DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

18 June 2026

Ref: OIA-2025/26-0741

[redacted]

Tēnā koe [redacted],

Official Information Act request for briefings from April 2026

Thank you for your Official Information Act 1982 (the Act) request, which was received by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) on 20 May 2026. You requested:

> *"[…] the following documents, under the Official Information Act:*
>
> *[1]. Health Target & Economic Dashboard – March 2026*
> *[2]. Arrangements for ministerial reshuffle on Tuesday 7 April*
> *[3]. Ministerial Responsibility for the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)*
> *[4]. Technical note on NZCVS*
> *[5]. Draft Government Priorities Plan for 2026*
> *[6]. Submission: recommended responsibilities for Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence*
> *[7]. Transfers of responsibility following April re-shuffle*
> *[8]. Quarter Three FY2025/26 Financial Dashboard."*

On 25 May 2026, you were advised that Item [5] *Draft Government Priorities Plan for 2026* was transferred to the Prime Minister, Rt Hon Christopher Luxon. The Prime Minister's office will respond to you directly with respect to that item.

Information being released

I have decided to release the documents listed below, subject to information being withheld as noted. The relevant grounds under which information has been withheld are:

- section 6(a), to protect the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the Government of New Zealand
- section 6(b)(i), to protect the entrusting of information to the Government of New Zealand on a basis of confidence by the Government of any other country or any agency of such a Government
- section 9(2)(a), to protect the privacy of individuals
- section 9(2)(f)(iv), to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials
- section 9(2)(g)(i), to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinion.

Item	Date	Document description	Decision
1	1 April 2026	Health Target & Economic Dashboard – March 2026	Release, with some information withheld under section

Executive Wing, Parliament Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand 6011
☎ 64 4 817 9698 www.dpmc.govt.nz

Item	Date	Document description	Decision
			9(2)(f)(iv)
2	2 April 2026	Arrangements for ministerial reshuffle on Tuesday 7 April	Release, with some information withheld under sections 9(2)(a), 9(2)(f)(iv)
3	1 April 2026	Ministerial Responsibility for the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)	Release, with some information withheld under section 9(2)(a)
4	13 April 2026	Technical note on NZCVS	Release, with some information withheld under sections 9(2)(f)(iv), 9(2)(g)(i)
6	16 April 2026	Submission: recommended responsibilities for Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence	Release, with some information withheld under sections 6(a), 6(b)(i), 9(2)(a), 9(2)(f)(iv)
7	22 April 2026	Transfers of responsibility following April re-shuffle	Release, with some information withheld under sections 9(2)(a), 9(2)(f)(iv), 9(2)(g)(i)
8	29 April 2026	Quarter Three FY2025/26 Financial Dashboard	Release, with some information withheld under sections 9(2)(f)(iv), 9(2)(g)(i)

In making my decision, I have considered the public interest considerations in section 9(1) of the Act. No public interest has been identified that would be sufficient to outweigh the reasons for withholding that information.

You have the right to ask the Ombudsman to investigate and review my decision under section 28(3) of the Act.

This response will be published on the DPMC website during our regular publication cycle. Typically, information is released monthly, or as otherwise determined. Your personal information including name and contact details will be removed for publication.

Nāku noa, nā



Janine Smith
Deputy Chief Executive
Policy and Delivery Unit

ITEM 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

Memo: Health Target & Economic Dashboards – March 2026

To: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister			
Date:	1/04/2026	**Priority level:**	Routine

Purpose

1. To provide you with the latest Health Target & Economic dashboards (refer Attachment A).

Summary

2. Key insights from the **Health Target** dashboard (from latest unvalidated operational data reported to the Minister of Health) are:

s9(2)(f)(iv)

3. Key insights from the **Economic** dashboard (covering the latest quarterly GDP, CPI and labour market figures – all at Dec 2025 – and the latest reporting month across other indicators) are:

   a. **GDP** grew 0.2% in the Dec 2025 quarter (at lower end of market forecast range), following 0.9% growth (revised) in the Sept quarter. Construction was the largest drag on GDP across industries.

   b. HYEFU forecasts of decreasing **CPI inflation** over 2026 predate the Middle East conflict. Current market forecasts see annual inflation peaking at just over 4% in the June 2026 quarter (vs 3.1% in Dec 2025 quarter), with March the first quarter to be impacted by higher oil and petrol prices.

   c. Manufacturing **confidence** remained in expansion territory in February but services confidence dropped back into contraction, with both expected to deteriorate in upcoming results. The ANZ Business Outlook results for March released yesterday reported a large decline in confidence and future activity expectations for businesses surveyed later in the month. Consumer confidence measures also dropped sharply in March.

   d. YTD **OBEGALx** deficit (-$6.0b in January) is tracking better than expected despite tax revenues in line with forecasts, reflecting Core Crown expenses being $1.2bn (-1.5%) below forecast.

   e. The annual **goods trade balance** deficit widened to $3.0b in February and is expected to widen further due to rising oil and fertiliser prices pushing up import values. NZD depreciation should provide further support to goods export prices, however continuing recent momentum in tourism exports is at risk due to geopolitical tensions, rising airfares and flight capacity constraints.

   f. **Net migration** grew strongly in the last two months, with January 2026 (+4,460) the strongest monthly outturn since December 2023.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

4. Your next briefing will provide the latest Housing and Justice Sector dashboards and the next Health Target dashboard, due to you on 30 April.

David Jagger, Data and Insights Manager
Delivery Unit

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

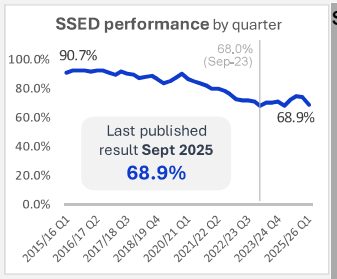
Minister of Health | **Weekly Health Target Dashboard**

Week to 22 Mar 2026

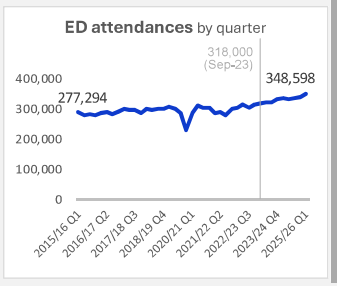
Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

Shorter stays in ED

s9(2)(f)(iv)

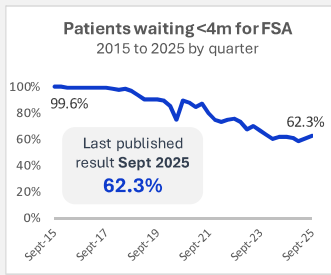


s9(2)(f)(iv)

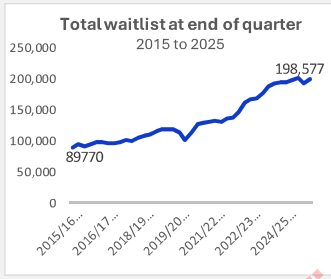


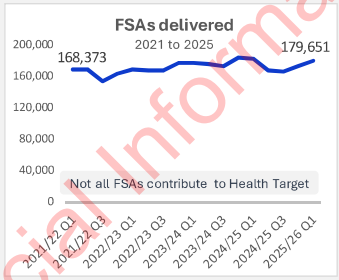
Shorter wait times for first specialist assessment (FSA)

s9(2)(f)(iv)



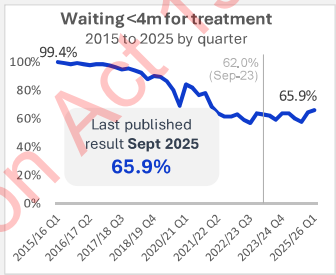
s9(2)(f)(iv)



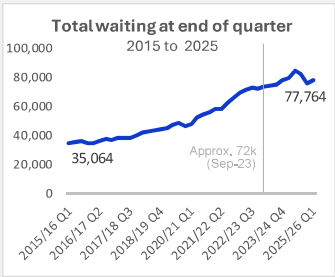


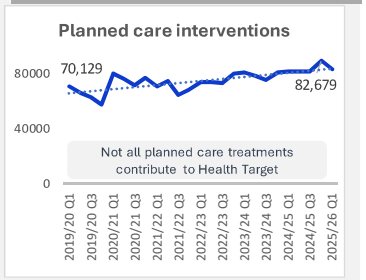
Shorter wait times for elective treatment

s9(2)(f)(iv)



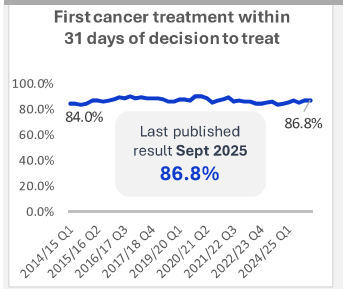
s9(2)(f)(iv)



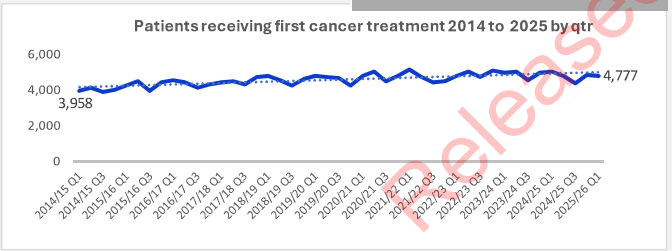


Faster cancer treatment within 31 days

s9(2)(f)(iv)



s9(2)(f)(iv)



Immunisation coverage at 24 months

s9(2)(f)(iv)

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Activity and Efficiency

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Unvalidated, up-to-date operational data

Validated data from National Collections

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Accompanying notes | Health Target Weekly Dashboard Page 2

Shorter stays in emergency departments (SSED)

SSED: This metric is telling you the proportion of patients who were admitted (eg to a hospital inpatient ward), discharged (eg having been treated within the ED itself), or transferred (eg to another hospital for specialist surgery) from an ED within 6 hours**.**

The validated data (source: NNPAC National Collection) is presented from Q1 of FY 2015/16 to the latest published quarter. The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid national automation dataset (Rapid) for ED) is presented for the last 12 weeks to the week ending 22 March 2026 (ie starting November 2024).

ED attendances: This metric is telling you the number of patients who attended ED (ie patients who presented to ED and waited to be seen).

Please note – the denominator for SSED is ED attendances, rather than ED presentations (ie it excludes people who present to ED but do not wait to be seen, or are diverted elsewhere eg to urgent care).

The validated data (source: NNPAC) is presented from Q1 of FY 2015/16 to the latest published quarter. The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid) is presented for the last 12 weeks to the week ending 22 March 2026.

Shorter wait times for first specialist assessment (FSA)

Patients waiting <4 months for FSA: This metric is telling you the proportion of patients who wait less than four months for an FSA from the date of referral.

The validated data (source: NBRS National Collection) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter). The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid) is presented for the last 16 weeks to the week ending 1 March 2026 (ie starting October 2024).

Total waitlist at end of quarter: This metric is telling you the total number of patients on the FSA waitlist at the end of each quarter.

The validated data (source: NBRS) is presented from Q1 of FY 2015/16 to the latest published quarter.

FSAs delivered: This metric is telling you the total number of FSAs delivered each quarter (source: NNPAC).

Please note – not all FSAs contribute to the Health Target (eg Maternity FSAs are excluded).

The validated data (source: NNPAC) is presented from Q1 of FY 2021/22 to the latest published quarter.

Shorter wait times for elective treatment

Patients waiting <4 months for elective treatment: This metric is telling you the proportion of people given a commitment to treatment who have been waiting less than four months as a proportion of all people waiting for elective treatment at the end of the period.

The validated data (source: NBRS) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter. The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid) is presented for the last 16 weeks to the week ending 1 March 2026 (ie starting October 2024).

Total waitlist at end of quarter: This metric is telling you the total number of patients on the elective treatment waitlist at the end of each quarter. The validated data (source: NBRS) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter.

Planned care interventions: This metric is telling you the total number of planned care interventions (ie elective treatments) completed each quarter.

Please note – not all interventions contribute to the Health Target (eg colonoscopies are excluded).

The validated data (source: NMDS and NNPAC National Collections) is presented from Q2 of FY 2019/20 to the latest published quarter.

First cancer treatment within 31 days

First cancer treatment within 31 days of decision to treat: This metric is telling you the proportion of eligible cancer patients who received their first treatment within 31 days of a health professional's decision to treat them.

The validated data (source: National Collection for FCT) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter.

Patients receiving first cancer treatment: This metric is telling you the number of patients who commenced their first cancer treatment each quarter.

The validated data (source: National Collection for FCT) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter. Preliminary unvalidated data is also sourced from the National Collection for FCT but has not yet been subject to the quarterly data validation process.

Immunisation coverage at 24 months

Children fully immunised at 24 months: This metric is telling you the percentage of children who have all their scheduled vaccinations by the time they are two years old.

Children not fully immunised at 24 months: This metric is telling you the percentage of children who have not had all their scheduled vaccinations by the time they are two years old.

Vaccine doses delivered: This metric is telling you the number of vaccine doses delivered for children aged less than 24 months per weekly for DTaP-IPV (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio) DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type B, and hepatitis B), Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B), MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) and PCV13 (pneumococcal disease).

The validated data (source: AIR Aotearoa Immunisation Register).

Operational Efficiency Measures

Case-weighted Discharges: Case-weights are hospital discharges multiplied by a relative weighting depending on patient and case complexity. Data source: NMDS for known case-weights, Rapid is used to report patients that have been seen but have not yet been coded for a case-weight – hence this is an estimation.

Outsourced Elective Cases: Shows 1. the number of cases sent to private providers for elective treatment and 2. the number of elective procedures for surgical specialties completed in private facilities. Note: Data is offset by 3 weeks to give providers time to send invoice to district, and for district to enter in their system. Outsourcing numbers for week may not be complete yet. Source: Rapid Inpatients.

Patients waiting in ED >24 hours: This metric will tell you the number of people that wait over 24 hours in an ED before being admitted, discharged, or transferred. Source: Rapid ED.

Theatre Utilisation: This metric will tell you the total time theatres are occupied by a patient (excluding turnaround time) as a percentage of the planned elective session time (ie the extent which the surgical session is utilised). Source: Rapid Theatre Events**.**

Note: Rapid is not subject to robust data validation processes

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Regional and District Health Target performance

Dashboard shows most up-to-date data available. Note varying date ranges under each title. Operational data source (Rapid) used for first three measures.

Q2 2025/26 results – to be published March: ■ met quarterly milestone

	SSED (milestone 77%)	FSA (milestone 65%)	Treatment (milestone 70%)	FCT (milestone 87%)	Imms at 24m (milestone 87%)
National	**74.2%**	**62.2%**	**64.5%**	**87.0%**	**82.9%**
Northern	**73.8%**	**64.6%**	**62.1%**	**86.1%**	**83.1%**
Te Manawa Taki	**74.2%**	**62.1%**	**69.6%**	**93.5%**	**75.4%**
Central	**67.4%**	**65.2%**	**71.5%**	**87.4%**	**85.5%**
Te Waipounamu	**79.6%**	**55.5%**	**59.2%**	**82.6%**	**88.2%**

s9(2)(f)(iv)



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

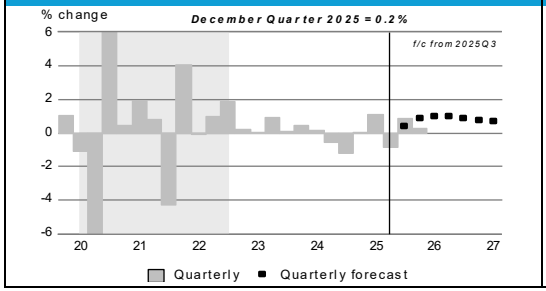
Economic Dashboard - *1 April 2026*

Economic Indicators

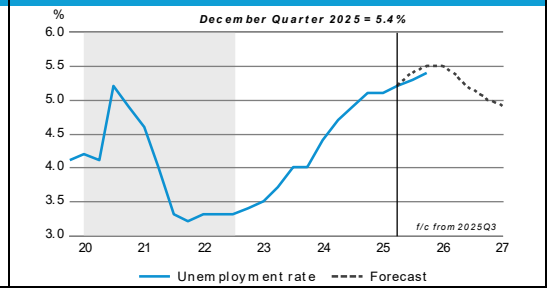
- December quarter GDP rose 0.2% (at the lower end of the market range) following a (revised) 0.9% increase in September.
- Primary (+0.9%) and services (+0.7%) industries grew, while manufacturing activity was flat and construction activity contracted (-1.4%).

- The unemployment rate was up slightly from 5.3% to 5.4% in the December quarter. There were however early signs of people re-entering the labour force as job prospects improved.
- The labour force participation increased in December; with increases most pronounced for the 15–24-year-old age group.

GDP Growth



Labour Market

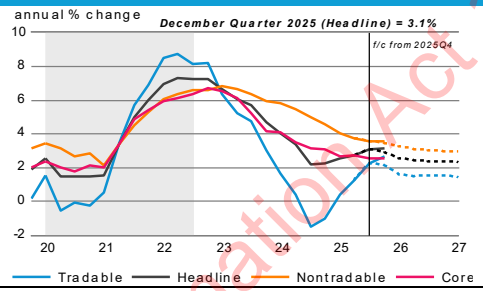


Inflation

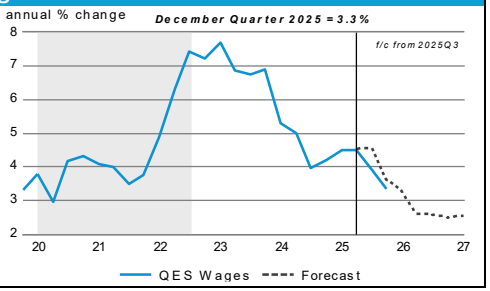
- Annual CPI inflation rose to 3.1% in the December quarter, driven by petrol and international airfares.
- The current conflict in the Middle East has seen a sharp lift in market expectations around CPI inflation, with current market forecasts seeing annual inflation peaking at just over 4%.

- Annual wage inflation eased further, but quarterly wage growth ticked up 0.9% in the December quarter.
- Hours worked rose 1.0% in the quarter, supporting a view of rising household incomes and a further GDP recovery in the December quarter.

Consumer Inflation



Wages

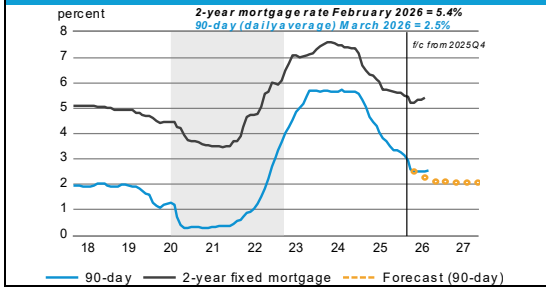


Fiscal Indicators

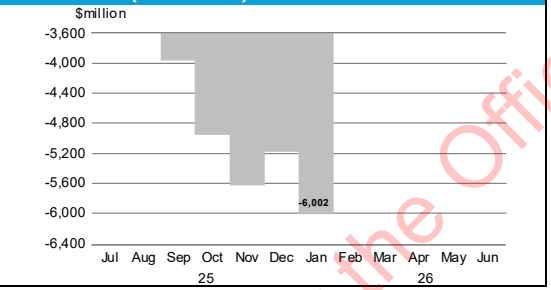
- 90-day rates have continued to hold up relative to forecast, sitting at just on 2.5% at the end of March.
- Market pricing points to the OCR remaining at its current level before increasing towards the end of 2026, although there is considerable uncertainty given the current Middle East conflict.

- Core Crown tax revenue at $70.4 billion, was broadly in line with forecast for the year to January (0.1% below forecast).
- The OBEGALx was a deficit of $6.0 billion, $1.9 billion smaller than forecast, reflecting Core Crown expenses being $1.2 billion (1.5%) below forecast.

Interest Rates



OBEGALx (excl. ACC) – Year-to-date

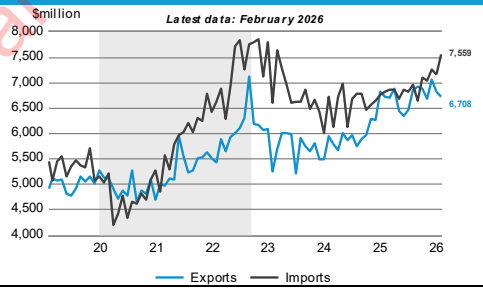


External Sector

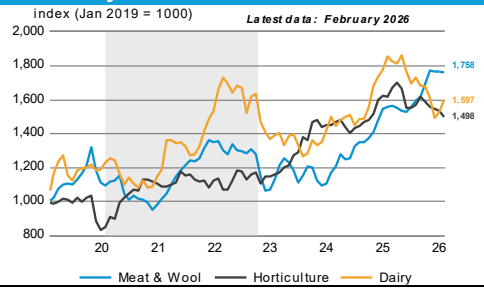
- The annual goods trade deficit widened to $3.0 billion in February ($0.9 deficit for the month).
- Rising oil and fertiliser prices over the coming months/quarters will likely push up import values, resulting in a widening trade deficit.

- Dairy prices rose 4.7% in February while horticulture prices fell 2.1%. NZD depreciation (commencing in February) should provide further support to goods export prices.
- The latest GDT auction index (17 March) rose 0.1%, the fifth consecutive increase over 2026.

Merchandise Trade



Commodity Prices

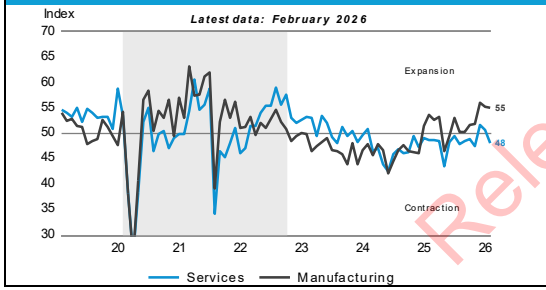


Confidence Indicators

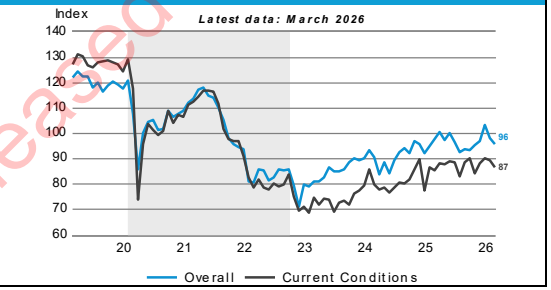
- February's manufacturing indicator remained firmly in expansion with all five sub-indexes positive. This contrasted with the Services indicator which dipped back into contraction territory.
- These results pre-dated the current Middle East conflict, so expect deterioration on these in the upcoming March numbers.

- Consumer confidence dropped sharply in March with the seasonally adjusted Current Conditions index falling 2.9%.
- The net proportion of households thinking it's a good time to buy a major household item (a good indicator of retail spending) fell 10 points to -14, back where it was in October last year.

Sectoral Outlook



Consumer Confidence

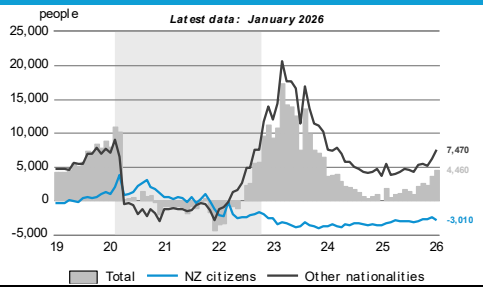


Other Indicators

- Net migration of 4,460 in January saw annual net migration of just over 23,000 people over the year.
- Net loss of NZ citizens sits at just over 3,000 people per month (c.f. around 4,000 over 2024), while the net gain of non-NZ citizens sits at peak levels seen prior to COVID of around 7,500 per month.

- Following 5 consecutive quarters of decline, the number of people employed in the Auckland region increased by 0.3% in the December quarter (in seasonally adjusted terms).
- The slight tick-up in the Auckland unemployment rate reflects an increased labour force participation rate (from 70.9% to 71.5%).

Migration (net, monthly)



Regional Unemployment

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate by region

	2024Q4	2025Q1	2025Q2	2025Q3	2025Q4
Northland	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.0
Auckland	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5
Waikato	6.9	4.9	5.6	6.6	6.1
Taranaki	3.9	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.5
Bay of Plenty	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.9
Hawkes Bay	3.6	5.0	3.5	6.4	5.2
Manawatu-Wanganui	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	5.1
Wellington	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.9
Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	4.4
Canterbury	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.6	3.9
Otago	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.4
Southland	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.9
Total New Zealand	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**5.3**	**5.4**

Note: Treasury seasonal adjustment

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

New commentary since the last iteration of the dashboard is in **bold font**

Forecasts are latest published (HYEFU2025)

National lockdown COVID-19 shading from March Quarter 2020 to September Quarter 2022 (Monthly is February 2020 to October 2022)

Economic Dashboard - series descriptions

Economic Indicators

GDP Growth

Source: Statistics NZ, The Treasury

Series: Seasonally adjusted chain-volume estimate of the Production measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), expressed as quarterly percentage changes.

Description/Interpretation:
GDP is a core macroeconomic statistic that measures New Zealand's economic performance. It is an important tool that helps a range of users, including policy makers, to understand and manage the New Zealand economy.

The production approach to GDP measures the total value of goods and services produced in New Zealand, after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the production process. This is also known as the value-added approach.

Labour Market

Source: Statistics NZ, The Treasury

Series: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (% level).

Description/Interpretation:
The number of unemployed people expressed as a proportion of the total labour force, from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Unemployment includes all individuals in the working-age population who, during the reference week, were not employed, were available for work, and:

- had actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week (only looking at job advertisements does not count as active seeking) or:
- had a new job to start within four weeks.

Inflation

Consumer Inflation

Source: Statistics NZ, The Treasury

Series: Headline Consumer Price Index, Tradable and Non-Tradable Indexes, expressed as annual percentage changes. Core inflation excludes food, energy and fuel costs.

Description/Interpretation:
The tradable series contains goods and services that are imported or in competition with foreign goods. Movements in tradable inflation demonstrate how international price movements and exchange rates are affecting consumer prices.

The non-tradable series contains goods and services that do not face foreign competition. It shows how domestic demand and supply conditions affect consumer prices.

Wages

Source: Statistics NZ, The Treasury

Series: Seasonally adjusted ordinary time average hourly earnings from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) expressed as annual percentage changes.

Description/Interpretation:
The QES measure 'average hourly earnings' is calculated by dividing total wage payout for firms by the total number of hours worked. As such it reflects a measure of the wage costs that firms experience (and the wage incomes that employees receive).

Changes in average hourly earnings in the QES therefore, can mean a pay rate change or a compositional change in the number of hours worked in a higher or lower paying industry.

Fiscal Indicators

Interest Rates

Source: Haver, RBNZ, The Treasury

Series: Monthly average 90-day (bank bill) interest rates and average new 2-year mortgage interest rates.

Description/Interpretation:
90-day rates: bank bill yields are monthly average of the daily indicative 11.10am market mid-rates, published by Refinitiv.

2-year mortgage interest rates: simple averages of the special advertised (or 'discounted') first mortgage interest rates banks offered to new borrowers for residential property. Special rates or discounts are offered to borrowers who meet specific lending criteria, terms or conditions (for example, at least 30% equity).

OBEGALx (excl. ACC)

Source: The Treasury

Series: Operating balance before gains and losses, excluding ACC (OBEGALx), presented as year-to-date in $millions.

Description/Interpretation:
The OBEGAL is a key fiscal indicator in New Zealand, representing the difference between the government's revenue and expenses before accounting for gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities. It provides a measure of the government's operational performance, excluding the impact of volatile market changes.

OBEGALx is a modified version of OBEGAL that specifically excludes the financial impact of ACC's revenue and expenses.

External Sector

Merchandise Trade

Source: Statistics NZ

Series: Seasonally adjusted merchandise imports and exports: monthly levels ($million).

Description/Interpretation:
Imports and exports of merchandise goods between New Zealand and other countries. Merchandise trade includes goods which add to or subtract from the material resources in New Zealand as a result of their movement in or out of the country. Data is obtained from export and import entry documents lodged with the New Zealand Customs Service.

Positive net exports can drive economic growth by providing a surplus of income for a country to invest and stimulate internal demand. This surplus can also attract foreign investment, further boosting economic activity.

Commodity Prices

Source: ANZ, The Treasury

Series: Monthly indexes of selected commodity prices ($NZD), expressed as index levels (January 2019 = 1000).

Description/Interpretation:
Goods exports account for around 20% of GDP, with primary sector -related exports accounting for over 70% of our merchandise exports. As such, primary commodity prices are a key component of our Terms of Trade.

Confidence Indicators

Sectoral Outlook

Source: BNZ

Series: Monthly Performance of Manufacturing (PMI) and Services (PSI) Indexes, presented as index levels

Description/Interpretation:
The BNZ – BusinessNZ Performance of Services and Manufacturing Indexes are monthly surveys of the services and manufacturing sectors providing an early indicator of activity levels.

A reading above 50 points indicates activity is expanding; below 50 indicates it is contracting. The results are seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Confidence

Source: ANZ/Roy Morgan, The Treasury

Series: ANZ-Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence is a monthly measure of consumer confidence across New Zealand households and how this affects their spending behaviour.

Note that these series have been independently seasonally adjusted by Treasury.

Description/Interpretation:
Household spending accounts for around 60% of GDP, so indicators of household confidence are important in assessing the current (and future) state of the economy.

Other Indicators

Migration

Source: Stats NZ

Series: Monthly estimated net migration, by citizenship.

Description/Interpretation:
With the outcomes-based measure, it takes 17 months before final migration estimates are available. To produce timely results, a statistical model is used to produce provisional migration estimates. Statistics produced using these provisional estimates have uncertainty for 16 months and can be subject to revision (particularly for the most recent 4-6 months).

New Zealand's fertility rate (currently sitting around 1.6) is below the required replacement rate of 2.1, meaning that the only way to grow NZ's population (and therefore labour supply) is through positive net migration.

Regional Unemployment

Source: Stats NZ, The Treasury

Series: Unemployment rate by Regional Council area (% level). Seasonally adjustment done by The Treasury

Description/Interpretation:
The number of unemployed people expressed as a proportion of the total labour force, from the HLFS, by Regional Council area.

Different regions can have different demographic and economic profiles, resulting in different labour market outcomes.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Forecasts are latest published (HYEFU2025)

National lockdown COVID-19 shading from March Quarter 2020 to September Quarter 2022 (Monthly is February 2020 to October 2022)

ITEM 2

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Memo

2 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Rachel Hayward
Subject	**Arrangements for ministerial reshuffle on Tuesday 7 April**

Purpose

1 You have announced a ministerial reshuffle that will take effect on Tuesday 7 April.

2 This memo briefs you on arrangements for the constitutional and ceremonial steps required to take place on Tuesday 7 April.

Resignations, revocations and appointments

3 Before Cabinet on Tuesday morning the Governor-General, acting on your advice, will sign the documentation required to affect the following:

3.1 Resignation of Hon Collins KC and Hon Reti;

3.2 Revocation of the relevant ministerial portfolio warrants;

3.3 Appointment of Mr Butterick and Mr Brewer as Executive Councillors; and

3.4 Appointment of Ministers to the relevant portfolios.

4 This process will be done on the papers and your presence is not required.

5 Your signature is required on the advice sheets instructing the Governor-General to make the appointments. I will have the hardcopies for your signature on Tuesday morning.

6 Cabinet will proceed at 11am on Tuesday with the new ministerial arrangements in effect. A regular meeting of the Executive Council will follow at 1pm.

Retention of the title "The Honourable"

7 When Ministers leave office, the Prime Minister can recommend that the Governor-General approve the retention of the title "The Honourable" for Members of the Executive Council under delegated authority from the Sovereign. The Prime Minister is under no obligation to make such a recommendation.

8 Hon Collins KC already holds the title having been granted it upon leaving office in 2014. It is therefore unnecessary to make another recommendation for her.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

9 We recommend you grant of the title for life to Hon Dr Reti. I will bring an advice sheet for the Governor-General and a letter to Hon Dr Reti advising him of this decision for your signature on Tuesday morning.

Ceremony for new Executive Councillors

10 Section 23 of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 requires new Executive Councillors to take the required oaths or affirmations at a meeting of the Executive Council soon after appointment.

11 A ceremonial meeting of the Executive Council will be held at 4pm at Government House for this purpose. The new Ministers will take their oaths or affirmations in front of the Governor-General, you and their invited family and supporters.

12 A script for the ceremony is attached. This explains your role in proceedings and how formalities will operate. At the conclusion of the ceremony there is an opportunity for you to make remarks. Your suggested remarks are highlighted in the script. I will have a copy of this for you at Government House on Tuesday.

13 I am available for a call any time over the weekend if you would like to discuss these arrangements.

Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet/Clerk of the Executive Council

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister

Date: / / 2026

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, Chief of Staff
s9(2)(a) , Private Secretary

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Cabinet Office

ITEM 3

Memo

1 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Diana Hawker, Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet
Subject	**Ministerial Responsibility for the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)**
Deadline	Wednesday 8 April 2026

1 Your approval is sought to assign Ministerial responsibility for the newly established Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT) to Hon Chris Bishop as part of his RMA Reform portfolio responsibilities.

2 In December 2025, Cabinet agreed to bring together the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Transport, along with local government functions from the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), into MCERT and noted the intention to appoint a single responsible Minister [ECO-25-MIN-0218].

3 MCERT was legally established on 1 April 2026. A permanent Chief Executive commences their term on 27 April 2026, and all staff are expected to transfer over by 1 July 2026. Vote and appropriation structures are also expected to transfer from 1 July 2026.

4 MCERT will report to a number of Ministers. We propose that the Minister Responsible for RMA Reform be assigned as the responsible Minister for MCERT for the purpose of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Recommendations

5 I recommend that you:

5.1 note that MCERT was legally established on 1 April 2026, and that the staff and functions of the agencies as listed in paragraph 2 above will transfer to the new agency by 1 July 2026;

5.2 sign the attached letter confirming that the Minister Responsible for RMA Reform be the responsible Minister for MCERT.

Diana Hawker
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister
Date: / /

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, Chief of Staff
s9(2)(a) n, PMO

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

RT HON CHRISTOPHER LUXON
PRIME MINISTER

Hon Chris Bishop
Minister Responsible for RMA Reform
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Chris

I am writing to you regarding your responsibilities as Minister Responsible for RMA Reform.

As you will be aware, the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT) is a new agency established from 1 April 2026, combining the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Transport, along with local government functions from the Department of Internal Affairs. The transition of staff, Vote and appropriation changes is expected to be completed by 1 July 2026.

MCERT will support a number of Ministerial portfolios. I confirm that, as Minister responsible for RMA Reform, you will be the responsible Minister for MCERT for the purposes of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Yours sincerely

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
PRIME MINISTER

Cc: CE, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
CE, The Treasury
CE, Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Private Bag 18041, Parliament Buildings, Wellington 6160, New Zealand

ITEM 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

MEMORANDUM

NZCVS Cycle 8 Data

To: Joe Ascroft, PMO			
Date	13/04/2026	**From**	Delivery Unit
		Prepared by	David Jagger, Manager Data and Insights

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Purpose

1. This note provides DU's analysis of the latest NZCVS data relating to Target 4 (Reduced Violent Crime), following the publication of the NZCVS Cycle 8 results on 19 March 2026.
2. This is the annual NZCVS survey (year to October 2025) so there is a higher degree of confidence compared to quarterly results. Target 4 – Reduced Victims of Violent Crime is on track and performing well ahead of expectations.

Summary

3. The NZCVS Cycle 8 public release shows 49,000 fewer victims of violent crime since 2023, but a stable total number of violent offences. The data tables show an increase in the number of sexual assault incidents since 2023 (see Appendix 1).
4. The release also states (for the broader 'interpersonal violence' category) that the decline in victims was mostly among one-off victims rather than victims experiencing multiple incidents.
5. DU have dug into the NZCVS trends for violent offences and have found:
   - **Victims** increased from 185k in 2023 (the Target 4 baseline) to 189k in 2024, and then dropped to 136k in 2025. Victims experiencing physical offences and sexual assault both dropped since 2024, but victims of sexual assault in 2025 are only slightly below 2023 numbers.
   - Since 2023, the number of one-time victims has decreased at a similar rate (-28%) to more highly victimised victims (2-3 incidents: -17%, 4+ incidents: -30%). There are fewer victims at every level of victimisation (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5+ incidents) in 2025 vs 2023.
   - However, the total number of violent offence **incidents** has stayed stable across 2023-2025 (421k, 413k, 407k in successive years). Within this, 2025 incidence of physical offences is lower than in 2023, but incidence of sexual assault is higher.
   - In the last year, the most highly victimised subset of the population (5+ violent offences) are estimated to be experiencing even higher levels of victimisation. This is what has kept the total number of incidents stable, despite fewer victims at each victimisation level vs 2024.

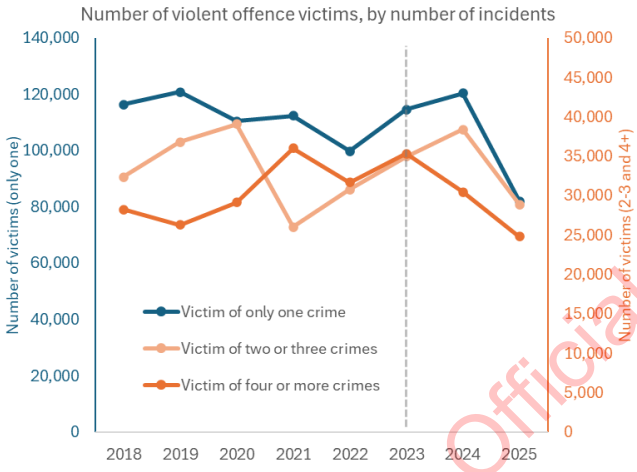
6. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

Analysis of NZCVS victim trends

7. s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted] The drop in victims of violent offences since Oct 2023 appears primarily due to a decrease in the number of victims who experienced one incident and had no injuries as a result. This implies that long-term reductions in violent offending are related to lower-risk forms of crime and a smaller sub-group of highly victimised individuals remains.

8. However, when looking at the two years since Target 4 baseline, it isn't true that the decline in victims is only amongst one-time victims. Between 2023 and 2025, there are comparable relative decreases in victims experiencing both low and high levels of victimisation.

Figure 1 & Table 1: Comparable declines in victims of different levels of victimisation since 2023



	Number of incidents per victim			
	One	2-3	4+	All victims
Number of victims				
2023	115k	35k	35k	185k
2024	120k	38k	30.5k	189k
2025	82k	29k	25k	136k
Change (volume)				
2024 to 2025	-38k	-9k	-5.5k	-53k
2023 to 2025	-33k	-6k	-10k	-49k
Change (%)				
2024 to 2025	-32%	-24%	-18%	-28%
2023 to 2025	**-28%**	**-17%**	**-28%**	**-26%**

9. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

10. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]

Analysis of NZCVS incidence trends

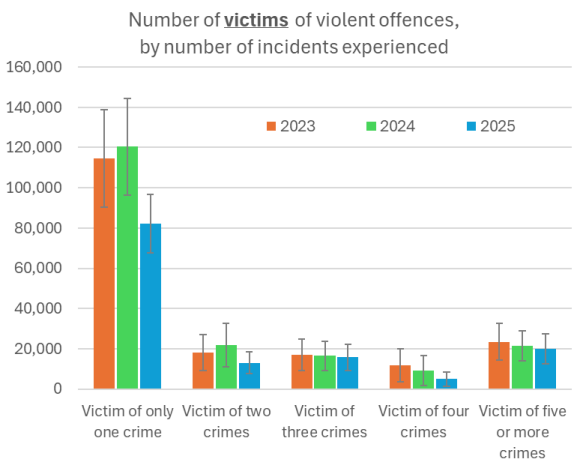
11. Total incidents stats suggest that the amount of violence experienced by victims in totality has not reduced. Care is needed when interpreting NZCVS incidence estimates for violent offences, with the total number of incidents underpinned by wide variation in the number of incidents experienced across the victim population.

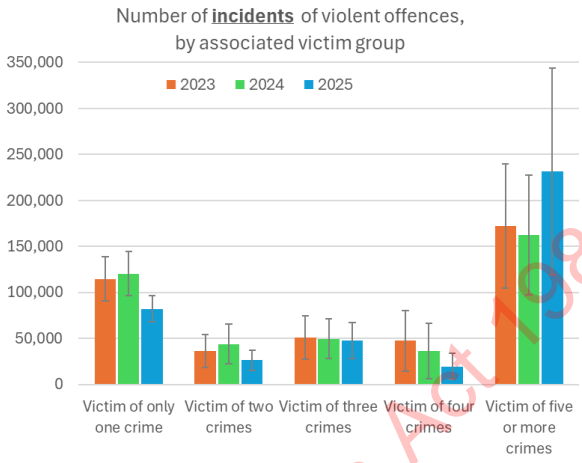
12. Counterintuitive to the overall stable number of incidents between 2024 and 2025, there are fewer estimated victims of violent offences in every group by level of victimisation, i.e. fewer victims of 1 crime, fewer victims of 2 crimes, etc, up to fewer victims of 5 or more crimes.

13. While there are fewer incidents due to reduced numbers of 1-4 time victims, this has been almost entirely counteracted by the change in incidence for the 5+ crimes victims group. The 5+ group are estimated as slightly smaller in size (21k in 2024 down to 20k in 2025) but account for significantly more incidents (+69k to 231k in 2025, from 162k in 2024), an increase from 7.6 crimes on average up to 11.6.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Figure 2: Fewer highly victimised (5+ crimes) victims are accounting for significantly more total offences





14. A small numbers of very highly victimised individuals can have an outsized impact on the overall incident rate[1]. s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]

15. Despite the uncertainty, the key interpretation is that, in the last year, a highly victimised subset of the population appears to be experiencing an even higher level of offending.

Next steps

16. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

[1] Not shown in Figure 2 but the high total violent offence incidence estimate in 2022 (543k incidents, see Appendix 1) was also mainly driven by a spike in incidents among the 5+ crime victim group – potentially a Covid-19 impact but also indicates volatility.

Appendix 1: Excerpts from NZCVS 2025 (Cycle 8) relevant to Target 4, released 19 March

Source 1: Media release https://www.justice.govt.nz/about/news-and-media/media-releases/new-survey-shows-drop-in-crime/

The proportion of adults who were victims of violent offences was significantly lower in 2025 (three percent) than in both 2024 and 2018 (four percent).

Today's results are for the whole of the NZCVS, while data released in February focused on violent crime. This showed there were 49,000 fewer victims of violent crime in the year to October 2025 than two years previously.

Source 2: Key Results document – Summary section

Fewer victims of violent offending since 2018, but number of violent incidents remains flat

In 2025, 5% of adults were victims of interpersonal violence, a significant drop from 7% in 2018. This was driven by decreases in both violent offences and threats and damage offences. The decline was mostly among one-off victims rather than repeat victims. As a result, there was no similar decrease in the number of incidents.

The proportion of adults experiencing violent offences (physical and sexual assault, and robbery) fell significantly to 3% in 2025, down from 4% in 2024 and 4% in 2018. The decrease was due to reductions in physical assaults and robbery.

Source 3: Key Results document – Violent Offences section

There were significant decreases in the overall violent offence prevalence rate between 2025 (3%) and 2024 (4%), and between 2025 and 2018 (4%). The physical offence prevalence rate significantly decreased between 2025 (2%) and 2018 (3%).

There were no significant difference in the overall violent offence incidence rate between 2025 and 2024, or between 2025 and 2018.

Source 4: Key Results

Table 11. Prevalence counts and rates for violent offences

		Year Estimate							
Offence Type		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Physical offences	Rate	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	1.7% ^
	Count	113	119	116	100	92	116	107	74 ^
Sexual assault	Rate	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%
	Count	80	79	71	84	81	76	89	71
Violent offences	**Rate**	**4.5%**	**4.6%**	**4.3%**	**4.4%**	**3.9%**	**4.4%**	**4.4%**	**3.1%+^**
	Count	**177**	**184**	**179**	**174**	**162**	**185**	**189**	**136+**

All count values are in 1000s. Counts are number of adults

All prevalence rates are proportion of adults

^ sign indicates a significant difference between current year and base year (2018)

+ sign indicates a significant difference between current year and previous year

Table 12. Incidence counts and rates for violent offences

		Year Estimate							
Offence Type		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Physical offences	Rate	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.5
	Count	234	219	233	209	253	235	196	194
Sexual assault	Rate	4.2	4.5	3.8	5.0	7.0	4.4	5.0	4.9
	Count	167	180	158	200	290	186	216	213
Violent offences	**Rate**	**10.1**	**9.9**	**9.5**	**10.2**	**13.1**	**10.0**	**9.6**	**9.3**
	Count	**401**	**400**	**391**	**409**	**543**	**421**	**413**	**407**

All count values are in 1000s. Counts are number of incidents

All incidence rates are number of incidents per 100 adults

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

ITEM 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

Submission: Recommended responsibilities for Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence

To: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister			
Date:	16/04/2026	**Priority level:**	Routine

General responsibilities of the Associate Minister for NSI

1. The establishment of an Associate Minister for NSI is an opportunity for you to receive support in your oversight of the national security system and core national security issues, as well as delegating specific pieces of work from your portfolio.
2. We propose that you ask the Associate Minister to maintain a watching brief across your national security portfolio responsibilities generally – including receiving regular reporting from DPMC on ongoing or emerging issues, and meeting regularly with officials. This could include more ad hoc matters as well (e.g. Ministerial consultation on relevant Cabinet papers).
3. You would retain responsibility for any significant policy decisions (except where specifically delegated), and remain available for escalation if required. You may wish to express an expectation that you will be informed of any significant issues or changes in direction.

Cyber security policy, including enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure

4. As Minister for National Security and Intelligence you have overarching responsibility for cyber security as a national security area.
5. You have delegated responsibilities for cyber security **operations**, including incident response, advice and guidance, deterrence and defensive capability to the Minister responsible for the GCSB.
6. You have retained responsibility for the overall strategic direction of cyber security policy in New Zealand, as a core component of national security. We recommend you delegate this responsibility to Minister Mitchell, who would work closely with Minister Penk. This would include attributions alongside international partners of malicious cyber activity, in conjunction with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and policy responsibility for measures to enhance the cyber security resilience of critical infrastructure.

Response to the Review of the Intelligence and Security Act

7. As Prime Minister, you are responsible for the Intelligence and Security Act 2017 (ISA), including the response to the independent Review of the ISA. You have previously invited the Minister Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS (Minister GCSB/NZSIS) to take joint responsibility with you for the policy response to the Review.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released Under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

9. We recommend you delegate these ongoing matters to Minister Mitchell, who would work jointly with the Minister GCSB/NZSIS. This should include exercising any relevant authorisations from Cabinet to you as Prime Minister (enabling the Associate Minister to make minor or technical policy changes, with the Minister GCSB/NZSIS).

s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

Responsibility for the Five Country Ministerial

11. The Five Country Ministerial (FCM) is an annual, policy focussed meeting of the ministers responsible for home affairs, interior, security, and immigration from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK, and the US.[1] New Zealand has been involved at ministerial level since its creation in 2013. s6(a), s6(b)(i) [redacted]

12. Past practice has been for the Minister for NSI to delegate responsibility to another relevant ministerial portfolios as the mix of issues does not neatly fit with any single portfolio in our system. In 2024 the responsibility was allocated to Hon Judith Collins KC. We recommend that you delegate responsibilities for the FCM to Minister Mitchell.

As Prime Minister you have responsibilities under national security legislation that cannot be delegated

13. The following statutory responsibilities cannot be delegated without changing the relevant legislation:

The Intelligence and Security Act 2017:

- Recommending the appointments of the Commissioners of Intelligence Warrants, the Inspector-General of Security and Intelligence (IGIS), the Deputy IGIS, the IGIS's advisory panel, and future reviewers of the ISA.
- Chairing the Intelligence and Security Committee and a role in the appointment of all members of the Committee, excluding the Leader of the Opposition.
- Receiving the Annual report of the IGIS and presenting it to the House.

The Terrorism Suppression Act 2002:

- Decisions on interim and final designations of terrorist entities and associated entities.
- Decisions on the renewals and revocations of the designations of terrorist entities and associated entities.
- Decisions on the periodic review for the ongoing designation of imprisoned entities.

[1] The current overseas FCM ministers are Hon Tony Burke, Minister for Home Affairs, Australia, Hon Gary Anandasangaree, Minister of Public Safety, Canada, Rt Hon Yvette Cooper, Secretary of State for the Home Department, UK, Sen Markwayne Mullin, Secretary of Homeland Security, United States of America

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

The Policing Act 2008

- Recommending the appointments of the Commissioner of Police and statutory Deputy Commissioners.

Recommendations

14. We recommend you:

17.1	**agree** to ask the Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence (the Associate Minister) to maintain a watching brief across your national security and intelligence portfolio responsibilities;	**YES / NO**
17.2	**agree** to delegate responsibility for cyber security policy, including the work programme to enhance the cyber security of critical infrastructure, to the Associate Minister;	**YES / NO**
17.3	**agree** to delegate your responsibilities for the ongoing Intelligence and Security Act Review policy response to the Associate Minister (to work alongside the Minister Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS);	**YES / NO**
17.4	**agree** to delegate responsibility for the Five Country Ministerial to the Associate Minister;	**YES / NO**
17.5	**sign** the attached letter of portfolio responsibilities to the Associate Minister;	**YES / NO**
17.6	**forward** this submission to the Associate Minister and the Minister Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS for their information.	**YES / NO**

Jeremy Clarke-Watson
Deputy Chief Executive, National Security and Resilience
Telephone: s9(2)(a)

16 April 2026

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister /
Minister for National Security and Intelligence

/ /

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

ITEM 7

Cabinet Office

Memo

22 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Nicola Purvis
Subject	**Transfers of responsibility following April re-shuffle**
Deadline	**29 April 2026**

Purpose

1 We seek your agreement to the following transfers of responsibility:

1.1 a transfer of responsibility for Immigration matters relating to East Coast Bays constituents from Hon Stanford to Hon Brewer;

1.2 a transfer of responsibility for Treaty settlement matters in the Conservation and Māori Development portfolios relating to the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust from Hon Potaka to Hon Meager.

Background

2 Following the re-shuffle we have reviewed the existing transfers of responsibility to determine whether any need to be updated in light of the new portfolio changes. There are two transfers we recommend be replaced with new arrangements.

Immigration transfer

3 As you know, there is usually a transfer of responsibility in place from the Minister of Immigration to an Associate Minister of Immigration, covering decisions about their constituents (or group of individual constituents). A transfer from Hon Stanford to Hon Penk was in place before the re-shuffle.

4 We recommend that transfer be replaced with an identical transfer to Hon Brewer. Hon Stanford's office has consulted with Hon Brewer's office and Hon Brewer is happy to accept the transfer of responsibility, subject to your agreement. A copy of the proposed transfer letter is included in **Appendix A** to this memo.

Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust transfers

5 As you know, Hon Potaka has transferred his responsibilities as Minister for Māori Development and Minister of Conservation for Treaty settlement decisions relating to the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust to Hon Penk. The transfers were made because of Hon Potaka's former role as a Treaty settlement negotiator for the Trust.

6 Hon Penk is now the Minister of Defence. The Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust Treaty settlement will cover a number of matters relating to NZDF, as it concerns defence lands.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(g)(i), s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

7 Hon Potaka's office has suggested that Hon Meager would be an appropriate alternative Minister to receive the transfers instead of Hon Penk. They have consulted with Hon Meager and he is happy to accept the transfers of responsibility, subject to your agreement. A copy of the proposed transfer letter is included in **Appendix B** to this memo.

Recommendations

8 I recommend that you:

8.1 **agree** to a transfer of responsibility from Hon Stanford to Hon Brewer of Hon Stanford's responsibilities as Minister of Immigration for matters affecting an individual constituent (or group of individual constituents) in the East Coast Bays electorate.

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS

8.2 **agree** to a transfer of responsibility from Hon Potaka to Hon Meager of Hon Potaka's responsibilities as Minister of Conservation and Minister for Māori Development for Treaty-settlement matters relating to the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust.

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS

Nicola Purvis
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet
(Constitutional and Honours)

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister

Date: / / 2026

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, Chief of Staff
s9(2)(a) [redacted]

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Appendix A – Immigration transfer

Hon Cameron Brewer
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Minister

Transfer of responsibility – immigration matters affecting the East Coast Bays electorate

1 I wish to avoid any conflict arising or being perceived to arise between my responsibilities as Minister of Immigration and my role as Member of Parliament for East Coast Bays.

2 Accordingly, I am transferring to you, under section 7 of the Constitution Act 1986 and with the Prime Minister's agreement, any function, duty or power exercisable by or conferred on me as Minister of Immigration specifically affecting an individual constituent (or group of individual constituents) in the East Coast Bays electorate.

3 As a consequence of this:

3.1 officials will report directly to you in relation to these matters;

3.2 any information relating to these matters received in my office will be referred to you;

3.3 I will not receive Cabinet papers or other official papers or reports on these matters;

3.4 My electorate office will not actively become involved in immigration enquiries requiring advocacy from constituents from the East Coast Bays electorate. They will advise the constituent that they have the option of approaching the office of another local MP.

4 You should sign off on any related decisions as the Acting Minister of Immigration.

5 As set out in my letter of delegation to you, you will not make immigration decisions in respect of individuals from your own electorate – those decisions will instead be made by MBIE officials (or potentially by me, if required).

Yours sincerely

Hon Erica Stanford
Minister of Immigration

cc Prime Minister
Secretary of the Cabinet
Chief Executive, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
Deputy Chief Executive – Immigration New Zealand

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Appendix B - Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust transfer

Hon Meager
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Minister

Transfer of responsibility in relation to Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust

1 As Minister of Conservation and Minister for Māori Development I am sometimes responsible for making decisions relating to Treaty settlements.

2 I have previously worked as a negotiator for the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust. The Trust is currently negotiating a Treaty settlement with the Crown. I wish to avoid a perception of a conflict of interest between my personal interest and my responsibilities as Minister of Conservation and Minister for Māori Development if I were involved in Treaty settlement decisions relating to the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust.

3 Accordingly, I am transferring to you, under section 7 of the Constitution Act 1986 and with the Prime Minister's agreement, my responsibilities as Minister of Conservation and Minister for Māori Development for Treaty settlement decisions relating to the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust.

4 As a consequence of this:

4.1 officials will report directly to you on Treaty settlement decisions relating to the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust;

4.2 any Treaty settlement-related information relating to Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust will be referred to you;

4.3 I will not receive Cabinet papers or official papers or reports on Treaty settlement matters relating to Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust;

4.4 if Treaty settlement matters relating to Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust are discussed at Cabinet committee or Cabinet meetings, I will declare my interest and withdraw from the meeting.

5 Relevant decisions will then be made by you, as Acting Minister of Conservation or Acting Minister for Māori Development. You should not discuss Treaty settlement matters relating to Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust with me or otherwise consult me on these matters.

Yours sincerely

Hon Tama Potaka
Minister of Conservation / Minister for Māori Development

cc Prime Minister
Secretary of the Cabinet
Director-General of the Department of Conservation
Secretary for Māori Development

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

ITEM 8

Memo: Quarter Three FY2025/26 Financial Dashboard

To: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister			
Date:	29/04/2026	**Priority level:**	Routine

1. The financial dashboard for the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet for Quarter Three of financial year 2025/26 is provided at **Attachment A**.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Ben King
Chief Executive
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

DPMC Quarterly Financial Dashboard: Q3 2025/26

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

FORECAST OUT-TURN

s9(2)(f)(iv)

- DPMC have transferred $12.5m from 2025/26 to 2026/27 s9(2)(g)(i)

s9(2)(f)(iv)

s9(2)(f)(iv)

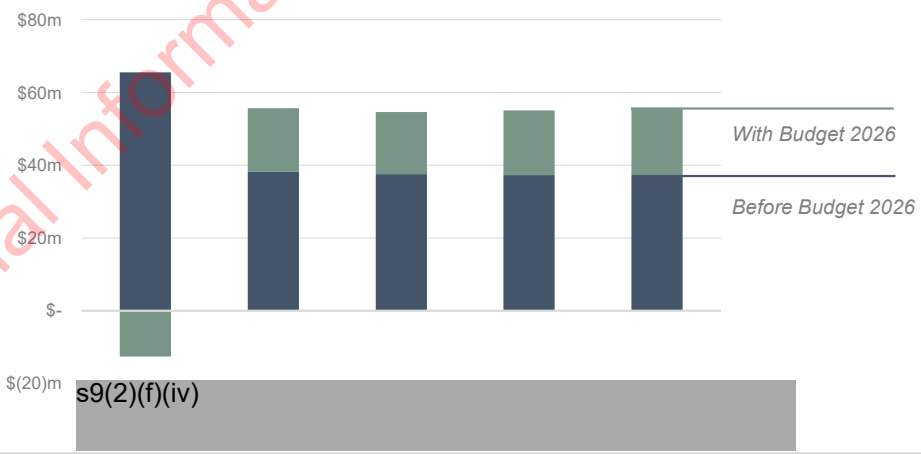
s9(2)(f)(iv)

$- $10m $20m $30m $40m $50m $60m $70m

FUTURE FINANCIAL YEARS

s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i)

s9(2)(f)(iv)



FISCAL RISKS

s9(2)(f)(iv)

THE QUARTER AHEAD: APR - JUN

April 2026	Supplementary Estimates of Appropriation 2025/26 & Estimates of Appropriation 2026/27 due with the Minister of Finance
April 2026	Audit New Zealand complete the interim audit of DPMC focussing on internal controls and processes
Jun 2026	Financial year-end – the focus of DPMC's next quarterly dashboard

Released under the Official Information Act 1982