

The Treaty of Waitangi - Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Treaty Code:

B1840/04

Treaty Type:

Bilateral/Plurilateral

Common Name:**Responsible Department:****Administering Department:****Treaty Status:**

In Force

Treaty Summary:

Applied to New Zealand which subsequently became bound as a successor State

Known as the Treaty of Waitangi and acknowledged as a founding document of New Zealand. As to legal contexts in which it is or has been relevant, a variety of sources can be consulted, including the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 and the reports and recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal constituted thereunder; a number of New Zealand statutes in which the principles of the Treaty are referred to; and appropriate judgements of the High Court (previously Supreme Court) and Court of Appeal of New Zealand. Of particular relevance is *New Zealand Maori Council v Attorney-General*: (1897) 1 New Zealand Law Reports 641-719.

The Treaty as signed, however, bore no title. As indicated above, it is known in New Zealand as the Treaty of Waitangi.

NZ Adherence Status:

In Force

Adherence Type:

Definitively signed

Signature Date:

06/02/1840

Adherence Date:

06/02/1840

Expired:

No

Date Concluded:

06/02/1840

Place Concluded:

Waitangi

Entry Into Force Date:

06/02/1840

NZ Entry Into Force Date:

06/02/1840

Termination Date:

Withdrawal Date:

Withdrawal Notification Date:

NZ Objections:

No

NZ Reservations:

No

NZ Declarations:

No

NZ Territorial Applications:

None

NZTS Number:

UNTS Number:

Associated Treaties:

Other References:

29 BSP, 1111;

6 HCT, 579;

89 CTS, 473;
TREATY OF WAITANGI ACT 1975 (NZ), FIRST SCHEDULE;
WAIKATO RAUPATU CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT 1995 (NZ), FIRST SCHEDULE.

Treaty Text Link:

Parties:

[United Kingdom](#)

Contact Information:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade | 195 Lambton Quay, Private Bag 18 901, Wellington 5045, New Zealand
Ph +64 4 439 8000, | Email:info@mfat.govt.nz

Treaty Obligations

1. All New Zealand Government Departments have to uphold Te Tiriti O Waitangi 1840 Obligations that bind the State of NZ
2. Forced Vaccinations is a breach of the Te Treaty Obligations
3. Forced Vaccinations is a breach against the BILL OF RIGHTS ACT 1990

Forced Vaccinations is a form of forced assimilation, a crime according to the UNITED NATIONS

All *Native & Indigenous school teachers are protected by these laws and any NZ State Department forcing Vaccines will be ordered to pay financial reparation to all Native & Indigenous complainants upon these islands

*Native Peoples are people born on these islands of Te-Moana-Nui-A-Kiwa

Article 8 1.

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. 2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

- (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
- (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
- (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
- (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;

United Nations Declaration Of Human Rights

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 15 1.

Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 23 1.

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840

KO WIKITORIA te Kuini o Ingarani i tana mahara atawai ki nga Rangatira me nga Hapu o Nu Tirani i tana hiahia hoki kia tohungia ki a ratou o ratou rangatiratanga me to ratou wenua, a kia mau tonu hoki te Rongo ki a ratou me te Atanoho hoki kua wakaaro ia he mea tika kia tukua mai tetahi Rangatira – hei kai wakarite ki nga Tangata maori o Nu Tirani – kia wakaetia e nga Rangatira Maori te Kawanatanga o te Kuini ki nga wahikatoa o te wenua nei me nga motu – na te mea hoki he tokomaha ke nga tangata o tona Iwi Kua noho ki tenei wenua, a e haere mai nei.

Na ko te Kuini e hiahia ana kia wakaritea te Kawanatanga kia kaua ai nga kino e puta mai ki te tangata Maori ki te Pakeha e noho ture kore ana.

Na kua pai te Kuini kia tukua a hau a Wiremu Hopihona he Kapitana i te Roiara Nawi hei Kawana mo nga wahi katoa o Nu Tirani e tukua aiane amua atu ki te Kuini, e mea atu ana ia ki nga **Rangatira o te wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani** me era Rangatira atu enei ture ka korerotia nei.

Ko te tuatahi (Article 1):

Ko nga Rangatira o **te wakaminenga** me nga Rangatira katoa hoki ki hai i uru ki taua **wakaminenga** ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarani ake tonu atu – te Kawanatanga katoa o o ratou wenua.

Ko te tuarua (Article 2):

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangitira ki nga hapu – ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otia **ko nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga** me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te Wenua – ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Ko te tuatoru (Article 3):

Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini – Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarani nga tangata maori katoa o Nu Tirani ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ki ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarani.

(signed) William Hobson, Consul and Lieutenant-Governor.

Na ko matou ko **nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga o nga hapu o Nu Tirani** ka huihui nei ki Waitangi ko matou hoki ko nga Rangatira o Nu Tirani ka kite nei i te ritenga o enei kupu, ka tangohia ka wakaetia katoatia e matou, koia ka tohungia ai o matou ingoa o matou tohu.

Ka meatia tenei ki Waitangi i te ono o nga ra o Pepueri i te tau kotahi mano, e waru rau e wa te kau o to tatou Ariki. ¹⁹⁴¹

In accordance with International Law the Indigenous Translations of Treaties, Conventions and Agreements always take precedence

Highlighted in red writing is the **Wakaminenga O Nga Hapu** = the Governing Body or Native Autonomous Authority Authority that is recognised by Royal Decree, British Monarch and United Nations

Te-Moana-Nui-A-Kiwa Embassy and the United Nations recognise **Wakaminenga O Nga Hapu** as the Royal Native Autonomous Authority of 1840 Te Tiriti O Waitangi

Te-Moana-Nui-A-Kiwa Embassy hold the Official National **Wakaminenga O Nga Hapu O Nu Tiren**i registry

New Zealand Government is bound by the Te Tiriti O Waitangi 1840 which is an International Treaty

We thank the New Zealand and Australian Courts for participating in the largest Diplomatic Mission in modern history

Our Diplomatic Mission was designed to strengthen relationships between nations and people, to help Indigenous and Native Peoples of the Pacific and to educate people for the purpose of achieving World Peace

United Nations Declaration on the Rights' of Indigenous Peoples

Article 8 1.

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. 2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

- (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
- (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
- (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
- (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
- (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them. 6

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs Indigenous Peoples

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United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted by the General Assembly on Thursday, 13 September 2007, by a majority of 144 states in favour, 4 votes against (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States) and 11 abstentions (Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Colombia, Georgia, Kenya, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Samoa and Ukraine). [Click here to view the voting record.](#) Years later the four countries that voted against have reversed their position and now support the UN Declaration. Today the Declaration is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of indigenous peoples.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/61/295)

New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

Public Act 1990 No 109

Date of assent 28 August 1990

Commencement see section 1(2)

Note

Changes authorised by [section 17C](#) of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

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An Act—

- **(a)to affirm, protect, and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in New Zealand; and**
- **(b)to affirm New Zealand's commitment to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**