department of Corrections.

11. Under the Bill, ss107M and 107O remain and have been supplemented by a mandatory biennial review by the Parole Board of the continuing need for high impact conditions that might amount to detention. These biennial reviews in combination with the existing review provisions constitute an effective procedural safeguard against arbitrary detention. The Bill does not infringe the right guaranteed by s 22 of the Bill of Rights Act but rather brings the existing legislation into compliance with that section.

Section 26 of the Bill of Rights Act

12. This section protects the individual against retroactive penalties and double jeopardy. It applies only to criminal penalties, so the ESO regime would only limit the right if the restrictions that it imposes can be characterised as criminal rather than civil in nature.

13. While the purpose of the ESO is to protect the community from future offending and not to punish offenders for past offences, the current inclusion of ESOs within the Parole Act means ESOs form part of the process of criminal justice. The Parole Act treats an ESO application as a criminal proceeding; ESOs are imposed on “offenders”, it is the sentencing Court that imposes the order⁵, the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 applies⁶ as does criminal legal aid.⁷ Such considerations led

¹ Secretary of State for the Home Office v JJ [2008] 1 AC 385 (HL); Secretary of State for the Home Department v AP [2010] 3 WLR 51 (UKSC)
² Rameka v New Zealand UNHRC (1090/2002) (2003) 7 HRNZ 663, 679 “The requirement that such continued detention be free from arbitrariness must thus be assured by regular periodic reviews of the individual case by an independent body, in order to determine the continued justification of detention for purposes of protection of the public”
³ Section 107I
⁴ Sections 107G and 107R
the Court of Appeal in Belcher v Chief Executive of the Department of Corrections [2007] 1 NZLR 507 (CA) to hold ESOs amount to criminal punishment.\(^5\)

14. Double jeopardy arises because the restrictive conditions add a further penalty to the sentence the offender has already served. Many if not most offenders eligible for an ESO would have been eligible at the time of sentencing for an indefinite sentence of preventive detention but either it was not sought or the Court chose not to impose it. In this way the ESO regime constitutes an additional criminal punishment imposed after sentence.

15. Section 107C(2) of the Parole Act is not materially altered in this Bill. That section confirms that an offender may be eligible for an ESO even where the qualifying offence was committed before Part 1A of the Parole Act came into force. The penalties imposed on those offenders are retroactive, a clear limitation on the right guaranteed by s 26(1) of the Bill of Rights Act.

16. In 2003 when Part 1A of the Parole Act was introduced, the then Attorney General in her s 7 report concluded that the ESO regime limited the rights guaranteed by s 26. It was a view endorsed by the Court of Appeal in Belcher. I reached the same view in my report to the House on the Parole (Extended Supervision Orders) Amendment Bill in 2009.

17. The aspects of the ESO regime that cause the limitation of the rights against double jeopardy and retroactive punishment are preserved by this Bill and their application is extended. Any impairment of the rights guaranteed by s 26 cannot be demonstrably justified under s 5 of the Bill of Rights Act unless it is no more than is reasonably necessary to achieve the objective.\(^6\)

18. A future risk of offending can be addressed at the time of sentencing in a way that will not infringe s 26 through the sentence of preventive detention. Where preventive detention is not available the Public Safety (Public Protection Orders) Bill demonstrates that outside the sentencing process the same objective can be achieved in a manner consistent with the Bill of Rights Act through a regime of civil rather than criminal detention.

19. The Public Protection Order legislation will create a civil regime designed to protect the public from the most serious kinds of sexual and violent re-offending. A potential way to ensure Bill of Rights Act compliance without compromising public safety could be to extend that legislation to provide a civil framework for supervision orders that have the same purpose and effectiveness as ESOs. Consideration will be given to this once the Public Safety (Public Protection Orders) Bill has been enacted.

20. For the present, an ESO remains as a criminal penalty. For that reason, the limitation on s 26 of the Bill of Rights Act arising from the Parole (Extended

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\(^5\) Section 107X

\(^6\) At [47].

\(^7\) Applying the well-known test in R v Oakes [1986] 1 SCR 103, approved by the Supreme Court in R v Hansen [2007] 3 NZLR 1 (Elias CJ at [42]; Blanchard J at [64]; Tipping J at [103] McGrath J at [203]).
Supervision Orders) Amendment Bill is not demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society and the Bill is therefore inconsistent with the Bill of Rights Act.

Hon Christopher Finlayson  
**Attorney-General**  
27 **March 2014**
Document tabled by leave by Hon Shane Jones on 18 February 2014

Published under the Authority of the House of Representatives 2014
12 February 2014

Dr Mark Berry
Chair
Commerce Commission
44 The Terrace
PO Box 2351
WELLINGTON 6140

Dear Dr Barry

RE: Concerns regarding the practices of Woolworths Supermarkets

Constituents have recently raised with me their concerns that Woolworths supermarket is currently engaging in anti-competitive and allegedly extortionary behaviour.

These concerns centre on allegations that Woolworths is demanding large payments from suppliers allegedly to defray margins or losses on earlier transactions, the threats include being made include the blacklisting of their products from the supermarket and extend to blacklisting if the demands themselves are disclosed. Such allegations are significant of themselves but of extra concern given the market power that currently exists in the New Zealand supermarket sector.

As you will be aware the demanding of inducement payments by supermarkets has recently been investigated by your international counterparts including the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

I ask that you investigate these allegations and are available to be interviewed.

Yours sincerely,

Hon Shane Jones MP
Labour Member of Parliament

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Authorised by Shane Jones, Parliament Buildings, Wellington
Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament: Summary of annual returns as at 31 January 2012

Fiftieth Parliament

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
MISTER SPEAKER

I have the honour to provide to you, pursuant to clause 18(3) of Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives, a copy of the summary booklet containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament, as at 31 January 2012.

Dame Margaret Bazley DNZM, Hon DLit
Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament
**Introduction**

Since 2006, members of Parliament have been required to register certain personal interests in 13 categories set out in clauses 5 to 8 of Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives. These are listed below. Items 1 to 9 require a ‘snapshot’ of interests as at 31 January 2012. Items 10 to 13 cover the period from the member’s previous return, or for new members, from polling day on 26 November 2011 until 31 January 2012. This booklet summarises the information provided in members’ returns in respect of any of the categories below:

1. Company directorships and controlling interests (clause 5(1)(a))
2. Interests (such as shares and bonds) in companies and business entities (clause 5(1)(b) and (2))
3. Employment (clause 5(1)(c))
4. Interests in trusts (clause 5(1)(d))
5. Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding (clause 5(1)(e) and (3))
6. Real property (clause 5(1)(f))
7. Superannuation schemes (clause 5(1)(g))
8. Debtors (clauses 5(1)(h), 5(4), 6, and 7)
9. Creditors (clauses 5(1)(i), 5(4), 6, and 7)
10. Overseas travel costs (clause 8(1)(a) and (2))
11. Gifts (clause 8(1)(b) and (3))
12. Discharged debts (clause 8(1)(c))
13. Payments for activities (clause 8(1)(d) and (4)).

**Comments**

**Review of Standing Orders**

The Standing Orders Committee conducted a substantive review of Appendix B in 2010 and the substantial changes recommended in that review were adopted by sessional order with effect from 1 January 2011. At the end of the Forty-ninth Parliament, the Standing Orders Committee conducted its regular review of the Standing Orders. The sessional order relating to Appendix B was incorporated into the Standing Orders and some further amendments were made to provide greater clarity for members. These included:

- clarification that members are not required to declare real property held by superannuation schemes
- an amendment to provide that members must declare that the interest rate payable in relation to a debt is lower than the market rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred only if the debt is owed by or to a person or organisation other than a registered bank or building society
• an amendment to provide that members are not required to declare funding from another parliament in respect of an official parliamentary visit.

Returns process

There has been a high level of effort on the part of members to comply with their requirements under the Standing Orders. All returns were lodged by the due date of 29 February 2012, and the returns process went smoothly.

Attendance at Rugby World Cup games raised some difficulties for some members and Ministers who had hosted official guests on behalf of the Government. I provided general advice to Ministers and members about the need to determine whether they were hosting official guests (in which case they were providing, rather than receiving, hospitality) or attending games as guests (in which case tickets and hospitality which met the $500 threshold should be declared as a gift). I reminded members of my usual advice that, if there is doubt as to whether something should be declared, it is better to declare it.
Hon Amy ADAMS (National, Selwyn)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Amdon Farms Limited – farming

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Montford Trust
   Hampton Downs Trust

6 Real property
   Farm property, Aylesbury (in trust)
   Farm land, Darfield (in trust)
   Farm land, Te Kauwhata (in trust)
   Commercial property, Templeton (in trust)
   Commercial property, Temuka (in trust)
   Residential property, Fendalton, Christchurch (in trust)
   Residential property, Riccarton, Christchurch (in trust)

7 Superannuation schemes
   Versailles Superannuation Scheme
   KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
   ASB Bank – bank deposit
   Montford Trust – loan repayable on demand

11 Gifts
   2 tickets to Rugby World Cup pool game and hospitality – Telecom NZ

Jacinda ARDERN (Labour, List)

7 Superannuation schemes
   Prudential Superannuation Scheme (United Kingdom-based scheme, no active contributions)
   State Sector Superannuation Scheme (no contributions since 2005)
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
   KiwiSaver

11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality, pool match – Telecom
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality, pool match – New Zealand Rugby Union
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality, semi-final – Vector
   Rugby World Cup ticket and hospitality, final – International Rugby Board

Shane ARDERN (National, Taranaki-King Country)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Watino Limited – farming
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   PS Ardern Family Trust
   CJ Ardern Family Trust

6 Real property
   Half share in house, Onaera
   Dairy farm (owned by trust), Te Kiri, Taranaki
   Townhouse (owned by trust), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   Armstrong Jones Managed Fund

11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup ticket, quarter-final – Fonterra

Chris AUCHINVOLE (National, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Auchinvole and Associates Ltd – exporter mixed goods
   CLCS Ltd (not trading) – moss products

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Paparoa Wildlife Trust – Kiwi release
   Westland Wilderness Trust – cycle trails
   Sport Fishing for Youth Charitable Trust Board – fishing training

6 Real property
   Family home, Lake Brunner, Westland

7 Superannuation schemes
   Lake Superannuation Scheme
   Government Superannuation

Kanwaljit Singh BAKSHI (National, List)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Bakshi Enterprises Limited – trading

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Bakshi Family Trusts
   Kautha Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Push India Charitable Trust – non-profit organisation, charitable trust

6 Real property
   Property (jointly held in partnership), Auckland
   Properties, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
   Bakshi Superannuation Scheme
8 **Debtors**
Kautha Trust – acknowledgement of debt, nil interest

9 **Creditors**
ASB Bank – joint home loan
Westpac Bank – joint home loan
National Bank – joint home loan

11 **Gifts**
Rugby World Cup ticket, quarter-final – Russell McVeagh Lawyers

**Hon John BANKS (ACT, Epsom)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Huljich Limited (1947574) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Christopher & Banks Private Equity Limited (3482091) (Director) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Christopher & Banks Private Equity I Limited (3495511) (Director) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Christopher & Banks Private Equity II Limited (3495973) (Director) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Christopher & Banks Private Equity III Limited (3496091) (Director) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Christopher & Banks Private Equity IV Limited (3496191) (Director) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Christopher & Banks Private Equity V Limited (3496114) (Director) (joint shareholder of 26% as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – investment in off-shore and domestic property and equities in both listed and unlisted companies

Talent2 International Limited (ABN 19 000 737 744) (shareholder as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust) – Talent management solutions in HR advisory, payroll, learning and recruitment across the Asia Pacific region

Alberon (NZ) Limited (943915) (Director) (shareholder 25%) – health food company. Disestablished and in the process of winding up.

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
The Pukenui Family Trust (Trustee and Beneficiary)

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
6  **Real property**
   Family home, Auckland (as Trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust)

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   Government Superannuation Fund (former MPs’ scheme – entitlement suspended on return to Parliament)
   Fisher Funds (KiwiSaver)
   New Zealand Superannuation under the New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Act 2001 (entitlement not taken)

8  **Debtors**
   The Pukenui Family Trust – personal loans
   Westpac (NZ) Ltd (debtor of The Pukenui Family Trust) – term deposits

11 **Gifts**
   Furniture and artwork on loan to Epsom Electorate Office – Christopher & Banks
   Private Equity Limited

**Maggie Barry (National, North Shore)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   Maggie Unlimited Limited – media and communications
   MMB Trustee Limited – trustee company (for the Maggie Barry Trust)

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Maggie Barry Trust

6  **Real property**
   Family home (owned by trust), Point Chevalier, Auckland

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver

**David Bennett (National, Hamilton East)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   Agincourt Farms Limited – dairy farm business
   Arapuni Investments Limited – dairy farm business

2  **Other companies and business entities**
   GuocoLeisure – investment company

3  **Employment**
   Agincourt Farms Limited – dairy farm business

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   DA Bennett Family Trust

6  **Real property**
   Dairy farms (x3), Te Awamutu
   Residential property, Hamilton

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   SF Superannuation Scheme
Hon Paula BENNETT (National, Waitakere)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   TLG Family Trust

6 Real property
   Townhouse, Mt Eden
   House, Oratia
   House, Sunnyvale

7 Superannuation schemes
   Marlin Catching Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgages

11 Gifts
   Tickets to Rugby World Cup closing ceremony – Sky TV

Dr Jackie BLUE (National, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Lake Tarawera Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Phobic Trust – mental health NGO

6 Real property
   Residential home and income, Auckland
   Holiday home, Rotorua
   Rental property, Rotorua

7 Superannuation schemes
   Retriever Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank Limited – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs

Hon Chester BORROWS (National, Whanganui)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Taranaki E-Learning Trust (non-beneficiary)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Taranaki E-Learning Trust – computers in homes and IT training to the community

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Hawera

7 Superannuation schemes
   GOCB Superannuation Scheme
**Hon Simon BRIDGES (National, Tauranga)**

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
- Opus Orchestra Trust Board – regional orchestra

6 **Real property**
- Family home (jointly owned), Mount Maunganui, Tauranga

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- St Catherines Superannuation Scheme
- KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
- Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**

11 **Gifts**
- Mount Maunganui Golf Club honorary membership – Mount Maunganui Golf Club
- Tauranga Golf Club honorary membership – Tauranga Golf Club
- Tony Blair lunch – Telecom NZ
- Rugby World Cup pool game – NZ Rugby Football Union
- Rugby World Cup pool game – Telecom NZ
- Rugby World Cup final – Vector NZ

**Steffan BROWNING (Green, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
- BioGro NZ Ltd – organic certifiers
- Clean Green Organics Ltd – consulting

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
- Friends of Nelson Haven & Tasman Bay – protection of coastal marine environment
- Soil & Health Association of NZ – promote sustainable organic agricultural practices and principles of good health
- Marlborough Environment Centre – environmental advocacy and education
- Friends of Pelorus Estuary – environmental advocacy
- NZ Biological Producers and Consumers Society – advocates for organic food production

6 **Real property**
- Land (tenants in common), Anakoha Bay, Marlborough Sounds

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- KiwiSaver
Hon Gerry BROWNLEE (National, Ilam)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
AJ Brownlee Family Trust

6 Real property
Property, Havelock, Marlborough
Property, Havelock, Marlborough (beneficial interest)
Properties (x2), Ilam, Christchurch
Property, Bryndwr, Christchurch
Property, Fendalton, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
Bradnor Superannuation Scheme
AXA Superannuation Scheme
AXA KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

11 Gifts
Framed All Blacks Rugby World Cup jersey (value unknown) – RWC 2011 Ltd
Hoglund ArtGlass vase (value unknown) – RWC 2011 Ltd

Dr Cam CALDER (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Boules to You Limited – importing and consulting

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CG Calder JG Calder L Borok Trust
Cruachan Trust

6 Real property
Family home, Devonport, Auckland
Property, Devonport, Auckland
Properties (x2), Ponsonby, Auckland
Restoration project of ruin, Gers, France

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
CG Calder JG Calder L Borok Trust (family trust) – loan for property that family trust has taken over

11 Gifts
Hospitality at private residence including attendance at Rugby World Cup final – Director of Corporate & Regulatory Affairs, Sky TV
Subsidy for participation in the Parliamentary Rugby World Cup Tournament 2011 – Parliamentary Sports Trust
Hon David CARTER (National, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Alliance Group Limited – licensed meat exporters
   Guiness Peat Group p/c – public company
   NZ Wool Service International Limited – wool company
   Silver Fern Farms Limited – licensed meat exporters
   Ravensdown Fertiliser Co-op Limited – fertiliser company
   Combined Rural Traders Limited – rural supply company
   Merino Grower Investments Limited – wool company
   Heartland NZ – financial services company
   Ballance Agri-Nutrients Limited – fertiliser company
   Banks Peninsula Wool Growers Limited – wool company
   Wool Equities Limited – wool company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   The David Carter Family Trust
   The Doone Trust
   Maurice Carter Family Trust
   Maurice Carter Charitable Trust (trustee only)

6 Real property
   Farm property, Banks Peninsula
   Farm property, North Canterbury
   House, Marlborough Sounds
   Apartment, Wellington
   Commercial property, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
   SIL Mutual Fund – ING
   Sovereign Personal Superannuation Plan
   David Carter Provident Fund
   KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
   ANZ National Bank of New Zealand Limited – mortgage and overdraft
   Heartland NZ – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Merino fabric – Reda Mills (Italy)
   Rugby World Cup ticket, final – hosted by Fonterra
   Rugby World Cup ticket, semi-final – hosted by KPMG
   Rugby World Cup ticket, quarter-final – hosted by Westpac
Charles CHAUVEL (Labour, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Kittery Trust
   Pepperell Trust
   Victory Trust
   Rocco Trust
   Tarawera Trust

6 Real property
   Unit titled apartment (jointly owned), Sydney, Australia
   Apartment, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   National Bank of New Zealand Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   ANZ Bank, Australia – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs

Dr David CLARK (Labour, Dunedin North)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Fillmor House – a single purpose, property-owning company, being a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Otago Community Trust

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Otago Community Trust
   Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust
   Clearwater Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – a single purpose trust seeking funding to redevelop and extend the Blueskin Bay Library

6 Real property
   Land (owned by trust), Waitati, Dunedin

7 Superannuation schemes
   State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme
   KiwiSaver
   Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand Beneficiary Fund

9 Creditors
   National Bank – loan
11 Gifts
Accommodation – Dunedin Diocesan Trust Board (Selwyn College)

13 Payments for activities
Otago Community Trust, Deputy Chair and trustee remuneration

David CLENDON (Green, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
He Waka Eke Noa Charitable Trust (Ugly Shakespeare Company) (trustee)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
He Waka Eke Noa Charitable Trust (Ugly Shakespeare Company) – live theatre
into schools; youth theatre

6 Real property
Bush property (jointly owned), Taipa, Far North

7 Superannuation schemes
Fidelity Life KiwiSaver Scheme

Hon Dr Jonathan COLEMAN (National, Northcote)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Pacific Medical Limited (not active) – medical services
Hampstead Investments Limited (not active) – property investment

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
JD Coleman Trust

6 Real property
Residential property (held in trust), North Shore
Rental property (held in trust), Auckland City
Apartment (held in trust), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP Savings and Investment Portfolio Personal Retirement Plan
Hampstead Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
JD Coleman Trust – loan to trust*

10 Overseas travel costs
Bali, Indonesia – attended on behalf of the New Zealand Government, the Bali
Government.

Melbourne, Australia – attended joint Australian/New Zealand Cabinet meeting,

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that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been
amended, at the time of that amendment.
11 Gifts
Vase – State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, China
Rugby World Cup tickets – Commonwealth Bank, Australia
Rugby World Cup tickets – Emirates Airlines

Hon Judith COLLINS (National, Papakura)
2 Other companies and business entities
CDL Hotels Limited – hotel operator

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Sigmund Trust
Judith Collins Family Trust
Schoeller Family Trust (trustee only)
Alexandra Rose Trust (trustee only)
Edith Moormann Trust (trustee only)
Barbara Collins Family Trust (trustee only)
There may be other, non-operating trusts for which the member is a trustee only given that, as a lawyer, the member will, over the years, have been appointed a trustee.

6 Real property
Family home (held in trusts), Maraetai Beach

7 Superannuation schemes
Holly Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Banking Group – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Australia – joint Cabinet meeting and bilateral meetings. Contributor to accommodation: Australian Government.

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup quarter-final, 2 tickets and hospitality – KPMG
Rugby World Cup final, 2 tickets and hospitality – Vector
Australian Open Women’s Tennis Final, 2 tickets and hospitality – Victoria State Government

Hon Clayton COSGROVE (Labour, List)
2 Other companies and business entities
Comet Technology (St Thomas of Canterbury College) – young enterprise scheme “special status” company set up by four students from St Thomas of Canterbury College to develop “acci-link” product

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Eagle Bay Family Trust
September Trust (blind trust)
Styx Living Laboratory Trust (trustee, unpaid position)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Styx Living Laboratory Trust (unpaid position) – to develop a “living laboratory” that focuses on both learning and research in relation to the Styx River catchment and environs

La Trobe University Public Sector Governance and Accountability Research Centre Advisory Board (unpaid position) – to serve as a base for independent research, as well as training and support for members of public accounts and similar committees

Adjunct Senior Fellow in the College of Business and Economics at the University of Canterbury (unpaid position) – tertiary education

Patron of North Canterbury Special Olympics (unpaid position) – attend numerous activities

6 Real property
Home, Christchurch
Residence, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
SIL Mutual Fund
AMP Flexible Lifetime Super Fund

8 Debtors
Eagle Bay Family Trust – loan
September Trust – loan
National Bank of New Zealand – bank deposits

9 Creditors
National Bank of New Zealand – loan

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup ticket and corporate hospitality – Sky City Entertainment Group

Hon David CUNLIFFE (Labour, New Lynn)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Bozzie Family Trust (discretionary)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
New Zealand Business and Parliament Trust (Board of Management) – promoting understanding of Parliament and business
Suburbs Rugby Football Club (patron only) – sport
Waitakere Auckland Brass (patron only) – music
Glen Eden Athletic and Harrier Club (vice patron only) – sport
Blockhouse Bay Community Patrol (patron only) – community safety

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP SIP Personal Retirement Plan:
- Legg-Mason Balanced Fund
- PRP Balanced-Other Fund
• NZ Cash Fund
• Conservative Fund
Mercer KiwiSaver (Balanced) Fund

8 Debtors
Bozzie Family Trust – property debt*

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup ticket and hospitality – Vector Ltd
Rugby World Cup ticket and hospitality – Fonterra

Clare CURRAN (Labour, Dunedin South)

6 Real property
Section, Portobello, Dunedin

7 Superannuation schemes
Gareth Morgan KiwiSaver
Australian Super Pty Ltd

12 Discharged debts
Personal credit card – Shirley Curran

Hon Lianne DALZIEL (Labour, Christchurch East)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Bexley, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

Jacqui DEAN (National, Waitaki)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Edzell Family Trust
Dean Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Mackenzie Sustainable Futures Trust – environmental collaborative project

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Oamaru
Holiday home (jointly owned), Moeraki
Rental property (jointly owned), Oamaru
Rental property (jointly owned), Wellington
Apartment (owned by trust), Wellington

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7 Superannuation schemes
   Edzell Superannuation Trust
9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

Catherine DELAHUNTY (Green, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Kotare Research and Education for Social Change in Aotearoa Charitable Trust
   Tairawhiti Beneficiary Advocacy Trust
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Kotare Research and Education for Social Change in Aotearoa Charitable Trust – participatory education for social justice and research projects
   Tairawhiti Beneficiary Advocacy Trust – free advocacy service for beneficiaries
6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Thames
   Flat (jointly owned), Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
   ASB KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon Peter DUNNE (United Future, Ōhariu)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Tower Corporation New Zealand – insurance
   Goldridge Wealth Management – funds management
6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Wellington
   Holiday home (jointly owned), Taupo
7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage
11 Gifts
   Corporate hospitality, Rugby World Cup quarter-final – Fonterra
   Corporate hospitality, Rugby World Cup semi-final – Sky Television
   Corporate hospitality, Rugby World Cup final – Alcatel-Lucent

Hon Ruth DYSON (Labour, Port Hills)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Comet Technologies – young enterprise scheme “special status” company set up by four students from St Thomas of Canterbury College to develop “acci-link” product
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Linwood Union Church Trust – community activities – play groups for children, lunches, youth activities and holiday programmes, etc.
Avon-Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust – education, advocacy around quality water use
Attitude Awards Trust – showcase achievements of disabled New Zealanders

6 Real property
Family home, Christchurch
Cottage, Akaroa

7 Superannuation schemes
Global Investment
KiwiSaver

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup pool game tickets – Westpac Bank

Hon Bill ENGLISH (National, Clutha-Southland)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Resolution Farms Limited (director with more than 5% of voting rights) – owns farmland that is leased to farmers

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Dipton
Farm (owned by Resolution Farms Limited), Dipton

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

10 Overseas travel costs
China (April 2011) – official visit as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of New Zealand
USA, Hawai (November 2011) – official visit to attend the APEC Leaders’ Meeting in Hawaii (on behalf of the Prime Minister)
Australia (January 2012) – official visit to attend the joint Australia New Zealand Cabinet Meeting in Melbourne
Primary expenses relating to the above travel were funded by the Crown, however some accommodation, internal travel and incidental costs were met by the host.
USA (September 2011) – official visit to attend the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings in Washington. Contributor to travel and accommodation: World Bank in relation to attending the annual meeting of the Board of Governors.

11 Gifts
Chinese china vase (then gifted to the New Zealand Parliament collection) – the Chinese Government
Two tickets and hospitality to the Australian Open Women’s Tennis Final in Melbourne on 28 January 2012 – the Victorian State Government
Kris FAAFOI (Labour, Mana)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   1C1 Contracting Services Limited (UK) – freelance journalist company (non-trading)
7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver
11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup tickets, pool game – Telecom New Zealand
   Rugby World Cup tickets, quarter-final – Sky City

Darien FENTON (Labour, List)
6 Real property
   Family home, Waitakere, Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
   IRIS Superannuation Fund

Hon Christopher FINLAYSON (National, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CF Finlayson Trust (trustee and discretionary beneficiary)
6 Real property
   Apartment, Wellington
7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver
   National Bank Superannuation Scheme
8 Debtors
   CF Finlayson Trust – advances to trust, interest as demanded*

Te Ururoa FLAVELL (Māori, Waiairiki)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Te Matakahi Limited – education consultancy
   Te Arawa Management Limited – education/training/research/health/social services/arts/culture/heritage/economic development (distributions)
3 Employment
   Te Arawa Management Ltd – Trust Officer
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Te Waiwhero Holding Trust
   Te Arawa Lakes Trust

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Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
Te Whare Wānanga o Te Arawa Work and Education Trust – education and training (no activity undertaken to date)

6 **Real property**
Family home (jointly owned), Ngongotaha, Rotorua

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Asteron Super Plan

9 **Creditors**
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
Contribution to the Parliamentary Rugby World Cup Tournament – Parliamentary Sports Trust

**Hon Craig FOSS (National, Tukituki)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Magpie Investments Limited – investment
Nikau One Limited – investment
No.44 (Hawke’s Bay) Limited (not trading) – investment
Team Foss Limited (not trading) – marketing
Back the Bay Limited (not trading) – marketing

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Foss Family Trust
Le Fericien Trust (independent trustee)

6 **Real property**
House, Waimarama
House, Aramoana
House, Havelock North
Apartment, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Bolthole Superannuation Scheme
KiwiSaver

8 **Debtors**
Foss Family Trust – trustee advance
Nikau One Limited – shareholder advance

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10 **Overseas travel costs**
Melbourne, Australia – Joint Ministers meeting. Contributor to accommodation: Australian Government.

11 **Gifts**
Rugby World Cup pool game, 2 tickets – Telecom
Rugby World Cup quarter-final, 1 ticket – Fonterra
Rugby World Cup semi-final, 1 ticket – Sky TV
Rugby World Cup semi-final, 1 ticket – Huawei
Melbourne Women’s Tennis Final, 1 ticket – ANZ

**Julie Anne GENTER (Green, List)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**
MRCagney – transport and planning consultancy

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Tower KiwiSaver Scheme
Roth IRA retirement fund invested with Charles Schwab (United States)

**Hon Phil GOFF (Labour, Mt Roskill)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**
Tower Limited – life insurance

6 **Real property**
Family home and farm property (jointly owned), Auckland
House (jointly owned), Mt Roskill

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Global Retirement Trust Superannuation Scheme

8 **Debtors**
Westpac – term deposit
BNZ – term deposit
Kiwibank – term deposit

9 **Creditors**
Westpac – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
Tickets to Rugby World Cup pool game – Rugby New Zealand
Tickets to Rugby World Cup pool game – Sky City
Tickets to Rugby World Cup quarter-final – Rugby New Zealand
Tickets to Rugby World Cup semi-final – Vector
Tickets to Rugby World Cup final – Rugby New Zealand

**Paul GOLDSMITH (National, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Goldsmith & Wilson Limited – business history
2 Other companies and business entities
   Turners & Growers Limited – fruit and vegetable distribution
   Turners Auction – car auctions
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Goldsmith & Wilson Family Trust
   Parador Trust (trustee only)
6 Real property
   Family home, Remuera (in trust)
   House, Waitakere Ranges (half share)
7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver
8 Debtors
   Goldsmith & Wilson Family Trust – loan repayable on demand’
9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage
13 Payments for activities
   NZ Authors Fund, Creative New Zealand – for books published in New Zealand
   Goldsmith & Wilson Ltd – director’s fees

Hon Jo GOODHEW (National, Rangitata)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Mark Goodhew Limited – dentistry
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Papyrus Trust
6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Timaru
   Title to one week timeshare (jointly owned), Wanaka
   Rental property (jointly owned), Timaru
7 Superannuation schemes
   Aronui Superannuation Scheme
   KiwiSaver
8 Debtors
   Papyrus Trust – trustee advance’
11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup quarter-final, 2 tickets – ANZ

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Dr Kennedy GRAHAM (Green, List)

6  Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Ilam, Christchurch
   Family home (half-share), Waiheke, Auckland

7  Superannuation schemes
   United Nations Pension Fund
   KiwiSaver (Kiwibank, classic)

8  Debtors
   Peter Crowther and Diana Moir – personal loan

9  Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

13 Payments for activities
   Adjunct Senior Fellow, School of Law, University of Canterbury – teaching courses on request (fees contributed to Global Studies Scholarship, University of Canterbury)

Hon Tim GROSER (National, List)

6  Real property
   Apartment, Thorndon, Wellington
   Apartment, Auckland CBD
   Hotel room, Auckland CBD
   Home, Titirangi, Auckland

7  Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (GSF)
   Jolimont (Parliamentary) Superannuation Scheme

9  Creditors
   National Bank – mortgage
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Corporate hospitality, Rugby World Cup – Fonterra
   Corporate hospitality, Rugby World Cup – Emirates

Hon Nathan GUY (National, Ōtaki)

1  Company directorships and controlling interests
   Erica Guy Limited – public relations

2  Other companies and business entities
   Farmlands Trading Society Limited – agricultural supplies

4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteships of, trusts
   Nathan Guy Trust
   MJF Guy Family Trust
   Elizabeth Guy Family Trust
   Kereru Trust
Christopher Guy Trust
Erica Guy Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Foxton Area Medical Trust – to enhance health services for the Foxton community

6 Real property
Property, north of Levin
Property (jointly owned), Waitarere Beach
Property, Thorndon, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Roof Above Head Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
Nathan Guy Trust – trust advance

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup pool match, 2 tickets for corporate hospitality – ANZ
Rugby World Cup pool match, corporate hospitality – Wellington Airport Limited
Rugby World Cup semi-final, corporate hospitality – Fonterra
Subsidy for participation in Parliamentary Rugby World Cup Tournament 2011 – Parliamentary Sports Trust

Kevin HAGUE (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Kiwicranks Limited – property ownership (look through company)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CR & M Hague Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home near Rutherglen, Greymouth
Family trust-owned home, Hillcrest, Hamilton
Family trust-owned home, Hahei, Coromandel Peninsula
Look through company property, Onetangi, Waiheke Island

7 Superannuation schemes
Kiwibank KiwiSaver Scheme (Classic)

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgages (x2)

Hone HARAWIRA (Mana, Te Tai Tokerau)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Whakapara Marae
Waimanomi Marae
Te Kao Marae

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Te Rangi Aniwaniwa Kura Kaupapa – school
Te Wananga o Te Rangi Aniwaniwa – delivery of tertiary courses

6  **Real property**
   Family home, Awanui, Far North (jointly owned)
   Second family home, Whangape, Far North (jointly owned)

9  **Creditors**
   ANZ Banking Group Ltd – mortgage

13  **Payments for activities**
   Te Rangi Aniwaniwa

**John HAYES (National, Wairarapa)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   The Totaras of Greytown Limited – primary sector; property development

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Maranui Trust
   Paradise Trust

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   We The People Foundation – United Nations-related activity

6  **Real property**
   Apartment, Wellington
   Land and buildings, Greytown
   Family bach, Queenstown

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   Government Superannuation Fund
   The Totara Superannuation Trust

8  **Debtors**
   The Totaras of Greytown Limited – loan
   Paradise Trust – loan
   Totara Superannuation Trust – loan

9  **Creditors**
   National Bank of New Zealand – mortgages
   Capital Mortgage Income Trust – mortgage
   Family member – loan

11  **Gifts**
   Rugby World Cup quarter-final ticket – Fonterra

**Hon Phil HEATLEY (National, Whangarei)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   McKenzie Residential Limited – property owner

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   PR and JM Heatley Family Trust
   RD Heatley Family Trust
RL Heatley Family Trust

6 **Real property**
- Family home, Whangarei
- Office, Whangarei
- House, Wellington
- House (x2) held in parents’ family trusts, Whangarei

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- Sovereign Superannuation Scheme
- Brynina Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
- ASB Bank – mortgages

11 **Gifts**
- Hosted at Rugby World Cup quarter-final game – Westpac

**Hon Tau HENARE (National, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
- Hutu & Kawa Limited (non-trading) – holding company

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
- Tawa Superannuation Trust

6 **Real property**
- Joint family home, Te Atatu Peninsula, Auckland
- Joint home, Thorndon, Wellington

9 **Creditors**
- Kiwibank – mortgages (x2)

11 **Gifts**
- Rugby World Cup quarter-final, 2 tickets – Sky City

**Chris HIPKINS (Labour, Rimutaka)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
- Eldorado Limited (non-trading) – consultancy company

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
- Hutt Valley Rape Crisis (trustee) – counselling and trauma services

6 **Real property**
- Residential property, Trentham, Upper Hutt
- Residential property, Raumati South, Paraparaumu

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- AXA KiwiSaver
- AXA State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme
- ING Retirement Savings Scheme

9 **Creditors**
- ASB Bank – mortgages
10 **Overseas travel costs**
Belgium and France – visit of young leaders from non-member countries to the institutions of the European Union, as guests of the European Parliament and the European Commission. Contributor to travel and accommodation: European Union visitors programme.

11 **Gifts**
Rugby World Cup tickets, pool game – Westpac
Rugby World Cup tickets, quarter-final – New Zealand Rugby Union
Rugby World Cup ticket, final – Sky TV

**Brendan HORAN (New Zealand First, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Goldbuyers Waibop Ltd – buying gold

2 **Other companies and business entities**
Aloha Entertainment – entertainment
B Horan – part owner of a race horse

3 **Employment**
Aloha Entertainment – entertainment

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Pacific Pearl Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
Omanu Surf Lifesaving Club – saving lives and preventing drowning

6 **Real property**
Family home, Mt Maunganui, Tauranga

7 **Superannuation schemes**
KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
Pepper Finance – mortgage

**Hon Parekura HOROMIA (Labour, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**
Ngahere Farms – cropping beef and sheep (breeding stock and dry stock)
Ravensdown Fertiliser Ltd – fertiliser co-operative
Farmlands Limited – farming merchandise store
Paniku H2 – land-based
Mangatuna 3, 4, 7, 8 – land-based
Mangaheia 1B3y and 2G1 – land-based
Other Māori land-based incorporations and trusts on the East Coast, Wairarapa and South Island

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Paniku H2 and Mangatuna 3, 4, 5, 7, 8
Mangaheia 1B37
Rakiurua Māori Land Trusts
Other Māori land incorporations and trusts on the East Coast, Wairarapa, South Island – rentals received

6 Real property
Land, house and farm buildings, Mangatuna, Tologa Bay
Various blocks of land on the East Coast, Wairarapa and South Island – land holdings (part share)

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund
National Bank Superannuation Scheme
Kiwibank Superannuation Scheme

Gareth HUGHES (Green, List)

6 Real property
Family home, Northland, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
ASB KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs

Raymond HUO (Labour, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Vivafields Limited – property investment

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Chesterfields Trust (family trust)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Asia:NZ Foundation (trustee) – promoting Asia-New Zealand relations

6 Real property
Family home (held in family trust), Auckland
Investment properties (x3, jointly owned), Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Colchester Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
Westpac – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Taiwan – visiting a Hi Tech green energy science park and education institutes including Taiwan University and Chengchi University; visiting the High Court in Taipei and Taiwan’s Legislative Yuan. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Taipei Office of Economy and Culture in Auckland.
Dr Paul HUTCHISON (National, Hunua)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Paul Charles Investment Ltd – broad range of investments, farming, shares, property, etc.
   South Pacific Star Cinemas Ltd – movie theatre Cinema 3, Pukekohe
   PPB Properties Ltd – property development company
   Whisper Cove Café Ltd – café being developed

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CPT Hutchison Trust

6 Real property
   Holiday home (part share), Taupo
   Home, Franklin, South Auckland
   Apartment, Wellington
   Commercial property, Pukekohe
   Commercial property, Snells Beach
   Farm (part share), Waireka Valley, Oamaru
   Family trust property (part share), Otaki

7 Superannuation schemes
   Paul and Antonia Hutchison Superannuation Trust

8 Debtors
   CPT Hutchison Trust – unsecured loan

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – personal guarantees

Hon Shane JONES (Labour, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Ngakuraiti Enterprises Ltd – professional services
   Victoria and Benecia Limited (non-trading) – property ownership

2 Other companies and business entities
   Castlerigg Limited – property ownership
   Jondal Properties Limited – property investment

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Te Puna o Anaru Trust
   Castlerigg Trust
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
   Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Korowai Community Trust – social services

6 Real property
   Property, Maimaru, Awanui, Tai Tokerau
Properties (x2), Mangonui, Tai Tokerau
Property, Whatuwhiwhi, Tai Tokerau

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver
Hihi Superannuation Trust

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgage
Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon Steven JOYCE (National, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
SL Joyce Trust
Joyce Family Trust
Carrington Investment Trust (blind trust)

6 Real property
Family home (owned by Joyce Family Trust), Albany, Auckland

8 Debtors
SL Joyce Trust – interest rate charged by the National Bank of New Zealand on demand
Joyce Family Trust – interest rate charged by the National Bank of New Zealand on demand
Carrington Investment Trust – interest rate charged by the National Bank of New Zealand on demand

10 Overseas travel costs
Australia – Joint Australia New Zealand Cabinet meeting. Contributor to accommodation: Government of Australia.

11 Gifts
World of Wearable Arts show – Air New Zealand
Rugby World Cup match – Fonterra
Australian Tennis Open match – Victoria State Government

Nikki KAYE (National, Auckland Central)
7 Superannuation schemes
One Path (NZ) Limited

11 Gifts
Prime Minister’s Dinner – Sky TV
Synapsis CEO Retreat – Synapsis
An Audience with Tony Blair – Telecom New Zealand
Rugby World Cup quarter-final, 2 tickets – New Zealand Rugby Union
Rugby World Cup game Tonga v Samoa, 2 tickets – ANZ New Zealand
Gala evening VPT & Ronald McDonald House – Fletcher Construction
Rt Hon John KEY (National, Helensville)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Little Nell – property investment, Aspen, Colorado
   Bank of America – banking

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   JP & BI Key Family Trust
   Aldgate Trust (blind trust)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Muriwai Surf Lifesaving Club – surf lifesaving

6 Real property
   Family home, Parnell, Auckland
   Office, Huapai, Auckland
   Holiday home, Omaha, Rodney
   Holiday home, Maui, USA
   Apartment, London, England
   Apartment, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   Individual Retirement Plan

9 Creditors
   JP & BI Key Family Trust – trust loan*
   Bank of America – short term deposit
   National Bank of NZ – short term deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
   Australia (x2) – official visits
   Australia – support NZ Warriors in NRL final
   India – official visit
   USA – official visit
   England – official visit
   France – official visit
   The primary expenses relating to all this travel were funded by the Crown. Some accommodation, internal flights and/or other incidental expenses were met by the host Government.

11 Gifts
   Limited edition print – GBD Dezign
   Bottled water – Premium NZ Trading Company
   Elephant sculpture – Minister Sharma of India

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Grain-fed, export-rated beef – CMP Canterbury Ltd
Wine, Penfolds Bin 707 Cabernet Sauvignon – Prime Minister Gillard of Australia
Clothing – 3 Wise Men
Sword – replica of “Sting” from Lord of the Rings, made by Weta Workshop – President of the United States of America
All Blacks shirt, 2011 Tri-nations, signed and framed – New Zealand Rugby Union
Tickets, NRL grand final – NRL
Whisky, Chivas Brothers Royal Salute – Pernod Ricard
All Blacks shirt, RWC limited edition, signed and framed – RWC 2011
Rugby ball, match ball from NZ vs France pool match at RWC – IRB
Cricket bat, 2015 World Cup, signed by NZ and Australian captains – ICC
Tickets, Australian Open Women’s final – Tennis Australia
Wallabies rugby shirt 2011, signed – Prime Minister Gillard of Australia

Hon Annette KING (Labour, Rongotai)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Orca services (R Lind and A King) – management of an investment property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
King-Lind Family Trust

6 Real property
House, Hataitai, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Superstart Superannuation Scheme
KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup corporate box tickets, pool game – ANZ Bank
Rugby World Cup corporate box tickets, pool game – Sky City
Rugby World Cup corporate box tickets, final – New Zealand Government

Colin KING (National, Kaikōura)
6 Real property
Family home, Fairhall, Blenheim
Residential home, Thorndon, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Diamond K Superannuation Trust

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

Melissa LEE (National, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Asia Vision Limited – TV/film production
Asia Downunder Limited – TV/film production
Face Value Talent Agency Limited – talent management
Melissa Lee Production Limited – TV/film production

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Asia New Zealand Foundation – promotes understanding of Asia in New Zealand
Korean Cinerama Trust – promotes film links between NZ and Korea. Hosts Korean Film Festival every two years

6 Real property
Family home, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Chul Ssinjin Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

13 Payments for activities
Asia Vision Limited – shareholder salary

Iain LEES-GALLOWAY (Labour, Palmerston North)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Alva Glen Limited – property
Elmbank Limited – property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
JP Whiteley Family Trust
Estate of Barbara Mary Whiteley

6 Real property
Family home (x2), Terrace End, Palmerston North
Rental property, Terrace End, Palmerston North
Rental property, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgage
National Bank – mortgage
Estate of Barbara Mary Whiteley – loan*

10 Overseas travel costs

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Andrew LITTLE (Labour, List)
1  Company directorships and controlling interests
   Centre for High Performance Work Ltd – advice on workplace productivity
5  Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Centre for High Performance Work Ltd – advice on workplace productivity
6  Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Island Bay, Wellington
7  Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver – Gareth Morgan KiwiSaver
9  Creditors
   National Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

Jan LOGIE (Green, List)
7  Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver

Le’aufa’amulia Asenati LOLE-TAYLOR (New Zealand First, List)
4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Auckland Region Action (ARA) Community Trust
6  Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Otahuhu, Manukau
7  Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver
   ASB
9  Creditors
   BNZ – mortgage

Peseta Sam LOTU-IIGA (National, Maungakiekie)
4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   The Grimas Family Trust
   Great Potentials (trustee)
   First Foundation (trustee)
5  Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Great Potentials – providing mentoring/teaching and other social services
6  Real property
   Family home, Onehunga, Auckland
7  Superannuation schemes
   Samaria Superannuation Scheme
8  Debtors
   The Grimas Family Trust – loan to trust
11 Gifts
Airfare, 1 night’s accommodation and ticket to attend Warriors NRL Grand Final
– Vodafone NZ
Rugby World Cup tickets – ANZ Bank
Rugby World Cup final tickets – Vector
Rugby World Cup tickets – Sky City
Subsidy for participation in Parliamentary World Cup Tournament 2011 –
Parliamentary Sports Trust

Tim MACINDOE (National, Hamilton West)

2 Other companies and business entities
AMP – whole-of-life insurance policies and other investment services
AIA (AIG) – life insurance policies
GuocoLeisure Limited – international corporate/property investments
OMIP Series – investments

4 Beneficial interests in, and trustships of, trusts
JF Macindoe Family Trust
HLG Macindoe Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Western Heights, Hamilton

7 Superannuation schemes
UK Teachers’ Pension Scheme

8 Debtors
Kiwibank – term deposit and savings
Octaviar Finance – investment (company in liquidation)

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup quarter-final tickets (x2) – Sky City

Moana MACKEY (Labour, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trustships of, trusts
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association executive committee – promotes the
advancement of parliamentary democracy by enhancing knowledge and
understanding of democratic government

6 Real property
Property (jointly owned), Gisborne
Property (jointly owned), Lower Hutt

7 Superannuation schemes
Sovereign Complete Investor Plan
AXA Personal Superannuation Plan
One Path Private Portfolio Service Plan

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Canada – Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) executive committee meeting. Contributor to travel and accommodation: CPA.
United Kingdom – CPA annual conference. Contributor to travel and accommodation: CPA.
United Kingdom – CPA executive committee meeting. Contributor to travel and accommodation: CPA.

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup tickets – Sky City

Hon Nanaia MAHUTA (Labour, Hauraki-Waikato)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development – education

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Mahuta Whānau Trust
Sir Robert Mahuta Foundation Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development – research and education purposes

6 Real property
Family home, Ngaruawahia
Rental property, Hamilton

7 Superannuation schemes
AXA Superannuation Scheme
KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Westpac – mortgage

11 Gifts
Ticket to the Rugby World Cup bronze medal game – Fonterra

13 Payments for activities
Sir Robert Mahuta Foundation Trust - honorarium

Hon Trevor MALLARD (Labour, Hutt South)

2 Other companies and business entities
Tomorrows Trees Ltd – forestry community company
Comet Technologies – young enterprise special status company

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Waiwhetu Marae Trust – marae management

6 Real property
Home, Wainuiomata
Rental property (jointly owned), Dunedin

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   ABN AMRO Superannuation Fund
   Government Superannuation Scheme (General Scheme)
   KiwiSaver Mercer NZ Ltd

9 **Creditors**
   BNZ – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality – NZ Rugby Union
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality – International Rugby Board
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality – RWC 2011
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality – Rugby World Cup Ltd
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality – Sky City Ltd
   Signed All Blacks jersey – Rugby World Cup Ltd

**Tracey MARTIN (New Zealand First, List)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Martin Family Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   Mahurangi College Board of Trustees – State school
   Te Whanau o Mahurangi – support group for Māori students

6 **Real property**
   Family home, Warkworth

9 **Creditors**
   ASB – mortgage

13 **Payments for activities**
   Elected member of the Rodney Local Board of Auckland Council
   Chairperson of the board of trustees of Mahurangi College – honorarium

**Mojo MATHERS (Green, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   Cabbage Tree Forestry Limited – forestry management services

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Lamledra Hart Trust

6 **Real property**
   Home (jointly owned), Coalgate, Canterbury
   Lamledra House (owned by trust), Gorran Haven, Cornwall, United Kingdom

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver AMP
Todd MCCLAY (National, Rotorua)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusts of, trusts
   McClay Family Trust

6 Real property
   Property (jointly owned), Brussels, Belgium
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Pukehina
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Rotorua
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Rotorua
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   ING KiwiSaver
   T&N Family Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
   McClay Family Trust – loans

9 Creditors
   Centea Bank – mortgage
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup hosting – Skycity Entertainment Group
   Annual membership – Rotorua Golf Club

Hon Murray MCCULLY (National, East Coast Bays)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   McCully Communications Limited – management company
   Stonehill Developments Limited (not trading) – property company
   Northland Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Fine Music Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Kauri Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Runymede and Parchment Company Limited (not trading) – holding company
   Rangitopuni Holdings Limited (not trading) – property company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusts of, trusts
   MS McCully Family Trust
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
   Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   North Harbour Netball Trust – owner of netball courts and associated facilities

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6 Real property
   Holiday home (owned by trust), Whangarei District
   Apartment (owned by trust), Wellington
   Land (owned by trust), Rodney District

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
   MS McCully Family Trust – loan
   McCully Communications Ltd – loan
   CC Finance – loan

11 Gifts
   Framed and signed All Blacks jersey – New Zealand Rugby Union
   Commemorative picture – New Zealand Rugby Union

Ian MCKELVIE (National, Rangitikei)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Pukemarama Farm Limited – farming
   Pukemarama Holdings Limited (non-trading) – property
   Omanuka Farm Limited – farming
   Kakanui Holdings Limited (non-trading) – retail
   Dunchurch Enterprises (Manawatu) – property
   Erratic Investments – property
   Heartland Contractors Limited – roading contractor

3 Employment
   Manawatu District Council – local government

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Pukemarama No 1 Trust
   Pukemarama No 2 Trust
   Kakanui Trust
   Mark McKelvie Trust
   Rosemary McKelvie Trust
   CJF McKelvie Trust
   Greenaway Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Bike Manawatu (Patron) – promotion of cycling
   Special Olympics New Zealand (Chairman) – provision of sporting opportunities to people with special needs
   New Zealand Dairy Event (Patron) – dairy show

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Whareroa, Taupō
Farm land (owned by various entities), Manawatu
Commercial property, Palmerston North
Section, Whareroa, Taupō

8 Debtors
Pukemarama Farm – personal loan (on demand)
Pukemarama Trust No 1 – personal loan (on demand)*

9 Creditors
Pukemarama Farm Limited – loan (on demand)

11 Gifts
Painting – Farmers Mutual Group

Mark MITCHELL (National, Rodney)

6 Real property
Family home, Orewa, Auckland
Rental property (residential), Pukekohe, Auckland
Holiday home, Oruanui, Taupo
Rental property (commercial), Pukekohe, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
Possum Bourne Family Trust – personal loan*

9 Creditors
National Bank – mortgage

Sue MORONEY (Labour, List)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Waikato
Rental property (jointly owned), Waikato
Apartment (jointly owned), Wellington
Holiday home (jointly owned), Coromandel

7 Superannuation schemes
IRIS Superannuation

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgage

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Alfred NGARO (National, List)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Tamaki College – board of trustees
6 Real property
   Family home, Panmure, Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
   Sovereign Bank - mortgage

Dr Russel NORMAN (Green, List)
6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Vogeltown, Wellington
7 Superannuation schemes
   Fidelity Life Ethical KiwiSaver
8 Debtors
   Kiwibank – term deposit
9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon Damien O’CONNOR (Labour, West Coast–Tasman)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Tourism Partners Ltd – consultancy
   Mahana Berries Ltd – horticulture
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Oconor Home Trust – aged care facility
6 Real property
   Family home and property, Mahana
   Rental property, Christchurch
9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgages (x2)
11 Gifts
   Rugby ticket – Sky Television
   Rugby ticket – Fonterra

Simon O’CONNOR (National, Tāmaki)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Aristotelian Trust
7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver
Denis O’ROURKE (New Zealand First, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Good Stuff Investments Limited – investment in waste recovery and other businesses
   Becon Limited (in liquidation) – operation of waste recovery services and plant
   Ignition Enterprises Limited (t/a All Black Classic Cars) – operation of small passenger vehicles
   Crown Limousines Limited (not trading) – operation of small passenger vehicles
   Garden City Weddings Limited – providing wedding planning and services
   Becon Management Limited – management services

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Central Plains Water Trust (Chairman of trust)
   Garden City Charitable Trust (Trustee)
   Spicer Family Trust (Trustee)

6 Real property
   Home, Christchurch
   Apartment, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver – Westpac Bank
   National Superannuation

8 Debtors
   Roger and Gillian Spicer (owed to family trust of which I am a trustee)*

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

13 Payments for activities
   Central Plains Water Trust – honorarium and fees and expenses
   Ignition Enterprises Ltd – withdrawals, advances and dividends
   Garden City Weddings Ltd – dividends
   Garden City Charitable Trust – expenses

Hon Hekia PARATA (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Gardiner & Parata Limited – consultancy
   Ruatoria Hotel Limited – hotel
   Alfa Properties Limited – property

2 Other companies and business entities
   Phytomed NZ Limited – herbal medicine production and sale

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4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteedships of, trusts
   Gardiner & Parata Family Trust
   Gardiner & Parata Trading Trust

6 Real property
   Rental house, Titahi Bay, Wellington
   Family apartment, CBD, Wellington
   Ngamoe Land Block, Ruatoria, East Coast

7 Superannuation schemes
   AMP KiwiSaver

10 Overseas travel costs
   Australia – Joint Ministerial Cabinet meeting. Contributor to accommodation: Australian Government.

11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality, pool game – NZ Petroleum and Minerals
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality, pool game – NZ Oil & Gas
   Rugby World Cup tickets and hospitality, quarter-finals – OMV NZ Ltd
   Australian Tennis Open final – Victorian State Government

Hon David PARKER (Labour, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Akatore Coast Forest Partnership (No 4) Limited – forestry
   Arapawa Island Forest Partnership – forestry
   BLIS Technologies Ltd – health products
   Fund Managers Holdings Ltd – fund management
   Pharmazen Ltd – animal remedies
   Rakon Ltd – high-tech manufacturing
   ArcActive Ltd – battery development

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteedships of, trusts
   Karitane Trust
   Sue Wootton Family Trust
   Tarras Trust

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Dunedin
   Holiday home (jointly owned), Karitane, Otago
   Investment property (owned in partnership), Alexandra, Otago
   Investment property (owned in partnership), Dunedin, Otago

7 Superannuation schemes
   DWP Superannuation Scheme
ING Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
National Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup semi-final – Vector
Rugby World Cup Opening – Telecom
Rugby World Cup pool game – Sky TV

Rt Hon Winston PETERS (New Zealand First, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Oriwa Ltd – strategic developments advice
LA 60 – project management

2 Other companies and business entities
Westpac Wrap Investment – various share and other investments

6 Real property
Home, St Marys Bay, Auckland
Beach house, Whananaki, Northland
Land under various titles, Whananaki, Northland
Land, Rāwhiti, Bay of Islands

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Scheme (Parliamentary Scheme)

10 Overseas travel costs

13 Payments for activities
Sky Sport – the magazine – concluded August 2011
BOP Times – concluded August 2011

Dr Rajen PRASAD (Labour, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Bank of Baroda (New Zealand) Ltd – banking

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Friends of Fiji Health – charitable trust taking medical missions to Fiji on a voluntary basis

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Torbay, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

8 Debtors
Bank of New Zealand – term deposit
13 Payments for activities
2009 Director’s fees received from Bank of Baroda (received 2/2/11)
2010 Director’s fees received from Bank of Baroda (received 2/2/11)
14/2/11 Director’s fees received from Bank of Baroda
30/4/11 Director’s fees received from Bank of Baroda
27/7/11 Director’s fees received from Bank of Baroda
30/11/11 Director’s fees received from Bank of Baroda

Richard PROSSER (New Zealand First, List)
3 Employment
Investigate Magazine – magazine publisher
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Ashley, North Canterbury
7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver
13 Payments for activities
Payment for book royalties (Uncommon Dissent, Howling at the Moon Publishing), not yet received

Grant ROBERTSON (Labour, Wellington Central)
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Northland, Wellington
7 Superannuation schemes
AXA (ASPIRE State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme)
KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
ANZ National Bank – mortgage
11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup hospitality – Sky City Limited

H V Ross ROBERTSON (Labour, Manukau East)
2 Other companies and business entities
Tower – insurance
Australian Wealth Management – insurance
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Robertson Family Trust
6 Real property
Property, Drury, South Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Scheme
10 **Overseas travel costs**


United States of America (1) – participation in parliamentary conference. 
Contributor to travel: Parliamentarians for Global Action (economy class airfare). 
Contributor to accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.


United States of America (2) – participation in parliamentary conference. 
Contributor to travel: Parliamentarians for Global Action (economy class airfare). 
Contributor to accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.

**Denise ROCHE (Green, List)**

6 **Real property**

Family home, Surfdale, Waiheke Island (jointly owned)

7 **Superannuation schemes**

AXA KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**

TSB – mortgage

**Jami-Lee ROSS (National, Botany)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**

Clarion Investments Ltd – property

6 **Real property**

Townhouse, Dannemora, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**

Clarion Superannuation Scheme

**Eric ROY (National, Invercargill)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**

Glynore Farms Limited – farming and property

2 **Other companies and business entities**

Glynore Trust – asset management

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusts of, trusts**

Glynore Trust

7 **Superannuation schemes**

Glynore Super Scheme

Mutual Funds NZ

9 **Creditors**

National Bank – mortgage

**Hon Tony RYALL (National, Bay of Plenty)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**

Maisie and Llewe Limited – textile sales
2 **Other companies and business entities**
Springhill Forest (No 4) Limited – forestry company

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Thornton Trust
Hereford Trust

6 **Real property**
Family home, Ohope, Whakatane

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 **Debtors**
Thornton Trust – loan*

9 **Creditors**
Westpac New Zealand – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
Australia – Joint Ministerial Cabinet meeting and bilateral meetings. Contributor to accommodation: Australian Government.

Mike SABIN (National, Northland)

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Mike Sabin Limited (not trading), business arm sold in 2010

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteehips of, trusts**
Sabin Family Trust

6 **Real property**
Family home (owned by trust), Coopers Beach, Northland

Eugenie SAGE (Green, List)

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Barcola Ltd – owner of one residential property in Christchurch. Intended as a rental but scheduled for demolition.

6 **Real property**
Family home (jointly owned), Diamond Harbour, Christchurch
Rural land (quarter share), Charleston, West Coast

7 **Superannuation schemes**
KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
Kiwibank – mortgage

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
Katrina SHANKS (National, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   AA and GWE Hislop Trust
   GWE and AA Hislop Trust
   Marigold Trust
   Shanks Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Wellington
   Family home, Dannevirke
   Rental properties (x2), Wanganui

7 Superannuation schemes
   Forus Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   National Bank – mortgage

Hon Dr Pita SHARPLES (Māori, Tāmaki Makaurau)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Arapita Limited (not trading) – holds title to family owned houses/property
   Sharples Productions Limited (not trading) – support development of a film script

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Kaimotumotu North 5B Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Henderson, Auckland
   Apartment, Wellington City
   Kaimotumotu B, Māori Land, Waipukurau

7 Superannuation schemes
   AXA Personal Superannuation

9 Creditors
   ANZ Bank – mortgage
   ASB Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Ticket to Rugby World Cup Opening Ceremony – Sky City
   Ticket to Rugby World Cup quarter-final – Vodafone New Zealand Limited
   Ticket to Rugby World Cup semi-final – Mainzeal Property and Construction Limited
   Ticket to Rugby World Cup final – Māori Television

David SHEARER (Labour, Mt Albert)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Sackville Trust
   Lawrence Wat Trust
6  **Real property**
   House, Avondale, Auckland
   House, Point Chevalier, Auckland
   Section (jointly owned), Whananaki

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   United Nations Pension Scheme
   Parliamentary Scheme – Sackville Superannuation Trust

8  **Debtors**
   ASB – term deposit

9  **Creditors**
   Westpac – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
   Rugby World Cup ticket (x2), opening ceremony – Telecom
   Rugby World Cup ticket (x2), pool game – Eden Park Trust
   Rugby World Cup ticket (x2), pool game – Sky City
   Rugby World Cup ticket (x2), quarter-final – NZRFU/Government
   Rugby World Cup ticket (x2), semi-final – Vector
   Rugby World Cup ticket (x2), final – Sky TV

Scott SIMPSON (National, Coromandel)
1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   SAS Consulting Ltd (not trading) – consulting services
   Amare Safety NZ Pty Ltd – personal protective safety equipment supply

2  **Other companies and business entities**
   Kaimai Cheese Company Ltd – cheese making

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Victoria Trust (family trust)
   RJB Family Trust (family trust)
   New Chums Trust (open space covenant trust)

6  **Real property**
   Family home (owned by Victoria Trust), Thames
   Rental property, Remuera, Auckland
   Family home (owned by Victoria Trust), Kuaotunu, Coromandel
   Land (owned by New Chums Trust) Whangapoua, Coromandel

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver (ASB Bank)
8 Debtors
Victoria Trust – personal loan

9 Creditors
ASB Bank - mortgage

Su’a William SIO (Labour, Māngere)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Win-Win Investments Ltd – property

6 Real property
Family house, Otara, Manukau
House, Otara, Manukau
Relative’s house, Manurewa, Manukau

7 Superannuation schemes
IRIS Superannuation

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage
National Bank – mortgage

Dr The Rt Hon Lockwood SMITH (National, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
D & W Smith Limited – farm ownership

2 Other companies and business entities
Woodleigh Belgian Blues – livestock farming (beef)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Heather Smith Family Trust
Alexandra Lockwood Trust

6 Real property
Land, Ruawai, Northland
House, Ruawai, Northland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
Alexandra Lockwood Trust – personal loan
D & W Smith Ltd – shareholders account

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
National Bank – Premier Account

9 Creditors
Heather Smith Family Trust – loan*

11 Gifts
Rugby World Cup, tickets to 2 games – New Zealand Government

12 Discharged debts
Loan discharged – D & W Smith Limited

Hon Dr Nick SMITH (National, Nelson)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Annesbrook Properties Limited (previously known as Cynick Properties Limited) – commercial property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Cawthron Institute Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Cawthron Institute Trust – scientific research and education

6 Real property
Residential property, Nelson

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 Creditors
Anne Smith – home mortgage

11 Gifts
Tickets and hosting to two Rugby World Cup Games in Nelson – RWC 2011
Tickets and hosting to Rugby World Cup semi-final – Fonterra Co-Operative Group

Barbara STEWART (New Zealand First, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Barbara Stewart Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Fencourt, Cambridge

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver – Mercer Fund

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
Hon Maryan STREET (Labour, List)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Puke Ariki Development Charitable Trust, New Plymouth (Patron) – promotion of, and education about, the heritage of Taranaki within Taranaki and New Zealand
Q-Youth Incorporated, Nelson (Patron and Co-Chair) – To support gay, lesbian, transgender and enquiring youth in the Nelson region; to create environments in which they can grow up safely; actively to increase their self-esteem and visibility; to increase awareness of services available to them; to educate them on relevant issues; actively to aid their mental well-being; to educate the community generally about issues faced by them

6 Real property
Property (jointly owned), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme) – Bank of New Zealand Future Lifestyle Plan
KiwiSaver – Tower

10 Overseas travel costs
China – fact-finding tour as guest of the International Department of the Central Communist Party of China. Contributor to travel and accommodation: International Department CCCP (all travel within China, accommodation and meals).
Hong Kong – familiarisation tour as guest of the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office, Sydney. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office (return business class airfare Auckland-Hong Kong, accommodation, meals and sundry expenses).

11 Gifts
Two tickets to each of two Rugby World Cup matches held in Nelson (20 September and 1 October 2011) – RWC 2011, via Nelson City Council

Rino TIRIKATENE (Labour, Te Tai Tonga)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Tikei Limited – consulting

2 Other companies and business entities
The Proprietors of Mawhera Incorporation – commercial property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Te Rino Tirikatene Whanau Trust

6 Real property
Property, Johnsonville, Wellington
Property, Ratana Pa
Interest in various Māori land blocks in Te Waipounamu South Island (held by Te Rino Tirikatene Whanau Trust)

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
ANZ National Bank – mortgage
Lindsay TISCH (National, Waikato)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   WL & LM Tisch Limited (not trading) – consultancy
   Heritage 653 Ltd – property investment
   Tisch Properties Ltd – property investment

2 Other companies and business entities
   Paladin Limited – property investment
   Tower Limited – insurance

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Pohlen Hospital Foundation – medical services

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Matamata
   Apartment, Wellington
   Apartment, Mt Maunganui
   Interest in property, Lake Rotoiti

7 Superannuation schemes
   WLT Superannuation Scheme
   One Life Insurance
   Asteron Life Ltd

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgages

11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup, quarter-final (2) – Sky City

Hon Anne TOLLEY (National, East Coast)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Ronnix Family Trust

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Gisborne
   Three shops and two offices (jointly owned), Pirimai, Napier
   Interest in section (jointly owned), Pirimai, Napier
   Rental property (jointly owned), Ohope

7 Superannuation schemes
   Acropolis Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   ANZ Banking Group Ltd – mortgage
   Hastings Building Society Ltd – mortgage
Hon Chris TREMAIN (National, Napier)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Tremain Real Estate Ltd – real estate (Note: resigned effective 14 December 2011, but may still appear in the Companies Register at 31 January 2012)
2 Other companies and business entities
The Provincial Club Limited – investment in shares
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Estate of KR Tremain
The KR Tremain Family Trust
CJ and AK Tremain Family Trust
CJ Tremain Development Fund
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust (trustee)
Parliamentary Charitable Trust (trustee)
6 Real property
Family home, Napier
Family bach, Waipatiki
Land (x2), Waipatiki
Residential investment properties (x5), Napier and Hastings
Apartment investment properties (x4), Napier and Hastings
Commercial investment properties (x6), Napier and Hastings
Land, Napier
7 Superannuation schemes
CJ and AK Tremain Super Scheme
8 Debtors
CJ and AK Tremain Family trust – personal loan*
11 Gifts
Parliamentary RWC Tour 2011, 50% of travel costs – Parliamentary Rugby Club
Tickets to Rugby World Cup semi-final – Sky City

Metiria TUREI (Green, List)
2 Other companies and business entities
New Zealand BioGrains Ltd – organic grains, flour, foodstuffs
Comvita New Zealand Ltd – health and skincare products
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – redevelopment of Blueskin Bay library facilities

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Dunedin

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

Hon Tariana TURIA (Māori, Te Tai Hauāuru)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
YWCA Whanganui (Patron) – programmes for women

6 Real property
Residential property (jointly owned with spouse), Broadmeadows, Wellington
Family home (jointly owned with spouse), Castlecliff, Whanganui

7 Superannuation schemes
Mercer KiwiSaver Scheme
Superannuation with Craigs Investment Partners – Investment Management Limited

8 Debtors
Haumihi Trust – term loans (x2)

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage (joint with spouse)

Phil TWYFORD (Labour, Te Atatū)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Easingwood and Twyford Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home, Te Atatu, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
First Choice KiwiSaver Scheme – ASB Group Investments

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

Louise UPSTON (National, Taupō)

2 Other companies and business entities
Ironstone Investments Ltd – investment

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Upston Family Trust

7 Superannuation schemes
Aquamarine Superannuation Trust (non-contributing)

9 Creditors
ANZ National Bank – personal loan
11 Gifts
2011 Rugby World Cup quarter-final, 2 tickets – Sky City

Nicky WAGNER (National, Christchurch Central)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   e-Marketing Limited – management
   David Wagner Holdings Limited – investment
   11260 Limited – website
   91991 Limited – website

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Timelord Trust
   Saveke Trust
   DK Wagner (1991) Family Trust
   NJ Wagner (1991) Family Trust
   David K Wagner Trust
   Nicola J Wagner Trust

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Christchurch
   Apartment (jointly owned), Wellington
   Commercial property (jointly owned), Sydenham, Christchurch
   Commercial property (jointly owned), Sockburn, Christchurch
   Holiday home (owned by trust), Picton

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (General Scheme)
   Saveke Superannuation Fund

8 Debtors
   Timelord Trust – loan*
   DK Wagner (1991) Family Trust – loan*
   NJ Wagner (1991) Family Trust – loan*
   David Wagner Holdings Limited – loan*

9 Creditors
   Westpac – mortgage

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
BNZ - mortgage

Holly WALKER (Green, List)
7 Superannuation schemes
   Kiwibank Classic KiwiSaver Fund
   State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme (not current)

Louisa WALL (Labour, Manurewa)
3 Employment
   TV Works Ltd – Rugby World Cup commentator, Cup Talk, TV3
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Tu Wahine Trust
6 Real property
   Family home (owned by trust), Manurewa
   Whanau home (jointly owned), Taupo
   Rental property (jointly owned), Turangi
   Rental property, Otahuhu
7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver – Kiwibank
   AXA Personal Superannuation Fund

Hon Kate WILKINSON (National, Waimakariri)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Swannanoa Woods Limited – trustee company
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CJ Wilkinson Family Trust
   AH & JR Wilkinson Children’s Trust
6 Real property
   Family home (owned by trust), Swannanoa
   Farm property (owned by trust), Canterbury
7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
8 Debtors
   CJ Wilkinson Family Trust – acknowledgement of debt
11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup ticket, quarter-final – Coca-Cola Amatil NZ
Andrew WILLIAMS (New Zealand First, List)

1. Company directorships and controlling interests
   Janzan Limited – 1. commercial property operators, 2. trade and investment consultants

4. Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Fairbairn Family Trust

6. Real property
   Family home (owned by trust), Campbells Bay, North Shore
   Rental property (jointly owned), Sunnynook, North Shore
   Timeshare apartment share (jointly owned), Surfers Paradise, Australia

7. Superannuation schemes
   AXA Superannuation and Life Insurance Fund

Hon Maurice WILLIAMSON (National, Pakuranga)

1. Company directorships and controlling interests
   Holyoake Industries Ltd – air management systems

4. Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   The Rewa Family Trust

6. Real property
   Family home, Auckland (held in trust)
   Holiday home, Pauanui (held in trust)

7. Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9. Creditors
   ASB Bank Ltd – mortgage

11. Gifts
    Attendance as guest at Rugby World Cup final – Fletcher Construction Ltd
    Attendance as guest at Rugby World Cup semi-final – Mainzeal Ltd

13. Payments for activities
    Director’s fees from Holyoake Industries

Michael WOODHOUSE (National, List)

4. Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   A & M Woodhouse Family Trust

5. Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – Fundraising trust for extensions to Blueskin Bay Library

6. Real property
   Family home, Anderson Bay
   Holiday home, Cromwell
   Apartment, Wellington
7 **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver member of ING
   Highcliff Superannuation Scheme

8 **Debtors**
   A & M Woodhouse Family Trust – personal loan

9 **Creditors**
   ANZ National Bank – mortgage
   ASB – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
   Corporate hospitality, 2011 Rugby World Cup final – KPMG
   Subsidy for participation in Parliamentary Rugby World Cup 2011 Tournament – Parliamentary Sports Trust

**Dr Megan WOODS (Labour, Wigram)**

6 **Real property**
   Family home, Spreydon, Christchurch

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
   Kiwibank – mortgage
   New Zealand Government – student loan

**Dr Jian YANG (National, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   Jinjan Limited – owning one house in Hillsborough, Auckland

6 **Real property**
   Family home (town house, jointly owned), Hillsborough, Auckland
   Rental property (town house, jointly owned), Hillsborough, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Flat Bush, Auckland
   Rental property (unit, jointly owned), Flat Bush, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Mt Wellington, Auckland
   Rental property (apartment, jointly owned), Newmarket, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Te Atatu South, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Ranui, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver
   New Zealand Universities’ Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
   ASB Bank – mortgage
   HSBC – mortgage
   National Bank – mortgage
11 Gifts
A Chinese painting – Raymond Huo, MP

Jonathan YOUNG (National, New Plymouth)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Seaview Superannuation Trustees Limited (director), trustee company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Young Two Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, New Plymouth
   Property, Paihia
   Property, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
   Seaview Superannuation Trust

8 Debtors
   Young Two Trust – unsecured loan on demand

11 Gifts
   Rugby World Cup pool tickets – ANZ

13 Payments for activities
   Speaking honorariums – City Church Tauranga, Gisborne A/G (net proceeds donated to City Church Waitakere)
Appendix B
PECUNIARY AND OTHER SPECIFIED INTERESTS

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction
This Appendix establishes the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests, and sets out requirements and arrangements for members to make returns declaring specified financial, business, and personal interests.

PART 1

2 Definitions
(1) For the purposes of the return and registration of pecuniary and other specified interests, unless the context otherwise requires,—

business entity means any body or organisation, whether incorporated or unincorporated, that carries on any profession, trade, manufacture, or undertaking for pecuniary profit, and includes a business activity carried on by a sole proprietor

company means—
(a) a company registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 1993:
(b) a body corporate that is incorporated outside New Zealand

effective date of the return means the date as at which the return is effective as required by clause 3(1) or clause 4(1) (as the case may be)

employed—
(a) means employed under a contract of service, but
(b) does not include holding the position of a member of Parliament or any other position for which the person in question would not be qualified unless he or she had been elected a member of Parliament (for example, the position of Minister of the Crown, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Leader of the Opposition, or Whip)

general election means the election that takes place after the dissolution or expiration of Parliament

Government funding means funding from any one or more of the following:
(a) the Crown:
(b) any Crown entity:
(c) any State enterprise

other specified interest means a matter or activity that may not be of financial benefit to the member and that is required to be declared under clause 5 or clause 8

pecuniary interest means a matter or activity of financial benefit to the member that is required to be declared under clause 5 or clause 8

polling day, in relation to any election, means the day appointed in the writ for that election for the polling to take place if a poll is required

register means the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament established by clause 12

Registrar means the Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament, and—
(a) is the Deputy Clerk or a person appointed under clause 13 to act as Registrar:
(b) includes every person who has been authorised by the Registrar to act on his or her behalf under the Standing Orders

registered superannuation scheme means any superannuation scheme that is registered under the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989 (including any scheme referred to in section 19H of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956)

return means a return of pecuniary and other specified interests required to be made under this Appendix

voting right means a currently exercisable right to cast a vote at meetings of the owners or proprietors of a business entity, not being a right to vote that is exercisable only in relation to a special, immaterial, or remote matter that is inconsequential to control of the entity.

(2) Every amount specified in this Appendix is inclusive of goods and services tax (if any).

(3) Every reference in this Appendix to a person elected at an election includes a person elected as a consequence of a recount or an election petition relating to that election.

3 Duty to make initial return

(1) Every member must make an initial return as at the day that is 90 days after the date that the member takes the oath or makes the affirmation required by section 11(1) of the Constitution Act 1986.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply if,—

(a) in the case of a member who is elected at an election, polling day for the election is after 1 July in the year of the election, or

(b) in the case of a member who is declared to be elected under section 137 of the Electoral Act 1993, the date that the member’s election is notified in the Gazette is after 1 July in the year that the member is declared to be elected.

(3) An initial return must be transmitted by the member to the Registrar within 30 days of the effective date of the return.

4 Duty to make annual return

(1) Every member must make an annual return in each year as at 31 January.

(2) The annual return must be transmitted by the member to the Registrar by the last day of February in each year in which an annual return must be made.

5 Contents of return relating to member’s position as at effective date of return

(1) Every return must contain the following information as at the effective date of the return:

(a) the name of each company of which the member is a director or holds or controls more than 5 percent of the voting rights and a description of the main business activities of each of those companies, and

(b) the name of every other company or business entity in which the member has a pecuniary interest and a description of the main business activities of each of those companies or entities, and

(c) if the member is employed, the name of each employer of the member and a description of the main business activities of each of those employers, and

(d) the name of each trust of which the member is aware, or ought reasonably be aware, that he or she is a beneficiary or a trustee, except trusts disclosed under subclause (1)(e) where the member is a trustee and registered superannuation schemes disclosed under subclause (1)(g), and

(e) if the member is a member of the governing body of an organisation or a trustee of a trust that receives, or has applied to receive, Government funding,
the name of that organisation or trust and a description of the main activities of that organisation or trust, unless the organisation or trust is a Government department, a Crown entity, or a State enterprise, and
(f) the location of each parcel of real property in which the member has a legal interest in the fee simple or leasehold or stratum estate, or in which any such interest is held by a trust that the member knows (or ought reasonably to know) he or she is a beneficiary of, but does not include land held by a member as a trustee only or property held by a superannuation scheme disclosed under subclause (1)(g), and
(g) the name of each registered superannuation scheme in which the member has a pecuniary interest, and
(h) the name of each debtor of the member who owes more than $50,000 to the member and a description, but not the amount, of each of the debts that are owed to the member by those debtors, and
(i) the name of each creditor of the member to whom the member owes more than $50,000 and a description, but not the amount, of each of the debts that are owed by the member to those creditors.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), a member does not have a pecuniary interest in a company or business entity (entity A) merely because the member has a pecuniary interest in another company or business entity that has a pecuniary interest in entity A.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(e), a member who is patron or vice-patron of an organisation that receives, or has applied to receive, Government funding, and who is not also a member of its governing body, does not have to name the organisation, unless the member has been actively involved in seeking such funding during the period specified in clause 9.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(h) and (i), a member must also declare if the rate of interest payable in relation to any debt owed to a person other than a registered bank as defined in section 2(1) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 or a building society as defined in section 2 of the Building Societies Act 1965, is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt are amended, at the time of that amendment.

6 Relationship property settlements and debts owed by certain family members do not have to be disclosed
A member does not have to disclose—
(a) a relationship property settlement, whether the member is a debtor or creditor in respect of the settlement, or
(b) the name of any debtor of the member and a description of the debt owed by that debtor if the debtor is the member’s spouse or domestic partner or any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member.

7 Short-term debts for supply of goods or services do not have to be disclosed
A member does not have to disclose the name of any debtor or creditor of the member and a description of the debt owed by that debtor or to that creditor if the debt is for the supply of goods or services and payment is required—
(a) within 90 days after the supply of the goods or services, or
(b) because the supply of the goods or services is continuous and periodic invoices are rendered for the goods or services, within 90 days after the date of an invoice rendered for those goods or services.
8 Contents of return relating to member’s activities for period ending on effective date of return

(1) Every return must contain the following information for the period specified in clause 9:
   (a) for each country (other than New Zealand) that the member travelled to,—
       (i) the name of the country, and
       (ii) the purpose of travelling to the country, and
       (iii) the name of each person who contributed (in whole or in part) to the costs of the travel to and from the country, and
       (iv) the name of each person who contributed (in whole or in part) to the accommodation costs incurred by the member while in the country, and
   (b) a description of each gift received by the member that has an estimated market value in New Zealand of more than $500 and the name of the donor of each of those gifts (if known or reasonably ascertainable by the member), and
   (c) a description of all debts of more than $500 that were owing by the member that were discharged or paid (in whole or in part) by any other person and the names of each of those persons, and
   (d) a description of each payment received, and not previously declared, by the member for activities in which the member was involved, including the source of each payment, except that a description is not required of any payment that is—
       (i) paid as salary or allowances under the Civil List Act 1979 or the Remuneration Authority Act 1977, or as a funding entitlement for parliamentary purposes under the Parliamentary Service Act 2000:
       (ii) paid in respect of any activity in which the member concluded his or her involvement prior to becoming a member (that is, before the commencement of a period set out in clause 9(2)(b) or (d), as applicable).

(2) The information referred to in subclause (1)(a) does not have to be included in the return if the travel costs or accommodation costs (as the case may be) were paid by the following or any combination of the following:
   (a) the member:
   (b) the member’s spouse or domestic partner:
   (c) any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member:
   (d) the Crown:
   (e) any government, parliament, or international parliamentary organisation, if the primary purpose of the travel was in connection with an official parliamentary visit.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), gift—
   (a) includes hospitality and donations in cash or kind other than donations made to cover expenses in an electoral campaign:
   (b) excludes gifts received from family members (that is, any of the following: the member’s spouse or domestic partner or any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member).

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(d), a description of a payment is required if the terms of the payment have been agreed in the period specified in clause 9, even if the payment has not been received during that period.

9 Period covered by return

(1) The period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the 12-month period ending on the effective date of the return.
(2) However,—
(a) a member does not have to include any information specified in clause 8 that has been included in a previous return:
(b) if the member is elected at an election and the member was not also a member of Parliament immediately before that election and the return is the first return required to be made by the member after that election, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on polling day for that election and ending on the effective date of that return:
(c) if an initial return is required to be made by a member elected at a general election who was also a member of Parliament immediately before that general election, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on 1 February in the year in which the general election is held and ending on the effective date of that return:
(d) if the member is declared to be elected under section 137 of the Electoral Act 1993 and the return is the first return required to be made by the member after being elected, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on the date that the member’s election is notified in the Gazette and ending on the effective date of that return:
(e) if the previous return that the member had a duty to make was an initial return, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on the day after the effective date of that initial return and ending on the effective date of the return that must be made.
(3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(b) and (d), the first return required to be made by a member may be either an initial return or an annual return.

10 Actual value, amount, or extent not required
Nothing in this Appendix requires the disclosure of the actual value, amount, or extent of any asset, payment, interest, gift, contribution, or debt.

11 Form of returns
Returns must be either—
(a) in a form specifically prescribed by the House, or
(b) in a form approved by the Registrar.

PART 2

12 Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament
(1) A register called the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament is established.
(2) The register comprises all returns transmitted by members under this Appendix.

13 Office of Registrar
The office of Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament is held by the Deputy Clerk or a person appointed by the Clerk, with the agreement of the Speaker, to act as Registrar.

14 Functions of Registrar
The functions of the Registrar are to—
(a) compile and maintain the register:
(b) provide advice and guidance to members in connection with their obligations under this Appendix:
(c) receive and determine requests for an inquiry under clause 16, and, if the Registrar thinks fit, conduct and report to the House on any such inquiry.
15 Auditor-General's review
(1) The Registrar must supply to the Controller and Auditor-General a copy of every return within 21 days of the date by which all returns are due. The Registrar may, as the Registrar thinks fit, supply to the Auditor-General any other information relating to a return.
(2) The Auditor-General will review the returns provided under subclause (1) as soon as is reasonably practicable, and will advise the Registrar of any matters arising from the review.

16 Registrar's inquiry
(1) A member who has reasonable grounds to believe that another member has not complied with his or her obligations to make a return may request that the Registrar conduct an inquiry into the matter.
(2) The request must be in writing, signed, and set out:
   (a) the specific matter that the member believes to be a failure to comply, and
   (b) the reasonable grounds for that belief.
(3) A member who makes a request for an inquiry under this clause must, as soon as reasonably practicable, forward a copy of the request to the member who is the subject of the request.
(4) On receiving a request, the Registrar conducts a preliminary review of the request to determine if, in the Registrar's opinion, an inquiry is warranted. In making a determination under this subclause, the Registrar takes account of the degree of importance of the matter under inquiry, and whether the matter—
   (a) may involve a breach of the obligations to make a return:
   (b) is technical or trivial.
(5) On determining whether an inquiry is warranted, the Registrar must inform the member who made the request of this determination, and must also inform the member who was the subject of the request.
(6) If the Registrar determines that an inquiry is warranted, the Registrar conducts an inquiry.
(7) In conducting the inquiry, the Registrar—
   (a) must invite the member who is the subject of the inquiry to provide a response to the matter under inquiry within 10 working days (provided that the Registrar and the member may agree on a different period of time for the member’s response):
   (b) may seek further information from the member who made the request for an inquiry, from the member who is the subject of the inquiry, and from any other person that the Registrar considers may have relevant information:
   (c) may seek assistance or advice from the Auditor-General or from any other person, as the Registrar sees fit:
   (d) may disclose any return or returns and information relevant to the inquiry to a person providing assistance or advice under paragraph (c).
(8) The Registrar may,—
   (a) if the Registrar considers that the matter under inquiry does not involve a breach of the obligations to make a return, or is so minor as not to warrant the further attention of the House, determine that no further action is required:
   (b) if the Registrar considers that the matter under inquiry involves an inadvertent or minor breach of the obligations to make a return, advise the member who is the subject of the inquiry to submit an amendment to the member’s return or returns to remedy the breach:
   (c) determine that the matter under inquiry involves a question of privilege, and report this to the House at the first opportunity:
(d) report to the House on any other matter that may warrant the further attention of the House.

17 **Information on Registrar's inquiry**

(1) A request under clause 16 and all information relating to the Registrar’s consideration of that request are confidential until the Registrar determines whether to conduct an inquiry in respect of the request.

(2) After determining whether an inquiry is warranted under clause 16, and after informing members under clause 16(5), the Registrar may, at the Registrar’s discretion, disclose any or all of the following information:
   (a) the name of the member who made the request,
   (b) the date on which the request was received,
   (c) the name of the member who was the subject of the request,
   (d) the particular requirement or requirements in this Appendix to which the request relates.

(3) The proceedings of the conduct of an inquiry are strictly confidential, subject to clause 16(7) and (8).

(4) All returns and information disclosed to a person by the Registrar under clause 16(7)(d) are confidential and must be returned to the Registrar or destroyed when that person’s involvement in the inquiry is concluded.

(5) If the Registrar completes an inquiry under clause 16 without making a report to the House, the Registrar—
   (a) must communicate the result of the inquiry to the member who requested the inquiry and the member who was the subject of the inquiry,
   (b) publishes the result of the inquiry to the Parliament website.

(6) If the Registrar reports to the House that the matter under inquiry involves a question of privilege, the Registrar—
   (a) must, before reporting to the House, inform the member that is the subject of the inquiry that it is intended to do so, and
   (b) includes in the report any information relating to the inquiry that the Registrar considers is necessary to inform the House of the matter, and
   (c) forwards to the Privileges Committee any information relating to the inquiry that the Registrar considers is necessary for the committee’s consideration of the report.

(7) In considering a question of privilege determined by the Registrar, the Privileges Committee may request from the Registrar information that it considers is necessary for the committee’s consideration. The Registrar decides whether to provide the information requested.

(8) Information provided by the Registrar to the Privileges Committee under subclauses (6)(c) or (7) is received by the committee as evidence in private, unless it is received in secret.

18 **Registrar must publish summary of returns of current members of Parliament**

(1) The Registrar must, within 90 days of the due date for transmitting any initial returns that are required to be made following a general election, publish on a website and in booklet form a summary containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in those initial returns that has been transmitted by persons who, at the date of publication, are members of Parliament.

(2) The Registrar must, within 90 days of the due date for transmitting annual returns, publish on a website and in booklet form a summary containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in those annual returns that has been transmitted by persons who, at the date of publication, are members of Parliament.
(3) The Registrar must promptly provide a copy of the booklet to the Speaker.

(4) The Registrar must ensure that a summary containing a fair and accurate description of information contained in all returns is—
(a) maintained on a website;
(b) available for inspection by any person at Parliament Buildings in Wellington on every working day between the hours of 10 am and 4 pm.

(5) Subclause (4) does not apply in respect of information contained in the annual return of any member who has ceased to be a member of Parliament after submitting a return and before the information is published under subclause (4).

(6) A person may take a copy of any part of the summary referred to in subclause (4)(b) on the payment of a fee (if any) specified by the House.

19 Speaker must present copy of booklet to House of Representatives
The Speaker must, as soon as practicable after receipt of a copy of a booklet under clause 18(3), present a copy of the booklet to the House.

20 Errors or omissions
(1) Any member who becomes aware of an error or omission in any return previously made by that member must advise the Registrar of that error or omission as soon as practicable after becoming aware of it.

(2) The Registrar may, at the Registrar’s own discretion, publish amendments on a website to correct errors or omissions advised under subclause (1).

(3) Nothing in this Appendix requires members to advise the Registrar of changes to their interests that have occurred since the effective date of their last return.

21 Information about register
(1) Subject to clauses 15, 16, and 17, all returns and information held by the Registrar or by the Auditor-General relating to an individual member are confidential until destroyed under subclause (2).

(2) On the dissolution or expiration of Parliament, all returns and information that have been held for three complete terms of Parliament by the Registrar or by the Auditor-General relating to individual members must be destroyed.

22 Responsibilities of members and Registrar
(1) It is the responsibility of each member to ensure that he or she fulfils the obligations imposed on the member by this Appendix.

(2) The Registrar is not required to—
(a) notify any member of that member’s failure to transmit a return by the due date or of any error or omission in that member’s return, or
(b) obtain any return from a member.
Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament: Summary of annual returns as at 31 January 2013

Fiftieth Parliament

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
MISTER SPEAKER

I have the honour to provide to you, pursuant to clause 18(3) of Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives, a copy of the summary booklet containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament, as at 31 January 2013.

Dame Margaret Bazley ONZ, DNZM, Hon DLit
Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament
Introduction

Since 2006, members of Parliament have been required to register certain personal interests in 13 categories set out in clauses 5 to 8 of Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives. These are listed below. Items 1 to 9 require a ‘snapshot’ of interests as at 31 January 2013. Items 10 to 13 cover the period from the member’s previous return. This booklet summarises the information provided in members’ returns in respect of any of the categories below:

1. Company directorships and controlling interests (clause 5(1)(a))
2. Interests (such as shares and bonds) in companies and business entities (clause 5(1)(b) and (2))
3. Employment (clause 5(1)(c))
4. Interests in trusts (clause 5(1)(d))
5. Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding (clause 5(1)(e) and (3))
6. Real property (clause 5(1)(f))
7. Superannuation schemes (clause 5(1)(g))
8. Debtors (clauses 5(1)(h), 5(4), 6, and 7)
9. Creditors (clauses 5(1)(i), 5(4), 6, and 7)
10. Overseas travel costs (clause 8(1)(a) and (2))
11. Gifts (clause 8(1)(b) and (3))
12. Discharged debts (clause 8(1)(c))
13. Payments for activities (clause 8(1)(d) and (4)).

Comments on returns process

There has been a high level of effort on the part of members to comply with the requirements under the Standing Orders. All returns were lodged by the due date of 28 February 2013, and the process of producing this Summary of Annual Returns has gone smoothly.

An issue arose this year in relation to category 11: Gifts. A number of members had been sent the same art print by the same organisation. Some members kept the print, some returned it, and others donated it to a third party. In the course of providing advice to different members about this, I have identified a more general issue of the need for clearer guidance to members on what is meant by “receiving” a gift and whether they need to declare gifts that have been returned.

Therefore, I intend to review the explanatory notes provided to members to ensure that clear advice is available to members on this subject.
Hon Amy Adams (National, Selwyn)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Amdon Farms Limited – farming
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Montford Trust
   Hampton Downs Trust
6 Real property
   Farm property (in trust), Aylesbury
   Farm land (in trust), Darfield
   Farm land (in trust), Te Kauwhata
   Commercial property (in trust), Templeton
   Commercial property (in trust), Temuka
   Residential property (in trust), Fendalton, Christchurch
   Residential property (in trust), Riccarton, Christchurch
7 Superannuation schemes
   Versailles Superannuation Scheme
   Fisher Funds KiwiSaver Scheme
8 Debtors
   ASB Bank – bank deposit
   Montford Trust – loan repayable on demand

Jacinda Ardern (Labour, List)
6 Real property
   Apartment, Freemans Bay, Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
   Prudential Superannuation Scheme (United Kingdom-based scheme, no active contributions)
   AMP Superannuation Scheme (no contributions since 2005)
   One Path Superannuation Scheme
   ASB Superannuation Scheme
   AXA Superannuation Scheme
9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage
10 Overseas travel costs
   United States – International Visitors Programme on the development of American foreign policy. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: US State Department.
   Australia – Visitors Programme, social policy focus. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Australian Government.

Shane Ardern (National, Taranaki-King Country)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Watino Limited – farming
Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
PS Ardern Family Trust
CJ Ardern Family Trust

Real property
Half share in house, Onaero
Dairy farm (owned by trust), Te Kiri, Taranaki
Townhouse (owned by trust), Wellington

Superannuation schemes
Armstrong Jones Managed Fund (ING NZ)

Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Chris Auchinvole (National, List)

Company directorships and controlling interests
Auchinvole and Associates Limited – exporter mixed goods

Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Westland Wilderness Trust – cycle trails

Real property
Family home, Lake Brunner, Westland

Superannuation schemes
Lake Superannuation Scheme

Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print (donated to Paul Goldsmith MP) – Greenpeace

Kanwaljit Singh Bakshi (National, List)

Company directorships and controlling interests
Bakshi Enterprises Limited – trading

Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Bakshi Family Trust
Kautha Trust

Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Push India Charitable Trust – non-profit organisation, charitable trust

Real property
Property (jointly held in partnership), Auckland
Properties (x3), Auckland
Properties (x2), Auckland

Superannuation schemes
Bakshi Superannuation Scheme

Debtors
Kautha Trust – acknowledgement of debt, nil interest

Creditors
ASB Bank – joint home loan
ANZ Bank – joint home loan

10 Overseas travel costs
Taiwan – fact-finding mission. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of Taiwan.
India – attendance at conference. Contributor to accommodation: Government of Punjab State, India.

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace
Picture – Maria del Carmen Herrera Caseiro, Ambassador of Cuba

Hon John Banks (ACT, Epsom)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Pukenui Family Trust (trustee and beneficiary)

6 Real property
Family home (as trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust), Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (former MPs’ scheme – entitlement suspended on return to Parliament)
Fisher Funds (KiwiSaver)

8 Debtors
The Pukenui Family Trust – personal loans

11 Gifts
Furniture and artwork on loan to the Epsom Electorate Office – Christopher & Banks Private Equity Limited
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace
Travel voucher – Christopher & Banks Private Equity Limited

Maggie Barry (National, North Shore)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
MMB Trustee Limited – trustee company (for Maggie Barry Trust)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Maggie Barry Trust

6 Real property
Family home (owned by trust), Point Chevalier, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage
ASB Bank – loan

David Bennett (National, Hamilton East)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Agincourt Farms Limited – dairy farm business
Arapuni Investments Limited – dairy farm business
2 **Other companies and business entities**
   GuocoLeisure – investment company

3 **Employment**
   Agincourt Farms Limited – dairy farm business

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   DA Bennett Family Trust

6 **Real property**
   Dairy farms (x3), Te Awamutu
   Residential property, Hamilton

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   SF Superannuation Scheme

**Hon Paula Bennett (National, Waitakere)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   TLG Family Trust

6 **Real property**
   Townhouse, Mt Eden
   House, Oratia
   House, Sunnyvale

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Marlin Catching Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
   Westpac – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

**Dr Jackie Blue (National, List)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Lake Tarawera Family Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   Phobic Trust – mental health NGO

6 **Real property**
   Residential home and income, Auckland
   Property, Rotorua
   Rental property, Rotorua

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Retriever Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
   ASB Bank Limited – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
   East Timor – part of New Zealand and Australian delegation seeing first-hand the impact of programmes funded in East Timor. Contributor to travel (economy airfare) and accommodation: Global Fund.

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Chester Borrows (National, Whanganui)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Taranaki E-Learning Trust (non-beneficiary)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Taranaki E-Learning Trust – computers in homes and IT training to the community

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Hawera

7 Superannuation schemes
GOCB Superannuation Scheme

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Simon Bridges (National, Tauranga)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Matua, Tauranga

7 Superannuation schemes
St Catherines Superannuation Scheme
KiwiSaver – AMP

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Singapore – Lee Kuan Yew Exchange Fellowship. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Singapore Government.

11 Gifts
Mount Maunganui Golf Club honorary membership – Mount Maunganui Golf Club
Tauranga Golf Club honorary membership – Tauranga Golf Club

Steffan Browning (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Clean Green Organics Limited – consulting

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Friends of Pelorus Estuary – environmental advocacy

6 Real property
Land (tenants in common), Anakoha Bay, Marlborough Sounds

7 Superannuation schemes
Kiwibank KiwiSaver

13 Payments for activities
Director’s fees payment from BioGro (no longer a director of this company)
Hon Gerry Brownlee (National, Ilam)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   AJ Brownlee Family Trust

6 Real property
   Property, Havelock, Marlborough
   Property (beneficial interest), Havelock, Marlborough
   Properties (x2), Ilam, Christchurch
   Property, Bryndwr, Christchurch
   Property, Fendalton, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
   Bradnor Superannuation Scheme
   AXA Superannuation Scheme
   AXA KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Dr Cam Calder (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Boules to You Limited – importing and consulting

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CG Calder JG Calder L Borok Trust
   Cruachan Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Devonport, Auckland
   Property, Devonport, Auckland
   Property, Ponsonby, Auckland
   Restoration project of ruin, Gers, France

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
   KiwiSaver – ASB

8 Debtors
   CG Calder JG Calder L Borok Trust (family trust) – loan for property that family trust has taken over

10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – attendance at the 2012 Taiwan Health Forum. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Taipei Economic and Cultural Office.
   Rarotonga – to play in New Zealand Parliamentary rugby team in a match against the Cook Islands team. Contributor to travel: Air New Zealand. Contributor to accommodation: Parliamentary Rugby Club.
Rt Hon David Carter (National, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
- Alliance Group Limited – licensed meat exporters
- Guinness Peat Group p/c – public company
- Silver Fern Farms Limited – licensed meat exporters
- Ravensdown Fertiliser Co-op Limited – fertiliser company
- Combined Rural Traders Limited – rural supply company
- Merino Grower Investments Limited – wool company
- PGG Wrightson Limited – public company
- Heartland Bank Limited – banking
- Ballance Agri-Nutrients Limited – fertiliser company
- Banks Peninsula Wool Growers Limited – wool company
- Wool Equities Limited – wool company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trustee ships of, trusts
- The David Carter Family Trust
- The Doone Trust
- Maurice Carter Family Trust
- Maurice Carter Charitable Trust (trustee only)

6 Real property
- Farm property, Banks Peninsula
- Farm property, North Canterbury
- House, Marlborough Sounds
- Apartment, Wellington
- Commercial property, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
- SIL Mutual Fund – ING
- Sovereign Personal Superannuation Fund
- David Carter Provident Fund
- KiwiSaver – Milford Asset Management

8 Debtors
- The Doone Trust – trust advance
- The David Carter Family Trust – trust advance
- ANZ National Bank – bank deposit

9 Creditors
- ANZ National Bank of New Zealand Limited – mortgage and overdraft
- Heartland Bank Limited – mortgage

11 Gifts
- Merino fabric – The Japan Wool Textile Company (Japan)
- Sheyne Tuffery print (returned to donor) – Greenpeace
Dr David Clark (Labour, Dunedin North)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Clearwater Trust
   Faye Clark Trust
   Richard Clark Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – a single-purpose trust seeking funding to redevelop and extend Blueskin Bay Library

6 Real property
   Family home (owned by Clearwater Trust), Opoho, Dunedin
   Holiday home (jointly owned by Richard Clark Trust and Faye Clark Trust), Alexandra
   Holiday home (jointly owned by Richard Clark Trust and Faye Clark Trust), Tairua

7 Superannuation schemes
   State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme
   KiwiSaver (ASB and Sovereign First Choice Scheme)
   Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand Beneficiary Fund

8 Debtors
   Clearwater Trust – advances*

9 Creditors
   ANZ (National) Bank – loan

11 Gifts
   Framed print – Otago Community Trust

13 Payments for activities
   Otago Community Trust – deputy chair and trustee remuneration

David Clendon (Green, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   He Waka Eke Noa Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   He Waka Eke Noa Charitable Trust – theatre in schools (Ugly Shakespeare Company)

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Kerikeri, Bay of Islands
   Part owner of bush block, Oruru, Northland

7 Superannuation schemes
   Fidelity Life KiwiSaver

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

Hon Dr Jonathan Coleman (National, Northcote)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Pacific Medical Limited (not active) – medical services
Hampstead Investments Limited (not active) – property investment

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
JD Coleman Trust
Corinth Trust (no beneficial interest)

6 Real property
Residential property (held in trust), North Shore
Apartment (held in trust), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP Savings and Investment Portfolio Personal Retirement Plan
Hampstead Superannuation Scheme

11 Gifts
Wine decanter and four wine glasses – Leon Panetta, US Secretary of Defense

Hon Judith Collins (National, Papakura)
2 Other companies and business entities
CDL Hotels Limited – hotel operator

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Sigmund Trust
Judith Collins Family Trust
Schoeller Family Trust (trustee only)
Alexandra Rose Trust (trustee only)
Barbara Collins Family Trust (trustee only)
Edith Moorman Trust (trustee only)

There may be other, non-operating trusts for which the member is a trustee only given that, as a lawyer, the member will, over the years, have been appointed a trustee.

6 Real property
Family home (held in trusts), Maraetai Beach

7 Superannuation schemes
Holly Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Banking Group – mortgage

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print (donated to Parliamentary Service for appropriate display or storage) – Greenpeace
Hon Clayton Cosgrove (Labour, List)

2 Other companies and business entities

Comet Technology (St Thomas of Canterbury College) – young enterprise scheme “special status” company set up by four students from St Thomas of Canterbury College to develop “acci-link” product

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts

Eagle Bay Family Trust

September Trust (blind trust)

Styx Living Laboratory Trust (trustee, unpaid position)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding

Styx Living Laboratory Trust (unpaid position) – to develop a “living laboratory” that focuses on both learning and research in relation to the Styx River catchment and environs

La Trobe University Public Sector Governance and Accountability Research Centre Advisory Board (unpaid position) – to serve as a base for independent research, as well as training and support for members of public accounts and similar committees

Adjunct Senior Fellow in the College of Business and Economics at the University of Canterbury (unpaid position) – tertiary education

Patron of North Canterbury Special Olympics (unpaid position) – assisting participants in Special Olympic events

6 Real property

Home, Christchurch

Residence, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes

SIL Mutual Fund

AMP Flexible Lifetime Super Fund

8 Debtors

Eagle Bay Family Trust – loan

September Trust – loan

ANZ Bank – bank deposits

9 Creditors

ANZ Bank – loan

11 Gifts

Executive course fees – Yale University, United States

Hon David Cunliffe (Labour, New Lynn)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts

Bozzie Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding

New Zealand Business and Parliament Trust (trustee) – promoting understanding of Parliament and business

Suburbs Rugby Football Club (patron only) – sport

Blockhouse Bay Community Patrol (patron only) – community safety
Glen Eden Athletic and Harrier Club (vice patron only) – sport

6 **Real property**
   Family home (owned by trust), Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   AMP Personal Retirement Plan
   Mercer KiwiSaver

8 **Debtors**
   Bozzie Family Trust – property debt

**Clare Curran (Labour, Dunedin South)**

6 **Real property**
   Family home, Musselburgh, Dunedin

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Gareth Morgan KiwiSaver
   Australian Super Pty Limited

9 **Creditors**
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**

11 **Gifts**
   Registration for Tel.Con.12 conference – Conferenz

**Hon Lianne Dalziel (Labour, Christchurch East)**

6 **Real property**
   Family home (jointly owned), Burwood, Christchurch

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 **Creditors**
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

**Jacqui Dean (National, Waitaki)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**
   AMP – insurance

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Dean Family Trust
   Mackenzie Sustainable Futures Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   Mackenzie Sustainable Futures Trust – vision for the Mackenzie Basin

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6  **Real property**  
   Family home (jointly owned), Oamaru  
   Rental property (owned by trust), Oamaru  
   Holiday home (jointly owned), Moeraki  
   Commercial office (owned by trust), Oamaru  
   Commercial office/flat (owned by trust), Oamaru  
   Apartment (owned by trust), Wellington  

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
   Edzell Superannuation Trust  

9  **Creditors**  
   Westpac Bank – mortgage  

10 **Overseas travel costs**  
   Taiwan – fact-finding mission. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of Taiwan.  
   Israel/Jordan – Parliamentary cross-party visit. Contributor to accommodation: Government of Israel.  

11 **Gifts**  
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace  

**Catherine Delahunty (Green, List)**  
5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**  
   Kotare Trust – education and research for social change  

6  **Real property**  
   Family home (jointly owned), Thames  
   Flat (jointly owned), Pt Chevalier, Auckland  

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)  

9  **Creditors**  
   Kiwibank – mortgage  

**Hon Peter Dunne (United Future, Ōhariu)**  
2  **Other companies and business entities**  
   Tower Corporation – insurance  
   Goldridge Wealth Management – managed funds  

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**  
   North Wellington Voluntary Service Awards Committee – organises and sponsors the annual North Wellington Voluntary Service Awards presentation  
   Northern Wellington Festival Committee – organises the annual Northern Wellington Festival  

6  **Real property**  
   Family home (jointly owned), Wellington  
   Holiday home (jointly owned), Taupō
7  **Superannuation schemes**  
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

11  **Gifts**  
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace  
Premiere, The Hobbit movie – Warner Brothers  
Hospitality, All Blacks vs Australia, Eden Park – Lion Corporation  
Hospitality, All Blacks vs Argentina, Westpac Stadium – ANZ Bank

**Hon Ruth Dyson (Labour, Port Hills)**

2  **Other companies and business entities**  
Comet Technologies – young enterprise scheme “special status” company set up by four students from St Thomas of Canterbury College to develop “acci-link” product

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**  
Linwood Union Church Trust – community activities, playgroups for children, lunches, youth activities, holiday programmes, etc.  
Avon-Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust – education and advocacy around quality water use  
Attitude Awards Trust – showcase achievements of disabled New Zealanders

6  **Real property**  
Family home, Christchurch  
Cottage, Akaroa

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
Global Investment  
KiwiSaver – Tower

9  **Creditors**  
Westpac Bank – mortgage

11  **Gifts**  
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

**Hon Bill English (National, Clutha-Southland)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
Resolution Farms Limited (director with more than 5 percent of the voting rights) – owns farmland that is leased to farmers

6  **Real property**  
Family home (jointly owned), Dipton  
Farm (owned by Resolution Farms Limited), Dipton

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

10  **Overseas travel costs**  
Kris Faafoi (Labour, Mana)

1  Company directorships and controlling interests
   1C1 Contracting Services (UK) – non-trading company formerly used for freelance work in the United Kingdom

7  Superannuation schemes
   AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

Darien Fenton (Labour, List)

6  Real property
   Family home, Waitakere, Auckland

7  Superannuation schemes
   IRIS Superannuation Scheme

9  Creditors
   ANZ Bank – mortgage

Hon Christopher Finlayson (National, List)

4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CF Finlayson Trust (trustee and discretionary beneficiary)

6  Real property
   Apartment, Wellington

7  Superannuation schemes
   Craigs Investment Partners kiwiSTART (KiwiSaver)
   Craigs Investment Partners superSTART

8  Debtors
   CF Finlayson Trust – advances to trust, interest as demanded*

Te Ururoa Flavell (Māori, Waiairiki)

1  Company directorships and controlling interests
   Te Matakahi Limited – education consultancy
   Te Arawa Management Limited – education/training/research; health; social services; arts/culture/heritage; economic development (distributions)

3  Employment
   Te Arawa Management Limited – trust officer

4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Te Waiwhero Holding Trust
   Te Arawa Lakes Trust
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
   Parliamentary Charitable Trust

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5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Te Whare Wānanga o Te Arawa Work and Education Trust – education and training

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Ngongotaha, Rotorua

7 Superannuation schemes
   Asteron Super Plan

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

Hon Craig Foss (National, Tukituki)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Magpie Investments Limited – investment
   Nikau One Limited – investment
   No.44 (Hawke’s Bay) Limited (not trading) – investment
   Team Foss Limited (not trading) – marketing
   Backing the Bay Limited (not trading) – marketing

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Foss Family Trust
   Le Fericien Trust (independent trustee)

6 Real property
   House, Waimarama
   House, Aramoana
   House, Havelock North
   Apartment, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   Bolthole Superannuation Scheme
   GMI (Kiwibank) – KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
   Foss Family Trust – trustee advance
   Nikau One Limited – shareholder advance

10 Overseas travel costs
   Japan – attendance at APEC Education Ministerial meeting. Contributor to accommodation: APEC.

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print (returned to donor) – Greenpeace
   Samsung Galaxy Note 10.1 tablet – APEC Ministers’ Meeting (AEMM), 2012

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Julie Anne Genter (Green, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
   MR Cagney – transport and planning consultancy

7 Superannuation schemes
   Tower KiwiSaver Scheme
   Roth IRA retirement fund invested with Charles Schwab (United States)

Hon Phil Goff (Labour, Mt Roskill)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Tower Limited – life insurance

6 Real property
   Family home and farm property (jointly owned), Auckland
   House (jointly owned), Mt Roskill
   Holiday bach (jointly owned), Orere Point

7 Superannuation schemes
   Global Retirement Trust Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
   BNZ – term deposit
   Kiwibank – term deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – education purposes. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Taipei
   Economic and Cultural Office.
   Israel/Occupied Territories/Jordan – political discussions. Contributor to
   accommodation (for stay in Israel): Government of Israel

12 Discharged debts
   Final payment of mortgage – Westpac

Paul Goldsmith (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Goldsmith & Wilson Limited – business history

2 Other companies and business entities
   Turners & Growers Limited – fruit and vegetable distribution
   Turners Auction – car auctions

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Goldsmith & Wilson Family Trust
   Parador Trust (trustee only)

6 Real property
   Family home (in trust), Remuera
   House (half share), Waitakere Ranges

7 Superannuation schemes
   AXA KiwiSaver
   Government Super Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
8 Debtor
Goldsmith & Wilson Family Trust – loan repayable on demand

10 Overseas travel costs
Taiwan – to visit institutions and businesses and to be introduced to the culture. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Taipei Economic and Cultural Office, Wellington.

11 Gifts
Ticket to Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Trust dinner for Prince Charles, Auckland – Vector Limited
Sheyne Tuffery print (originally donated to Chris Auchinvole MP) – Greenpeace
Season pass – Auckland Racing Club

13 Payments for activities
NZ Authors Fund, Creative New Zealand – for books published in New Zealand
Goldsmith & Wilson Limited – director’s fees
Random House – book royalties

Hon Jo Goodhew (National, Rangitata)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Mark Goodhew Limited – dentistry

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Papyrus Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Timaru
Title to one week timeshare (jointly owned), Wanaka
Rental property (jointly owned), Timaru

7 Superannuation schemes
Aronui Superannuation Scheme
AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

8 Debtor
Papyrus Trust – trustee advance*

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print (returned to donor) – Greenpeace

Dr Kennedy Graham (Green, List)

3 Employment
Senior Adjunct Fellow, School of Law, University of Canterbury (unpaid) – academic research, guest lectures, book reviews

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4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
New Zealand Centre for Global Studies (Charitable Education Trust)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Waiheke
House, used as short-term rental and premises for educational trust (jointly owned), Waiheke
House, used as long-term rental property, Waiheke

7 Superannuation schemes
UN Pension Fund
Kiwibank KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
Di Moir and P Crowther – personal loan

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgages (x2)

10 Overseas travel costs
Kazakhstan – disarmament conference. Contributor to accommodation: Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament.

Hon Tim Groser (National, List)

6 Real property
Apartment, Thorndon
Apartment, Auckland CBD
Hotel room, Auckland CBD
House (home), Titirangi, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (GSF)
Jolimont (Parliamentary) Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage
Westpac Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Nathan Guy (National, Ōtaki)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Erica Guy Limited – public relations

2 Other companies and business entities
Farmlands Trading Society – agricultural supplies
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Nathan Guy Trust
   MJF Guy Family Trust
   Elizabeth Guy Family Trust
   Kereru Trust
   Christopher Guy Trust
   Erica Guy Trust
   The Nathan and Erica Guy Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Foxton Area Medical Trust – to enhance health services for the Foxton community

6 Real property
   Property, north of Levin
   Property (jointly owned), Waitarere Beach
   Property (jointly owned), Thorndon, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
   Roof Above Head Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
   Nathan Guy Trust – trust advance

Kevin Hague (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Kiwicranks Limited – property ownership (look through company)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CR & M Hague Family Trust

6 Real property
   Family home near Rutherglen, Greymouth
   Family trust-owned home, Hillcrest, Hamilton
   Family trust-owned house, Hahei, Coromandel
   Look through company property, Onetangi, Waiheke Island

7 Superannuation schemes
   Kiwibank KiwiSaver Scheme (Classic)

9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgages (x2)

Hone Harawira (Mana, Te Tai Tokerau)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Te Rangi Aniwaniwa Kura Kaupapa – school
   Te Wānanga o Te Rangi Aniwaniwa – delivery of year 12-13 courses to students

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Awanui, Far North
   Second family home (jointly owned), Whangape, Far North
7 Superannuation schemes
  KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
  ANZ Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
  Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

John Hayes (National, Wairarapa)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
  The Totaras of Greytown Limited – primary sector; property development

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
  Maranui Trust
  Paradise Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
  We The People Foundation – United Nations-related activity

6 Real property
  Apartment, Wellington
  Land and buildings, Greytown
  Family bach, Queenstown

7 Superannuation schemes
  Government Superannuation Fund
  The Totara Superannuation Trust

8 Debtors
  The Totaras of Greytown Limited – loan
  Paradise Trust – loan
  Totara Superannuation Trust – loan

9 Creditors
  National Bank/ANZ – mortgages
  Family member – loan*

10 Overseas travel costs
  Israel – parliamentary cross-party visit. Contributor to accommodation: Israeli Government.
  Hong Kong – visit as Chair of the Hong Kong/New Zealand Parliamentary Friendship Committee. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Hong Kong Government.

11 Gifts
  Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

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Hon Phil Heatley (National, Whangarei)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   McKenzie Residential Limited – property owner

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   PR & JM Heatley Family Trust
   RD Heatley Family Trust
   RL Heatley Family Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Whangarei
   Office, Whangarei
   House, Wellington
   Parents’ houses (x2, held in their family trusts), Whangarei

7 Superannuation schemes
   Sovereign Superannuation Scheme
   Brynina Superannuation Scheme
   AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgages

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Tau Henare (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Hutu & Kawa (not trading) – holding company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Tawa Super Trust

6 Real property
   Joint family home, Te Atatu
   Joint family home, Thorndon

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgages (x2)

Chris Hipkins (Labour, Rimutaka)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Eldorado Limited (non-trading) – consultancy company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CJ Hipkins Family Trust

6 Real property
   Residential property (in family trust), Trentham, Upper Hutt
   Residential property (in super trust), Raumati South, Paraparaumu
   Residential property, Raumati South, Paraparaumu
7 Superannuation schemes
AXA KiwiSaver
AXA State Sector Retirement Saving Scheme
Forest Road Superannuation Trust

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgages

10 Overseas travel costs

United States – exchange programme for young political leaders. Contributor to travel and accommodation: East-West Centre.

Brendan Horan (Independent, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
Goldbuyers Waibop Limited – buying gold
B Horan – part-owner of a racehorse

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Pacific Pearl Trust

6 Real property
Family home, Mt Maunganui, Tauranga

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver – Tower

9 Creditors
ASB – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs


Hon Parekura Horomia (Labour, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti)

2 Other companies and business entities
Ngahere Farms – cropping beef and sheep (breeding stock and dry stock)
Ravensdown Fertiliser Limited – fertiliser co-operative
Farmlands Limited – farming merchandise store
Panikau H2 – land-based
Mangatuna 3, 4, 7, 8 – land-based
Mangaheia 1B3y and 2G1 – land-based
Other Māori land-based incorporations and trusts on the East Coast, Wairarapa, and South Island
Aorangi Rosaleen Family Trust – family trust

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Panikau H2 and Mangatuna 3, 4, 5, 7, 8
Mangaheia 1B37
Rakiura Māori Land Trusts
Other Māori land incorporations and trusts on the East Coast, Wairarapa, South Island – rentals received
Te Aute Trust Board

6  **Real property**
Land, house, and farm buildings, Mangatuna, Tolaga Bay
Various blocks of land on the East Coast, Wairarapa, and South Island – land holdings (part share)

7  **Superannuation schemes**
Government Superannuation Fund
Kiwibank Superannuation Scheme

**Gareth Hughes (Green, List)**

6  **Real property**
Family home (jointly owned), Creswick Valley, Wellington

7  **Superannuation schemes**
ASB KiwiSaver

**Raymond Huo (Labour, List)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Vivafields Limited – property investment

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Chesterfields Trust (family trust)

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
Asia New Zealand Foundation (trustee) – promoting Asia-New Zealand relations

6  **Real property**
Family home (held in family trust), Auckland
Investment properties (x5, jointly owned), Auckland

7  **Superannuation schemes**
Colchester Superannuation Scheme

9  **Creditors**
Westpac and ANZ Banks – mortgages

**Dr Paul Hutchison (National, Hunua)**

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Paul Charles Investment Limited – broad range of investments, farming, shares, property, etc.
South Pacific Star Cinemas Limited – movie theatre Cinema 3, Pukekohe
PPB Properties Limited – property development company
Whisper Cove Café Limited – café being developed

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CPT Hutchison Trust

6 Real property
Part share in holiday home, Taupō
Home, Franklin, South Auckland
Apartment, Wellington
Commercial property, Pukekohe
Commercial property, Snells Beach
Farm (part share), Wairekia Valley, Oamaru
Family trust property (part share), Ōtaki

7 Superannuation schemes
Paul and Antonia Hutchison Superannuation Trust

8 Debtors
CPT Hutchison Trust – unsecured loan

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – personal guarantees

10 Overseas travel costs
United States – presentation of health paper at international conference.
Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Epode International Network.
Israel – Parliamentary friendship group for political educational purposes.
Contributor to travel (internal travel) and accommodation: Israeli Government.

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print (in process of donating to Kariotahi Surf Lifesaving Club) – Greenpeace

Hon Shane Jones (Labour, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Ngakuraiti Enterprises Limited – professional services

2 Other companies and business entities
Castlerigg Limited – property ownership

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Te Puna o Anaru Trust
Castlerigg Trust
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Korowai Community Trust, Kaitaia – social services

6 Real property
Property, Maimaru, Awanui, Tai Tokerau
Properties (x2), Mangonui, Tai Tokerau
7 Superannuation schemes
   Hihi Superannuation Trust

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage
   Kiwibank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   United States – regional development disaster recovery. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Efini Consulting, Louisiana.

Hon Steven Joyce (National, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   SL Joyce Trust
   Joyce Family Trust
   Carrington Investment Trust (blind trust)

6 Real property
   Family home (owned by Joyce Family Trust), Albany, Auckland

8 Debtors
   SL Joyce Trust – interest rate charged by the National Bank of New Zealand on demand
   Joyce Family Trust – interest rate charged by the National Bank of New Zealand on demand
   Carrington Investment Trust – interest rate charged by the National Bank of New Zealand on demand

10 Overseas travel costs

11 Gifts
   World of Wearable Arts Show – World of Wearable Art Limited

Hon Nikki Kaye (National, Auckland Central)

7 Superannuation schemes
   One Path (NZ) Limited

10 Overseas travel costs
   United States – international exchange with other Members of Parliament, designed to gain a better understanding of politics, governance, policy-making in the United States. Contributor to travel and accommodation: American Council of Young Political Leaders.

Rt Hon John Key (National, Helensville)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Little Nell – property investment, Aspen, Colorado
   Bank of America – banking
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   JP & BI Key Family Trust
   Aldgate Trust (blind trust)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Muriwai Surf Lifesaving Club – surf lifesaving

6 Real property
   Family home, Parnell, Auckland
   Office, Huapai, Auckland
   Holiday home, Omaha, Rodney
   Holiday home, Maui, United States
   Apartment, London, England

7 Superannuation schemes
   Mercer Individual Retirement Plan

8 Debtors
   JP & BI Key Family Trust – trust loan*
   Bank of America – short-term deposit
   ANZ Bank – short-term deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
   Indonesia – official visit
   Singapore – official visit
   Korea – official visit
   Belgium – official visit
   United Kingdom – official visit
   Germany – official visit
   Australia – official visit
   Rarotonga – official visit
   Samoa – official visit
   Russia – official visit
   Japan – official visit
   United States – official visit
   Cambodia – official visit
   Myanmar – official visit
   The primary expenses relating to all this travel were funded by the Crown. Some accommodation, internal flights, and/or other incidental expenses were met by the host Government.

11 Gifts
   Annual membership – Omaha Beach Golf Club

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Samsung Galaxy tablet – President of Korea
Galaxy Note smartphone and NX200 camera – Samsung Electronics
Ceramic fish ornament (donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – President of Korea
Golf club, Champions 460 driver – Trade Minister Gita Wejuran of Indonesia
Cuff links – President of Chile
Model of ancient dragon boat (donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – Wang Yang, member of Polit Bureau of CPC Central Committee (China)
Embroidered duvet cover and pillowcases – People of Aitutaki
Hand carved chess set, in marble and lapis lazuli – President of Chile
Copper and lapis lazuli box – President of Chile
Russian cognac – President Putin of Russian Federation
Set of Srixon golf clubs – Dunlop Sports Japan Limited
Watercolour painting of Singapore skyline – Lee Hsien Loon, Prime Minister of Singapore
Woollen coat – H Dawson Wool
Bicycle – President of Philippines
Sheyne Tuffery print (donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – Greenpeace
Xtreme Diamond Magic Sing karaoke machine – President of Philippines
Round of golf with Greg Norman – Duco Events Limited
Lacquered box with artwork by Tony Tasset – Sony Pictures Limited
Meat – CMP Canterbury Limited
Annual membership – Clearwater Golf Club

Hon Annette King (Labour, Rongotai)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
LindKing Partnership – management of an investment property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
King-Lind Family Trust

6 Real property
House, Hataitai, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Superstart Superannuation Scheme
KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Taiwan – educational visit. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Taiwan Economic and Cultural Office.

Colin King (National, Kaikōura)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Marlborough
Apartment, Molesworth Street, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Diamond K Superannuation Trust Scheme

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Melissa Lee (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Asia Vision Limited – TV/film production
Asia Downunder Limited – TV/film production
Face Value Talent Agency Limited – talent management
Melissa Lee Productions Limited – TV/film production

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Asia New Zealand Foundation – promotes understanding of Asia in New Zealand
Korean Cinerama Trust – promotes film links between New Zealand and Korea.
Hosts Korean Film Festival every two years

6 Real property
Family home, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Chul Ssinjin Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
Samsung TV – Samsung Electronics New Zealand

Iain Lees-Galloway (Labour, Palmerston North)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Alva Glen Limited – property
Elmbank Limited – property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
JP Whiteley Family Trust
Estate of Barbara Mary Whiteley

6 Real property
Family homes (x2), Terrace End, Palmerston North
Family home, Feilding
Rental property, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver – OnePath (ANZ)

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgage
Estate of Barbara Mary Whiteley – loan
Andrew Little (Labour, List)

6 Real property
Family home, Island Bay, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver, AXA Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Taiwan – study trip. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of Taiwan.

Jan Logie (Green, List)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Cannons Creek, Porirua

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP Wealth KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
BNZ – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs

Le’aufa’amulia Asenati Lole-Taylor (New Zealand First, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
L-T Aiga Limited – family property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Auckland Region Community Trust
Maiva Family Trust

6 Real property
Rental property (owned by company), Otahuhu
Family home (jointly owned), Conifer Grove

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
KiwiSaver (AMP Scheme)
KiwiSaver (ASB Scheme)

9 Creditors
BNZ Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
11 Gifts
Indian jewellery box ornament – Parliament Speaker, India
Carving (piece of cultural art) – Samoa Government
Wooden gift box for storing tea – Dilmah Tea manufacturer, Sri Lanka
Whitcoulls book vouchers – Pharmac and Medical Professional

13 Payments for activities
Auckland DHB HVAZ, sitting fees as chair of the HVAZ Steering Committee

Peseta Sam Lotu-Iiga (National, Maungakiekie)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Grimas Family Trust
First Foundation (trustee)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Great Potentials – providing mentoring, teaching, and other social services
Maungarei Cadets (patron) – youth leadership, training

6 Real property
Family home, Onehunga, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Samaria Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
The Grimas Family Trust – loan to trust

Tim Macindoe (National, Hamilton West)

2 Other companies and business entities
AMP – whole-of-life insurance policies and other investment services
AIA (AIG) – life insurance policies
GuocoLeisure Limited – international corporate/property investments
OMIP Series – investments

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
JF Macindoe Family Trust
HLG Macindoe Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Waikato Community Broadcasting Charitable Trust (trustee) – access radio in Waikato region

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Western Heights, Hamilton

7 Superannuation schemes
UK Teachers’ Pension Scheme

8 Debtors
Kiwibank – investments
Octaviar Finance – investments
Moana Mackey (Labour, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Executive Committee – promotes the advancement of parliamentary democracy by enhancing knowledge and understanding of democratic governance

6 Real property
Property (jointly owned), Gisborne
Property (jointly owned), Lower Hutt

7 Superannuation schemes
Sovereign Complete Investor Plan
AXA Personal Superannuation Plan

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs


Hon Nanaia Mahuta (Labour, Hauraki-Waikato)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development – education

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Mahuta Whānau Trust
Sir Robert Mahuta Foundation Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development – research and education purposes

6 Real property
Family home, Ngaruawahia
Rental property, Hamilton

7 Superannuation schemes
AXA Superannuation Scheme
Allfinanz KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Westpac – mortgage
13 Payments for activities
Sir Robert Mahuta Foundation Trust – honorarium

Hon Trevor Mallard (Labour, Hutt South)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Waiwhetu Marae Trust – marae management

6 Real property
Home, Wainiuomata
Rental property (jointly owned), Dunedin

7 Superannuation schemes
ABN AMRO Superannuation Fund
Government Superannuation Scheme (General Scheme)
KiwiSaver Mercer NZ Limited

9 Creditors
BNZ – mortgage

Tracey Martin (New Zealand First, List)
3 Employment
Elected member, Rodney Local Board, Auckland Council – local governance

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Martin Family Trust (beneficiary)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Board of trustees, Mahurangi College (chair) – state school

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Warkworth

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP KiwiSaver Scheme

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage
ASB Bank – personal loan

Mojo Mathers (Green, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Cabbage Tree Forestry Limited – forestry management services

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Lamledra Hart Trust

6 Real property
Home (jointly owned), Coalgate, Canterbury
Lamledra House (owned by trust), Gorran Haven, Cornwall, United Kingdom

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP KiwiSaver
Todd McClay (National, Rotorua)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   McClay Family Trust

6 Real property
   Property (jointly owned), Brussels, Belgium
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Pukehina, Bay of Plenty
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Rotorua

7 Superannuation schemes
   OnePath KiwiSaver
   T&N Family Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
   McClay Family Trust – loans*  

9 Creditors
   Centea Bank – mortgage
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – fact-finding mission. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of Taiwan.
   Australia – promotional visit. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Rotorua International Airport.

11 Gifts
   Honorary membership – Arikikapakapa Golf Club

Hon Murray McCully (National, East Coast Bays)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   McCully Communications Limited – management company
   Stonehill Developments Limited (not trading) – property company
   Northland Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Fine Music Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Kauri Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Runymede and Parchment Company Limited (not trading) – holding company
   Rangitopuni Holdings Limited (not trading) – property company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   MS McCully Family Trust
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
   Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   North Harbour Netball Trust – owner of netball courts and associated facilities

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6 Real property
Holiday home (owned by trust), Whangarei District
Apartment (owned by trust), Wellington
Land (owned by trust), Rodney District

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
MS McCully Family Trust – loan
McCully Communications – loan
CC Finance – loan

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Ian McKelvie (National, Rangitikei)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Pukemarama Farm Limited – farming
Pukemarama Holdings Limited (non-trading) – property
Omanuka Farm Limited – farming
Kakanui Holdings Limited (non-trading) – retail
Dunchurch Enterprises (Manawatu) – property
Erratic Investments (non-trading) – property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Pukemarama No 1 Trust
Pukemarama No 2 Trust
Kakanui Trust
Mark McKelvie Trust
Rosemary McKelvie Trust
CJF McKelvie Trust
Greenaway Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Bike Manawatu (patron) – promotion of cycling
Special Olympics New Zealand (chairman) – provision of sporting opportunities to people with special needs
New Zealand Dairy Event (patron) – dairy show

6 Real property
Family home (jointly-owned), Whareroa, Taupō
Farm land (owned by various entities), Manawatu
Commercial property, Palmerston North
Section, Whareroa, Taupō
Apartment (trust-owned), Wellington
7  Superannuation schemes
   AMP KiwiSaver

8  Debtors
   Pukemarama Farm – personal loan (on demand)
   Pukemarama Trust No 1 – personal loan (on demand)

9  Creditors
   Pukemarama Farm Limited – loan (on demand)

10 Overseas travel costs
   Singapore – attendance at conference. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Special Olympics Asia Pacific Conference.

Mark Mitchell (National, Rodney)

6  Real property
   Family home, Orewa, Auckland
   Holiday home, Oruanui, Taupō
   Rental property (commercial), Pukekohe, Auckland

7  Superannuation schemes
   Mercer KiwiSaver

8  Debtors
   Possum Bourne Family Trust – personal loan

9  Creditors
   National Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – fact-finding mission. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of Taiwan

Sue Moroney (Labour, List)

6  Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Waikato
   Rental property (jointly owned), Waikato
   Apartment (jointly owned), Wellington
   Holiday home (jointly owned), Coromandel

7  Superannuation schemes
   IRIS Superannuation

9  Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – educational visit. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of the Republic of China.

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Alfred Ngaro (National, List)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Tamaki College – board of trustees
6 Real property
Family home, Panmure, Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
AMP Wealth KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
Sovereign Bank – mortgage

Dr Russel Norman (Green, List)
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Vogeltown, Wellington
7 Superannuation schemes
Fidelity Life Ethical KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgage
10 Overseas travel costs
Japan – presentations at Diet and elsewhere regarding the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement. Contributor to travel and accommodation: The Conference to Cautiously Consider the TPP and The Peoples Conference to Cautiously Consider the TPP.
11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Damien O'Connor (Labour, West Coast-Tasman)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Tourism Partners Limited – consultancy
Mahana Berries Limited – horticulture
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Oconor Home Trust – aged care facility
6 Real property
Family home and property, Mahana
7 Superannuation schemes
Mercer KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgage

Simon O'Connor (National, Tāmaki)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Aristotelian Trust
7 Superannuation schemes
ASB KiwiSaver
Aristotelian Superannuation Scheme
10 **Overseas travel costs**
United States – educational visit to understand better the American political landscape. Contributor to travel (airfares within the United States) and accommodation: American Council of Young Political Leaders.

Denis O’Rourke (New Zealand First, List)

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Good Stuff Investments Limited – investment in waste recovery and other businesses
Becon Limited (liquidated) – operation of waste recovery services and plant
Ignition Enterprises Limited (t/a All Black Classic Cars) – operation of small passenger vehicles
Crown Limousines Limited (not trading) – providing wedding planning and services
Garden City Weddings Limited (not trading) – providing wedding planning and services
Becon Management Limited (not trading) – management services

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Central Plains Water Trust (Chairman)
Garden City Charitable Trust (trustee)
Spicer Family Trust (trustee)

6 **Real property**
Home, Christchurch
Apartment, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Westpac KiwiSaver

8 **Debtors**
Roger and Gillian Spicer (owed to family trust of which I am a trustee)*

9 **Creditors**
Westpac Bank – home mortgage

13 **Payments for activities**
Central Plains Water Trust – honorarium, fees, and expenses
Ignition Enterprises Limited – withdrawals, advances, and dividends
Garden City Charitable Trust – expenses

Hon Hekia Parata (National, List)

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Gardiner & Parata Limited – consultancy
Ruatoria Hotel Limited – hotel
Alfa Properties Limited – property

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**Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**

- Gardiner & Parata Family Trust
- Gardiner & Parata Trading Trust

**Real property**

- Rental house, Titahi Bay, Wellington
- Family apartment, CBD, Wellington
- Rental apartment, CBD, Wellington
- Ngamoe Land Block, Ruatoria, East Coast

**Superannuation schemes**

- AMP KiwiSaver

**Creditors**

- Kiwibank – mortgage

**Overseas travel costs**


**Hon David Parker (Labour, List)**

**Other companies and business entities**

- Akatore Coast Forest Partnership (No 4) Limited – forestry
- Arapawa Island Forest Partnership – forestry
- BLIS Technologies Limited – health products
- Fund Managers Holdings Limited – fund management
- Pharmazen Limited – animal remedies
- Rakon Limited – high-tech manufacturing
- ArcActive Limited – battery development

**Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**

- Karitane Trust
- Tarras Trust

**Real property**

- Home, Dunedin
- Holiday home, Karitane, Otago
- Investment property (owned in partnership), Alexandra, Otago

**Superannuation schemes**

- DWP Superannuation Scheme
- ING Superannuation Scheme

**Creditors**

- ANZ Bank – mortgage

**Gifts**

- Al Gore speech and dinner – Fonterra
Rt Hon Winston Peters (New Zealand First, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Oriwa Limited – strategic developments advice
   LA 60 – project management

2 Other companies and business entities
   Westpac Wrap Investment – various share and other investments

6 Real property
   Home, St Marys Bay, Auckland
   Beach house, Whananaki, Northland
   Land under various titles, Whananaki, Northland
   Land, Rāwhiti, Bay of Islands

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Dr Rajen Prasad (Labour, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Bank of Baroda New Zealand Limited – bank

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Friends of Fiji Health – charitable trust taking medical missions to Fiji on a voluntary basis

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Torbay, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
   AXA KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
   Bank of New Zealand – term investments and deposits
   ANZ Bank – deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
   Lesotho – Commonwealth Observer Group (election monitoring). Contributor to travel and accommodation: Commonwealth Secretariat.

13 Payments for activities
   Bank of Baroda for attendance at board meetings

Richard Prosser (New Zealand First, List)

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Ashley, North Canterbury
   Section (jointly owned), Rangiora, North Canterbury

7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver – One Path New Zealand Limited

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage
13 Payments for activities
Royalties from book sales (not yet received), HATM Publishing

Grant Robertson (Labour, Wellington Central)
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Northland, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
KiwiSaver (AXA)
State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme (AXA)

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

H V Ross Robertson (Labour, Manukau East)
2 Other companies and business entities
Tower – insurance
Australian Wealth Management – insurance

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Robertson Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home, Drury, South Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund

10 Overseas travel costs
Australia – participation in parliamentary conference. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action and the Organising Committee, “Justice for All” Conference.
India – participation in parliamentary conference. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.
Australia – participation in parliamentary meeting. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.
United States – participation in parliamentary conference. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.

Denise Roche (Green, List)
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Surfdale, Waiheke Island, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 Creditors
TSB – mortgage
Jami-Lee Ross (National, Botany)

1. **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   - Clarion Investments Limited – property
   - Clarion Holdings Limited – investment

6. **Real property**
   - Townhouse, Dannemora, Auckland

7. **Superannuation schemes**
   - Clarion Superannuation Scheme

Eric Roy (National, Invercargill)

1. **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   - Glynore Farms Limited – farming and property

2. **Other companies and business entities**
   - Glynore Trust – asset management

4. **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   - Glynore Trust

7. **Superannuation schemes**
   - Glynore Super Scheme
   - Mutual Funds NZ

9. **Creditors**
   - National Bank/ANZ Bank – mortgage

11. **Gifts**
    - Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Tony Ryall (National, Bay of Plenty)

1. **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   - Maisie and Llewe Limited – textile sales

2. **Other companies and business entities**
   - Springhill Forest LP – forest owner
   - Springhill Forest GP Limited – associated management company

4. **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   - Thornton Trust
   - Hereford Trust

6. **Real property**
   - Family home, Ohope, Whakatane

7. **Superannuation schemes**
   - Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9. **Creditors**
   - Westpac New Zealand – mortgage

10. **Overseas travel costs**
Mike Sabin (National, Northland)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Sabin Family Trust
6 Real property
   Family home (owned by Sabin Family Trust), Coopers Beach, Northland
7 Superannuation schemes
   Coopers Beach Superannuation Scheme
9 Creditors
   National Bank – mortgage
10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – fact-finding mission. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of Taiwan.

Eugenie Sage (Green, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Barcola Limited – owner of family home and residential section
6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Diamond Harbour, Christchurch
   Residential section (jointly owned), Beckenham, Christchurch
   8 hectare block of rural land, no buildings (quarter share), Buller, West Coast
7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme) – KiwiSaver

Katrina Shanks (National, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   AA & GWE Hislop Trust
   GWE & AA Hislop Trust
   Marigold Trust
   Shanks Trust
6 Real property
   Family home, Wellington
   Family home, Dannevirke
   Rental properties (x2), Whanganui
7 Superannuation schemes
   Forus Superannuation Scheme
9 Creditors
   National Bank – mortgage
10 Overseas travel costs
   Myanmar – parliamentary delegation. Contributor to travel (business class airfare) and accommodation: Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI).

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Dr Pita Sharples (Māori, Tāmaki Makaurau)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Arapita Limited (not trading) – holds title to family-owned houses/properties
   Sharples Productions Limited (not trading) – supports development of a film script

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Kaimotumotu North 5B Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Henderson, Auckland
   Apartment, Wellington City
   Kaimotumotu B, Māori land, Waipukurau

7 Superannuation schemes
   AXA Personal Superannuation

9 Creditors
   ANZ Bank – mortgage
   ASB Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print (donated to Parliamentary Service) – Greenpeace

David Shearer (Labour, Mt Albert)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Sackville Trust
   Sackville Superannuation Trust

6 Real property
   House, Avondale, Auckland
   Family home, Pt Chevalier, Auckland
   Section (jointly owned), Whananaki

7 Superannuation schemes
   UN Pension Scheme
   Parliamentary Scheme – Sackville Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
   ASB – term deposit
   Chase Bank – term deposit

11 Gifts
   Al Gore dinner and speech – Fonterra
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace
Scott Simpson (National, Coromandel)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   SAS Consulting Limited (not trading) – consulting services
   Amare Safety NZ Pty Limited – personal protective safety equipment supply

2 Other companies and business entities
   Kaimai Cheese Company Limited – cheese making

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Victoria Trust (family trust)
   RJB Family Trust (family trust)
   New Chums Trust (open space covenant trust)

6 Real property
   Family home, Thames
   Rental property, Remuera, Auckland
   Family home, Kuaotunu, Coromandel
   Land (owned by New Chums Trust), Whangapoua, Coromandel

7 Superannuation schemes
   ASB Bank KiwiSaver
   AXA New Zealand Superannuation

8 Debtors
   Victoria Trust (personal loan)*

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage

Su’a William Sio (Labour, Māngere)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Win-Win Investments Limited – property

6 Real property
   Family house, Otara, Manukau
   House, Otara, Manukau
   Relative’s house, Manurewa, Manukau

7 Superannuation schemes
   IRIS Superannuation

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage
   ANZ Bank – mortgage

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10 **Overseas travel costs**

- Samoa – attendance at the Virgin Samoa Aircraft Arrival Celebration for the inaugural flight from Auckland to Faleolo International Airport, Samoa. Contributor to travel: Virgin Samoa (economy class airfare).


**Hon Dr Nick Smith (National, Nelson)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**

   Annesbrook Properties Limited – commercial property

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**

   Cawthron Institute Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**

   Cawthron Institute Trust – scientific research and education

6 **Real property**

   Residential property, Nelson

7 **Superannuation schemes**

   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 **Creditors**

   Anne Smith – home mortgage

**Barbara Stewart (New Zealand First, List)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**

   Barbara Stewart Family Trust

6 **Real property**

   Family home (jointly owned), Fencourt, Cambridge

7 **Superannuation schemes**

   KiwiSaver – Mercer Fund

**Hon Maryan Street (Labour, List)**

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**

   Puke Ariki Development Charitable Trust, New Plymouth (patron) – promotion of, and education about, the heritage of Taranaki within Taranaki and New Zealand

   Q-Youth Incorporated (patron) – supporting gay, lesbian, transgender, and enquiring youth in the Nelson region

6 **Real property**

   Property (jointly owned), Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**

   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme) – Bank of New Zealand Future Lifestyle Plan

   Tower KiwiSaver
10 Overseas travel costs
Turkey – 5th International Parliamentarians’ Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action; assisted on Final Communiqué Committee. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Family Planning International (FPI)/NZ Parliamentarians for Population Development (NZPPD).


Myanmar – Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) field visit with members of Parliament from Australia and New Zealand. Contributor to travel (business class airfare) and accommodation: GAVI.

Rino Tirikatene (Labour, Te Tai Tonga)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Tikei Limited – consulting

2 Other companies and business entities
The Proprietors of Mawhera Incorporation

4 Beneficial interests in, and trust eaships of, trusts
Te Rino Tirikatene Whanau Trust

6 Real property
Property, Ratana Pa
Interest in various Māori land blocks in Te Waipounamu, South Island

7 Superannuation schemes
Ironridge Superannuation Scheme

Lindsay Tisch (National, Waikato)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
WL & LM Tisch Limited (not trading) – consultancy
Heritage 653 Limited – property investment
Tisch Properties Limited – property investment

2 Other companies and business entities
Paladin Limited – property investment
Tower Limited – insurance
AMP – shares

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Pohlen Hospital Foundation – medical services

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Matamata
Apartment, Wellington
Apartment, Mt Maunganui
Interest in property, Lake Rotoiti

7 Superannuation schemes
WLT Superannuation Scheme
One Life Insurance
Asteron Life Limited
Milford KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgages (x3)

11 Gifts
Coral necklace – Parliament of the Solomon Islands
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Anne Tolley (National, East Coast)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Ronnix Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Gisborne
Family home (jointly owned), Whakatane
Shops (x4, jointly owned), Pirimai, Napier

7 Superannuation schemes
Acropolis Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Banking Group – mortgage
Hastings Building Society – mortgage

Hon Chris Tremain (National, Napier)

2 Other companies and business entities
The Provincial Club Limited – investment in shares

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Estate of KR Tremain
The KR Tremain Family Trust
CJ and AK Tremain Family Trust (which owns 243 Broadway Limited)
CJ Tremain Development Fund
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust (trustee, resigned from position but new trust deed has yet to be filed)
Parliamentary Charitable Trust (trustee, resigned from position but new trust deed has yet to be filed)

6 Real property
Family home, Napier
Family bach, Waipatiki
Land (x2), Waipatiki
Residential investment properties (x3), Napier
Apartment investment properties (x3), Napier
Commercial investment properties (x8), Napier, Hastings, and Palmerston North
Land (x2), Napier
7 Superannuation schemes
   CJ and AK Tremain Super Scheme

10 Overseas travel costs

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Metiria Turei (Green, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Comvita – health products

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – redevelopment of library

6 Real property
   Family home, Dunedin

9 Creditors
   Bank Direct – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Tariana Turia (Māori, Te Tai Hauāuru)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   YWCA Whanganui (patron with no involvement in seeking funding)

6 Real property
   Residential property (jointly owned with spouse), Broadmeadows, Wellington
   Residential property (jointly owned with spouse), Castlecliff, Whanganui

7 Superannuation schemes
   Mercer KiwiSaver Scheme
   Superannuation with Craigs Investment Partners, Investment Management Limited

8 Debtors
   Haumihi Trust – term loans (x3)

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage (joint with spouse)

11 Gifts
   Sheyne Tuffery print (donated to Enviroschools) – Greenpeace

Phil Twyford (Labour, Te Atatu)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Easingwood and Twyford Family Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Te Atatu, Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
First Choice KiwiSaver Scheme – ASB Group Investments

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

Louise Upston (National, Taupō)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Upston Family Trust

7 Superannuation schemes
Aquamarine Superannuation Trust (non-contributing)

9 Creditors
ANZ National Bank – personal loan

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Nicky Wagner (National, Christchurch Central)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
e-Marketing Limited – management
David Wagner Holdings Limited – investment
11260 Limited – website
91991 Limited – website

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Timelord Trust
Saveke Trust
DK Wagner (1991) Family Trust
NJ Wagner (1991) Family Trust
David K Wagner Trust
Nicola J Wagner Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Christchurch
Apartment (jointly owned), Wellington
Commercial property (jointly owned), Sydenham, Christchurch
Commercial property (jointly owned), Sockburn, Christchurch
Holiday home (owned by trust), Picton

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (General Scheme)
Saveke Superannuation Fund
8 Debtors
Timelord Trust – loan
DK Wagner (1991) Family Trust – loan
David Wagner Holdings Limited – loan

9 Creditors
Westpac – mortgage
BNZ – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
China – National Party delegation visit. Contributor to travel (domestic travel) and accommodation: Chinese Government.

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Holly Walker (Green, List)

7 Superannuation schemes
Kiwibank Classic KiwiSaver Fund
State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme (not current)

10 Overseas travel costs


Louisa Wall (Labour, Manurewa)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Tū Wahine Trust

6 Real property
Family home (owned by trust), Manurewa
Whānau home (jointly owned), Taupō
Rental property (jointly owned), Tūrangī

7 Superannuation schemes
Kiwibank KiwiSaver
AXA Personal Superannuation Fund

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
9 Creditors
KiwiBank – mortgage
Westpac Bank – mortgage

Hon Kate Wilkinson (National, Waimakariri)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Swannanoa Woods Limited – trustee company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CJ Wilkinson Family Trust
AH & JR Wilkinson Children’s Trust
There may be other, non-operating trusts for which the member is a trustee only given that, as a lawyer, the member will, over the years, have been appointed a trustee.

6 Real property
Family home (owned by trust), Swannanoa
Rural property (owned by trust), mid Canterbury

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
CJ Wilkinson Family Trust – acknowledgment of debt

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Andrew Williams (New Zealand First, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Janzan Limited – 1. Commercial property operators, 2. Trade and investment consultants

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Fairbairn Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (owned by trust), Campbells Bay, North Shore
Rental property (jointly owned), Sunnynook, North Shore
Timeshare apartment share (jointly owned), Surfers Paradise, Australia

7 Superannuation schemes
AXA Superannuation and Life Insurance Fund
KiwiSaver – Fisher Funds

11 Gifts
Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

Hon Maurice Williamson (National, Pakuranga)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Holyoake Industries Limited – air management systems

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Rewa Family Trust
6  Real property
   Family home (held in trust), Auckland
   Holiday home (held in trust), Pauanui

7  Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9  Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
    Australia – attendance at board meeting. Contributor to travel and
    accommodation: Holyoake Industries Limited.

11 Gifts
    Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace

13 Payments for activities
    Director’s fees from Holyoake Industries

Hon Michael Woodhouse (National, List)

4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteedships of, trusts
   A&M Woodhouse Family Trust

5  Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
    Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – fundraising trust for extensions to
    Blueskin Bay Library

6  Real property
   Family home, Andersons Bay, Dunedin
   Holiday home, Cromwell, Central Otago
   Apartment, Thorndon, Wellington

7  Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver, member of ING
   Highcliff Superannuation Scheme

8  Debtors
   A&M Woodhouse Family Trust – personal loan

9  Creditors
   ANZ National Bank – mortgage
   ASB – mortgage

11 Gifts
    Sheyne Tuffery print (returned to donor) – Greenpeace

Dr Megan Woods (Labour, Wigram)

6  Real property
   Family home, Spreydon, Christchurch

7  Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver (Fisher Funds)
   Superannuation – AXA
9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage
   New Zealand Government – student loan

10 Overseas travel costs
   United States – parliamentary exchange programme. Contributor to travel and
   accommodation: American Council of Young Political Leaders.

Dr Jian Yang (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Jinjan Limited (non-trading) – property ownership

6 Real property
   Family home (town house, jointly owned), Hillsborough, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Flat Bush, Auckland
   Rental property (unit, jointly owned), Flat Bush, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Mt Wellington, Auckland
   Rental property (apartment, jointly owned), Newmarket, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Te Atatu South, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Ranui, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
   KiwiSaver – Tower
   New Zealand Universities’ Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage
   HSBC – mortgage
   ANZ – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   China – National Party delegation. Contributor to travel (domestic travel) and
   accommodation: Chinese Government.
   China – National Party delegation to Fujian Province for a reciprocal visit.
   Contributor to travel (business class airfare): Fujian Chamber of Commerce in
   New Zealand. Contributor to accommodation: Fujian provincial and local
   governments.
   China – organising a friendly soccer match between New Zealand’s All Whites
   and the Chinese national team. Contributor to travel (business class airfare) and

Jonathan Young (National, New Plymouth)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Seaview Superannuation Trustees Limited (director) – trustee company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Young Two Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, New Plymouth
   Property, Paihia
Property, Auckland

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   Seaview Superannuation Trust

8  **Debtors**
   Young Two Trust – unsecured loan on demand

11 **Gifts**
   Sheyne Tuffery print – Greenpeace
Appendix B
PECUNIARY AND OTHER SPECIFIED INTERESTS

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction
This Appendix establishes the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests, and sets out requirements and arrangements for members to make returns declaring specified financial, business, and personal interests.

PART 1

2 Definitions
(1) For the purposes of the return and registration of pecuniary and other specified interests, unless the context otherwise requires,—

business entity means any body or organisation, whether incorporated or unincorporated, that carries on any profession, trade, manufacture, or undertaking for pecuniary profit, and includes a business activity carried on by a sole proprietor

company means—
(a) a company registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 1993:
(b) a body corporate that is incorporated outside New Zealand

effective date of the return means the date as at which the return is effective as required by clause 3(1) or clause 4(1) (as the case may be)

employed—
(a) means employed under a contract of service, but
(b) does not include holding the position of a member of Parliament or any other position for which the person in question would not be qualified unless he or she had been elected a member of Parliament (for example, the position of Minister of the Crown, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Leader of the Opposition, or Whip)

general election means the election that takes place after the dissolution or expiration of Parliament

Government funding means funding from any one or more of the following:
(a) the Crown:
(b) any Crown entity:
(c) any State enterprise

other specified interest means a matter or activity that may not be of financial benefit to the member and that is required to be declared under clause 5 or clause 8

pecuniary interest means a matter or activity of financial benefit to the member that is required to be declared under clause 5 or clause 8

polling day, in relation to any election, means the day appointed in the writ for that election for the polling to take place if a poll is required

register means the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament established by clause 12

Registrar means the Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament, and—
(a) is the Deputy Clerk or a person appointed under clause 13 to act as Registrar:
(b) includes every person who has been authorised by the Registrar to act on his or her behalf under the Standing Orders

registered superannuation scheme means any superannuation scheme that is registered under the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989 (including any scheme referred to in section 19H of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956)

return means a return of pecuniary and other specified interests required to be made under this Appendix

voting right means a currently exercisable right to cast a vote at meetings of the owners or proprietors of a business entity, not being a right to vote that is exercisable only in relation to a special, immaterial, or remote matter that is inconsequential to control of the entity.

(2) Every amount specified in this Appendix is inclusive of goods and services tax (if any).

(3) Every reference in this Appendix to a person elected at an election includes a person elected as a consequence of a recount or an election petition relating to that election.

3 Duty to make initial return

(1) Every member must make an initial return as at the day that is 90 days after the date that the member takes the oath or makes the affirmation required by section 11(1) of the Constitution Act 1986.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply if—

(a) in the case of a member who is elected at an election, polling day for the election is after 1 July in the year of the election, or

(b) in the case of a member who is declared to be elected under section 137 of the Electoral Act 1993, the date that the member’s election is notified in the Gazette is after 1 July in the year that the member is declared to be elected.

(3) An initial return must be transmitted by the member to the Registrar within 30 days of the effective date of the return.

4 Duty to make annual return

(1) Every member must make an annual return in each year as at 31 January.

(2) The annual return must be transmitted by the member to the Registrar by the last day of February in each year in which an annual return must be made.

5 Contents of return relating to member’s position as at effective date of return

(1) Every return must contain the following information as at the effective date of the return:

(a) the name of each company of which the member is a director or holds or controls more than 5 percent of the voting rights and a description of the main business activities of each of those companies, and

(b) the name of every other company or business entity in which the member has a pecuniary interest and a description of the main business activities of each of those companies or entities, and

(c) if the member is employed, the name of each employer of the member and a description of the main business activities of each of those employers, and

(d) the name of each trust of which the member is aware, or ought reasonably be aware, that he or she is a beneficiary or a trustee, except trusts disclosed under subclause (1)(e) where the member is a trustee and registered superannuation schemes disclosed under subclause (1)(g), and

(e) if the member is a member of the governing body of an organisation or a trustee of a trust that receives, or has applied to receive, Government funding,
the name of that organisation or trust and a description of the main activities of that organisation or trust, unless the organisation or trust is a Government department, a Crown entity, or a State enterprise, and

(f) the location of each parcel of real property in which the member has a legal interest in the fee simple or leasehold or stratum estate, or in which any such interest is held by a trust that the member knows (or ought reasonably to know) he or she is a beneficiary of, but does not include land held by a member as a trustee only or property held by a superannuation scheme disclosed under subclause (1)(g), and

(g) the name of each registered superannuation scheme in which the member has a pecuniary interest, and

(h) the name of each debtor of the member who owes more than $50,000 to the member and a description, but not the amount, of each of the debts that are owed to the member by those debtors, and

(i) the name of each creditor of the member to whom the member owes more than $50,000 and a description, but not the amount, of each of the debts that are owed by the member to those creditors.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), a member does not have a pecuniary interest in a company or business entity (entity A) merely because the member has a pecuniary interest in another company or business entity that has a pecuniary interest in entity A.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(e), a member who is patron or vice-patron of an organisation that receives, or has applied to receive, Government funding, and who is not also a member of its governing body, does not have to name the organisation, unless the member has been actively involved in seeking such funding during the period specified in clause 9.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(h) and (i), a member must also declare if the rate of interest payable in relation to any debt owed to a person other than a registered bank as defined in section 2(1) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 or a building society as defined in section 2 of the Building Societies Act 1965, is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt are amended, at the time of that amendment.

6 Relationship property settlements and debts owed by certain family members do not have to be disclosed

A member does not have to disclose—

(a) a relationship property settlement, whether the member is a debtor or creditor in respect of the settlement, or

(b) the name of any debtor of the member and a description of the debt owed by that debtor if the debtor is the member’s spouse or domestic partner or any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member.

7 Short-term debts for supply of goods or services do not have to be disclosed

A member does not have to disclose the name of any debtor or creditor of the member and a description of the debt owed by that debtor or to that creditor if the debt is for the supply of goods or services and payment is required—

(a) within 90 days after the supply of the goods or services, or

(b) because the supply of the goods or services is continuous and periodic invoices are rendered for the goods or services, within 90 days after the date of an invoice rendered for those goods or services.
8 Contents of return relating to member's activities for period ending on effective date of return

(1) Every return must contain the following information for the period specified in clause 9:

(a) for each country (other than New Zealand) that the member travelled to,—
   (i) the name of the country, and
   (ii) the purpose of travelling to the country, and
   (iii) the name of each person who contributed (in whole or in part) to the costs of the travel to and from the country, and
   (iv) the name of each person who contributed (in whole or in part) to the accommodation costs incurred by the member while in the country, and
(b) a description of each gift received by the member that has an estimated market value in New Zealand of more than $500 and the name of the donor of each of those gifts (if known or reasonably ascertainable by the member), and
(c) a description of all debts of more than $500 that were owing by the member that were discharged or paid (in whole or in part) by any other person and the names of each of those persons, and
(d) a description of each payment received, and not previously declared, by the member for activities in which the member was involved, including the source of each payment, except that a description is not required of any payment that is—
   (i) paid as salary or allowances under the Civil List Act 1979 or the Remuneration Authority Act 1977, or as a funding entitlement for parliamentary purposes under the Parliamentary Service Act 2000:
   (ii) paid in respect of any activity in which the member concluded his or her involvement prior to becoming a member (that is, before the commencement of a period set out in clause 9(2)(b) or (d), as applicable).

(2) The information referred to in subclause (1)(a) does not have to be included in the return if the travel costs or accommodation costs (as the case may be) were paid by the following or any combination of the following:

(a) the member:
(b) the member’s spouse or domestic partner:
(c) any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member:
(d) the Crown:
(e) any government, parliament, or international parliamentary organisation, if the primary purpose of the travel was in connection with an official parliamentary visit.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), gift—

(a) includes hospitality and donations in cash or kind other than donations made to cover expenses in an electoral campaign:
(b) excludes gifts received from family members (that is, any of the following: the member’s spouse or domestic partner or any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member).

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(d), a description of a payment is required if the terms of the payment have been agreed in the period specified in clause 9, even if the payment has not been received during that period.

9 Period covered by return

(1) The period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the 12-month period ending on the effective date of the return.
(2) However,—
   (a) a member does not have to include any information specified in clause 8 that has been included in a previous return:
   (b) if the member is elected at an election and the member was not also a member of Parliament immediately before that election and the return is the first return required to be made by the member after that election, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on polling day for that election and ending on the effective date of that return:
   (c) if an initial return is required to be made by a member elected at a general election who was also a member of Parliament immediately before that general election, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on 1 February in the year in which the general election is held and ending on the effective date of that return:
   (d) if the member is declared to be elected under section 137 of the Electoral Act 1993 and the return is the first return required to be made by the member after being elected, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on the date that the member’s election is notified in the Gazette and ending on the effective date of that return:
   (e) if the previous return that the member had a duty to make was an initial return, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on the day after the effective date of that initial return and ending on the effective date of the return that must be made.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(b) and (d), the first return required to be made by a member may be either an initial return or an annual return.

10 Actual value, amount, or extent not required
Nothing in this Appendix requires the disclosure of the actual value, amount, or extent of any asset, payment, interest, gift, contribution, or debt.

11 Form of returns
Returns must be either—
   (a) in a form specifically prescribed by the House, or
   (b) in a form approved by the Registrar.

PART 2
12 Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament
(1) A register called the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament is established.
(2) The register comprises all returns transmitted by members under this Appendix.

13 Office of Registrar
The office of Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament is held by the Deputy Clerk or a person appointed by the Clerk, with the agreement of the Speaker, to act as Registrar.

14 Functions of Registrar
The functions of the Registrar are to—
   (a) compile and maintain the register:
   (b) provide advice and guidance to members in connection with their obligations under this Appendix:
   (c) receive and determine requests for an inquiry under clause 16, and, if the...
Registrar thinks fit, conduct and report to the House on any such inquiry.

15 **Auditor-General's review**

(1) The Registrar must supply to the Controller and Auditor-General a copy of every return within 21 days of the date by which all returns are due. The Registrar may, as the Registrar thinks fit, supply to the Auditor-General any other information relating to a return.

(2) The Auditor-General will review the returns provided under subclause (1) as soon as is reasonably practicable, and will advise the Registrar of any matters arising from the review.

16 **Registrar's inquiry**

(1) A member who has reasonable grounds to believe that another member has not complied with his or her obligations to make a return may request that the Registrar conduct an inquiry into the matter.

(2) The request must be in writing, signed, and set out:
   (a) the specific matter that the member believes to be a failure to comply, and
   (b) the reasonable grounds for that belief.

(3) A member who makes a request for an inquiry under this clause must, as soon as reasonably practicable, forward a copy of the request to the member who is the subject of the request.

(4) On receiving a request, the Registrar conducts a preliminary review of the request to determine if, in the Registrar's opinion, an inquiry is warranted. In making a determination under this subclause, the Registrar takes account of the degree of importance of the matter under inquiry, and whether the matter—
   (a) may involve a breach of the obligations to make a return:
   (b) is technical or trivial.

(5) On determining whether an inquiry is warranted, the Registrar must inform the member who made the request of this determination, and must also inform the member who was the subject of the request.

(6) If the Registrar determines that an inquiry is warranted, the Registrar conducts an inquiry.

(7) In conducting the inquiry, the Registrar—
   (a) must invite the member who is the subject of the inquiry to provide a response to the matter under inquiry within 10 working days (provided that the Registrar and the member may agree on a different period of time for the member’s response):
   (b) may seek further information from the member who made the request for an inquiry, from the member who is the subject of the inquiry, and from any other person that the Registrar considers may have relevant information:
   (c) may seek assistance or advice from the Auditor-General or from any other person, as the Registrar sees fit:
   (d) may disclose any return or returns and information relevant to the inquiry to a person providing assistance or advice under paragraph (c).

(8) The Registrar may,—
   (a) if the Registrar considers that the matter under inquiry does not involve a breach of the obligations to make a return, or is so minor as not to warrant the further attention of the House, determine that no further action is required:
   (b) if the Registrar considers that the matter under inquiry involves an inadvertent or minor breach of the obligations to make a return, advise the member who is the subject of the inquiry to submit an amendment to the member’s return or returns to remedy the breach:
   (c) determine that the matter under inquiry involves a question of privilege, and
report this to the House at the first opportunity:
(d) report to the House on any other matter that may warrant the further attention of the House.

17 Information on Registrar’s inquiry
(1) A request under clause 16 and all information relating to the Registrar’s consideration of that request are confidential until the Registrar determines whether to conduct an inquiry in respect of the request.
(2) After determining whether an inquiry is warranted under clause 16, and after informing members under clause 16(5), the Registrar may, at the Registrar’s discretion, disclose any or all of the following information:
(a) the name of the member who made the request:
(b) the date on which the request was received:
(c) the name of the member who was the subject of the request:
(d) the particular requirement or requirements in this Appendix to which the request relates.
(3) The proceedings of the conduct of an inquiry are strictly confidential, subject to clause 16(7) and (8).
(4) All returns and information disclosed to a person by the Registrar under clause 16(7)(d) are confidential and must be returned to the Registrar or destroyed when that person’s involvement in the inquiry is concluded.
(5) If the Registrar completes an inquiry under clause 16 without making a report to the House, the Registrar—
(a) must communicate the result of the inquiry to the member who requested the inquiry and the member who was the subject of the inquiry:
(b) publishes the result of the inquiry to the Parliament website.
(6) If the Registrar reports to the House that the matter under inquiry involves a question of privilege, the Registrar—
(a) must, before reporting to the House, inform the member that is the subject of the inquiry that it is intended to do so, and
(b) includes in the report any information relating to the inquiry that the Registrar considers is necessary to inform the House of the matter, and
(c) forwards to the Privileges Committee any information relating to the inquiry that the Registrar considers is necessary for the committee’s consideration of the report.
(7) In considering a question of privilege determined by the Registrar, the Privileges Committee may request from the Registrar information that it considers is necessary for the committee’s consideration. The Registrar decides whether to provide the information requested.
(8) Information provided by the Registrar to the Privileges Committee under subclauses (6)(c) or (7) is received by the committee as evidence in private, unless it is received in secret.

18 Registrar must publish summary of returns of current members of Parliament
(1) The Registrar must, within 90 days of the due date for transmitting any initial returns that are required to be made following a general election, publish on a website and in booklet form a summary containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in those initial returns that has been transmitted by persons who, at the date of publication, are members of Parliament.
(2) The Registrar must, within 90 days of the due date for transmitting annual returns, publish on a website and in booklet form a summary containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in those annual returns that has been
transmitted by persons who, at the date of publication, are members of Parliament.

(3) The Registrar must promptly provide a copy of the booklet to the Speaker.

(4) The Registrar must ensure that a summary containing a fair and accurate description of information contained in all returns is—

(a) maintained on a website:

(b) available for inspection by any person at Parliament Buildings in Wellington on every working day between the hours of 10 am and 4 pm.

(5) Subclause (4) does not apply in respect of information contained in the annual return of any member who has ceased to be a member of Parliament after submitting a return and before the information is published under subclause (4).

(6) A person may take a copy of any part of the summary referred to in subclause (4)(b) on the payment of a fee (if any) specified by the House.

19 **Speaker must present copy of booklet to House of Representatives**

The Speaker must, as soon as practicable after receipt of a copy of a booklet under clause 18(3), present a copy of the booklet to the House.

20 **Errors or omissions**

(1) Any member who becomes aware of an error or omission in any return previously made by that member must advise the Registrar of that error or omission as soon as practicable after becoming aware of it.

(2) The Registrar may, at the Registrar’s own discretion, publish amendments on a website to correct errors or omissions advised under subclause (1).

(3) Nothing in this Appendix requires members to advise the Registrar of changes to their interests that have occurred since the effective date of their last return.

21 **Information about register**

(1) Subject to clauses 15, 16, and 17, all returns and information held by the Registrar or by the Auditor-General relating to an individual member are confidential until destroyed under subclause (2).

(2) On the dissolution or expiration of Parliament, all returns and information that have been held for three complete terms of Parliament by the Registrar or by the Auditor-General relating to individual members must be destroyed.

22 **Responsibilities of members and Registrar**

(1) It is the responsibility of each member to ensure that he or she fulfils the obligations imposed on the member by this Appendix.

(2) The Registrar is not required to—

(a) notify any member of that member’s failure to transmit a return by the due date or of any error or omission in that member’s return, or

(b) obtain any return from a member.
Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament:
Summary of annual returns as at 31 January 2014

Fiftieth Parliament

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives
MISTER SPEAKER

I have the honour to provide to you, pursuant to clause 18(3) of Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives, a copy of the summary booklet containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament, as at 31 January 2014.

Sir Maarten Wevers KNZM
Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament
Introduction

Since 2006, members of Parliament have been required to register certain personal interests in 13 categories set out in clauses 5 to 8 of Appendix B of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives. These are listed below. Items 1 to 9 require a ‘snapshot’ of interests as at 31 January 2014. Items 10 to 13 cover the period from the member’s previous return. This booklet summarises the information provided in members’ returns in respect of any of the categories below:

1. Company directorships and controlling interests (clause 5(1)(a))
2. Interests (such as shares and bonds) in companies and business entities (clause 5(1)(b) and (2))
3. Employment (clause 5(1)(c))
4. Interests in trusts (clause 5(1)(d))
5. Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding (clause 5(1)(e) and (3))
6. Real property (clause 5(1)(f))
7. Superannuation schemes (clause 5(1)(g))
8. Debtors (clauses 5(1)(h), 5(4), 6, and 7)
9. Creditors (clauses 5(1)(i), 5(4), 6, and 7)
10. Overseas travel costs (clause 8(1)(a) and (2))
11. Gifts (clause 8(1)(b) and (3))
12. Discharged debts (clause 8(1)(c))
13. Payments for activities (clause 8(1)(d) and (4)).

Comments on returns process

This year, there were again inquiries which indicated that a member’s particular situation might not always lend itself to clear alignment with the categories for declaration set out in Appendix B of the Standing Orders. Part of my role is to provide advice and guidance to members in relation to the requirements of the Register, although in the end it is the responsibility of each member herself or himself to submit a return that meets the requirements of Standing Orders and the high standards of transparency and accountability expected of members in completing the Register.

The 2014 review of the Standing Orders by the Standing Orders Committee provides an opportunity for some clarification to be sought of the purpose and nature of the Register, and its reporting requirements. Recent comment in the public domain, both about donations and gifts provided to elected officials in the local government sector and to members of Parliament themselves, indicate that for the public at large issues of probity, transparency, and appropriate behaviour by elected officials remains of interest, if not concern. Similar issues have been evident in a number of other Parliaments operating on the Westminster model.
I have been invited by the Standing Orders Committee to offer input to the current review, and propose to make a submission. I understand the review will be concluded before the term of the current Parliament.
Hon Amy Adams (National, Selwyn)

1. Company directorships and controlling interests
   Amdon Farms Limited – farming

4. Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Montford Trust
   Hampton Downs Trust
   LL Milnes Trust

6. Real property
   Farm property (in trust), Aylesbury
   Farm land (in trust), Darfield
   Farm land (in trust), Te Kauwhata
   Commercial property (in trust), Templeton
   Commercial property (in trust), Temuka
   Vacant section (in trust), Fendalton, Christchurch
   Residential property (in trust), Riccarton, Christchurch

7. Superannuation schemes
   Versailles Superannuation Scheme
   Fisher Funds KiwiSaver Scheme

8. Debtors
   ASB Bank – bank deposit
   Montford Trust – loan repayable on demand

10. Overseas travel costs
    Singapore – Ministerial forum on ICT. Contributor to travel (business class airfare) and accommodation: Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore.

11. Gifts
    Cellphone – Samsung

Jacinda Ardern (Labour, List)

6. Real property
   Apartment, Freemans Bay, Auckland

7. Superannuation schemes
   Prudential Superannuation Scheme (United Kingdom–based scheme, no active contributions)
   AMP State Sector Superannuation Scheme (no contributions since 2005)
   AMP Retail Superannuation Scheme
   ASB Superannuation Scheme (KiwiSaver)

9. Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage
Shane Ardern (National, Taranaki-King Country)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Watino Limited – farming

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
PS Ardern Family Trust
CJ Ardern Family Trust
Estate of Olive Hughson (trustee only)

6 Real property
Half share in house, Ōnaero
Dairy farm (owned by trust), Te Kiri, Taranaki
Townhouse (owned by trust), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Armstrong Jones Managed Fund (ING NZ)

10 Overseas travel costs

Chris Auchinvole (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Auchinvole & Associates – exporter, mixed goods

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Westland Wilderness Trust – cycle trails

6 Real property
Family home, Lake Brunner, Westland

7 Superannuation schemes
Lake Superannuation Scheme

Kanwaljit Singh Bakshi (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Bakshi Enterprises Limited (not trading) – importing goods

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Bakshi Family Trust
Kautha Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Push India Charitable Trust – non-profit organisation, charitable trust

6 Real property
Property (jointly held in partnership), Auckland
Properties (x4), Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Bakshi Superannuation Scheme
8 Debtors
Kautha Trust – acknowledgment of debt, nil interest

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – joint home loan
ANZ Bank – joint home loans

10 Overseas travel costs
Australia – attendance at 7th Regional Convention. Contributor to accommodation: Government of India.
India – attendance at Pravasi Bharatiya Divas convention. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of India.
India – attendance at NRI Sammelan Punjab. Contributor to travel (domestic transport) and accommodation: State Government of Punjab.

11 Gifts
Sharukh Khan concert tickets – Limelight Entertainment, Auckland
Cricket match tickets – ANZ Bank

Hon John Banks (ACT, Epsom)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Pukenui Family Trust (trustee and beneficiary)
Special Donations Account (beneficiary)

6 Real property
Family home (as trustee for The Pukenui Family Trust), Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (former MP’s scheme – entitlement suspended on return to Parliament)
Fisher Funds KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
The Pukenui Family Trust – personal loans*

11 Gifts
Furniture and artwork on loan to the Epsom electorate office – Christopher and Banks Private Equity Limited
Christmas hamper – Christopher and Banks Private Equity Limited
Gift voucher – Ray White Real Estate, Remuera – Megan Jaffe Real Estate Limited
Legal opinion – Christopher and Banks Private Equity Limited

12 Discharged debts
Legal fees – Special Donations Account
Legal fees – The Pukenui Family Trust

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
Maggie Barry (National, North Shore)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   MMB Trustee Limited – trustee company (for Maggie Barry Trust)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Maggie Barry Trust

6 Real property
   Family home (owned by trust), Stanley Point, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
   AMP KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage
   ASB Bank – loan

Carol Beaumont (Labour, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Ruru Family Trust (trustee only)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   NZ Work Research Institute, AUT – research and information-sharing on issues relating to work

6 Real property
   Rental property, Point Chevalier, Auckland
   Holiday section (jointly owned), Te Akau, Raglan

7 Superannuation schemes
   IRIS Superannuation Scheme
   IRIS – GMK KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs

David Bennett (National, Hamilton East)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Agincourt Farms Limited – dairy farm business
   Arapuni Investments Limited (25 percent) – dairy farm business

2 Other companies and business entities
   GuocoLeisure – investment company

3 Employment
   Agincourt Farms Limited – dairy farm business

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   DA Bennett Family Trust
6 Real property
Dairy farms (x3), Te Awamutu
Residential property, Hamilton

7 Superannuation schemes
SF Superannuation Scheme

11 Gifts
Ticket to David Tua boxing match – Hamilton City Council

Hon Paula Bennett (National, Waitakere)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
TLG Family Trust

6 Real property
Townhouse, Mt Eden
House, Ōrātia
House, Sunnyvale

7 Superannuation schemes
Marlin Catching Superannuation Scheme
Classic Super Scheme

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgages (x3)

Hon Chester Borrows (National, Whanganui)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Taranaki e-Learning Trust (non-beneficiary)
Hawera Youth Facility Trust (non-beneficiary)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Taranaki e-Learning Trust – computers in homes and IT training to the community
Hāwera Youth Facility Trust – youth social work

6 Real property
Joint family home (owned by GOCB Superannuation Scheme), Hawera
Flat (owned by GOCB Superannuation Scheme), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
GOCB Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Hon Simon Bridges (National, Tauranga)

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Matua, Tauranga
Apartment (in St Catherines Superannuation Scheme), Parnell, Auckland
Apartment (in St Catherines Superannuation Scheme), Central Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
St Catherines Superannuation Scheme
AMP KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

11 Gifts
Mount Maunganui Golf Club honorary membership – Mount Maunganui Golf Club
Tauranga Golf Club honorary membership – Tauranga Golf Club

Steffan Browning (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Clean Green Organics Limited – consulting

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Friends of Pelorus Estuary – environmental advocacy

6 Real property
Land (tenants in common), Anakoha Bay, Marlborough Sounds

7 Superannuation schemes
Kiwibank KiwiSaver

Hon Gerry Brownlee (National, Ilam)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
AJ Brownlee Family Trust

6 Real property
Property, Havelock, Marlborough
Property (Beneficial interest), Havelock, Marlborough
Properties (x2), Ilam, Christchurch
Property, Bryndwr, Christchurch
Property, Fendalton, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
Bradnor Superannuation Scheme
AXA Superannuation Scheme
AXA KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage
Dr Cam Calder (National, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Boules to You Limited – importing and consulting

4 Beneficial interests in, and trustships of, trusts
   CG Calder JG Calder L Borok Trust
   Cruachan Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Devonport, Auckland
   Property, Devonport, Auckland
   Property, Ponsonby, Auckland
   Restoration project of ruin, Gers, France

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
   ASB KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
   CG Calder JG Calder L Borok Trust (family trust) – loan for property that family trust has taken over

10 Overseas travel costs
   Solomon Islands – study visit. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.
   China – National Party delegation. Contributor to travel (domestic travel) and accommodation: Chinese Government.

Rt Hon David Carter (National, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
   Alliance Group Limited – licensed meat exporters
   Ballance Agri-Nutrients Limited – fertiliser company
   Banks Peninsula Wool Growers Limited – wool company
   City of London Investment Trust – investment trust
   Collateral Mezzanine (NZ) Fund – investment fund
   Farmlands Limited – rural supply company
   Guinness Peat Group p/c – public company
   Hauraki Private Equity No 2 Fund – investment fund
   Heartland Bank Limited – banking
   JP Morgan Japanese Investment Trust – investment trust
   Meridian Energy Limited – public company
   Merino Grower Investments Limited – wool company
   Mighty River Power Limited – public company
   Ravensdown Fertiliser Co-op Limited – fertiliser company
Silver Fern Farms Limited – licensed meat exporters
Wool Equities Limited – wool company
Wools of New Zealand – wool company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The David Carter Family Trust
The Doone Trust
Maurice Carter Family Trust
Maurice Carter Charitable Trust

6 Real property
Farm property, Banks Peninsula
Farm property, North Canterbury
House, Marlborough Sounds
Apartment, Wellington
Commercial property, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
Sovereign Personal Superannuation Fund
David Carter Provident Fund
Milford Asset Management KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
The Doone Trust – trust advance
The David Carter Family Trust – trust advance
ANZ Bank – bank deposit

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage and overdraft
Heartland Bank Limited – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Hong Kong – guest of the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office.

Dr David Clark (Labour, Dunedin North)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Clearwater Trust
Faye Clark Trust
Richard Clark Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – a single-purpose trust seeking funding to redevelop and extend Blueskin Bay Library
All Saints Dunedin Charitable Trust – redevelopment of assets associated with All Saints Church

6 Real property
Family home (owned by Clearwater Trust), Opoho, Dunedin
Holiday home (jointly owned by Richard Clark Trust and Faye Clark Trust), Alexandra

Holiday home (jointly owned by Richard Clark Trust and Faye Clark Trust), Tairua

7 Superannuation schemes

State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme

KiwiSaver (ASB and Sovereign First Choice Scheme)

Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand Beneficiary Fund

8 Debtors

Clearwater Trust – advances*

9 Creditors

ANZ Bank – loan (as trustee of Clearwater Trust)

10 Overseas travel costs


David Clendon (Green, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts

He Waka Eke Noa Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding

He Waka Eke Noa Charitable Trust – theatre in schools (Ugly Shakespeare Company)

6 Real property

Family home (jointly owned), Kerikeri

Bush block (jointly owned), Oruru, Northland

7 Superannuation schemes

Fidelity Life KiwiSaver Ethical Fund

9 Creditors

ASB Bank – mortgage

Hon Dr Jonathan Coleman (National, Northcote)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests

Pacific Medical Limited (not active) – medical services

Hampstead Investments Limited (not active) – property investment

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts

JD Coleman Trust

Corinth Trust (no beneficial interest)

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6 **Real property**
Residential property (held in trust), North Shore
Apartment (held in trust), Wellington
House (held in trust), Rodney

7 **Superannuation schemes**
AMP Savings and Investment Portfolio Personal Retirement Plan
Hampstead Superannuation Scheme

10 **Overseas travel costs**
China: bilateral defence visit. Contributor to travel (internal flight, Beijing to Nanjing) and accommodation: Chinese Government.

11 **Gifts**
Briefcase, watch, and cufflinks – Government of Brunei Darussalam
Tickets (x2) to Sharukh Khan Bollywood Concert – Limelight Entertainment

**Hon Judith Collins (National, Papakura)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**
CDL Hotels Limited – hotel operator

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Sigmund Trust
Judith Collins Family Trust
Schoeller Family Trust (trustee only)
Alexandra Rose Trust (trustee only)
Barbara Collins Family Trust (trustee only)
Edith Moorman Trust (trustee only)

There may be other, non-operating trusts for which the member is a trustee only given that, as a lawyer, the member will, over the years, have been appointed a trustee.

6 **Real property**
Family home (held in trusts), Maraetai Beach
Family home (held in trusts), St Heliers

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Holly Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
ASB Bank – mortgages

11 **Gifts**
Set of books in Chinese language (value unknown) – Minister of Justice for the People’s Republic of China
Hon Clayton Cosgrove (Labour, List)

2 Other companies and business entities
Comet Technology (St Thomas of Canterbury College) – young enterprise scheme “special status” company set up by four students from St Thomas of Canterbury College to develop “acci-link” product

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Eagle Bay Family Trust
September Trust (blind trust)
Styx Living Laboratory Trust (trustee, unpaid position)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Styx Living Laboratory Trust (unpaid position) – to develop a “living laboratory” that focuses on both learning and research in relation to the Styx River catchment and environs
La Trobe University Public Sector Governance (unpaid position) – to serve as a base for independent research, as well as training and support for members of public accounts and similar committees
Adjunct Senior Fellow in the College of Business and Economics at the University of Canterbury (unpaid position) – tertiary education
North Canterbury Special Olympics (patron, unpaid position) – assisting participants in Special Olympics events

6 Real property
Home, Christchurch

7 Superannuation schemes
SIL Mutual Fund
AMP Flexible Lifetime Super Fund

8 Debtors
ANZ Bank – bank deposits

11 Gifts
Distribution – Eagle Bay Family Trust
Accommodation, New Zealand – Air New Zealand

Hon David Cunliffe (Labour, New Lynn)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Bozzie Family Trust
Investment Custodial Services Limited (not a named beneficiary)
TR Trust (not a named beneficiary)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Suburbs Rugby Football Club (patron only) – sport
Blockhouse Bay Community Patrol (patron only) – community safety
Glen Eden Athletic and Harrier Club (vice patron only) – sport
New Zealand Business and Parliament Trust (trustee) – promoting understanding of Parliament and business
6 Real property
    Family home (owned by trust), Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
    AMP Personal Retirement Plan
    Mercer KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
    Bozze Family Trust – property debt*

12 Discharged debts
    Labour Leadership Campaign expenses discharged for: (1) graphic design, (2) printing (x3), and (3) volunteer reimbursement for sundry expenses – TR Trust
    (The TR Trust received voluntary donations from individuals, including T Gibbs, P Keenan, and S Pellett; as disclosed to the member after 28 February 2014)

Clare Curran (Labour, Dunedin South)
6 Real property
    Family home, Musselburgh, Dunedin

7 Superannuation schemes
    Gareth Morgan KiwiSaver
    Australian Super Pty Limited

9 Creditors
    Westpac Bank – mortgage

Jacqui Dean (National, Waitaki)
2 Other companies and business entities
    AMP – insurance

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
    Dean Family Trust
    Mackenzie Sustainable Futures Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
    Mackenzie Sustainable Futures Trust – a vision for the Mackenzie Basin

6 Real property
    Family home (jointly owned), Ōāmaru
    Rental property (owned by trust), Ōāmaru
    Holiday home (jointly owned), Moeraki
    Commercial office (owned by trust), Ōāmaru
    Commercial office/flat (owned by trust), Ōāmaru
    Apartment (owned by trust), Wellington

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7 Superannuation schemes
   Edzell Superannuation Trust

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

Catherine Delahunty (Green, List)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Kotare Trust – education and research for social change

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Thames
   Flat (jointly owned), Pt Chevalier, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon Peter Dunne (United Future, Ōhāriu)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Tower Corporation – insurance
   Goldridge Wealth Management – managed funds

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Wellington
   Holiday home (jointly owned) Taupō

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Scheme (Parliamentary Scheme)

Hon Ruth Dyson (Labour, Port Hills)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Comet Technologies – young enterprise scheme “special status” company set up by four students from St Thomas of Canterbury College to develop “acci-link” product

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Linwood Union Church Trust – community activities, playgroups for children, lunches, youth activities, and holiday programmes, etc.
   Avon-Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust – education and advocacy around quality water use
   Attitude Awards Trust – showcase achievements of disabled New Zealanders

6 Real property
   Family home, Christchurch
   Cottage, Akaroa

7 Superannuation schemes
   Global Investment
Fisher Funds KiwiSaver

Hon Bill English (National, Clutha-Southland)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Resolution Farms Limited (director with more than 5 percent of the voting rights)
– owns farmland that is leased to farmers

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Dipton
Farm (owned by Resolution Farms Limited), Dipton

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

10 Overseas travel costs
Australia – official visit to participate in the Australian Centre for Independent Studies conference. Contributor to travel and accommodation: The Centre for Independent Studies.

United States – official visit to attend the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings in Washington. Contributor to travel and accommodation: World Bank in relation to attending the annual meeting of the Board of Governors.

11 Gifts
Vase (donated to the Parliament Collection) – departing Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand

Kris Faafoi (Labour, Mana)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
1C1 Contracting Services (UK) – non-trading company formerly used for freelance work in the United Kingdom

7 Superannuation schemes
AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

Darien Fenton (Labour, List)

6 Real property
Family home, Waitakere, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
IRIS Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

Hon Christopher Finlayson (National, List)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CF Finlayson Trust (trustee and discretionary beneficiary)

6 Real property
Apartment, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Craigs Investment Partners kiwiSTART (KiwiSaver)
Craigs Investment Partners superSTART

8 Debtor
   CF Finlayson Trust – advances to trust, interest as demanded*

11 Gifts
   Korowai – Ngāti Tama

**Te Ururoa Flavell (Māori, Waipara)**

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Te Matakihi Limited – education consultancy

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Te Waiwhero Holding Trust (resigned mid-2013)
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
   Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Te Whare Wānanga o Te Arawa Work and Education Trust – education and training

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Ngongotahā, Rotorua

7 Superannuation schemes
   Asteron Super Plan
   ASB KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

13 Payments for activities
   Director’s fees, Te Arawa Management Limited
   Trustee fee, Te Arawa Lakes Trust

**Hon Craig Foss (National, Tukituki)**

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Magpie Investments Limited – investment
   Nikau One Limited – investment
   No.44 (Hawke’s Bay) Limited (not trading) – investment
   Team Foss Limited (not trading) – marketing
   Backing The Bay Limited (not trading) – marketing

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Foss Family Trust
   Le Fericien Trust (independent trustee, resigned from position on 28 January 2014)

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6 **Real property**  
   House, Waimārama  
   House, Aramoana  
   House, Havelock North  
   Apartment, Wellington  

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
   Bolthole Superannuation Scheme  
   KiwiSaver – GMI (Kiwibank)  

8 **Debtors**  
   Foss Family Trust – trustee advance*  
   Nikau One Limited – shareholder advance*  

11 **Gifts**  
   AZOG the Defiler on Warg Hobbit ornament – Fred Tang, owner, Tenzan Productions Workshop  

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**Paul Foster-Bell (National, List)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**  
   Mighty River Power Limited – electricity generator, wholesaler, and retailer  
   Rakon Limited – manufacturer of crystal oscillators and frequency control solutions  
   Wellington Drive Technologies Limited – motor technology designer  
   Pacific Edge Limited – biotechnology researcher  

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
   Foster-Bell Family Trust (trustee and beneficiary)  
   Rutherglen, Brandon Hall & La Vallette Trust (trustee)  

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
   Fisher Funds KiwiSaver  

8 **Debtors**  
   National Westminster Bank plc – term deposit in pounds sterling  

11 **Gifts**  
   Tickets to World of Wearable Arts Awards – World of Wearable Arts Awards  

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**Julie Anne Genter (Green, List)**

2 **Other companies and business entities**  
   MR Cagney – transport and planning consultancy

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6 **Real property**
   Apartment, Mt Victoria, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Fisher Funds TWO (formerly Tower) KiwiSaver Scheme
   Roth IRA retirement fund invested with Charles Schwab (United States)

9 **Creditors**
   Kiwibank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
   United States – transport presentation at the Seattle Bicycle Symposium.
   Contributor to travel and accommodation: University of Washington, Seattle.

Hon Phil Goff (Labour, Mt Roskill)

2 **Other companies and business entities**
   Tower Limited – life insurance

6 **Real property**
   Family home and farm property (jointly owned), Auckland
   House (jointly owned), Mt Roskill
   Holiday bach (jointly owned), Ōrere Point

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Global Retirement Trust Superannuation Scheme

8 **Debtors**
   BNZ – term deposit and bank account
   Kiwibank – term deposit

Paul Goldsmith (National, List)

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   Goldsmith & Wilson Limited – business history

2 **Other companies and business entities**
   Turners & Growers Limited – fruit and vegetable distribution
   Turners Auction – car auctions

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Goldsmith & Wilson Family Trust
   Parador Trust (trustee only)

6 **Real property**
   Family home (in trust), Remuera
   House (half share), Waitakere Ranges

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   AMP KiwiSaver
   Government Super Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 **Debtors**
   Goldsmith & Wilson Family Trust – loan repayable on demand
10 **Overseas travel costs**  

11 **Gifts**  
Season pass – Auckland Racing Club

13 **Payments for activities**  
Payments for books published in New Zealand – NZ Authors Fund, Creative New Zealand  
Director’s fees – Goldsmith & Wilson Limited  
Book royalties – Random House

**Hon Jo Goodhew (National, Rangitata)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
Mark Goodhew Limited – dentistry

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Papyrus Trust

6 **Real property**  
Family home (jointly owned), Timaru  
Title to one week timeshare (jointly owned), Wanaka  
Rental property (jointly owned), Timaru  
Apartment (owned by Aronui Superannuation Scheme), Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
Aronui Superannuation Scheme  
AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

8 **Debtors**  
Papyrus Trust – trustee advance*

10 **Overseas travel costs**  

**Dr Kennedy Graham (Green, List)**

3 **Employment**  
Senior Adjunct Fellow, School of Law, University of Canterbury (unpaid) – academic research, guest lectures, book reviews

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
New Zealand Centre for Global Studies (Charitable Education Trust)

6 **Real property**  
Family home (jointly owned), Waiheke

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House, used as short-term rental and premises for educational trust (jointly owned), Waiheke

7 Superannuation schemes
UN Pension Fund
Kiwibank KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
D Moir and P Crowther – personal loan

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgages (x2)

Hon Tim Groser (National, List)

6 Real property
Apartment, Thorndon
Apartment, Auckland CBD
Hotel room, Auckland CBD
House (home), Titirangi, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (GSF)
Jolimont (Parliamentary) Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage
Westpac Bank – mortgage

Hon Nathan Guy (National, Ōtaki)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Erica Guy Limited – public relations

2 Other companies and business entities
Farmlands Co-operative Society Limited – agricultural supplies

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Nathan Guy Trust
MJF Guy Family Trust
Elizabeth Guy Family Trust
Kereru Trust
Erica Guy Trust
The Nathan & Erica Guy Family Trust
Christopher Guy Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Foxton Area Medical Trust – to enhance health services for the Foxton community

6 Real property
Farmland (in trusts), north of Levin
Property (jointly owned), Waitarere Beach
Property (in trust), Waitarere Beach
Property (in trust), Thorndon, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Roof Above Head Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
Nathan Guy Trust – trust advance*

11 Gifts
Kids kick-around day with some All Blacks, Westpac Stadium – Westpac Bank
Wet weather jacket – Stoney Creek

Kevin Hague (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Kiwicranks Limited – property ownership (look-through company)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CR & M Hague Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home near Rutherglen, Greymouth
Family home (owned by trust), Hillcrest, Hamilton
Family house (owned by trust), Hāhei, Coromandel
Look-through company property, Onetangi, Waiheke Island

7 Superannuation schemes
Kiwibank KiwiSaver Scheme (Classic)

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgages (x2)

Hone Harawira (Mana, Te Tai Tokerau)

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Te Rangi Āniwaniwa Kura Kaupapa – school
Te Wānanga o Te Rangi Aniwaniwa – delivery of year 12-13 courses to students

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Awanui, Far North
Second family home (jointly owned), Whangapē, Far North

7 Superannuation schemes
OnePath KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

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10 **Overseas travel costs**  

**Claudette Hauiti (National, List)**  
2 **Other companies and business entities**  
Gogglebox TV Limited – television programme production  
Front of the Box TV Limited – television programme production

9 **Creditors**  
Bank of New Zealand – loan

**Joanne Hayes (National, List)**  
1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
Awatea Management Solutions Limited – business consultancy  
Hayes Farming Co Limited – sheep and beef farming  
TeArorangi Ariki Co Limited – whānau trust for whānau activities

6 **Real property**  
Family farming business, Apiti, Manawatu

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 **Creditors**  
Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

**John Hayes (National, Wairarapa)**  
1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
The Totaras of Greytown Limited – primary sector, property development

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Maranui Trust  
Paradise Trust

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**  
We The People Foundation – United Nations - related activity

6 **Real property**  
Apartment, Wellington  
Family home, Greytown  
Family bach, Queenstown

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
Government Superannuation Fund  
The Totara Superannuation Trust

8 **Debtors**  
The Totaras of Greytown Limited – loan
Paradise Trust – loan
Totara Superannuation Scheme – loan

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage
Family member – loan

Hon Phil Heatley (National, Whangarei)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
McKenzie Residential Limited – property owner

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
PR & JM Heatley Family Trust
RD Heatley Family Trust
RL Heatley Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home, Whangarei
Office, Whangarei
Parents’ homes (x2, held in their family trusts), Whangarei

7 Superannuation schemes
Sovereign Superannuation Scheme
Brynina Superannuation Scheme
AMP KiwiSaver Scheme

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgages

Hon Tau Henare (National, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Hutu & Kawa (not trading) – holding company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Tawa Super Trust

6 Real property
Joint family home, Te Atatū
Joint family home, Thorndon

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgages (x2)

Chris Hipkins (Labour, Rimutaka)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Eldorado Limited (non-trading) – consultancy company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CJ Hipkins Family Trust
6  **Real property**  
Residential property (in family trust), Trentham, Upper Hutt  
Residential property (in superannuation trust), Raumati South, Paraparaumu  
Residential property, Raumati South, Paraparaumu

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
AXA KiwiSaver  
AXA State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme  
Forest Road Superannuation Trust

9  **Creditors**  
Westpac Bank – mortgages

Brendan Horan (Independent, List)

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Pacific Pearl Trust

6  **Real property**  
Family home, Mt Maunganui, Tauranga

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
Tower KiwiSaver  
Ohana Superannuation Trust (private superannuation scheme)

9  **Creditors**  
ASB Bank – mortgage

Gareth Hughes (Green, List)

6  **Real property**  
Family home (jointly owned), Creswick Valley, Wellington

7  **Superannuation schemes**  
ASB KiwiSaver

9  **Creditors**  
Westpac Bank – mortgage

Raymond Huo (Labour, List)

1  **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
Vivafields Limited – property investment

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Chesterfields Trust (family trust)

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**  
Asia New Zealand Foundation (trustee) – promoting Asia - New Zealand relations

6  **Real property**  
Family home (held in family trust), Auckland  
Investment properties (x7, jointly owned), Auckland
7 Superannuation schemes
   Colchester Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage
   ANZ Bank – mortgage

Dr Paul Hutchison (National, Hunua)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Paul Charles Investment Limited – broad range of investments, farming, shares, property etc.
   South Pacific Star Cinemas Limited – movie theatre Cinema 3, Pukekohe
   PPB Properties Limited – property development company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   CPT Hutchison Trust

6 Real property
   Part share in holiday home, Taupō
   Home, Franklin, South Auckland
   Apartment, Wellington
   Commercial property, Pukekohe
   Farm (part share), Wairekia Valley, Ōāmaru
   Family trust property (part share), Ōtaki

7 Superannuation schemes
   Paul and Antonia Hutchison Superannuation Trust

8 Debtors
   CPT Hutchison Trust – unsecured loan

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – personal guarantees

10 Overseas travel costs
   Taiwan – attendance and presentation at international health conference. 
   Contributor to travel and accommodation: Government of the Republic of China.

Hon Shane Jones (Labour, List)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Castlerigg Limited – property ownership

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Te Puna o Anaru Trust
   Castlerigg Trust
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
   Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Korowai Community Trust, Kaitāia – social services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left"><strong>Real property</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td align="left">Property, Mairamu, Awanui, Tai Tokerau</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td align="left">Properties (x2), Mangonui, Tai Tokerau</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left"><strong>Superannuation schemes</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td align="left">Hihi Superannuation Trust</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left">** Overseas travel costs**</th>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left"><strong>Gifts</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td align="left">Financial contribution towards Labour leadership campaign – Sir Harawira “Wira” Tiri Gardiner KNZM</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td align="left">Financial contribution towards Labour leadership campaign – Rodger J Finlay, BCom, ACA, Independent Director, NZ Oil and Gas</td>
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**Hon Steven Joyce (National, List)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left"><strong>Beneficial interests in, and trusteehips of, trusts</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td align="left">SL Joyce Trust</td>
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<td></td>
<td align="left">Joyce Family Trust</td>
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<td></td>
<td align="left">Carrington Investment Trust (blind trust)</td>
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<tr>
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<th align="left"><strong>Real property</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td align="left">Family home (owned by Joyce Family Trust), Albany, Auckland</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left"><strong>Debtors</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td align="left">SL Joyce Trust – interest rate charged by the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited on demand</td>
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<tr>
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**Hon Nikki Kaye (National, Auckland Central)**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th align="left"><strong>Superannuation schemes</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td align="left">OnePath KiwiSaver Scheme – ANZ New Zealand Investment Limited</td>
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**Rt Hon John Key (National, Helensville)**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th align="left"><strong>Other companies and business entities</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td align="left">Little Nell – property investment, Aspen, Colorado</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td align="left">Bank of America – banking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   JP & BI Key Family Trust
   Aldgate Trust (blind trust)

6 Real property
   Family home, Parnell, Auckland
   Office, Huapai, Auckland
   Holiday home, Omaha, Rodney
   Holiday home, Maui, United States
   Apartment, London, England

7 Superannuation schemes
   Mercer Individual Retirement Plan (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
   JP & BI Key Family Trust – trust loan
   Bank of America – short-term deposit
   ANZ Bank – short-term deposit
   Ross & Whitney – short-term deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
   Brazil – official visit
   Mexico – official visit
   Colombia – official visit
   Chile – official visit
   China – official visit
   Korea – official visit
   Solomon Islands – official visit
   Marshall Islands – official visit
   United Kingdom – official visit
   United States – official visit
   France – official visit
   Australia – official visit
   Brunei – official visit
   Indonesia – official visit
   Sri Lanka – official visit
   Thailand – official visit
   South Africa – official visit

   The primary expenses relating to all of this travel were funded by the Crown. Some accommodation, internal flights, and/or other incidental expenses were met by the host Government.

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
11 Gifts
Helicopter rides and golf green fees (1x Kauri Cliffs, result of charity auction; 1x Wairākei Resort) – Trevor Farmer
Limited edition print – President of Brazil
Set of boxed Thai Benjarong gilded chinaware – Prime Minister of Thailand
Octagonal silver chelapa (donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – Sultan of Brunei
Lengths of Kain Tenun cloth (partially donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – Sultan of Brunei
iPad – Sultan of Brunei
Silk brocade scroll – President of China
Tickets (x2) to All Blacks games with hospitality in Auckland, Dunedin, and Christchurch – New Zealand Rugby Union
Samsung Galaxy S4 Smartphone (x3) – Samsung Electronics
Watermelon ornament – President of Mexico
Wood and mother of pearl document box (donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – Prime Minister of Republic of Korea
All Black clothing – New Zealand Rugby Union
Limited edition framed print – NZSAS
Golf club membership – Remuera Golf Club
Golf club membership – Clearwater Resort
Bone taonga – Lionel Matenga
Lapel pin (fern shape) – Prime Minister of Thailand
Painting by Francisco “Paco” Gorospe (donated to the Parliamentary Collection) – Government of the Philippines
Helicopter ride and golf green fees (Kauri Cliffs, result of charity auction) – DB Breweries
Helicopter ride and golf green fees (Wairākei Resort) – Bell Investment Trust
Golf club membership – Ōmaha Beach Golf Club

Hon Annette King (Labour, Rongotai)
6 Real property
House, Hātaitai, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Superstart Superannuation Scheme
KiwiSaver Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

Colin King (National, Kaikōura)
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Marlborough
Apartment, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Diamond K Superannuation Trust

**Melissa Lee (National, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Asia Vision Limited (not trading) – TV/film production

2 **Other companies and business entities**
AMP – KiwiSaver, insurance, and financial services

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
Asia New Zealand Foundation – promotes understanding of Asia in New Zealand
Korean Cinerama Trust – promotes film links between New Zealand and Korea. Hosts Korean film festival every two years

6 **Real property**
Family home, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Chul Ssinjin Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
ASB Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
Korea – 60th commemoration of Armistice. Contributor to accommodation: Korean Ministry of Patriot and Veterans Affairs.
Korea – Global Leaders Lecture Series. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Overseas Korean Foundation.
China – National Party delegation. Contributor to travel (domestic travel) and accommodation: Chinese Government.

13 **Payments for activities**
Overseas Korean Foundation – lecture fee (donated to charity)

**Iain Lees-Galloway (Labour, Palmerston North)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Alva Glen Limited – property
Elmbank Limited – investment

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
JP Whiteley Family Trust
Estate of Barbara Mary Whiteley

6 **Real property**
Family homes (x2), Terrace End, Palmerston North
Family home, Feilding
Rental property, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
OnePath (ANZ) KiwiSaver
9 **Creditors**
  Westpac Bank – mortgage
  Estate of Barbara Mary Whiteley – loan

**Andrew Little (Labour, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
  High Performance Work Limited – advises on high performance workplace initiatives

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
  High Performance Work Limited – advises on high performance workplace initiatives

6 **Real property**
  Family home (jointly owned), Island Bay, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
  GMK KiwiSaver
  AXA Superannuation

9 **Creditors**
  ANZ Bank – mortgage

11 **Gifts**
  Contribution to legal fees – Whips’ fund

**Jan Logie (Green, List)**

6 **Real property**
  Family home, Cannons Creek, Porirua

7 **Superannuation schemes**
  AMP KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
  BNZ – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**

**Le’aufa’amulia Asenati Lole-Taylor (New Zealand First, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
  L-T Aiga Limited (jointly owned) – general business

6 **Real property**
  Rental property (jointly owned by company), Ōtāhuhu
  Family home (jointly owned), Conifer Grove

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7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
KiwiSaver (ASB Fund)

9 Creditors
BNZ – mortgage

11 Gifts
Samoa cookbook – Samoa Trade Commission in New Zealand
Art kava bowl with decorations – Tongan Parliament

Hon Peseta Sam Lotu-liga (National, Maungakiekie)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Grimas Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Maungarei Cadets (patron) – youth leadership, training
Onehunga Bowling Club (patron) – sports, community events

6 Real property
Family home (in trust), Onehunga
Apartment (in superannuation scheme), Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
Samaria Superannuation Scheme

8 Debtors
Grimas Family Trust – loan to trust

10 Overseas travel costs

Tim Macindoe (National, Hamilton West)

2 Other companies and business entities
AMP – whole-of-life insurance policies and other investment services
GuocoLeisure Limited – international corporate/property investments
OMIP Series – investments

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
JF Macindoe Family Trust
HLG Macindoe Family Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Waikato Community Broadcasting Charitable Trust (trustee) – access radio in Waikato region
Epilepsy Waikato Charitable Trust (patron) – education and support services for Waikato’s epilepsy community

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Western Heights, Hamilton
7 Superannuation schemes
   UK Teachers’ Pension Scheme
8 Debtors
   Kiwibank – investments
   Octaviar Finance – investments

Moana Mackey (Labour, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Executive Committee – promotes the advancement of parliamentary democracy by enhancing knowledge and understanding of democratic governance
6 Real property
   Property (jointly owned), Gisborne
   Property (jointly owned), Lower Hutt
7 Superannuation schemes
   Sovereign Complete Investor Plan
   AMP Superannuation Plan
   Fisher Managed Funds Limited KiwiSaver
9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage
10 Overseas travel costs

Hon Nanaia Mahuta (Labour, Hauraki-Waikato)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Waikato-Tainui College of Research and Development – education
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Mahuta Whānau Trust
   Sir Robert Mahuta Foundation Trust
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Waikato-Tainui College of Research and Development – research and educational purposes
6 Real property
   Family home, Ngāruawāhia
Rental property, Hamilton

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   AXA Superannuation Scheme
   Allfinanz KiwiSaver

**Hon Trevor Mallard (Labour, Hutt South)**

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   Waihētū Marae Trust – marae management

6  **Real property**
   Home, Wainuiōmata
   Rental property (jointly owned), Dunedin

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   ABN AMRO Superannuation Fund
   Government Superannuation Scheme (General Scheme)
   KiwiSaver Mercer NZ Limited

9  **Creditors**
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage

10  **Overseas travel costs**
   United States – technology contacts, event planning and support for Team New Zealand. Contributor to accommodation: Emirates Team New Zealand.

11  **Gifts**
   Clothing, chase boat team membership, and cut lunches – Emirates Team New Zealand
   Fine mats – Tamasese Family

12  **Discharged debts**
   Legal fees – Labour Whips’ Fund (made up of personal contributions from Labour MPs, number and individual amounts unknown)

**Tracey Martin (New Zealand First, List)**

4  **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
   Martin Family Trust (beneficiary)

5  **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   Mahurangi College Board of Trustees – school

6  **Real property**
   Family home, Warkworth, Auckland

7  **Superannuation schemes**
   AMP KiwiSaver Scheme

9  **Creditors**
   ASB Bank – mortgage
Mojo Mathers (Green, List)

1  Company directorships and controlling interests
   Cabbage Tree Forestry Limited – forestry management services

4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Lamledra Hart Trust

6  Real property
   Home (jointly owned), Coalgate, Canterbury
   Lamledra House (owned by trust), Gorran Haven, Cornwall, United Kingdom

7  Superannuation schemes
   AMP KiwiSaver

Hon Todd McClay (National, Rotorua)

4  Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   McClay Family Trust

6  Real property
   Property (jointly owned), Brussels, Belgium
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Pukehina, Bay of Plenty
   Property (x2, trust and beneficiary), Rotorua
   Property (trust and beneficiary), Wellington

7  Superannuation schemes
   OnePath KiwiSaver
   T&N Family Superannuation Scheme

8  Debtors
   McClay Family Trust – loans*

9  Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

11 Gifts
   Honorary membership – Arikikapakapa Golf Club

Hon Murray McCully (National, East Coast Bays)

1  Company directorships and controlling interests
   McCully Communications Limited – management company
   Stonehill Developments Limited (not trading) – property company
   Northland Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Fine Music Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Kauri Radio Limited (not trading) – broadcaster
   Runymede and Parchment Company Limited (not trading) – holding company

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  that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been
  amended, at the time of that amendment.
Rangitopuni Holdings Limited (not trading) – property company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
MS McCully Family Trust
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust
Parliamentary Charitable Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
North Harbour Netball Trust – owner of netball courts and associated facilities

6 Real property
Holiday home (owned by trust), Whangarei District
Apartment (owned by trust), Wellington
Land (owned by trust), Rodney District
Residential property (joint ownership), Far North District

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
MS McCully Family Trust – loan
McCully Communications – loan
CC Finance – loan

Ian McKelvie (National, Rangitikei)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Pukemarama Farm Limited – farming
Pukemarama Holdings Limited (non-trading) – property
Omanuka Farm Limited – farming
Kakanui Holdings Limited (non-trading) – retail
Dunchurch Enterprises (Manawatu) – property
Erratic Investments (non-trading) – property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Pukemarama No 1 Trust
Pukemarama No 2 Trust
Kakanui Trust
Mark McKelvie Trust
Rosemary McKelvie Trust
CJF McKelvie Trust
Greenaway Trust

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Bike Manawatu (patron) – promotion of cycling
Special Olympics New Zealand (chairman) – provision of sporting opportunities to people with special needs
NZ Dairy Event (patron) – dairy show
6 **Real property**
- Family home (jointly owned), Whareroa, Taupō
- Farm land (owned by various entities), Manawatū
- Commercial property, Palmerston North
- Section, Whareroa, Taupō
- Apartment (trust owned), Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- AMP KiwiSaver

8 **Debtors**
- Pukemarama Farm – personal loan (on demand)
- Pukemarama Trust No 1 – personal loan (on demand)

9 **Creditors**
- Pukemarama Farm Limited – loan (on demand)

11 **Gifts**
- Hospitality – Federation International Polo (FIP)

**Mark Mitchell (National, Rodney)**

6 **Real property**
- Family home, Ōrewa, Auckland
- Rental property (commercial), Pukekohe, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- Mercer KiwiSaver

8 **Debtors**
- Possum Bourne Family Trust – personal loan

9 **Creditors**
- ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
- Argentina – improving foreign relations through parliamentary sports (rugby).
- Contributor to travel and accommodation: Parliament Sports Trust (subsidy).

**Sue Moroney (Labour, List)**

6 **Real property**
- Family home (jointly owned), Waikato
- Rental property (jointly owned), Waikato
- Apartment (jointly owned), Wellington
- Holiday home (jointly owned), Coromandel

7 **Superannuation schemes**
- IRIS Superannuation

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9 **Creditors**
Kiwibank – mortgage

**Alfred Ngaro (National, List)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
W.A.R.S. Family Trust

6 **Real property**
Family home, Panmure, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
AMP Wealth KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
Sovereign Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**

**Dr Russel Norman (Green, List)**

6 **Real property**
Family home (jointly owned), Vogeltown, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Fidelity Life Ethical Kiwi KiwiSaver Scheme

9 **Creditors**
Kiwibank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
Australia – presentation at conference. Contributor to travel: Australian Greens.

11 **Gifts**
Print of Greg O’Brien etching, “Raoul Island Whale Survey with Shipping Containers, Astrolabe Reef” – National Whale Centre

**Hon Damien O’Connor (Labour, West Coast-Tasman)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Tourism Partners Limited – consultancy
Mahana Berries Limited – horticulture

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
O’Conor Home Trust – rest home, Westport

6 **Real property**
Family home, Upper Moutere

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Mercer KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**
NBS – mortgage
NBS – loan
10 **Overseas travel costs**  
Argentina – improving foreign relations through parliamentary sports (rugby).  
Contributor to travel and accommodation: Parliament Sports Trust (subsidy).

11 **Gifts**  
Tickets to WoW show – organisers of WoW show

**Simon O’Connor (National, Tāmaki)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Aristotelian Trust

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
ASB KiwiSaver  
Aristotelian Superannuation Scheme

**Denis O’Rourke (New Zealand First, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
Good Stuff Investments Limited (not trading, in liquidation) – waste recovery investment  
Becon Limited (not trading, in liquidation) – waste recovery operations  
Ignition Enterprises Limited – operation of small passenger vehicles

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Central Plains Water Trust (Chairman)  
Garden City Charitable Trust (trustee)  
Spicer Family Trust (trustee)  
Constable Family Trust (trustee)

6 **Real property**  
House, Christchurch  
Apartment, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
Westpac KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**  
Westpac Bank – mortgage

13 **Payments for activities**  
Central Plains Water Trust – honorarium, fees, and expenses  
Ignition Enterprises Limited – withdrawals, advances, and dividends  
Garden City Charitable Trust – expenses

**Hon Hekia Parata (National, List)**

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**  
Gardiner Parata Limited – consultancy  
Ruatória Hotel Limited – hotel  
Alfa Properties Limited – property
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Gardiner & Parata Family Trust
   Gardiner & Parata Trading Trust

6 Real property
   Rental house, Tītahi Bay, Porirua
   Family apartment, CBD, Wellington
   Rental apartment, CBD, Wellington
   Ngamoe Block, Ruatōria, East Coast

7 Superannuation schemes
   AMP KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
   Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon David Parker (Labour, List)
2 Other companies and business entities
   Akatore Coast Forest Partnership (No.4) Limited – forestry
   Arapawa Island Forest Partnership – forestry
   BLIS Technologies Limited – health products
   Fund Managers Holdings Limited – fund management
   Pharmazen Limited – animal remedies
   Rakon Limited – high-tech manufacturing
   ArcActive Limited – battery development

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Karitane Trust
   Tarras Trust

6 Real property
   Home, Dunedin
   Holiday home, Karitane, Otago
   Investment property (owned in partnership), Alexandra, Otago

7 Superannuation schemes
   DWP Superannuation Scheme
   ING Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   ANZ Bank – mortgage

Rt Hon Winston Peters (New Zealand First, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Oriwa Limited – strategic developments, advice, project management

6 Real property
   Home, St Marys Bay, Auckland
   Beach house, Whananaki, Northland
Land under various titles, Whananaki and Rāwhiti

7 Superannuation schemes
Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

10 Overseas travel costs

Dr Rajen Prasad (Labour, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Bank of Baroda New Zealand Limited – bank

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Friends of Fiji Health – charitable trust taking medical missions to Fiji on a voluntary basis

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Torbay, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP KiwiSaver

8 Debtors
Bank of New Zealand – term investment and deposits
ANZ Bank – deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
Lesotho – Commonwealth adviser. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Commonwealth Secretariat.

13 Payments for activities
Fees for attendance at board meetings – Bank of Baroda
Payment for advising the Government of Lesotho – Commonwealth Secretariat

Richard Prosser (New Zealand First, List)
6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Ashley, Rangiora
Section (jointly owned), Rangiora

7 Superannuation schemes
OnePath KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Westpac Bank – mortgages (x2)

Grant Robertson (Labour, Wellington Central)
6 Real property
Family home, Northland, Wellington

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP KiwiSaver
State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme (AMP)
9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

H V Ross Robertson (Labour, Manukau East)

2 Other companies and business entities
Tower – insurance
Australian Wealth Management – insurance

3 Employment
Auckland City Council – Ōtara/Papatoetoe Local Board member

4 Beneficial interests in, and trustships of, trusts
The Robertson Family Trust
Earl Valentine Robertson Estate (trustee)

6 Real property
Family home, Drury, South Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

10 Overseas travel costs
United States – participation in parliamentary conference. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.
Indonesia – participation in parliamentary conference. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Parliamentarians for Global Action.
Taiwan – education purposes. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Taipei Economic and Cultural Office.

Denise Roche (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Voluntary Organisation Management Assistance Group (VOMAG, non-trading since 2008) – management consultancy

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Surfdale, Waiheke Island

7 Superannuation schemes
AXA KiwiSaver Scheme

9 Creditors
TSB Bank – mortgage

Jami-Lee Ross (National, Botany)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Clarion Investments Limited – property
6 Real property
Townhouse, Dannemora, Auckland
House, Dannemora, Auckland
Apartment, Wellington CBD

7 Superannuation schemes
Clarion Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage
New Zealand Government – student loan

10 Overseas travel costs
United States, Japan, Korea, and China – educational seminar. Contributor to travel and accommodation (including food, air and land travel): East West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Eric Roy (National, Invercargill)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Glynore Farms Limited – farming and property

2 Other companies and business entities
Glynore Trust – asset management

4 Beneficial interests in, and trustee ships of, trusts
Glynore Trust

7 Superannuation schemes
Glynore Super Scheme
Mutual Funds NZ

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
Malaysia/Indonesia – support Southern Institute of Technology external student programme. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Southern Institute of Technology.

11 Gifts
Chinese vase – Henan Province, China

Hon Tony Ryall (National, Bay of Plenty)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Maisie and Llewe Limited – textile sales

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
2 Other companies and business entities
   Springhill Forest LP – forest owner
   Springhill Forest GP Limited – associated management company

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Thornton Trust
   Hereford Trust

6 Real property
   Family home, Ōhope, Whakātane

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage

Mike Sabin (National, Northland)

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Sabin Family Trust

7 Superannuation schemes
   Family home (owned by Sabin Family Trust), Coopers Beach, Northland
   Apartment (owned by Coopers Beach Superannuation Scheme), Thorndon, Wellington

8 Debtors
   Coopers Beach Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
   ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   Portugal – presentation at conference on psychoactive substances. Contributor to accommodation: local government – Cascais district.

Eugenie Sage (Green, List)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Barcola Limited – owns residential home and vacant residential section

6 Real property
   Family home (owned by Barcola Limited), Christchurch
   Vacant residential section (owned by Barcola Limited), Christchurch
   8.9 hectare block of rural land (jointly owned), West Coast

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme) – KiwiSaver

11 Gifts
   Ceramic longfin eel – Sam Ludden, Sticky Fingers Pottery and Maanaki Tuna
Hon Dr Pita Sharples (Māori, Tāmaki Makaurau)

1. Company directorships and controlling interests
   Arapita Limited (not trading) – holds title to family-owned houses and properties
   Sharples Productions Limited (not trading) – supports development of a film script

4. Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Kaimotumotu North 5B Trust

6. Real property
   Family home, Henderson, Auckland
   Apartment, Wellington City
   Kaimotumotu 5B, Māori land, Waipukurau

7. Superannuation schemes
   AXA Personal Superannuation

9. Creditors
   ANZ Bank – mortgage
   ASB Bank – mortgage

10. Overseas travel costs
    China – Prime Minister’s Ministerial visit to mark the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations with China. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Chinese host Government.

David Shearer (Labour, Mt Albert)

4. Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Sackville Trust
   Sackville Superannuation Trust

6. Real property
   Family home (owned by trust), Pt Chevalier
   Rental property (owned by trust), Avondale
   Section (jointly owned and owned by trust), Whananaki

7. Superannuation schemes
   UN Pension Scheme
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme) – Sackville Superannuation Scheme
   AMP KiwiSaver

8. Debtors
   ASB Bank – term deposit
   United Nations Federal Credit Union – term deposit

Scott Simpson (National, Coromandel)

1. Company directorships and controlling interests
   SAS Consulting Limited (not trading) – consulting services
   Amare Safety NZ Pty Limited – personal protective safety equipment supply
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Victoria Trust (family trust)
   RJB Family Trust (family trust, no beneficial interest)
   New Chums Trust (open space covenant trust)

6 Real property
   Family home, Thames
   Rental property, Remuera, Auckland
   Family home, Kuaōtunu, Coromandel
   Land (owned by New Chums Trust), Whangapoua, Coromandel

7 Superannuation schemes
   ASB Bank KiwiSaver
   AMP New Zealand

8 Debtors
   Victoria Trust (personal loan) *
   ASB Bank – bank deposit

9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage

Su’a William Sio (Labour, Māngere)

1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Win-Win Investments Limited – property

6 Real property
   Family house, Ōtara, Manukau
   House, Ōtara, Manukau
   Relative’s house, Manurewa, Manukau
   House, Māngere Bridge, Manukau

7 Superannuation schemes
   IRIS Superannuation

9 Creditors
   Bank of New Zealand – mortgage
   ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 Overseas travel costs
   Philippines – attendance at the South-East Asia sub-regional parliamentarians meeting on trafficking, and meeting of the Standing Committee of Male Parliamentarians on Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls. Contributor to travel (economy class airfare) and accommodation: Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD).

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
Hon Dr Nick Smith (National, Nelson)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   Annesbrook Properties Limited – commercial property
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Cawthron Institute Trust
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Cawthron Institute Trust – scientific research and education
6 Real property
   Residential property, Nelson
7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
8 Debtors
   ANZ Bank – term deposit
9 Creditors
   Anne Smith – home mortgage

Barbara Stewart (New Zealand First, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Barbara Stewart Family Trust
   RA Peach Estate Family Trust
6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Fencourt, Cambridge
   Home (owned by RA Peach Estate Family Trust), Cambridge
   Home (owned by RA Peach Estate Family Trust), Ōkiato
7 Superannuation schemes
   Mercer Fund KiwiSaver
8 Debtors
   First Mortgage Trust – deposit
   Taranaki Savings Bank – bank deposit

Hon Maryan Street (Labour, List)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
   Puke Ariki Development Charitable Trust, New Plymouth (patron) – promotion of, and education about, the heritage of Taranaki within Taranaki and New Zealand
   Q-Youth Incorporated (patron) – supporting gay, lesbian, transgender, and enquiring youth in the Nelson region
6 Real property
   Property (jointly owned), Hātaitai, Wellington
7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme) – BNZ Future Lifestyle Plan
Fisher Funds KiwiSaver

10 Overseas travel costs

Rino Tirikatene (Labour, Te Tai Tonga)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Tikei Limited – consulting

2 Other companies and business entities
The Proprietors of Mawhera Incorporation – commercial property

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Te Rino Tirikatene Whanau Trust

6 Real property
Property, Ratana Pa
Interests in various South Island Māori land blocks, North Canterbury, West Coast, South Westland, and Southland

7 Superannuation schemes
Ironridge Superannuation Scheme

Lindsay Tisch (National, Waikato)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
WL & LM Tisch Limited (not trading) – consultancy
Heritage 653 Limited – property investment
Tisch Properties Limited – property investment

2 Other companies and business entities
Paladin Limited – property investment
Tower Limited – insurance
AMP – shares

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Pohlen Hospital Foundation – medical services

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Matamata
Apartment, Wellington
Apartment, Mt Maunganui
Interest in property, Lake Rotoiti

7 Superannuation schemes
WLT Superannuation Scheme
One Life Insurance
Aston Life Limited
Milford KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Bank of New Zealand – mortgages (x3)

Hon Anne Tolley (National, East Coast)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Ronnix Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Whakātane
House (jointly owned), Gisborne
Shops (x4, jointly owned), Napier
Apartment (in superannuation trust), Wellington
House (Ronnix Family Trust), Napier

7 Superannuation schemes
Acropolis Superannuation Scheme

9 Creditors
ANZ Bank – mortgage
Hastings Building Society – mortgage

Hon Chris Tremain (National, Napier)
2 Other companies and business entities
The Provincial Club Limited – investment in shares
243 Broadway Limited – property ownership
Sunset Investments Partnership – property ownership
Side Investment Partnership – property ownership
Taradale Building Partnership – property ownership

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
The Estate of KR Tremain
The KR Tremain Family Trust
CJ and AK Tremain Family Trust
CJ Tremain Development Trust (non trading)
Parliamentary Sports Club Trust (trustee, resigned from position in 2012 but new trust deed has yet to be filed)
Parliamentary Charitable Trust (trustee, resigned from position in 2012 but new trust deed has yet to be filed)

6 Real property
Family home, Napier
Family bach, Waiapūtiki
Land (x2), Waiapūtiki
Residential investment properties (x3), Napier
Apartment investment properties (x3), Napier
Commercial investment properties (x9), Napier, Hastings, Palmerston North
Blocks of land (x2), Napier

7 Superannuation schemes
CJ & AK Tremain Super Scheme

Metiria Turei (Green, List)
2 Other companies and business entities
New Zealand BioGrains Limited – organic grains, flour, foodstuffs
Comvita New Zealand Limited – health and skincare products

6 Real property
House (jointly owned), Dunedin
Castle (jointly owned), Dunedin

7 Superannuation schemes
Aon KiwiSaver
Prometheus Finance Limited

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon Tariana Turia (Māori, Te Tai Hauāuru)
5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
YWCA Whanganui (patron with no involvement in seeking funding)

6 Real property
Residential property (jointly owned with spouse), Broadmeadows, Wellington
Residential property (jointly owned with spouse), Castlecliff, Whanganui

7 Superannuation schemes
Mercer KiwiSaver Scheme
Superannuation with Craigs Investment Partners, Investment Management Limited

8 Debtors
Haumihi Trust – term loans (x3, joint with spouse)

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage (joint with spouse)

Phil Twyford (Labour, Te Atatū)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Easingwood and Twyford Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Te Atatū, Auckland

7 Superannuation schemes
First Choice KiwiSaver Scheme – ASB Group Investments
9 Creditors
   ASB Bank – mortgage

Louise Upston (National, Taupō)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Upston Family Trust

7 Superannuation schemes
   Aquamarine Superannuation Trust

9 Creditors
   ANZ Bank – personal loan

Nicky Wagner (National, Christchurch Central)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
   e-Marketing Limited – management
   David Wagner Holdings Limited – investment
   11260 Limited – website
   91991 Limited – website

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
   Timelord Trust
   Saveke Trust
   DK Wagner (1991) Family Trust
   NJ Wagner (1991) Family Trust
   David K Wagner Trust
   Nicola J Wagner Trust

6 Real property
   Family home (jointly owned), Christchurch
   Commercial property (jointly owned), Sydenham, Christchurch
   Commercial property (jointly owned), Sockburn, Christchurch
   Holiday home (owned by trust), Picton

7 Superannuation schemes
   Government Superannuation Fund (General Scheme)
   Saveke Superannuation Fund

8 Debtors
   Timelord Trust – loan
   DK Wagner (1991) Family Trust – loan
   David Wagner Holdings Limited – loan

9 Creditors
   Westpac Bank – mortgage
   BNZ – mortgage
10 **Overseas travel costs**  

**Holly Walker (Green, List)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Common Unity Trust (trustee)

5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**  
Common Unity Trust – gardening and community development

6 **Real property**  
Family home (jointly owned), Pētone, Lower Hutt

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
Kiwibank KiwiSaver

9 **Creditors**  
Kiwibank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**  

**Louisa Wall (Labour, Manurewa)**

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**  
Tū Wahine Trust

6 **Real property**  
Family home (owned by trust), Manurewa  
Whānau home (jointly owned), Taupō  
Rental property (jointly owned), Tūrangī

7 **Superannuation schemes**  
Kiwibank KiwiSaver  
AXA Personal Superannuation Fund

9 **Creditors**  
Kiwibank – mortgage  
Westpac Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**  
Australia – attendance at Midsummer Festival. Contributor to accommodation: Midsummer Festival Champions.

11 **Gifts**  
New Zealand Rugby Sevens 2013 two-day tickets (x2) – New Zealand Rugby
2013 Pride Festival, Auckland, tickets to the Gala (x2), tickets to the Glam Stand (x2), tickets to Proud Party (x2) – Pride Festival Trust, Auckland

Meka Whaitiri (Labour, Ikaroa-Rāwhiti)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Ruruhira Robin Whānau Trust

6 Real property
Family home, Whakatū, Hastings

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP KiwiSaver

Hon Kate Wilkinson (National, Waimakariri)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Swannanoa Woods Limited – trustee company

2 Other companies and business entities
AH & JR Wilkinson Partnership – farming partnership

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
CJ Wilkinson Family Trust
AH & JR Wilkinson Children’s Trust
There may be other, non-operating trusts for which the member is a trustee only given that, as a lawyer, the member will, over the years, have been appointed a trustee.

5 Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding
Oxford Arts Trust – art gallery

6 Real property
Family home (owned by trust), Swannanoa
Rural property (owned by trust), mid-Canterbury

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)

8 Debtors
CJ Wilkinson Family Trust – acknowledgment of debt
ANZ Bank – bank deposit

10 Overseas travel costs
Maldives – election observation. Contributor to travel and accommodation: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Andrew Williams (New Zealand First, List)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Janzan Limited – 1. Commercial property operators, 2. Trade and investment consultants

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Fairbairn Family Trust
6 Real property
Family home (owned by trust), Campbells Bay, North Shore
Rental property (jointly owned), Sunnynook, North Shore
Timeshare apartment share (jointly owned), Surfers Paradise, Australia

7 Superannuation schemes
AMP Superannuation and Life Insurance Fund
Fisher Funds KiwiSaver

Poto Williams (Labour, Christchurch East)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Dot Dash Limited (not trading) – management consultancy

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Aaron Thomas and Rereao Marsters Family Trust

6 Real property
Family home (jointly owned), Massey, Auckland
Blocks of land (owned by trust), Rarotonga and Manihiki Islands, Cook Islands

7 Superannuation schemes
ANZ KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
Kiwibank – mortgage

Hon Maurice Williamson (National, Pakuranga)
1 Company directorships and controlling interests
Holyoake Industries Limited – air conditioning manufacturing

4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
Rewa Family Trust
Hugo Trust

6 Real property
Family home (owned by Rewa Trust), Pakuranga
Holiday home (owned by Rewa Trust), Pluauini

7 Superannuation schemes
Government Superannuation Fund (Parliamentary Scheme)
ANZ OnePath KiwiSaver

9 Creditors
ASB Bank – mortgage

13 Payments for activities
Director’s fees – Holyoake Industries Limited

Hon Michael Woodhouse (National, List)
4 Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts
A & M Woodhouse Family Trust
5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   Blueskin Bay Library Redevelopment Trust – fundraising trust for extensions to Blueskin Bay Library

6 **Real property**
   Family home, Andersons Bay, Dunedin
   Holiday home, Cromwell, Central Otago
   Apartment, Thorndon, Wellington

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   KiwiSaver member of ING
   Highcliff Superannuation Scheme

8 **Debtors**
   A & M Woodhouse Family Trust – personal loan*

9 **Creditors**
   ASB Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**

Dr Megan Woods (Labour, Wigram)
5 **Organisations and trusts seeking Government funding**
   New Zealand Business and Parliament Trust – promoting understanding of Parliament and business

6 **Real property**
   Family home, Spreydon, Christchurch

7 **Superannuation schemes**
   Fisher Funds KiwiSaver Superannuation
   AXA Superannuation

9 **Creditors**
   Kiwibank – mortgage

Dr Jian Yang (National, List)
1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
   Jinjan Limited (not trading) – property ownership

6 **Real property**
   Family home (town-house, jointly owned), Hillsborough, Auckland
   Rental property (house, jointly owned), Flat Bush, Auckland
   Rental property (unit, jointly owned), Flat Bush, Auckland
   Rental property (apartment, jointly owned), Newmarket, Auckland

* Interest rate payable in relation to the debt is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt have been amended, at the time of that amendment.
Rental property (house, jointly owned), Te Atatū South, Auckland
Rental property (house, jointly owned), Rānui, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Fisher Funds TWO KiwiSaver Scheme
New Zealand Universities’ Superannuation Scheme

9 **Creditors**
ASB Bank – mortgage
ANZ Bank – mortgage

10 **Overseas travel costs**
China (x2) – National Party delegation. Contributor to domestic travel and accommodation: Chinese Government.

11 **Gifts**
Chinese watercolour painting – Songtao Zhang

Jonathan Young (National, New Plymouth)

1 **Company directorships and controlling interests**
Seaview Superannuation Trustees Limited (director) – trustee company

4 **Beneficial interests in, and trusteeships of, trusts**
Young Two Trust

6 **Real property**
Family home, New Plymouth
Property, Paihia
Property, Auckland

7 **Superannuation schemes**
Seaview Superannuation Trust

8 **Debtors**
Seaview Superannuation Trustees Limited – unsecured loan
Appendix B
PECUNIARY AND OTHER SPECIFIED INTERESTS

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction
This Appendix establishes the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests, and sets out requirements and arrangements for members to make returns declaring specified financial, business, and personal interests.

PART 1

2 Definitions
(1) For the purposes of the return and registration of pecuniary and other specified interests, unless the context otherwise requires,—

business entity means any body or organisation, whether incorporated or unincorporated, that carries on any profession, trade, manufacture, or undertaking for pecuniary profit, and includes a business activity carried on by a sole proprietor

company means—
(a) a company registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 1993:
(b) a body corporate that is incorporated outside New Zealand

effective date of the return means the date as at which the return is effective as required by clause 3(1) or clause 4(1) (as the case may be)

employed—
(a) means employed under a contract of service, but
(b) does not include holding the position of a member of Parliament or any other position for which the person in question would not be qualified unless he or she had been elected a member of Parliament (for example, the position of Minister of the Crown, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Leader of the Opposition, or Whip)

general election means the election that takes place after the dissolution or expiration of Parliament

Government funding means funding from any one or more of the following:
(a) the Crown:
(b) any Crown entity:
(c) any State enterprise

other specified interest means a matter or activity that may not be of financial benefit to the member and that is required to be declared under clause 5 or clause 8

pecuniary interest means a matter or activity of financial benefit to the member that is required to be declared under clause 5 or clause 8

polling day, in relation to any election, means the day appointed in the writ for that election for the polling to take place if a poll is required

register means the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament established by clause 12

Registrar means the Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament, and—
(a) is the Deputy Clerk or a person appointed under clause 13 to act as Registrar:
(b) includes every person who has been authorised by the Registrar to act on his or her behalf under the Standing Orders

registered superannuation scheme means any superannuation scheme that is registered under the Superannuation Schemes Act 1989 (including any scheme referred to in section 19H of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956)

return means a return of pecuniary and other specified interests required to be made under this Appendix

ing voting right means a currently exercisable right to cast a vote at meetings of the owners or proprietors of a business entity, not being a right to vote that is exercisable only in relation to a special, immaterial, or remote matter that is inconsequential to control of the entity.

(2) Every amount specified in this Appendix is inclusive of goods and services tax (if any).

(3) Every reference in this Appendix to a person elected at an election includes a person elected as a consequence of a recount or an election petition relating to that election.

3 Duty to make initial return

(1) Every member must make an initial return as at the day that is 90 days after the date that the member takes the oath or makes the affirmation required by section 11(1) of the Constitution Act 1986.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply if,—

(a) in the case of a member who is elected at an election, polling day for the election is after 1 July in the year of the election, or

(b) in the case of a member who is declared to be elected under section 137 of the Electoral Act 1993, the date that the member’s election is notified in the Gazette is after 1 July in the year that the member is declared to be elected.

(3) An initial return must be transmitted by the member to the Registrar within 30 days of the effective date of the return.

4 Duty to make annual return

(1) Every member must make an annual return in each year as at 31 January.

(2) The annual return must be transmitted by the member to the Registrar by the last day of February in each year in which an annual return must be made.

5 Contents of return relating to member’s position as at effective date of return

(1) Every return must contain the following information as at the effective date of the return:

(a) the name of each company of which the member is a director or holds or controls more than 5 percent of the voting rights and a description of the main business activities of each of those companies, and

(b) the name of every other company or business entity in which the member has a pecuniary interest and a description of the main business activities of each of those companies or entities, and

(c) if the member is employed, the name of each employer of the member and a description of the main business activities of each of those employers, and

(d) the name of each trust of which the member is aware, or ought reasonably be aware, that he or she is a beneficiary or a trustee, except trusts disclosed under subclause (1)(e) where the member is a trustee and registered superannuation schemes disclosed under subclause (1)(g), and

(e) if the member is a member of the governing body of an organisation or a trustee of a trust that receives, or has applied to receive, Government funding,
the name of that organisation or trust and a description of the main activities of that organisation or trust, unless the organisation or trust is a Government department, a Crown entity, or a State enterprise, and

(f) the location of each parcel of real property in which the member has a legal interest in the fee simple or leasehold or stratum estate, or in which any such interest is held by a trust that the member knows (or ought reasonably to know) he or she is a beneficiary of, but does not include land held by a member as a trustee only or property held by a superannuation scheme disclosed under subclause (1)(g), and

(g) the name of each registered superannuation scheme in which the member has a pecuniary interest, and

(h) the name of each debtor of the member who owes more than $50,000 to the member and a description, but not the amount, of each of the debts that are owed to the member by those debtors, and

(i) the name of each creditor of the member to whom the member owes more than $50,000 and a description, but not the amount, of each of the debts that are owed by the member to those creditors.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), a member does not have a pecuniary interest in a company or business entity (entity A) merely because the member has a pecuniary interest in another company or business entity that has a pecuniary interest in entity A.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(e), a member who is patron or vice-patron of an organisation that receives, or has applied to receive, Government funding, and who is not also a member of its governing body, does not have to name the organisation, unless the member has been actively involved in seeking such funding during the period specified in clause 9.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(h) and (i), a member must also declare if the rate of interest payable in relation to any debt owed to a person other than a registered bank as defined in section 2(1) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 or a building society as defined in section 2 of the Building Societies Act 1965, is less than the normal market interest rate that applied at the time the debt was incurred or, if the terms of the debt are amended, at the time of that amendment.

6 Relationship property settlements and debts owned by certain family members do not have to be disclosed

A member does not have to disclose—

(a) a relationship property settlement, whether the member is a debtor or creditor in respect of the settlement, or

(b) the name of any debtor of the member and a description of the debt owed by that debtor if the debtor is the member’s spouse or domestic partner or any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member.

7 Short-term debts for supply of goods or services do not have to be disclosed

A member does not have to disclose the name of any debtor or creditor of the member and a description of the debt owed by that debtor or to that creditor if the debt is for the supply of goods or services and payment is required—

(a) within 90 days after the supply of the goods or services, or

(b) because the supply of the goods or services is continuous and periodic invoices are rendered for the goods or services, within 90 days after the date of an invoice rendered for those goods or services.
8 Contents of return relating to member’s activities for period ending on effective date of return

(1) Every return must contain the following information for the period specified in clause 9:

(a) for each country (other than New Zealand) that the member travelled to,—
   (i) the name of the country, and
   (ii) the purpose of travelling to the country, and
   (iii) the name of each person who contributed (in whole or in part) to the costs of the travel to and from the country, and
   (iv) the name of each person who contributed (in whole or in part) to the accommodation costs incurred by the member while in the country, and

(b) a description of each gift received by the member that has an estimated market value in New Zealand of more than $500 and the name of the donor of each of those gifts (if known or reasonably ascertainable by the member), and

(c) a description of all debts of more than $500 that were owing by the member that were discharged or paid (in whole or in part) by any other person and the names of each of those persons, and

(d) a description of each payment received, and not previously declared, by the member for activities in which the member was involved, including the source of each payment, except that a description is not required of any payment that is—
   (i) paid as salary or allowances under the Civil List Act 1979 or the Remuneration Authority Act 1977, or as a funding entitlement for parliamentary purposes under the Parliamentary Service Act 2000:
   (ii) paid in respect of any activity in which the member concluded his or her involvement prior to becoming a member (that is, before the commencement of a period set out in clause 9(2)(b) or (d), as applicable).

(2) The information referred to in subclause (1)(a) does not have to be included in the return if the travel costs or accommodation costs (as the case may be) were paid by the following or any combination of the following:

(a) the member:
(b) the member’s spouse or domestic partner:
(c) any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member:
(d) the Crown:
(e) any government, parliament, or international parliamentary organisation, if the primary purpose of the travel was in connection with an official parliamentary visit.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), gift—

(a) includes hospitality and donations in cash or kind other than donations made to cover expenses in an electoral campaign:
(b) excludes gifts received from family members (that is, any of the following: the member’s spouse or domestic partner or any parent, child, stepchild, foster-child, or grandchild of the member).

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(d), a description of a payment is required if the terms of the payment have been agreed in the period specified in clause 9, even if the payment has not been received during that period.

9 Period covered by return

(1) The period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the 12-month period ending on the effective date of the return.
(2) However,—
   (a) a member does not have to include any information specified in clause 8 that has been included in a previous return:
   (b) if the member is elected at an election and the member was not also a member of Parliament immediately before that election and the return is the first return required to be made by the member after that election, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on polling day for that election and ending on the effective date of that return:
   (c) if an initial return is required to be made by a member elected at a general election who was also a member of Parliament immediately before that general election, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on 1 February in the year in which the general election is held and ending on the effective date of that return:
   (d) if the member is declared to be elected under section 137 of the Electoral Act 1993 and the return is the first return required to be made by the member after being elected, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on the date that the member’s election is notified in the Gazette and ending on the effective date of that return:
   (e) if the previous return that the member had a duty to make was an initial return, the period for which the information specified in clause 8 must be provided is the period beginning on the day after the effective date of that initial return and ending on the effective date of the return that must be made.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(b) and (d), the first return required to be made by a member may be either an initial return or an annual return.

10 Actual value, amount, or extent not required
   Nothing in this Appendix requires the disclosure of the actual value, amount, or extent of any asset, payment, interest, gift, contribution, or debt.

11 Form of returns
   Returns must be either—
   (a) in a form specifically prescribed by the House, or
   (b) in a form approved by the Registrar.

PART 2

12 Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament
   (1) A register called the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament is established.
   (2) The register comprises all returns transmitted by members under this Appendix.

13 Office of Registrar
   The office of Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament is held by the Deputy Clerk or a person appointed by the Clerk, with the agreement of the Speaker, to act as Registrar.

14 Functions of Registrar
   The functions of the Registrar are to—
   (a) compile and maintain the register:
   (b) provide advice and guidance to members in connection with their obligations under this Appendix:
   (c) receive and determine requests for an inquiry under clause 16, and, if the
Registrar thinks fit, conduct and report to the House on any such inquiry.

15 Auditor-General’s review
(1) The Registrar must supply to the Controller and Auditor-General a copy of every return within 21 days of the date by which all returns are due. The Registrar may, as the Registrar thinks fit, supply to the Auditor-General any other information relating to a return.
(2) The Auditor-General will review the returns provided under subclause (1) as soon as is reasonably practicable, and will advise the Registrar of any matters arising from the review.

16 Registrar’s inquiry
(1) A member who has reasonable grounds to believe that another member has not complied with his or her obligations to make a return may request that the Registrar conduct an inquiry into the matter.
(2) The request must be in writing, signed, and set out:
   (a) the specific matter that the member believes to be a failure to comply, and
   (b) the reasonable grounds for that belief.
(3) A member who makes a request for an inquiry under this clause must, as soon as reasonably practicable, forward a copy of the request to the member who is the subject of the request.
(4) On receiving a request, the Registrar conducts a preliminary review of the request to determine if, in the Registrar’s opinion, an inquiry is warranted. In making a determination under this subclause, the Registrar takes account of the degree of importance of the matter under inquiry, and whether the matter—
   (a) may involve a breach of the obligations to make a return:
   (b) is technical or trivial.
(5) On determining whether an inquiry is warranted, the Registrar must inform the member who made the request of this determination, and must also inform the member who was the subject of the request.
(6) If the Registrar determines that an inquiry is warranted, the Registrar conducts an inquiry.
(7) In conducting the inquiry, the Registrar—
   (a) must invite the member who is the subject of the inquiry to provide a response to the matter under inquiry within 10 working days (provided that the Registrar and the member may agree on a different period of time for the member’s response):
   (b) may seek further information from the member who made the request for an inquiry, from the member who is the subject of the inquiry, and from any other person that the Registrar considers may have relevant information:
   (c) may seek assistance or advice from the Auditor-General or from any other person, as the Registrar sees fit:
   (d) may disclose any return or returns and information relevant to the inquiry to a person providing assistance or advice under paragraph (c).
(8) The Registrar may—
   (a) if the Registrar considers that the matter under inquiry does not involve a breach of the obligations to make a return, or is so minor as not to warrant the further attention of the House, determine that no further action is required:
   (b) if the Registrar considers that the matter under inquiry involves an inadvertent or minor breach of the obligations to make a return, advise the member who is the subject of the inquiry to submit an amendment to the member’s return or returns to remedy the breach:
   (c) determine that the matter under inquiry involves a question of privilege, and
report this to the House at the first opportunity:
(d) report to the House on any other matter that may warrant the further attention of the House.

17 Information on Registrar’s inquiry
(1) A request under clause 16 and all information relating to the Registrar’s consideration of that request are confidential until the Registrar determines whether to conduct an inquiry in respect of the request.

(2) After determining whether an inquiry is warranted under clause 16, and after informing members under clause 16(5), the Registrar may, at the Registrar’s discretion, disclose any or all of the following information:
(a) the name of the member who made the request:
(b) the date on which the request was received:
(c) the name of the member who was the subject of the request:
(d) the particular requirement or requirements in this Appendix to which the request relates.

(3) The proceedings of the conduct of an inquiry are strictly confidential, subject to clause 16(7) and (8).

(4) All returns and information disclosed to a person by the Registrar under clause 16(7)(d) are confidential and must be returned to the Registrar or destroyed when that person’s involvement in the inquiry is concluded.

(5) If the Registrar completes an inquiry under clause 16 without making a report to the House, the Registrar—
(a) must communicate the result of the inquiry to the member who requested the inquiry and the member who was the subject of the inquiry:
(b) publishes the result of the inquiry to the Parliament website.

(6) If the Registrar reports to the House that the matter under inquiry involves a question of privilege, the Registrar—
(a) must, before reporting to the House, inform the member that is the subject of the inquiry that it is intended to do so, and
(b) includes in the report any information relating to the inquiry that the Registrar considers is necessary to inform the House of the matter, and
(c) forwards to the Privileges Committee any information relating to the inquiry that the Registrar considers is necessary for the committee’s consideration of the report.

(7) In considering a question of privilege determined by the Registrar, the Privileges Committee may request from the Registrar information that it considers is necessary for the committee’s consideration. The Registrar decides whether to provide the information requested.

(8) Information provided by the Registrar to the Privileges Committee under subclauses (6)(c) or (7) is received by the committee as evidence in private, unless it is received in secret.

18 Registrar must publish summary of returns of current members of Parliament
(1) The Registrar must, within 90 days of the due date for transmitting any initial returns that are required to be made following a general election, publish on a website and in booklet form a summary containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in those initial returns that has been transmitted by persons who, at the date of publication, are members of Parliament.

(2) The Registrar must, within 90 days of the due date for transmitting annual returns, publish on a website and in booklet form a summary containing a fair and accurate description of the information contained in those annual returns that has been
transmitted by persons who, at the date of publication, are members of Parliament.

(3) The Registrar must promptly provide a copy of the booklet to the Speaker.

(4) The Registrar must ensure that a summary containing a fair and accurate description of information contained in all returns is—
   (a) maintained on a website:
   (b) available for inspection by any person at Parliament Buildings in Wellington on every working day between the hours of 10 am and 4 pm.

(5) Subclause (4) does not apply in respect of information contained in the annual return of any member who has ceased to be a member of Parliament after submitting a return and before the information is published under subclause (4).

(6) A person may take a copy of any part of the summary referred to in subclause (4)(b) on the payment of a fee (if any) specified by the House.

19 Speaker must present copy of booklet to House of Representatives

The Speaker must, as soon as practicable after receipt of a copy of a booklet under clause 18(3), present a copy of the booklet to the House.

20 Errors or omissions

(1) Any member who becomes aware of an error or omission in any return previously made by that member must advise the Registrar of that error or omission as soon as practicable after becoming aware of it.

(2) The Registrar may, at the Registrar’s own discretion, publish amendments on a website to correct errors or omissions advised under subclause (1).

(3) Nothing in this Appendix requires members to advise the Registrar of changes to their interests that have occurred since the effective date of their last return.

21 Information about register

(1) Subject to clauses 15, 16, and 17, all returns and information held by the Registrar or by the Auditor-General relating to an individual member are confidential until destroyed under subclause (2).

(2) On the dissolution or expiration of Parliament, all returns and information that have been held for three complete terms of Parliament by the Registrar or by the Auditor-General relating to individual members must be destroyed.

22 Responsibilities of members and Registrar

(1) It is the responsibility of each member to ensure that he or she fulfils the obligations imposed on the member by this Appendix.

(2) The Registrar is not required to—
   (a) notify any member of that member’s failure to transmit a return by the due date or of any error or omission in that member’s return, or
   (b) obtain any return from a member.
Request by Denise Roche MP for
inquiry into the Hon Peter Dunne
MP’s compliance with the
requirements of Appendix B of
the Standing Orders

Report of the Registrar of Pecuniary and
Other Specified Interests of Members of
Parliament

Fiftieth Parliament

May 2014

Presented to the House of Representatives
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Request by Denise Roche MP for inquiry into the Hon Peter Dunne MP’s compliance with the requirements of Appendix B of the Standing Orders

Recommendation

The Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests recommends that the House take note of this report.

Introduction

Under clause 16(1) of Appendix B of the Standing Orders, “A member who has reasonable grounds to believe that another member has not complied with his or her obligations to make a return may request that the Registrar conduct an inquiry into the matter.”

On 10 April 2014, I received a request from Denise Roche MP that I consider whether the Hon Peter Dunne had complied with the obligation to make a return under the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament. The request for inquiry focussed on Mr Dunne’s role regarding an organisation which he had declared in his 2013 return under clause 5(1)(e) of Appendix B. This clause requires that a member who is a member of the governing body of an organisation or a trustee of a trust that receives or has applied for Government funding, must declare

the name of that organisation or trust and a description of the main activities of that organisation or trust, unless the organisation or trust is a Government department, a Crown entity, or a State enterprise.

The organisation in question is the Northern Wellington Festival Committee, of which Mr Dunne is chairperson.

Preliminary review of request

Under the Standing Orders (Appendix B, clause 16(4)), I am required to conduct a preliminary review of the request to determine whether, in my opinion, an inquiry is warranted. In my preliminary review, I sought clarification from Mr Dunne of the status of the organisation and its activities. In her undated letter to me, received in my office on 10 April, Ms Roche had named the organisation as the Northern Wellington Festival Trust, and had expressed the view that Mr Dunne had had a longstanding involvement with the organisation, and that it should have been declared in his previous returns.

I am assured that the Northern Wellington Festival Committee is not a trust but a committee. I am also assured that the committee has never received, nor has ever applied to receive, Government funding. Further, I have concluded that chairing the committee does not provide any pecuniary benefit to Mr Dunne.

Mr Dunne’s declaration of his interest in the committee is therefore not required under Standing Orders. Mr Dunne has requested the removal of the names of this committee and a similar committee from his 2013 register, to avoid doubt.
I am satisfied that an inquiry into this matter is not warranted.

Confidentiality of requests

When I conduct a preliminary review of a request for an inquiry and determine that no breach of the Standing Orders has occurred and that no further action is required, I would not ordinarily make a report to the House. However, in this case, because it is the first time this provision of the Standing Orders has been called upon, and because both Ms Roche and Mr Dunne have made public statements in relation to the request for an inquiry, I concluded that members should be informed. I wish to take this opportunity to remind members of the important confidentiality requirements that attach to requests for an inquiry by the Registrar.

Clause 17(1) of Appendix B states that “A request under clause 16 and all information relating to the Registrar’s consideration of that request are confidential until the Registrar determines whether to conduct an inquiry in respect of the request”.

On this occasion, Ms Roche issued a media statement on 10 April, entitled “Green Party requests inquiry into Peter Dunne and Trust” in which she stated that she had written to me requesting an inquiry. She also raised the matter in the House on the same day, through an oral question to the Hon Peter Dunne, in his capacity as Associate Minister of Health.

Revealing a request to the Registrar for an inquiry into another member’s return in this manner, publicly, before the Registrar has had an opportunity to consider the request and conclude whether an inquiry was indeed warranted, does not comply with Standing Orders, and does not serve either the interests of natural justice or the integrity of the inquiry process.

I am also aware that on 17 April Mr Dunne issued a media statement entitled “Roche allegations completely unfounded”, in which he disclosed information from my preliminary discussion with him (on 15 April) over the request for an inquiry. At the time of Mr Dunne’s statement, I had not concluded my preliminary review of the request for an inquiry. Accordingly, Mr Dunne’s media statement also does not comply with Standing Orders.

I note that in 2010 the Standing Orders Committee expressed its concern that “unrestrained publicity about requests for an inquiry could raise the risk of members making requests in a frivolous or vexatious manner in order to gain political advantage.”

I draw this matter to members’ attention, and ask them to familiarise themselves fully with Appendix B of Standing Orders should they contemplate making a request for an inquiry into another member’s compliance with the requirements of the Register of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests, or should they themselves be the subject of an inquiry request.

Sir Maarten Wevers KNZM
Registrar of Pecuniary and Other Specified Interests of Members of Parliament

1 Standing Orders Committee, Review of Standing Orders relating to pecuniary interests (I.18B, 2010), p.16.
Prime Minister’s Statement

Rt. Hon. John Key
Prime Minister

29 January 2013
Honourable Members.

The National-led Government was re-elected in 2011 with a clear plan to build a faster-growing economy supporting more jobs, rising incomes and better public services.

The Government’s plan involves returning to surplus and reducing debt; pushing ahead with a wide-ranging programme of reforms to create a more productive and competitive economy; driving better results and better value for money from public services; and supporting the rebuilding of Christchurch.

This programme is helping New Zealanders and their families get ahead, encouraging personal responsibility, and rewarding people for hard work and enterprise.

It is helping give businesses the confidence to invest and expand, which is the prerequisite for economic growth and new jobs.

A strong economy in turn provides the resources necessary to protect the vulnerable in society, maintain the rule of law, provide high-quality public services, look after the environment, and provide opportunities for young people.

Over the next year, the National-led Government looks forward to continuing strong and effective relationships with our confidence and supply partners, the ACT, United Future and Maori parties.

The agreements we have with these parties, and the goodwill and respect that exist between us, will enable the Government to operate in an effective, stable and inclusive manner.

That stability is all the more important given the backdrop of an unsettled and uncertain global environment.

The Global Financial Crisis has had a profound and lasting effect on economies in the developed world.

Developed countries have not had such a difficult recovery from a downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Forecasts of growth in the world’s biggest economies have been progressively revised downwards.

And these global factors will continue to affect New Zealand, which makes up just a quarter of one percent of the world economy.

An increased level of household saving has also weighed against economic activity in the short term, although it is a necessary foundation for more sustainable growth in the medium and longer terms.

Yet none of these factors has knocked the economy for six.
Despite setbacks, the New Zealand economy continues to perform better than many others around the world.

Since the lowest point of the recession, in the June quarter of 2009, the economy has grown at an average of just under 2 per cent a year in real terms.

Both the Treasury’s Half-Year Economic and Fiscal Update and the Reserve Bank’s Monetary Policy Statement show the economy growing at an average of 2½ per cent a year over the next three years.

At that rate, New Zealand is expected to grow more strongly than the Euro area, the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada.

New Zealand’s employment rate is very high in comparison to other countries, with over three-quarters of all New Zealanders aged 20 to 64 in work.

There are still too many people looking for work who can’t find it. But forecasts show employment continuing to increase and unemployment falling, as the economy picks up.

New Zealand has a number of positive opportunities over the next decade.

Our trade and investment links are increasingly with Asia, which is the fastest-growing region in the world. Since 2008, our exports to China have trebled. And in the next five years, developing countries in Asia such as China, India and the ASEAN countries will increase their share of world GDP by nearly 20 per cent.

Our terms of trade remain high, despite coming off near-record levels as global growth slows.

New Zealand also faces a domestic construction boom. That will be centred, of course, on Christchurch, where the total spend is now estimated to be around $30 billion. And an increase in construction has impacts across the whole country, particularly as manufacturing gears up to supply materials.

Overall, the Christchurch rebuild is forecast to contribute 0.7 per cent a year to growth over the next few years.

New Zealand is in a strong position to translate these opportunities into more jobs, higher incomes and better living standards for New Zealand families.

Over the next year, the Government has a comprehensive policy agenda, and a substantial legislative programme that it intends to put before the House.
That policy agenda and legislative programme reflects the Government’s four priorities for this term of office:

- to responsibly manage the Government’s finances
- to build a more competitive and productive economy
- to deliver better public services to New Zealanders, within the tight budgets the Government is operating under
- and to support the rebuilding of Christchurch.

Honourable Members.

RESPONSIBLY MANAGING THE GOVERNMENT’S FINANCES

The Government’s first priority is to responsibly manage its finances.

Operating deficits, and the subsequent increases in government debt, have been appropriate responses to the recession, the Global Financial Crisis and the Canterbury earthquakes. The Government has absorbed much of the shock of these events on its own balance sheet.

However, that build-up of debt could only ever be temporary. Returning to an operating surplus, and starting to bring debt down to more prudent levels, will allow the Government to build New Zealand’s resilience to future shocks, help lift national savings and reduce future finance costs.

On coming into office in late 2008, the National-led Government was presented with forecasts showing permanent structural deficits and ever-increasing government debt. The Government has worked hard to turn that situation around by reining in spending, despite the significant additional costs from the Canterbury earthquakes.

Our target is to return to an operating surplus in 2014/15 then start to reduce debt as a proportion of GDP. The Half-Year Economic and Fiscal Update shows the Government remains on track to do that, albeit with a modest surplus of $66 million in 2014/15.

The Government remains focused on keeping its spending under control, while being aware that its revenue may vary according to global economic conditions over the next few years.

This will require responsible fiscal and economic management well beyond 2014/15, so we can build a buffer against future shocks, restart contributions to the New Zealand Superannuation Fund, and invest in priority public services.

The 2013 Budget will set out the Government’s revenue and spending, and show exactly what we are doing to meet our fiscal targets, get back to surplus and start reducing debt.
The Government has set an allowance for new operating spending in 2013/14 of only $800 million. To keep to this allowance, we will continue to reprioritise spending into higher-priority areas and require government departments to find efficiencies as part of their four-year budget plans.

Government spending is forecast to fall from 35 per cent of GDP in 2010/11 to 30 per cent in 2015/16.

As has previously been signalled, there will be no allowance for new capital spending in Budget 2013, or for the following three Budgets.

Instead, new capital spending will be funded from reprioritising existing capital and, in particular, from the proceeds from the Government’s share offer programme, which is expected to raise between $5 and $7 billion in total. That is $5 to $7 billion the Government would otherwise have to borrow.

In the first half of this year, subject to the Supreme Court’s decision, the Government intends to offer shares in up to 49 per cent of Mighty River Power.

The Crown will retain at least 51 per cent of the company, and New Zealanders will be at the front of the queue for shares.

We also want to proceed with another IPO later this year.

The proceeds from each of the share offers will be put in the Future Investment Fund and be used to invest in new public assets. This investment will support jobs and provide long-term physical and social infrastructure.

Budget 2013 will set out more details of allocations from the Future Investment Fund for capital investment in priority public assets, such as schools and hospitals.

Honourable Members.

**BUILDING A MORE COMPETITIVE AND PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY**

The Government’s second priority is to build a more competitive and productive economy.

The Government is pressing ahead with a wide range of measures to build a more productive and internationally competitive economy – an economy where growth is based on the solid foundations of investment, exports and savings.

In contrast, and through poor policy decisions, the New Zealand economy lost competitiveness in the mid-2000s when growth was built on debt, consumption and large increases in government spending.
Investment is crucial to building a stronger economy, because jobs and growth depend on people investing money, at their own risk, in setting up a business or expanding an existing business.

So New Zealand has to be a magnet for investment. That includes investment by individuals and small businesses as well as big businesses, and investment by people from overseas as well as New Zealanders. The more investment we get, the more jobs will be created.

That is why the Government’s policy focus is on areas that will help businesses invest, grow and create more jobs.

Our work programme for this year and beyond is set out in our Business Growth Agenda, which details a large number of initiatives in the following six areas:

- export markets
- innovation
- skilled and safe workplaces
- infrastructure
- natural resources, and
- capital markets.

**EXPORT MARKETS**

In terms of export markets, the Government will this year continue to pursue high-quality trade agreements to ensure improved market access for New Zealand’s goods and services.

We remain committed to opening markets through the World Trade Organisation. While negotiations in Geneva are at a standstill, we must not lose sight of the significant benefits that would flow from a successful conclusion of the Doha Round.

In addition, the Government is currently negotiating free trade agreements with 11 countries in the Trans-Pacific Partnership, including the United States, and separately with a number of other countries including India, Russia and Korea. TPP negotiations are well advanced and negotiators have been asked to try to conclude the broad outline of an agreement by October this year.

This year we will also begin negotiations for a new 16-nation regional free trade agreement – the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership – that involves the 10 ASEAN countries, Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.

And ministers will continue their comprehensive programme of trade delegations focused on Asia. The Government has been ramping up its engagement with that region, because we see huge opportunities there for New Zealand businesses.
The Government will this year complete the trade single window system to make dealing with border agencies easier and more efficient for exporters and importers. Tourism New Zealand will continue to engage with the industry in developing its next three-year marketing strategy, The Hobbit movies will showcase New Zealand as an attractive destination, and almost all of the New Zealand Cycle Trail network will be completed.

We will keep working to further streamline passenger processing at international airports, building off the success of SmartGate.

And we remain convinced of the significant benefits to the tourism industry and the national economy that would flow from the development of a national convention centre in Auckland.

INNOVATION

In terms of the innovation system, government funding for research and innovation will be greater this year than it ever has been.

In particular, this year will see Callaghan Innovation, the new advanced technology institute, up and running. Callaghan Innovation will work with firms in the high-tech manufacturing and services sectors, and will be based in Auckland, Wellington (including the Hutt Valley) and Christchurch.

The National Science Challenges will be finalised in the next few months, following advice from an expert panel, and the science funding system will begin to be realigned to steer a greater proportion of resources toward addressing those challenges.

The Government is also boosting funding for university-led research, so that the Performance Based Research Fund will reach $300 million by 2016.

SKILLED AND SAFE WORKPLACES

The Government is taking a number of important steps to increase skills and support jobs, as well as supporting safe, fair workplaces.

In terms of skills, the Government is this year focusing on what people are studying, ensuring a simpler track from school to tertiary study for vocational learners, and boosting the apprenticeship system.

Shortly we will launch five new NCEA vocational pathways that clearly signpost the subjects young people should take at school, or as part of the Youth Guarantee, to prepare for vocational careers in construction, manufacturing, the primary sector, the service sector and social services.
This year the new Youth Service will be fully up and running. Young people who have left school, and who don’t look like they are heading into employment or training, will be referred to a local Youth Service provider. Those community providers will work with the young people to get them into education, training, or work-based learning, and they will get paid on the basis of results.

This year there will be over 4,000 places available in trades and services academies, allowing young people to explore vocational career opportunities while still at school.

And there will be around 8,700 Youth Guarantee places for young people to study fees-free outside the school environment.

In universities and institutes of technology, the Government is directly funding 700 extra places nationwide for engineering students in 2013, while the institutions themselves are re-prioritising to create a further 300 places.

The Government is strengthening the quality of industry training.

We are committed to reducing the number of qualifications to around 1,300 at levels 1 to 6 by the end of 2014, down from 4,600 in 2008. This will ensure continued confidence in the value and relevance of qualifications and clarify pathways to higher qualifications.

Last week I announced a package of further changes to industry training and in particular to apprenticeships.

We are introducing an expanded and improved apprenticeship scheme called New Zealand Apprenticeships. These new apprenticeships will provide the same level of support, and the same level of subsidy, for all apprentices, regardless of their age. We will boost overall funding for apprenticeships and lift their educational content.

As a result of these changes, and stimulated by the boom in construction and other trades that is already underway in Christchurch, we estimate that around 14,000 additional apprentices will start training over the next five years, over and above the number previously forecast.

The Government will this year introduce legislation to boost labour market flexibility, including improvements to collective bargaining rules and extended flexible working arrangements. It will also progress legislation to introduce a new starting-out wage, to prevent young people being shut out of the labour market.

The Government will progress legislation that regulates the operation of foreign charter vessels, provides protection for crew, and protects New Zealand’s international reputation as a responsible and sustainable fishing environment.
The Government has committed to acting on all the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Pike River Tragedy. As part of this, we will progress legislation which, among other things, strengthens the mine permitting process and requires applicants to demonstrate that their mine will be safe.

We have also set up an independent taskforce to review health and safety, and are expecting its recommendations in the first half of this year.

Following the report of this taskforce, the Government intends to introduce a Bill to amend the Health and Safety in Employment Act.

INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2013 the Government will continue its multi-billion dollar programme of investment in modern infrastructure.

After years of under-investment, this Government has been investing in infrastructure to enable economic growth, support thousands of jobs, and help provide better and more modern public services.

On current forecasts, $12 billion will be invested over the next 10 years in new state highways and, in particular, in the Government’s Roads of National Significance.

This year will see construction begin on the Sawyers to Harewood section of the Christchurch Western Corridor; the Rangiriri and Tamahere-Cambridge sections of the Waikato Expressway; the MacKays to Peka Peka section of the Wellington Northern Corridor (subject to the granting of regulatory consents) and the Buckle Street underpass in Wellington.

The Government will progress the Maritime Legislation Bill, continue to support KiwiRail’s Turnaround Plan, and continue to investigate the use of Clifford Bay as a new ferry terminal.

Public investment is being done in a way that involves private sector disciplines as much as possible.

The first major public-private partnership ever undertaken in New Zealand will open this year, with the first group of students attending the new Hobsonville Point primary school.

Construction will also continue this year on the new Hobsonville secondary school and on the new prison at Wiri, both of which are being undertaken as a public-private partnership.

And this year the Government will progress the procurement of Transmission Gully through a public-private partnership.
The roll-out of ultra-fast broadband and the Rural Broadband Initiative will continue. By the middle of this year, around 300,000 businesses and homes will be able to connect to ultra-fast broadband, and around 1,300 schools and 30 hospitals will have fibre to the gate. In addition, almost 100,000 rural homes and businesses are expected to have access to faster broadband.

The digital switchover is scheduled to be completed this year and the 700MHz spectrum will be auctioned to enable 4G mobile technology.

The Government is also continuing to support the development of water infrastructure. Last week we announced we would be establishing a new Crown-owned company to invest in commercial-scale water storage and irrigation projects, and we have set aside $80 million for the initial stages of its operation.

The Government has approved the redevelopment of the Canterbury District Health Board’s hospitals and will consider a detailed business case this year. With the final cost likely to be more than $500 million, this will be the largest hospital build in the history of New Zealand’s public health system.

This year the Government will also progress the development of a justice and emergency services precinct in Christchurch, and the development of a new Christchurch convention centre.

In terms of housing, the Government is itself planning to build more than 2,000 houses over the next two financial years but, more importantly, wants to work with local councils on the underlying issues that are driving up land and building costs.

We need more houses built in New Zealand, at a lower cost. That means we need more land available for building, more streamlined processes and less costly red tape.

In response to the report of the Productivity Commission, the Government is undertaking work that has four aims: increasing land supply; reducing delays and costs of consent processes associated with housing; improving the timely provision of infrastructure to support new housing; and improving productivity in the construction sector.

Other proposals that don’t do anything to fix the actual cost of building will either fail miserably, deliver dwellings that people don’t want to live in, or require massive taxpayer subsidies.

The Government wants to work co-operatively with councils but will be a lot more proactive if that approach does not prove to be fruitful.
NATURAL RESOURCES

New Zealand’s economy and natural resources are closely linked – our resource base is a significant source of jobs, wealth and competitive advantage.

New Zealand is rich, for example, in minerals.

The Government will this year continue to encourage development of New Zealand’s rich oil, gas and mineral resources.

Our previous efforts have contributed to an active oil and gas exploration programme this year, both in Taranaki and elsewhere, with 10 new exploration permits awarded last December.

This year the 2013 block offer will be completed. The Government is proposing significant new offshore acreage in the Northland/Reinga Basins, Taranaki Basin and Canterbury/Great South Basins.

That is simply one example. Over the coming year, the Government will remain focused on opportunities to use New Zealand’s natural resources productively while maintaining environmental standards that preserve and enhance the quality of our environment.

This year the Government is pushing ahead with policy development in a number of areas that have in common the need for a better functioning system of planning and resource management – one that enables growth and provides strong environmental outcomes, and does so in a timely and cost-effective way.

These include work on the processes used to manage the quality and allocation of fresh water; reform of the Resource Management Act, housing affordability (as previously mentioned) and the Better Local Government reforms.

The RMA is constantly cited as a source of frustration, both by investors wishing to develop on their land, and by communities left waiting for years to know the outcome of a project.

This year the Government will progress the Resource Management Reform Bill, which sets a six-month time limit on the processing of medium-sized consents by local councils, and establishes a streamlined process for Auckland’s first Unitary Plan.

The Government will also develop a more comprehensive package of reforms to the resource management system, which will be released in the next few months.

In parallel, the Government will also introduce a package of reforms aimed at improving our water quality and the way we manage freshwater, building on the work of the Land and Water Forum.
The Government will also progress phase two of the Better Local Government reforms, including examining the balance of functions between local and central government, the efficiency of infrastructure provision and specific issues such as development contributions.

**CAPITAL MARKETS**

In terms of capital markets, the Government’s share offer programme is designed to give New Zealand savers an opportunity to invest in big New Zealand companies, and to bring to those companies the benefits of private sector disciplines and increased monitoring.

The share offer programme as a whole will be a shot in the arm for New Zealand’s capital markets.

New Zealanders will be at the front of the queue for shares in these particular companies but, in general, we continue to welcome foreign investment in New Zealand.

That’s because overseas investment in New Zealand adds to what New Zealanders can invest on their own.

Overseas capital can make things happen here that wouldn’t otherwise happen, grow businesses that wouldn’t otherwise have the means to grow, create jobs that otherwise wouldn’t exist, and pay wages that are higher than they would otherwise be.

The Government will this year push ahead with its overhaul of financial markets legislation.

We will also progress legislation aimed at deterring cartel behaviour and encouraging pro-competitive collaboration; legislation to strengthen New Zealand’s company registration system; and legislation that will substantially reduce compliance costs for medium-sized companies preparing financial reports.

The Government will introduce tougher consumer credit legislation to target loan sharks and change repossession laws.

KiwiSaver contributions from both employees and employers will increase on 1 April this year from a minimum of 2 per cent of gross salary to a minimum of 3 per cent.

Regulations are being developed to ensure that KiwiSaver providers report accurate and comparable information about fees and returns on KiwiSaver funds so investors can make better informed investment decisions.

In addition, the Government is currently reviewing the KiwiSaver default arrangements.

Honourable Members.
DELIVERING BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES

The Government's third priority is to deliver better public services to New Zealanders, within tight financial constraints.

New Zealanders rightly expect a world-class health service, an education system that delivers for every child, a strong and effective justice system, and social services that protect our most vulnerable and provide children from all walks of life with the opportunities they need to succeed.

PUBLIC SECTOR RESULTS

The public sector represents a quarter of New Zealand's economy and has a big influence on how our society, and economy, performs. Public agencies are developing new and different ways of working together with little or no extra resources to deliver better results for New Zealanders. But there is still scope for significant improvements in the way the state sector delivers or purchases services and organises back office functions.

The Government is focused on achieving results, seeking new and better ways to deliver public services, and continuing to contain and reduce costs.

To reinforce the Government's expectations, I have personally set 10 challenging results for the public service to achieve over the next five years. These are:

• to reduce the number of people who have been on a working age benefit for more than 12 months
• to increase participation in early childhood education
• to increase infant immunisation rates and reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever
• to reduce the number of assaults on children
• to increase the proportion of 18-year-olds with NCEA level 2 or equivalent qualification
• to increase the proportion of 25-34 year olds with advanced trade qualifications, diplomas and degrees (at level 4 or above)
• to reduce the rates of total crime, violent crime and youth crime
• to reduce reoffending
• to ensure that New Zealand businesses have a one-stop online shop for all government advice and support they need to run and grow their business, and
• to ensure that New Zealanders can complete their transactions with government easily in a digital environment.
These targets squarely focus the public sector on delivering results. They are by no means everything the Government is doing to improve public services, or everything the Government thinks is important. But they are areas where the Government expects real progress.

This year we will report on progress towards these results, and the specific targets that underpin them.

We didn’t pick the targets to be easy. And the process of measuring things thoroughly can often result in better reporting and therefore a seeming deterioration at the outset. As a consequence, I expect that at this early stage there will be an improvement in some of the measures but not in others.

Achieving the results means changing the way the public sector works. This year the Government will progress legislation to amend the State Sector Act and the Public Finance Act to strengthen leadership and accountability in the public service, provide more flexibility to operate in different ways, and support the delivery of better public services.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In terms of social development, the Government will this year progress the implementation of its welfare reforms. New benefit categories are due to take effect from 1 July, when a greater proportion of beneficiaries will be required to make themselves available for work.

At the same time we will do more to help beneficiaries into work through services like childcare and access to health and disability support.

New measures will be put in place to prevent and detect welfare fraud, and to speed up the recovery of money owed from welfare fraud.

This year we will also begin to implement the action plan arising from the White Paper on Vulnerable Children. Legislation will be introduced which, among other things, will create new child abuse prevention orders, enable tracking of high-risk adults and support safe and stable permanent care for children who have been removed from their parents. And the first local children’s teams are being established in Rotorua and Whangarei.

The Government will consider the Children’s Commissioner’s Expert Group’s recommendations on child poverty. Our focus is on changing the circumstances that trap people in poverty, by providing them with real opportunities to make changes and choices.

The Government will also respond this year to the recommendations of the Whanau Ora Working Group.

Legislation will be introduced to update and modernise the War Pensions Act.
EDUCATION

This year the Government will work to lift participation rates in early childhood education. Our target is that by 2016, 98 per cent of new entrants in school will have previously participated in early childhood education.

Over the education system as a whole, the Government’s focus is squarely on lifting the performance of the system to ensure every child has the opportunity to succeed, and in particular those groups of students which have historically under-performed.

We will continue to strengthen performance measurement and accountability for student achievement. This year, for the first time, schools will report on their 2012 achievements against National Standards for each of the year levels 1 to 8. This will enable more accurate tailoring of professional support to schools. By 1 March, schools will be required – again for the first time – to set and communicate their 2013 targets for each year level.

Student achievement information from National Standards and NCEA will again be made available to parents on the Ministry of Education’s ‘Education Counts’ website.

The Government’s target is for 85 per cent of 18-year-olds to have achieved NCEA level 2 or an equivalent qualification by 2017.

The Government is continuing to invest in the on-line network for schools so they can take advantage of the opportunities from ultra-fast broadband.

The Government will also take decisions this year, after extensive consultation, on the renewal of the schooling network in Christchurch. We have committed $1 billion to repairing schools on their existing locations and building modern schools in new locations.

In the coming year, a series of initiatives will be put in place to lift the quality of teaching and improve the professional leadership of schools. The review of the Teacher’s Council is a step towards this and we will be releasing it this year, together with the Government’s response.

Legislation to allow for the establishment of Partnership Schools will be progressed, and there will be a tender process to establish the first round of Partnership Schools in time for the 2014 school year. The same legislation also sets out for the first time a board of trustees’ core role – to raise the achievement of all students.

JUSTICE

When it comes to law and order, the Government’s focus is on reducing crime, supporting victims, and developing better, modern and more accessible justice services.
This year the Government will progress a number of pieces of legislation to, among other things: make it harder for those accused of the most serious offences to get bail; reduce the number of parole hearings for prisoners who are unlikely to be released, thereby reducing unnecessary stress on victims; and introduce a new type of restraining order to reduce the likelihood of serious offenders coming into contact with their victims.

The Government will also progress legislation to increase the penalties for child pornography, and to keep offenders who are at a very high risk of imminent serious sexual or violent re-offending detained on public protection orders.

The Police will continue to change the way they operate to be more efficient and to put prevention and the needs of victims at the forefront of policing.

The Prevention First strategy focuses on targeted policing to reduce offending and victimisation. Police will also continue to reduce the numbers of people entering the justice system, by increasing the use of alternative resolutions for minor offences.

This year our focus on frontline policing will continue, with a more sophisticated use of technology that enables officers to spend more time in the community and less time doing administrative work at a police station.

The Government will this year implement its criminal procedure reforms, which come into effect on 1 July. These changes to court processes will modernise and speed up the criminal justice system and ensure more timely justice. There will also be an increased use of technology, including expanding the use of court audio visual links, and replacing paper court records and case files with electronic filing and management.

There will be changes this year to the District Court network. Nine small courts will be used only for hearings and four small courts will be disestablished.

The Government will also progress legislation to reform Family Court proceedings and encourage better resolution of family disputes.

The corrections system is focused on achieving its target of reducing reoffending by 25 per cent by 2017. To assist this, there will be increased access to drug and alcohol treatment, and increased education and training opportunities for offenders.

The Government will increase employment opportunities for prisoners by establishing more of our prisons as working prisons, where all prisoners will be engaged in a structured 40-hour week of employment and rehabilitation activities.

We will expand the use of GPS technology to monitor high-risk offenders and we will further reduce levels of contraband in prisons.
HEALTH

This year the Government will continue to deliver better, sooner, more convenient health care.

More people will get the elective procedures they need, and will get them sooner. Elective surgery volumes have been increasing, on average, by around 8,000 patients a year over the last few years.

We will be working to reduce waiting times for important diagnostic tests such as CT scans, MRI scans, angiograms, and colonoscopies. And all cancer patients who are ready for treatment will continue to receive their radiotherapy or chemotherapy within four weeks.

The Government will this year progress initiatives to reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever and increase immunisation rates. This year the rheumatic fever prevention programme – which treats a child’s sore throat before it progresses into rheumatic fever – is expected to reach around 50,000 children and we are on track to immunise 95 per cent of eight-month-olds by the end of 2014.

The Government will implement the youth mental health initiatives announced in 2012, launch a new suicide prevention action plan, and begin to implement the new Mental Health Service Delivery Strategy.

A new national drug policy will be announced this year and the Government will continue to focus on reducing the use of methamphetamine in New Zealand.

ACC

The Government is ensuring that ACC is a high-performing accident insurance scheme with stable levies that can be brought down over time. It is also important that ACC operates with the public’s trust and confidence and improving this is a key focus area over the coming year.

ACC will this year continue to implement an extensive programme to improve the way it receives, manages, accesses and reports on confidential client information.

HOUSING

In terms of social housing, the Government wants better management of its current $15 billion investment in property, and better outcomes for those most in need.

We are committed to supporting the growth of more organisations to provide social housing. Over the next year, Housing New Zealand will continue to reconfigure the state housing portfolio so that houses are located in the areas of greatest need, and are going to families who need them most, for the duration of their need.
By the end this year, every state house that can be insulated will be insulated. The Government’s Warm Up New Zealand programme will also see a total of 230,000 privately-owned houses insulated.

INTERACTING WITH GOVERNMENT

As part of its push for better public services, the Government also wants to make it easier for businesses and the public to interact with government in an increasingly on-line world.

We have set a target of reducing the cost of doing business with government by 25 per cent by 2017 and challenged government agencies to deliver faster, more integrated services tailored to business needs.

We have also set a target of having 70 per cent of New Zealanders’ most common transactions with government completed in a digital environment by 2017.

Initiatives like SmartGate and the new online passport renewal system are already making a difference.

New Zealand is so far the only country in the world to offer a full passport renewal service over the internet. Since this initiative was launched in November last year, more than 17,000 adult passport applicants have renewed their New Zealand passport online.

And this year the Immigration Service will begin moving to a new immigration management system that will enable online applications and electronic processing of visas.

Honourable Members.

REBUILDING CHRISTCHURCH

The Government’s final priority is to support the rebuilding of Christchurch, our second-biggest city.

The Government remains absolutely committed to standing beside the people of Canterbury.

Next month marks the second anniversary of the destructive earthquake that hit Christchurch on 22 February 2011. Much progress has been made over the past two years in the rebuild and recovery of the region.

This year we will continue to lead and drive momentum in that rebuild – which is now estimated to have a total cost of $30 billion. This makes it without doubt the largest economic undertaking in New Zealand’s history.

As the rebuilding grows, the demand for workers and materials in Christchurch will be huge.
Getting people to Canterbury is going to require initiative from workers, but also a good deal of innovation from businesses involved in the rebuild, and from the Government.

The Government will this year look closely at how we can encourage people to work in Christchurch. We do not intend to micro-manage that process, but we can help it – as we’ve done, for example with the new Canterbury Skills and Employment Hub, which provides a one-stop shop to link local employers with people looking for work.

The Government has also committed an extra $28 million to maintain the expanded training pipeline for tradespeople for the Canterbury rebuild for 2013.

The Government’s net total contribution to the rebuild will be more than $13 billion. This includes the more than $4 billion that the Earthquake Commission has already paid out in claims and the $5.5 billion in the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Fund, of which $4.6 billion will have been allocated by June this year.

More than 30,000 house repairs have already been completed under EQC’s managed repairs programme and that number is expected to reach more than 50,000 by the end of this year. And since September 2010, 5,800 building consents for new residential buildings have been issued in greater Christchurch.

The value of repair and rebuilding work by insurer programme management offices, including EQC’s programme, is more than $100 million each month. And expenditure on repairing important horizontal infrastructure will also continue at more than $40 million a month.

As at two weeks ago, the Government had paid out nearly $1 billion on residential red zone property settlements. Nearly 70 per cent of the homeowners in the residential red zone have now settled on their properties and 83 per cent have signed sale and purchase agreements.

In the next few weeks, we intend to go to market for the first phase of the convention centre precinct, one of the key anchor projects for the rebuilding of the central business district, which will act as a catalyst to reinvigorate the city centre.

A total of 930 full or partial demolitions have been completed in the central city. This year will be the first big year of pouring concrete in the central city as demolition turns to construction.

In the first half of this year, we will also deliver our full and comprehensive official response to the Canterbury Earthquakes Royal Commission report and the remaining 119 recommendations still to be dealt with.
This will likely involve introducing legislation establishing a mandatory national timeframe and process for dealing with the estimated 15,000 to 25,000 earthquake-prone buildings in New Zealand, making them safer for their occupants.

Honourable Members.

Alongside our four main priorities for this term, the Government has other important policies it intends to progress over the course of the next year:

The Government will continue to maintain an independent and bipartisan foreign policy. This year we will increase our activity in support of a bid to win a seat on the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term starting in 2015.

The New Zealand Provincial Reconstruction Team will withdraw this year from its deployment in Afghanistan. This follows the withdrawal of troops from the Solomon Islands and Timor Leste. New Zealand troops will remain deployed in other parts of the world, including the Middle East, Korea and South Sudan.

The Government will continue to progress the review of constitutional arrangements.

It will also continue to progress the full and final settlement of historical Treaty of Waitangi grievances. Since the process started over 20 years ago, 59 deeds of settlement have been signed. My Government has signed 33 of these in just four years. Last year alone, the Crown signed 12 deeds of settlement and passed 11 pieces of settlement legislation. The Government’s commitment to addressing historical injustices will enable all New Zealanders to move forward together.

This year the Government will look to introduce a new Marine Reserves Bill and gazette three new marine reserves around the Subantarctic Islands.

We will progress legislation to increase penalties for poaching and smuggling protected wildlife, and make progress towards establishing a new National Park in Northland, encompassing the Waipoua’s great kauri forest and New Zealand’s most famous tree – Tane Mahuta.

Finally, Tuesday, 5 March will be Census day. It is likely the Census will be the largest activity undertaken by a Government department in 2013. Everyone in New Zealand on that day, including visitors, will be required to take part. The regular Census programme was disrupted by the Canterbury earthquakes, so this will be the first Census since 2006.

Honourable Members.
Over the course of this year other legislation will be put before you and other policy initiatives will be pursued.

We do not know for certain what 2013 will bring, but it will no doubt be another challenging year.

The global economic environment will remain unsettled and uncertain. And the Government’s finances will remain tight.

But the country is on the right track. The Government has had a plan to strengthen the economy and boost jobs – we have stuck to it and we will continue to stick to it.

The Government’s economic programme is laying the foundations for a stronger economy, sustainable jobs and higher incomes. It will leave New Zealand well-placed to take advantage of the many opportunities available over the next few years and to withstand future global shocks when they come our way.

Our programme to deliver better public services is bearing fruit.

And the rebuilding of Christchurch is well under way.

The past four years have shown that the National-led Government can provide stable leadership in difficult times, and take New Zealand forward.

That will continue in 2013.
Prime Minister’s Statement

Rt. Hon. John Key
Prime Minister

28 January 2014
Honourable Members.

The Government is continuing to implement its plan to build a faster-growing economy with more jobs and rising incomes, and to support New Zealanders and their families.

The plan involves returning to surplus and then reducing debt; pushing ahead with a wide-ranging programme of microeconomic reforms to create a more productive and competitive economy; driving better results and better value for money from public services; and supporting the rebuilding of Christchurch.

This plan is working.

After much hard work, the Government is effecting a remarkable turnaround in the books, with the latest forecasts showing a budget surplus in the next financial year – 2014/15 – after which government debt begins to fall.

The New Zealand economy continues to stand out amongst developed countries, growing 3.5 per cent between September 2012 and September 2013. The Treasury’s latest forecasts show the economy growing at a similar rate in 2014.

On average, wages are growing faster than inflation. Business confidence is at its highest level since 1999 and the terms of trade are expected to remain high. There are 53,000 more people employed now than there were a year ago, and the unemployment rate is expected to drop further as the economy continues to gather strength.

Alongside our economic agenda, we are also driving results from our public services. Recorded crime is at a 33-year low, for example, welfare dependency is reducing, and more elective surgery is being performed in the public health system.

The Government has also been working hard to support Cantabrians through the aftermath of the earthquakes and the rebuilding of their city.

Our approach is always to take the public with us by clearly outlining our actions and priorities, and always keeping in mind why we are in government – to make this country a better place for New Zealanders and their families.

In the coming years we need to lock in the hard-won gains that have been made and reject the alternative prescription – high spending, untried economic experiments and a lack of focus on what really matters.

Over the next year, the Government has a comprehensive policy agenda, and a substantial legislative programme that we intend to put before the House.
We look forward to continuing strong and effective relationships with our confidence and supply partners, the ACT, United Future and Maori parties.

The agreements we have with these parties, and the goodwill and respect that exists between us, will enable the Government to operate in an effective, stable and inclusive manner.

The Government’s policy agenda and legislative programme reflects our four priorities:

• to responsibly manage the Government’s finances
• to build a more competitive and productive economy
• to deliver better public services to New Zealanders, within the tight budgets the Government is operating under; and
• and to support the rebuilding of Christchurch.

Honourable Members.

RESPONSIBLY MANAGING THE GOVERNMENT’S FINANCES

The Government’s first priority is to responsibly manage its finances.

Budget deficits, and the subsequent increases in government debt, have been appropriate responses to the recession, the global financial crisis and the Canterbury earthquakes.

However, that build-up of debt could only be temporary. Returning to an operating surplus, and bringing debt down to more prudent levels, allows the Government to build New Zealand’s resilience to future shocks, lifts national savings and reduces future finance costs. Government spending restraint also frees up resources in the domestic economy for more productive uses.

On coming into office in late 2008, the National-led Government was presented with fiscal forecasts and projections showing – in the absence of policy changes – permanent structural deficits and ever-increasing government debt, reaching 60 per cent of GDP by the early 2020s.

The Government has worked hard to turn that situation around by reining in spending, improving public sector productivity, and getting on top of the longer-term drivers of government spending.

Forecasts presented in the most recent Treasury update show the Government is on track to meet its fiscal targets.

The operating balance before gains and losses is forecast to be a surplus of $86 million in 2014/15. Net core Crown debt is projected to peak at 26.5 per cent of GDP in 2014/15 and thereafter falls to around 16.9 per cent of GDP in 2019/20. This is in line with our target of reducing net debt to below 20 per cent of GDP by 2020.
This demonstrates a remarkable turnaround in the Government’s books. That turnaround has been achieved without slashing public spending, or increasing taxes, as other countries have been forced to do. And it has been achieved despite the significant costs incurred by the Government in responding to the Canterbury earthquakes.

Nonetheless, there is still a lot of work to be done to make the forecasts and projections a reality. This year the Government is still borrowing a net $78 million a week and, in dollar terms, debt is expected to peak at $64.5 billion in 2015/16.

The 2014 Budget will set out the Government’s revenue and spending intentions.

The allowance for new operating spending will be $1 billion for Budget 2014, growing at a rate of two per cent a year for subsequent Budgets. To keep to this allowance, we will continue to reprioritise spending into higher-priority areas and require government departments to find efficiencies as part of their four-year budget plans.

New capital spending in coming Budgets will continue to be funded from reprioritising existing capital. In particular, the proceeds of the Government share offers will be put into the Future Investment Fund and used to invest in new public assets. This investment will support jobs and provide long-term physical and social infrastructure.

Budget 2014 will set out more details of allocations from the Future Investment Fund for capital investment in priority public assets, such as schools and hospitals. As with operating spending, the Government will also focus on the performance of baseline capital expenditure rather than just looking at the margins.

The Government continues to support a broad-base, low-rate tax system. This year we will continue to fine-tune the system to ensure it remains fit for purpose and is able to deal with new challenges. This includes maintaining a focus on domestic and international efforts to combat profit shifting by multinationals.

Honourable Members.

**BUILDING A MORE COMPETITIVE AND PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY**

The Government’s second priority is to build a more competitive and productive economy.

The Government is pressing ahead with a wide range of measures to build a more productive and internationally competitive economy – an economy where growth is based on the solid foundations of investment, exports and savings.
The Government’s policy focus is on areas that will help businesses invest, grow and create more jobs. Our work programme for this year and beyond is set out in our Business Growth Agenda, which details a large number of initiatives in the following six areas:

- export markets
- innovation
- skilled and safe workplaces
- infrastructure
- natural resources; and
- capital markets.

In the first half of 2014, the Government will produce a revised and refreshed Agenda, which will build on the success we have had to date and outline a range of new initiatives to help lift New Zealand’s long-term economic growth rate.

**EXPORT MARKETS**

The Government will this year work to expand market access and create better commercial conditions for New Zealand exporters.

Our top priority will be to seek an outcome to the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations, consistent with the vision agreed in the 2011 Honolulu statements. This includes comprehensive duty-free access to markets together with improved conditions for services, investment and government procurement markets. Successfully concluding the TPP agreement would significantly improve New Zealand’s access to some of the world’s largest economies, including the United States and Japan.

The Government will also pursue opportunities to improve New Zealand’s access to other overseas markets, including through trade negotiations with Korea, India, the Russia/Belarus/Kazakhstan Customs Union, and the 16 countries that make up the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

Building on the recently agreed Bali package, New Zealand remains committed to working towards the eventual conclusion of the World Trade Organisation’s Doha Round.

Ministers will continue their comprehensive programme of trade delegations focused on Asia. New Zealand Trade and Enterprise will continue to provide intense account management and a customised set of services to around 500 business customers, and a lighter touch engagement to over 3,000 companies.
The reputation of New Zealand’s food sector for quality and safety is critically important for our success as an exporting country. While the whey protein concentrate inquiry confirmed that our regulatory processes are among the best in the world, the Government is committed to ensuring the system can respond to challenges that may lie ahead. This year we will implement the recommendations of the inquiry, including investing more in food safety, and look to establish a centre for food safety science and research.

Implementation of the Joint Border Management System will be further progressed. The Trade Single Window will be fully rolled out, enabling more traders to meet New Zealand’s border requirements through a single point of access to government.

A review of the Customs and Excise Act will be undertaken during 2014 to ensure we have a fit-for-purpose and flexible legislative framework.

The Government will work to further streamline passenger processing at international airports and, in particular, will evaluate the trial of SmartGate Plus – the next generation of automated border control technology.

The Government will continue to work towards the liberalisation of international air service agreements. This year the Ministry of Transport aims to hold at least seven further air service negotiations, building on the 29 new or amended agreements put in place since 2011.

In terms of export education, a number of initiatives are being implemented to attract more international students to New Zealand. These include making it easier for international students to work in New Zealand while studying, and marketing and promotional activities to highlight New Zealand as an education destination.

Tourism New Zealand will continue to implement its new marketing strategy involving increased investment in emerging and existing tourism markets, leveraging international business events and helping businesses capture greater value from tourism. The Hobbit movies are again showcasing New Zealand as an attractive destination.

Fifteen trails in the New Zealand Cycle Trail network have been completed and are in operation. The remaining trails, bar one, will be completed by the end of this summer’s construction season.

INNOVATION

Successful, on-going innovation by New Zealand firms is a crucial prerequisite for economic growth.

Government investment in research and innovation will be greater this year than it has ever been, with funding reaching $1.36 billion in 2013/14.
In February, the Government will seek research proposals for the second tranche of New Zealand’s National Science Challenges. The Challenges cover research to protect our environment, lift economic growth, and improve the health of New Zealanders.

Responding to a call by the National Science Challenges panel, the Government will this year introduce a range of initiatives to lift engagement and achievement in science, technology, engineering and mathematics by our young people, and more generally to improve science literacy across the population.

The Government’s new high-tech HQ for innovative businesses, Callaghan Innovation, will this year work across the whole innovation system to accelerate the growth, scale, intensity and success of innovation in New Zealand firms. Callaghan Innovation will award and administer the Government’s new suite of business R&D grants, which total $566 million over four years.

The Government will this year introduce a new approach to growing innovative start-up technology companies. This approach will involve repayable government grants alongside support from new technology incubators led by the private sector.

The technology incubators will be modelled closely on a successful Israeli programme. The Government will continue to share ideas with other similar countries through participation in the “small advanced economies” initiative, alongside Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Israel and Singapore, all of which have successful histories of innovation and export-led growth.

The Government will continue to support the Primary Growth Partnership, which drives innovation in primary industries through long-term research programmes, jointly funded by government and industry. A total of 17 programmes have been announced, with a total funding commitment from government and industry of $700 million.

The Government will complete consultation on policy proposals to provide relief for “black hole” business expenditure on R&D, and allow R&D intensive businesses to access their tax losses early.

The Government is also boosting funding for tertiary education-led research, so the Performance Based Research Fund will reach $300 million by 2016.

**SKILLED AND SAFE WORKPLACES**

The Government is taking a number of important steps to increase skills and support jobs, as well as supporting safe, fair workplaces.

The Government will continue to focus on its target of having 55 per cent of 25- to 34-year-olds with advanced trade qualifications, diplomas and degrees by 2017.
Funding for apprenticeships will be boosted this year, and their educational content lifted. From the beginning of this year, all apprenticeships will be brought together in a single nationwide scheme – New Zealand Apprenticeships – which provides the same level of support, regardless of age.

The apprenticeship reboot, which provides a grant for new apprentices and their employers, will be expanded this year. The reboot scheme has seen a 67 per cent increase in the numbers starting apprenticeships, compared to normal start-up rates. It will now continue until 30 June 2014 and be extended from 10,000 to 14,000 apprentices.

The Government will progress legislation to, among other things, refocus the role of industry training organisations on standard-setting and arranging training, and strengthen quality assurance.

The Government will continue the roll-out of NCEA vocational pathways that clearly signpost the subjects young people should study at school to prepare for vocational careers. This year a new vocational pathway will be launched for the creative industries.

This year there will be 4,500 places available in trades and services academies, allowing young people to explore vocational career opportunities while still at school. And there will be over 10,000 places for young people to study fees-free at Youth Guarantee providers, which has been extended to 18- and 19-year-olds.

The Government will ensure foundation level education will be fees-free for 20- to 24-year-olds. Along with the extension of Youth Guarantee, this means everyone under the age of 25 will be able to study fees-free towards a level 2 qualification.

The Government is on track to meet its target of reducing the number of qualifications to around 1,300 at levels 1 to 6 by the end of this year, down from 4,600 in 2008. This will ensure continued confidence in the value and relevance of qualifications.

This year the Government will publish a new Tertiary Education Strategy, designed to make the tertiary system more outward facing and engaged, with stronger links to industry, community and the global economy.

This year the Government will progress legislation to ensure more fairness and flexibility in employment law. This includes extending flexible working arrangements, speedier resolution of employment disputes and improving collective bargaining rules.

The Government will also progress legislation that regulates the operation of foreign charter vessels, provides protection for crew, and protects New Zealand’s international reputation as a responsible and sustainable fishing environment.
WorkSafe New Zealand – the new stand-alone agency responsible for workplace health and safety – will this year work with businesses and workers to improve the culture in New Zealand around health and safety. In particular, it will work with high-risk sectors, including forestry, agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and construction. The Government will also progress legislation to implement the recommendations of the independent taskforce on workplace health and safety. In total, this constitutes the biggest change to the health and safety regulatory environment in 20 years.

The Government has committed over $7 million to the recovery of the drift at the Pike River mine and this project is being progressed.

Immigration New Zealand will move towards a new immigration management system from 2014 that will enable online applications and quicker, electronic processing of visas. The Government will progress legislation to crack down on employers who exploit migrant workers and to improve the effectiveness of the immigration system.

The Government has been ensuring over the past few years that ACC is a high-performing accident insurance scheme able to meet future liabilities. As a result, ACC levies on workers and employers will be reduced by $387 million in 2014/15. The Government will look to make larger reductions in the following year while maintaining the public’s trust and confidence in ACC.

INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2014, the Government will continue its multi-billion dollar programme of investment in modern infrastructure.

Construction of Transmission Gully, through a Public Private Partnership, will begin this year. The Wellington Northern Corridor – of which Transmission Gully is a part – will strengthen the region’s links with the rest of the country and vastly improve the daily commute.

This year will also see construction begin on various sections of the Christchurch Western Corridor (subject to the granting of regulatory consents), the McKays to Pekapeka section of the Wellington Northern Corridor, and the Huntly section of the Waikato Expressway. On current forecasts, around $13 billion will be invested over the next 10 years in new state highways.

Auckland transport initiatives will be progressed this year. In particular, work will continue on the Waterview Connection which, when completed, will transform the roading network in Auckland. The Government also intends to revamp regional funding arrangements this year.

The Government will continue to work hard to make New Zealand roads safer. The road toll is now the lowest it has been since the 1950s. In 2014 we will build on this work, and in particular will progress legislation to introduce an infringement regime for drivers with blood alcohol between 250 mcg and 400 mcg.
The Government continues to invest in public transport, including commuter rail, and the first of Auckland’s new electric trains will enter operational service early this year.

Public investment in infrastructure is being done in a way that involves private sector disciplines as much as possible. Construction on the Wiri Prison PPP project is well underway, with the new 960-bed prison set to open in 2015. The Government has also agreed to build and finance a new maximum security prison as a PPP, with the facility being operated by the Department of Corrections.

By the end of this year, a third of the ultra-fast broadband network will be built and nearly half a million households and businesses will be able to connect to fibre. Three-quarters of all businesses will be able to connect to the fibre network as well as nearly all urban and rural schools and healthcare centres.

Uptake continues to grow in line with expectations, and we expect this to continue to grow as the reach of the network encourages greater investment in marketing by telecommunications companies.

In addition, over 200,000 rural homes and businesses will be able to access faster broadband through the Rural Broadband Initiative.

This year we will also see telecommunications companies begin to upgrade their mobile networks to 4G technology using the 700MHz band, providing mobile data speeds close to that of ultra-fast broadband.

This year legislation will be introduced to implement the review of trans-Tasman cellular roaming. This will ensure that New Zealanders travelling to Australia get access to competitively priced roaming services.

This year the Government will continue to address the underlying factors that make New Zealand houses so expensive to build and buy: constrained land supply, building material costs, productivity in the building industry, excessive development charges and regulations that inhibit housing development.

We will continue working with Auckland Council on the implementation of the Auckland Housing Accord, which sets out special housing areas where planning and consenting processes will be streamlined. We will also look to establish housing accords with other councils in areas with significant housing shortages.

The Government will progress legislation to better regulate the system of development contributions.

The provision of housing in Christchurch is a priority and Government will work with private sector partners and the Christchurch City Council to lift the pace of residential building to match the increased momentum of earthquake recovery efforts.
Government funded housing projects at Hobsonville and Tamaki will be accelerated. These, together with the redevelopment of Housing New Zealand Corporation properties in Auckland to deliver mixed tenure developments, will contribute to an increase in residential housing supply.

The Government will continue its investigation of the building materials market and will develop proposals to improve the building consent regime. The Government will also follow through on recommendations made by the Canterbury Earthquakes Royal Commission.

This year will see construction continuing on the Justice and Emergency Services Precinct in central Christchurch and on the $670 million redevelopment of the Canterbury District Health Board’s hospitals.

The Government will be investing more than $1 billion over the next 10 years to rebuild, repair and renew 115 schools in the greater Christchurch area. The Government will also continue its school building programme across the rest of the country and is investing over $500 million this year to upgrade and expand the school property portfolio. The Hobsonville Point Secondary School, procured through a PPP, will open its doors in February.

In addition, the Government is investing $260 million to enable Canterbury University to rebuild its science and engineering facilities.

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

Over the coming year, the Government will remain focused on opportunities to use New Zealand’s natural resources productively, while maintaining environmental standards that preserve and enhance the quality of our environment.

This year the Government will progress the remainder of its resource management reforms which, among other things, will reduce the number of consent applications that are required, reduce costs and reduce the length of time involved in processing consents. The reforms will ensure our planning framework is more proactive and avoids the consistent litigation and uncertainty of the current regime. At the same time, the reforms maintain a strong focus on environmental protection.

Resource management reforms will also help to deliver on our plans for improving New Zealand’s precious freshwater resources. Building on the recommendations of the Land and Water Forum, the Government intends this year to introduce a national objectives framework for water quality. This framework will provide councils with both a clearer process for setting quality limits, and a scientifically informed basis for doing so. The framework includes two national “bottom lines” for water quality across the country.

The Crown Irrigation Investment Company is in a position to invest in rural water storage schemes that meet its strict criteria and is likely to secure its first investment this year.
The Government will this year progress legislation to provide for comprehensive, mandatory and independent environmental reporting so New Zealanders are better informed about the state of our environment than they have ever been.

The Government will this year continue to encourage development of New Zealand’s oil and gas resources, within rigorous environmental and safety regulation.

Our previous efforts have contributed to an active oil and gas exploration programme in 2014. The current summer is to be the most active exploration season ever, with the industry expected to spend between $600 million and $750 million this year, and around $2.5 billion over the next three years.

This Government is strengthening the regulatory regime that governs drilling, so it is done safely and within environmental constraints. In particular, legislation governing oil and gas exploration in New Zealand’s exclusive economic zone will come fully into force this year.

Exploration activity will continue in the future, with 10 new oil and gas exploration permits awarded in December last year. Later this year, another block offer round will be completed. The Government will also announce the results of the Central North Island gold tender and the South Island platinum tender.

This year the Electricity Authority will continue its programme to promote increased competition in the electricity market for the benefit of consumers.

The Government intends to progress legislation to establish a flexible, risk-based food safety system that can meet the needs of consumers as well as the diverse range of businesses operating in the food industry.

The Government will progress legislation to improve the enforceability, clarity and transparency of New Zealand’s animal welfare system.

The Government will also continue to increase the number of frontline biosecurity officers and progress agreements which will allow government and industry to jointly manage biosecurity risks.

**CAPITAL MARKETS**

The Government’s share offer programme is giving New Zealand savers an opportunity to invest in big New Zealand companies, making better use of the Crown’s capital, adding depth to capital markets, and bringing to companies the market discipline and oversight that comes from being listed on the stock exchange.

Last year, Mighty River Power and Meridian Energy were listed, and the Government sold down its stake in Air New Zealand. Mighty River Power now has the largest number of shareholders of any New Zealand company on the stock exchange.
The share offers have so far raised $4 billion which has been put into the Future Investment Fund to be spent on new public assets like schools and hospitals. The Government therefore does not have to borrow to provide new capital investment over the next few Budgets.

This year the Government intends to complete the share offer programme by selling up to 49 per cent of its shares in Genesis Energy. Again, New Zealanders will be at the front of the queue for shares, and we expect 85 to 90 per cent New Zealand ownership of the company when listed.

The Government will continue this year to encourage a more positive environment for international investment, because overseas investment in New Zealand adds to what New Zealanders can invest on their own. Overseas capital can grow businesses that wouldn’t otherwise have the means to grow, create jobs that otherwise wouldn’t exist, and pay wages that are higher than they would otherwise be.

This year the Government will look to progress legislation to, among other things, deter cartel behaviour and encourage pro-competitive collaboration; strengthen New Zealand’s company registration system; target loan sharks and change repossession laws; and enable the accounting and audit industry to be more efficient and effective.

The Government will introduce regulations to give effect to the new Financial Markets Conduct Act, and KiwiSaver default providers will be announced.

Honourable Members.

DELIVERING BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES

The Government’s third priority is to deliver better public services to New Zealanders, within tight financial constraints.

PUBLIC SECTOR RESULTS

The public sector represents a quarter of New Zealand’s economy and has a big influence on how our society, and economy, performs. The Government is focused on achieving results, seeking new and better ways to deliver public services, and continuing to contain and reduce costs.

We have set 10 results for the public service to achieve over the next few years:

• to reduce the number of people who have been on the Job Seeker Support benefit for more than 12 months
• to increase participation in early childhood education to 98 per cent
• to increase infant immunisation rates and reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever
• to reduce the number of assaults on children
• to have 85 per cent of 18-year-olds getting NCEA level 2
• to increase the proportion of 25-34 year olds with advanced trade qualifications, diplomas and degrees
• to reduce the rate of crime by 15 per cent, the rate of violent crime by 20 per cent and the rate of youth crime by 25 per cent
• to reduce reoffending by 25 per cent
• to ensure businesses have a one-stop online shop for all government advice and support; and
• to ensure New Zealanders can complete transactions with government (like paying tax or renewing a passport) easily in a digital environment.

Achievements so far have been encouraging, and the targets have been successful in changing in the way government agencies work together. This year we will continue to report every six months on progress towards these results.

The Government will continue to focus on improving procurement in the public sector, including reducing the size and cost of public service office accommodation. In the next three to four years we expect to reduce the Government’s office space occupancy by around 25 per cent, producing annual savings of $110 million.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government has a clear focus on supporting people to come off benefits and into work. This year we will continue to progress our reforms to the welfare system. Welfare reform is already working, with more than 17,000 fewer people on a benefit in December 2013 compared to December 2012.

The Government will this year progress legislation to make spouses and partners, as well as beneficiaries, accountable for fraud, and to enable the Ministry of Social Development to recover debt more effectively.

The Government will continue to implement the action plan arising from the White Paper on Vulnerable Children. This year the Government will progress legislation which, among other things, will create new child harm prevention orders and ensure that people who work with children are subject to robust screening and vetting. We will also launch further multi-disciplinary children’s teams to work with vulnerable children and their families.

The Government will work this year to improve the transition to independence for children in state care and provide better support to Child, Youth and Family caregivers.

The Government will pilot a micro-finance scheme to help low-income people avoid debt traps. We will also be investing in budgeting services to make sure people on low incomes get good financial advice.

In April this year, MSD will take over housing needs assessments from Housing New Zealand Corporation, allowing it to have a full picture of the needs of individuals and their families.
The Government will progress legislation this year to give better support to current and future veterans.

The Government wants to continue making a real difference in people’s lives by improving the quality of services we purchase and increase access to those services. In particular, we will be working with social services NGOs over the coming year to reduce compliance, free up resources to deliver services, and shift to a focus on delivering outcomes.

This year three non-government commissioning agencies will take over the responsibility for purchasing Whanau Ora services, to improve the scheme’s responsiveness to communities in each area and create more opportunities for whanau and family capability building.

**EDUCATION**

The Government will continue its focus on lifting the performance of the education system, raising student achievement, and valuing and strengthening the teaching profession.

As recently announced, the Government intends to introduce new positions in schools to recognise excellent teachers and principals, keep good teachers in the classroom, and share expertise across schools and amongst teachers and principals. These new positions are for Executive Principals, Expert Teachers and Lead Teachers. A new position of Change Principals will also be introduced to help attract excellent principals to work in struggling schools. Work to establish these positions will be undertaken in 2014 and the first appointments made in 2015.

This year the Government will progress legislation to establish a new professional body to lead and regulate the teaching profession, replacing the current Teachers Council. This body will take on a broader mandate to lead the teaching profession and drive innovation and improvement in teacher quality initiatives and professional development.

This year will also see the inaugural Prime Minister’s Education Excellence Awards which aim to recognise and celebrate excellence in teaching, leadership, community engagement and governance. In March, New Zealand will host the fourth International Summit on the Teaching Profession.

The Government will continue to lift the quality of initial teacher education, with new postgraduate teacher training being introduced progressively from 2014.

A new computer-based tool will be offered to schools this year to support teachers to make judgments on their students’ achievements in reading, writing and mathematics as part of National Standards. This will help to improve the consistency of teachers’ assessments.

Schools will report publicly on their achievements against National Standards. Student achievement information – from both National Standards and NCEA – will again be made available, at a detailed level, on the Ministry of Education’s “Education Counts” website.
The Government will continue to ensure that parents have access to public achievement information to enable them to better support their children and schools. The Government has also invested $14.5 million to support Boards of Trustees, many of whom are parents working hard for their local schools.

Five partnership schools will open at the beginning of this year, providing further options for young people and their families around the type of education that best suits their learning needs. The Government has invited applications for a further round of partnership schools which, if approved, would open in 2015.

The Government is continuing to invest in modern learning environments, including the online network for schools so they can take advantage of the opportunities from ultra-fast broadband.

The Government has invested over $700 million to connect schools to fibre or rural connections to the internet, and set up the Network for Learning so that every school in New Zealand can be connected to affordable, safe, quality, fast connections and uncapped data by 2016.

This year the Government will continue to lift participation rates in early childhood education. These rates are already rising, and our target is that by 2016, 98 per cent of children starting school will have participated in quality early childhood education.

**LAW AND ORDER**

In law and order, the Government's focus is on reducing crime, supporting victims, and developing better, modern and more accessible justice services.

This year, the Government will continue its work to improve support for victims. We will progress a number of pieces of legislation to, among other things: strengthen and expand the rights of victims; reduce stress on victims by providing longer periods between parole hearings for prisoners less likely to be released; and introduce a new type of restraining order to reduce the likelihood of serious offenders coming into contact with their victims. Legislation will also be introduced to make it easier for child witnesses and rape victims to give evidence in court.

The Government will progress legislation to address cyber bullying and other forms of harmful digital communications, and legislation to increase the penalties for online child sexual abuse and create a new offence of indecent communication with a young person.

The Government will also progress legislation to keep offenders who are at a very high risk of imminent serious sexual or violent re-offending detained on public protection orders.

Legislation will be introduced to further strengthen New Zealand’s response to crimes such as money laundering, identity theft, human trafficking and corruption.
Family Court reforms will come into force this year, to speed up the system, encourage better resolution of family disputes, and reduce the stress on children and families. The use of technology in the court system, including audio-visual links, will be increased. Legislation to modernise and bring New Zealand’s courts into the 21st Century will be progressed. The Government also intends to introduce legislation to make the coronial system faster, fairer, and more user friendly.

The Government is well on track to meet or exceed its crime reduction targets. Recorded crime is at a 33-year low and this year Police will continue to focus on embedding their Policing Excellence strategy, which aims to stop crime before it occurs. In particular, Police will continue to make more use of technology that allows them to spend more time working with the public and less on time-consuming processes and paperwork.

The Government will this year continue its focus on reducing re-offending. Re-offending rates have already fallen by over 11 per cent and this year we will be continuing to expand alcohol and drug treatment, education and work programmes in prison.

The Government will also be focused on making the public safer by improving the management of offenders in the community. Legislation will be introduced this year allowing the Department of Corrections and New Zealand Police to undertake alcohol and drug testing of high-risk offenders in the community. This would allow remote testing of offenders and people on bail who are prohibited from using alcohol and drugs, for example through the use of alcohol bracelets.

The Government will also introduce legislation to overhaul extended supervision orders. New legislation will see these orders expanded to include violent and adult sex offenders and to be made renewable.

HEALTH

The Government will this year further improve access to hospital services, and continue to focus on prevention and early intervention.

More patients will continue to get the treatment they need, and will get this sooner. Access to elective surgery has been improving, with procedures up 34 per cent over the past five years. This year, we aim to increase the volume of elective surgery by at least 4,000.

We will deliver more and faster access to diagnostics, including important pre-operation tests such as MRI and CT scans, angiograms and colonoscopies. All cancer patients who are ready for treatment will continue to receive their radiotherapy or chemotherapy within four weeks.

Alongside this focus on improving access to hospital services, new initiatives and resources are being focused on preventative health measures to help families stay well.
A new community-level health promotion and prevention strategy, Healthy Families NZ, will be launched. Community-led local health promotion activity will take place to help families make healthier choices, and reduce risk factors for chronic disease, such as unhealthy weight.

More New Zealanders will receive heart and diabetes checks, after additional funding was provided in last year’s Budget.

The Government will continue its initiatives to reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever and increase immunisation rates. This year the rheumatic fever prevention programme – which treats a child’s sore throat before it progresses into rheumatic fever – is expected to reach over 50,000 children. With immunisation rates over 90 per cent already, we are also on track to immunise 95 per cent of eight-month-olds by the end of 2014.

The Prime Minister’s Youth Mental Health Project is working to ensure that young people with mild to moderate mental health issues get the help they need. This year school-based services will be rolled out to more secondary schools, young people will have easier access to health services and an e-therapy tool will be launched.

A new national drug policy will be announced this year and the Government will continue to focus on reducing the use of methamphetamine in New Zealand and finalise the implementation of the regulatory regime for psychoactive substances.

**SOCIAL HOUSING**

The Government will continue with social housing reforms to get better value from its $16 billion investment in social housing and provide better housing to those in need, for the duration of their need.

In April this year, the most far-reaching social housing reforms in decades will begin. The Government will extend eligibility for Income Related Rent subsidies to tenants of houses owned by registered community housing groups. At the same time, the Ministry of Social Development will assume responsibility for housing needs assessment. These measures will help to grow the community housing sector and develop the market for social housing.

In addition, the Government will introduce reviewable tenancies for all social housing tenants, so people regain independence and self-sufficiency as their individual circumstances permit and as alternatives allow.

The Government will trial a warrant of fitness for Housing New Zealand Corporation houses, as another step to ensuring that families most in need have a warm, dry and safe house to live in. Last year we completed our programme of insulating every state house that could be insulated. These are part of the Government’s moves to reverse years of neglect in maintaining the quality of state houses.
INTERACTING WITH GOVERNMENT

As part of its push for better public services, the Government wants to make it easier for businesses and the public to interact with government in an increasingly online world.

We have set a target of reducing the cost of doing business with government by 25 per cent by 2017 and challenged government agencies to deliver faster, more integrated services tailored to business needs. We have also set a target of having 70 per cent of New Zealanders’ most common transactions with government completed in a digital environment by 2017.

This year progress will be made on the new immigration management system, and the roll-out of the New Zealand Business Number means that, over time, businesses will only have to provide government with their information once. The take-up of the online identity service RealMe is expected to increase this year.

Honourable Members.

REBUILDING CHRISTCHURCH

The Government’s final priority is to support the rebuild of Christchurch.

This year we will continue to lead and drive momentum in that rebuild – which is now estimated to have a total cost of around $40 billion. The Government’s total contribution to the rebuild is expected to be around $15 billion, of which half is from the Earthquake Commission, net of reinsurance proceeds.

As the third anniversary of the 22 February earthquake approaches, it is important to maintain that momentum.

Growth in Canterbury has been strong. A total of 4,200 construction jobs were created in the year to September 2013. But the recovery is much broader than that. Over the same period, 9,900 new jobs were created in retail trade, accommodation and food services. The return of retail and hospitality services to Christchurch will continue to be a big contributor to the recovery and life of the city.

Exports going through Lyttelton Port increased 15 per cent in the year to August 2013. The settlement of the Port’s insurance claim in December will bring nearly $440 million into Canterbury, which will be used to renew and reinstate the Port’s facilities.

Rebuilding of horizontal infrastructure is progressing well. The Stronger Christchurch Infrastructure Rebuild Team has 119 projects worth $594 million underway, and 321 projects have been completed. So far, 44 kilometres of fresh water pipes, 258 kilometres of wastewater pipes and 14 kilometres of storm water pipes have been laid. In addition, over a quarter of the damage to roads has been repaired.
The Government will step up construction in the central city this year.

Construction of the $300 million Justice and Emergency Services Precinct has already begun. When complete it will bring around 2,000 employees and visitors each day to the inner city, supporting the development of other businesses in the central business district.

The Avon River precinct is already well underway, providing a focal point at the heart of the city and attracting other developers to the area.

In addition, several anchor projects will be under construction this year including the Metro Sports Centre, Bus Interchange and Health Precinct.

Key residential projects are progressing, and housing will be a primary focus for the Government this year.

The creation of the Land Use Recovery Plan provides a framework for building and will go a long way towards easing housing pressures. The aim is for amended intensification rules to deliver 8,000 to 10,000 new dwellings in Christchurch within the next five years. In addition, as many as 40,000 residential sections could be developed by 2028 within the new greenfield priority areas.

The creation of the Red Zone, and announcement of Port Hills zoning decisions, has given certainty to homeowners. A total of 98 per cent of flat land homeowners in the red zone have settled with the Crown, enabling them to purchase new homes elsewhere.

Insurance settlements are progressing, and the Government has established the Residential Advisory Service to assist residents with their insurance claims. More than 50,000 home repairs have been fully completed under EQC’s managed repairs programme.

The Government has established a constructive relationship with the Christchurch City Council, with whom we share an enormous challenge. The impact of the upcoming construction phase in Canterbury cannot be underestimated, and the amount of labour, material and effort required is unprecedented.

Now that so much of the ground work has been completed, the more tangible and visible side to Christchurch’s redevelopment will become obvious.

We are entering an exciting phase for the future of the city. Construction will continue rapidly for the next several years, and there will be very obvious progress throughout 2014. Christchurch residents can look forward to watching the skyline of their new city rise around them.

Honourable Members.
Alongside our four main priorities for this term, the Government has other important policies it intends to progress over the course of the next year.

The Government will maintain an independent and bipartisan foreign policy. We will continue to build support for New Zealand’s bid to sit on the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term starting in 2015.

The Government will continue to progress the commitments it made in the 2010 Defence White Paper. This will see new capabilities becoming operational as the Defence Force builds a Joint Amphibious Task Force focused on meeting the security needs of our region. This year will also see reinvestment in people and platforms, and the building of depth and capability in the Defence Force.

The upcoming centenary of the First World War will be an opportunity for New Zealanders to reconnect with one of the most significant events in our history. This year will mark the beginning of a four-year programme of activities throughout the country and overseas. A centrepiece will be the completion of the National War Memorial Park in time for the centenary of the Gallipoli landings on April 25, 2015.

The Government is moving to safeguard New Zealand sport by taking steps this year to introduce a national match-fixing policy, in consultation with the sport sector and betting industry.

The Government will continue to progress the full and final settlement of historical Treaty of Waitangi grievances. To date, 67 deeds of settlement have been signed.

This Government has signed 41 of these in just five years. Completing all Treaty settlements has gone from an aspirational ideal to a realistic target. During 2013 the Crown signed 8 deeds of settlement and Parliament sat in extended hours to progress 17 pieces of settlement legislation. Virtually all iwi are now engaged with the Crown.

This year the Government will establish a record number of new marine reserves, with three in the Subantarctic Islands and a new reserve in Akaroa Harbour. We will also conclude consideration of marine protection proposals on the West Coast and at Kaikoura. The Government is consulting on a proposal to establish a new conservation park on Great Barrier Island, and will consider the advice of the New Zealand Conservation Authority on a new national park encompassing the Waipoua kauri forest in Northland.

Honourable Members.

Over the course of this year other legislation will be put before you and other policy initiatives will be pursued.

Towards the end of this year there will be a general election.
New Zealanders will have a very clear choice.

Through difficult times, the Government has put New Zealand on a strong financial footing.

The economy is growing and creating jobs and higher incomes.

We are delivering better public services that are achieving results.

And the rebuilding of Christchurch is well under way.

This is not a time to put those hard-won achievements at risk.

As the last five years has shown, the National-led Government has delivered stable leadership and put New Zealand on the right track.

That will continue in 2014.
Friday, 13 June 2014

The date of the 2014 General Election is 20 September.

This is within 6 months of the date of Hon John Banks' resignation.

Rt Hon John Key
Prime Minister