

Departmental Disclosure Statement

Pae Ora (Disestablishment of Māori Health Authority) Amendment Bill

The departmental disclosure statement for a government Bill seeks to bring together in one place a range of information to support and enhance the Parliamentary and public scrutiny of that Bill.

It identifies:

- the general policy intent of the Bill and other background policy material;
- some of the key quality assurance products and processes used to develop and test the content of the Bill;
- the presence of certain significant powers or features in the Bill that might be of particular Parliamentary or public interest and warrant an explanation.

This disclosure statement was prepared by the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health certifies that, to the best of its knowledge and understanding, the information provided is complete and accurate at the date of finalisation below.

Date of Finalisation: 5 February 2024

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Part One: General Policy Statement

This Bill disestablishes the Māori Health Authority, giving effect to the coalition Government's policy commitment in its 100-day plan. Relevant joint decision-making provisions will be repealed.

It is intended that the majority of functions and staff are transferred between agencies using the provisions of the Health Sector (Transfers) Act 1993, with the vast majority of Māori Health Authority staff moving to Health New Zealand. This Bill includes provisions to transfer any remaining assets or obligations to Health New Zealand on commencement.

The Bill makes related changes to provisions relating to Iwi-Māori Partnership Boards, the Hauora Māori Advisory Committee, and timeframes for implementing localities.

Iwi-Māori partnership boards are a mechanism for ensuring local health services can meet the needs and aspirations of Māori recognised within the Pae Ora Act 2022. The Government considers that the wider functions of the boards remain relevant to help planning and commissioning decisions respond to local need and circumstances and can help to improve health services.

The Hauora Māori Advisory Committee continues to have a valuable role in providing independent advice to ministers with respect to Māori health. Committee membership will be changed to being made by Ministerial appointment.

The timeframe for localities has been extended to allow for time to determine the appropriate future model with the removal of joint decision-making provisions.

Part Two: Background Material and Policy Information

Published reviews or evaluations

2.1. Are there any publicly available inquiry, review or evaluation reports that have informed, or are relevant to, the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	NO
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Relevant international treaties

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

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

2.4. Has further impact analysis become available for any aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	NO
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2.5. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, is there analysis available on:	
(a) the size of the potential costs and benefits?	NO
(b) the potential for any group of persons to suffer a substantial unavoidable loss of income or wealth?	NO

2.6. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, are the potential costs or benefits likely to be impacted by:	
(a) the level of effective compliance or non-compliance with applicable obligations or standards?	NO
(b) the nature and level of regulator effort put into encouraging or securing compliance?	NO

Part Three: Testing of Legislative Content

Consistency with New Zealand's international obligations

3.1. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with New Zealand's international obligations?

It is considered this Bill is consistent with the relevant international standards and obligations.

Consistency with the government's Treaty of Waitangi obligations

3.2. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi?

An analysis has been undertaken on the Treaty implications of disestablishing the Māori Health Authority. The Crown considers it will continue to meet its Treaty obligations. The Bill does not affect other mechanisms in the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 that are intended to give effect to the Crown's Treaty of Waitangi commitments. Section 6 of the Pae Ora Act clearly provides for the Crown's intention to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi. The health sector principles will remain unchanged, and the accountability documents will continue to outline how entities intend to improve Māori health outcomes, for example. The Tribunal may make recommendations to the Crown following the outcome of any proceedings.

Consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

3.3. Has advice been provided to the Attorney-General on whether any provisions of this Bill appear to limit any of the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?

NO

Offences, penalties and court jurisdictions

3.4. Does this Bill create, amend, or remove:

(a) offences or penalties (including infringement offences or penalties and civil pecuniary penalty regimes)?

NO

(b) the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal (including rights to judicial review or rights of appeal)?

NO

Privacy issues

3.5. Does this Bill create, amend or remove any provisions relating to the collection, storage, access to, correction of, use or disclosure of personal information?

NO

External consultation

3.6. Has there been any external consultation on the policy to be given effect by this Bill, or on a draft of this Bill?

NO

Other testing of proposals

3.7. Have the policy details to be given effect by this Bill been otherwise tested or assessed in any way to ensure the Bill's provisions are workable and complete?

NO

Part Four: Significant Legislative Features

Compulsory acquisition of private property

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

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

4.3. Does this Bill affect rights, freedoms, or impose obligations, retrospectively?	NO
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Strict liability or reversal of the usual burden of proof for offences

4.4. Does this Bill:	
(a) create or amend a strict or absolute liability offence?	NO
(b) reverse or modify the usual burden of proof for an offence or a civil pecuniary penalty proceeding?	NO

Civil or criminal immunity

4.5. Does this Bill create or amend a civil or criminal immunity for any person?	NO
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Significant decision-making powers

4.6. Does this Bill create or amend a decision-making power to make a determination about a person's rights, obligations, or interests protected or recognised by law, and that could have a significant impact on those rights, obligations, or interests?	NO
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Powers to make delegated legislation

4.7. Does this Bill create or amend a power to make delegated legislation that could amend an Act, define the meaning of a term in an Act, or grant an exemption from an Act or delegated legislation?	NO
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4.8. Does this Bill create or amend any other powers to make delegated legislation?	NO
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Any other unusual provisions or features

4.9. Does this Bill contain any provisions (other than those noted above) that are unusual or call for special comment?	NO
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