



# Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land

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## Document Revision

Date	Amendment	Amended by	Approved by	Approval date
23 February 2017		Community and Futures	Council	1 July 2017

## 1. Purpose

Southland District Council has developed the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy (the Policy) to ensure fair and equitable collection of rates from all sectors of the community. The Policy recognises that certain Māori-owned lands have particular features, ownership structures or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide rates relief.

The Policy provides the framework for granting remissions and postponements for the payment of rates and penalties on Māori freehold land, as is adopted under Section 102(2)(e) and Section 108 of the Local Government Act (2002).

## 2. Definitions and Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Act (2002)
<b>LGRA</b>	Local Government (Rating) Act (2002)
<b>Maori freehold land</b>	Land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order.
<b>Service Rates</b>	Sewerage and water rates, recycling and rubbish bin collection rates
<b>Waahi Tapu</b>	Place sacred to Māori in the traditional, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

## 3. Policy Details

### 3.1 Background

The Southland District Council carries out its rating function in accordance with the requirements of the LGRA and the LGA.

All Māori freehold land in the Southland District is liable for rates in the same manner as if it were general land (as per section 91 LGRA).

Māori Freehold land is defined in the LGRA as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a freehold order issued by the Māori Land Court. Only land that is the subject of such an order may qualify for remission or postponement under this policy.

Whether rates are remitted in any individual case will depend on the individual circumstances of each application. Schedule 11 of the LGA identifies the matters which must be taken into account by Council when considering rates relief on Māori freehold land.

When considering the objectives listed below Council must take into account:

- the desirability and importance of the objectives (3.2) to the District; and
- whether remitting the rates would assist attainment of those objectives.

## 3.2 Objectives

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The objectives of rates remission and postponement on Māori freehold land by Council are:

- (a) supporting the use of the land by the owners for traditional purposes;
- (b) recognising and supporting the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands;
- (c) avoiding further alienation of Māori freehold land;
- (d) facilitating any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use;
- (e) recognising and taking account of the presence of Waahi Tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes;
- (f) recognising and taking account the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakainga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere);
- (g) recognising and taking account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
  - i. the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment,
  - ii. the protection of outstanding natural features,
  - iii. the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- (h) recognising the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers;
- (i) recognising matters related to the physical accessibility of the land.

## 3.3 Conditions and Criteria for the Postponement and Remission of Rates on Māori Freehold Land

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Conditions for the rates to receive rates remission include for defined Māori freehold land to be:

- Māori freehold land as set out in the definitions
- not occupied by a dwelling, out-building or commercial building; and
- not used for economic benefit.

Applications for remission of rates on Māori freehold land must be made in writing, and should include:

- a description of the size, position and current use of the land,
- an indication of the ownership and documentation that shows the land which is subject to the application for rates remission is Māori freehold land,
- outline future plans for the land (if any),
- sources and level of income generated by the land (if any),
- financial accounts if requested,
- outline the reason for the request,
- describe how the application meets any one or more of the objectives listed in 3.2.

Council may grant a remission of up to 100% of all rates, except Service Rates.

## 3.4 Postponement of Rates

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Council does not postpone rates for Māori freehold land; however, it will remit 100% of rates (excluding Service Rates) on application, if the application meets the criteria set out in 3.3.

### **3.5 Remission of Penalties**

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Remission on rates penalties on Māori freehold land will be subject to application meeting the criteria set out in 3.3. Each application will be considered on its merits and remission will be granted where it is considered just and equitable to do so.

Where significant arrears exist, penalties may be remitted whilst regular payments are made to reduce the arrears balance.

Decisions on remission of penalties will be made on the same basis as remission of rates, with the delegated authority to remit penalties being given to the Chief Financial Officer, with recommendations from the Finance Manager.

### **3.6 Remission of Rates**

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An application for remission of rates must be considered by the Chief Financial Officer.

All rates on Māori freehold land whose owners name or names (or the name of the lessee) appears on the valuation roll (under Section 92 of the LGRA) will be collected in the usual manner of rate collection and follow up.

All rates, rates arrears and penalties on Māori freehold land vested in trustees will be collected from income derived from that land and held by the trustees for the beneficial owners, but limited to the extent of the money derived from the land and held by the trustees on behalf of the beneficial owner or owners (as per Section 93 LGRA).

For Māori freehold land, any person who actually uses the land whether for residing, farming, storage or any other use, whether they have a lease or not, is liable to pay the rates (as per Section 96 LGRA).

The rates invoice will be delivered to that person and the rates will be collected in the usual manner. Section 97 of the LGRA provides for the person to be treated as having used the whole of the land for the whole financial year, unless they can establish otherwise.

Rates arrears on Māori freehold land shall be reviewed annually and amounts determined by Council as uncollectible shall be written off (for accounting purposes) on such land.

### **3.7 Existing decisions on Māori Freehold land**

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Any decisions made by Council regarding rates remissions on Māori freehold land before 1 July 2017 remain recognised by Council.

### **3.8 Length of decision**

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Decisions regarding rates remission on Māori freehold land remain in perpetuity, unless the land becomes occupied or used for economic benefit. In this case, it is expected that the landowners would advise Council of the change in land use. If there is evidence of the use of the land for occupation or economic benefit, Council may request financial statements regarding the property in order to review a decision. Reviews of decisions regarding rates remission for Māori freehold land will be made by the Chief Financial Officer.

## 4. Roles and Responsibilities

Party/Parties	Roles and Responsibilities
Finance Manager	Receive applications and make recommendations to Chief Financial Officer for remission of rates on Māori freehold land.
	May request financial statements regarding the property if there is evidence that the land is occupied or being used for economic benefit.
	May write off rates if the application is accepted
Chief Financial Officer	<p>Accept or decline applications for remission of rates on Māori freehold land.</p> <p>Review applications, if applicable, for remission of rates on Māori freehold land.</p>

## 5. Associated Documents

- Local Government Act (2002),
- Local Government (Rating) Act (2002)