

APPRAISAL REPORT

AGENCY:

The Treasury (AALR)
1 The Terrace
PO Box 3724
Wellington

AGENCY CONTACT:

[Names removed]

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

During the period 2000-2002 a major listing project was undertaken of boxed files and material held in the sub-basement of The Treasury. An archivist was contracted and a number of transfers and projects were initiated.

This appraisal arose from the need to complete the appraisal projects from that period, which were not completed due to resourcing constraints. This appraisal encompasses a selection of records including:

- Government Stores Board
- Thames/Waihi Goldfield Revenue
- Commonwealth Fabric Corporation
- Trans Power Establishment Board
- Crown Registry business records
- Crown Law Office Opinions

As this report covers a number of disparate functions and records the structure of the report has been arranged so that information on each record group is separate and is described later on in this report.

Records recommended for retention and destruction:

Total amount of records: approximately 161 linear metres	
Quantity recommended for retention as public archives:	18 linear metres
Quantity recommended for destruction:	7 linear metres
Quantity recommended for retention by agency for future appraisal:	136 linear metres

2.0 APPRAISAL CIRCUMSTANCES:

The expected outcomes of this appraisal are to:

- complete the transfer of remaining legacy records;
- manage risk (i.e. meeting storage and access requirements);
- minimise the cost of storage;
- create efficiencies in finding and retrieving information.

It covers hard copy records created by The Treasury in carrying out its functions during the period 1860-1993. It also covers records from agencies either directly linked to the former functions of The Treasury or inherited from agencies that no longer exist.

3.0 PUBLIC OFFICE (AGENCY) INFORMATION:

The New Zealand Treasury is the Government's lead advisor on economic, financial and regulatory policy, and has the overall vision of helping achieve higher living standards for all New Zealanders.

As the Government's lead economic, financial and regulatory advisor, The Treasury provides:

- Credible innovative and practical strategic advice on economic performance, macroeconomic stability and sustainability, and state sector performance (including as a lead advisor in certain areas, 'second opinion' advice, and monitoring the performance of other State agencies.
- Efficient core operational services – financial market operations, management of the Crown accounts and ministerial servicing.
- Practical leadership of the public sector – by helping the broader public sector lift its performance and working with agencies to tackle significant issues for Ministers.

As one of the New Zealand Government's three central agencies (which includes the State Services Commission and The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet), the Treasury provides leadership, context and direction to public sector agencies.

As this appraisal covers a number of agencies, the agency information for each group of records is described later on in this report.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

This process involved researching the following:

- the administrative context in which the records were created
- the history of the record-keeping process which generated the records
- any relevant previous appraisal decisions and recommendations
- previous research findings and recommendations for the unapproved retention & disposal schedule
- any relevant legislation affecting the retention of certain records
- the existence of complementary records or alternative copies
- the relationship with or to other records
- the type and use of information held within the records

5.0 DISPOSAL CRITERIA

The records being appraised are an important and unique account of the activities of government, and are essential to an accountable and transparent government. In considering the value of the records the following archival objectives were followed:

The criteria for recommending the retention of records as public archives are:

A1	Records that provide evidence of the statutory roles, bodies and core functions of New Zealand Government
A2	Records that provide evidence and accountability in development of New Zealand industry.
A3	Records that provide research potential in the area of the development of New Zealand industry
A4	Records that provide evidence of rights and entitlements of New Zealanders
A5	Records that provide research potential in the area of New Zealand military history

The criteria for recommending the retention of records by agency for future appraisal are:

R1	Retain by Agency for future appraisal. Records of indefinite value that provide evidence of unredeemed investments by New Zealanders and ongoing entitlements,
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The criteria for recommending the destruction of records are:

D1	Routine administrative records
D2	Duplicate records or reference material that can be obtained from other sources
D3	Routine operational records
D4	Recruitment & Selection Processing (GDA/1 5.3)
D5	Empty Files (i.e. files with cover folders but no content)

Further detail of the disposal criteria considered for each group of records is contained within each section.

6.0 DISCHARGE ARRANGEMENTS

There are no records recommended for discharge.

7.0 CONSULTATION

The majority of the records are older than 25 years and from functions that no longer exist. As a result we did not consult on these. Where we have consulted this information is included under each group of records.

The following stakeholders have been consulted:

- The Treasury Legal Team
- Crown Ownership Monitoring Unit (COMU)
- Ministry of Economic Development (MED)
- Crown Law Office
- Transpower New Zealand Ltd
- New Zealand Debt Management Office

- Ministry of Justice:
 - Waitangi Tribunal
 - Maori Land Court
 - Office of Treaty Settlements

(1) GOVERNMENT STORES BOARD

AGENCY INFORMATION

Before the Government Stores Board was established, no single body controlled the supply of stores in the government. Since the Public Service Act of 1912 however, there had been attempts to make the purchasing of stores more efficient and more economically sound. The Stores Control Board was established in 1923 to this end, channelling purchasing through three large departments with the aid of Supplies and Tenders Committees based in the regions; it was still decentralised and was only utilised by some departments. Development of a single centralised agency was encouraged with the establishment of the Defence Purchasing Division in World War II. Its structure and function, along with those of the Stores Control Board, were passed on to the newly formed Government Stores Board in 1950.

The Government Stores Board was established by the 1950 Government Stores Regulations, and its duties and powers were further clarified in the 1960 Regulations of the same name. The Government Stores Board was created to coordinate, supervise, and effect where necessary the purchase, custody, distribution, use, disposal and inter-departmental transfer of stores, and to oversee long term, general issues regarding stores' supply. The Government Stores Board was made up of the heads or senior officials of 5 large government departments. The Secretary of Treasury was concurrently the Chairman of the Government Stores Board.

The Government Stores Board delegated its administrative functions to its Advisory Committee and its executive officer, the Secretary. This position was concurrently held by the Controller of the Stores Division of Treasury. In effect this meant that Treasury carried out the day-to-day operations of the Government Stores Board. The Secretary had authority to sign contracts, to attend both Advisory Committee and Government Stores Board meetings, and to carry out other duties as prescribed. The Advisory Committee, comprised of the Stores' Managers of 6 large government departments, decided on tenders, coordinated the activities of purchasing departments, and investigated issues relating to stores as set down by the Government Stores Board.

The Government Stores Board was one of the first Government agencies targeted for restructuring in the mid 1980s. Commercial changes were first introduced in August 1986 to make the Board fully cost recoverable. These culminated in its reconstitution as a State Owned Enterprise (SOE), called the Government Supply Brokerage Corporation Ltd, in March 1989. Its main function as an SOE was to provide the government and other clients with services covering the purchasing, disposal, transport, and management of goods and services on a mutually profitable basis. The Corporation was sold into private ownership in March 1992 and was called GSB Supply Corporation Limited.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

There have been a number of transfers and disposals of Government Stores Board over the years. The Government Stores Board regularly purged its files and also transferred information to Archives New Zealand. The Treasury transferred a large number of Government Stores Board files to Archives New Zealand in 1997 (Job file 97/18, Accession W4880).

The records offered for appraisal include records that were found after the 1997 transfer took place, including:

- Stores Control Board Advisory Committee Minutes
- Government Stores Board Advisory Committee Minutes

- War Assets Realization Board (this board was amalgamated into Government Stores Board in 1950)
- Files relating to disposals
- Government Stores Insurance Fund
- Annual reports and statements

The total amount is 14 linear metres or 41 transit boxes

Date Range: 1933-1990

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives:

Subject	Disposal Criteria
Policy files regarding core functions and procedures; e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda and Minutes of the Advisory Committee and Government Stores Board; • Annual Reports • Committee Files 	A1
Files recording the establishment of the Stores Control Board and the Government Stores Board, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originals of Minutes for the Stores Control Board Advisory Committee and Government Stores Advisory Committee (duplicates of which are currently held at Archives New Zealand). 	A1
Records that provide research potential in the area of New Zealand military history, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of surplus stores • Tenders 	A5

Recommended for Destruction:

Subject	Disposal Criteria
Files which perform a routine administrative, technical or commercial function, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseas freight charges • Estimates and expenditure control • Foreign exchange • Purchasing for internal use • Staff training 	D1
Files which contain information likely to be found elsewhere in the public record or were not created by Government Stores Board, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman investigations • New Zealand Customs Circulars 	D2
Product or Client files regarding specific commercial transactions or procedures, including standard commercial contract and contract files, or are of a routine operational function, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charges for services • Insurance Claims 	D3
Empty files	D5

Recommended for retention by agency: NIL files

CONSULTATION:

Archives New Zealand appraisal staff were consulted over the research value of procurement and asset disposal records, and it was concluded that these records had value for New Zealand military history research.

Relevant Precedents

(ABAT – Government Stores Board, 1950-1989) Accession W4880, transferred 12/5/1998, period covered 1950-1989

Record Series 7445-7448

(AAJU – Stores Control Board, 1922-1950) – predecessor of Government Stores Board.

In regard to those records recommended for transfer under disposal criteria A5 (Disposal and tender records). There has previously been some public interest in the form of an OIA, on the disposal of rare guns. Within that file series there are files of a possibly lesser value, but may be of interest to historians. However we are recommending the transfer of that file series to avoid splitting the series.

Access Recommendations

[Removed]

(2) COMMONWEALTH FABRIC CORPORATION

AGENCY INFORMATION

The Commonwealth Fabric Corporation was a joint venture between the New Zealand Government and a private English company, Smith and Nephew Ltd.

An agreement was started in 1960 by the current government to build a cotton mill in the Nelson region. This would theoretically result in NZ becoming more self sufficient in the production of material and would be useful in the promotion of industry in NZ. However, after a couple of years, in which there was a change of government, the general populace of NZ started to express some reservations about this venture. The belief was that the previous government had inadvertently allowed Smith and Nephew an effective monopoly in this area and the result would be that New Zealanders would face a situation where they would have less choice in the fabric that would be available for them to buy and that the price of fabric would rise.

The situation was made more difficult by the change of government and also by the fact that there was not a suite of laws operational in NZ at that time which referred to contracts between government and private enterprise. A series of public meetings were held and public opinion proved so strong that the Prime Minister, Keith Holyoake, expressed his concern to the management of Smith and Nephew. In a letter to the Prime Minister, which was eventually published in most daily newspapers in NZ, Smith and Nephew defended their position, but offered the NZ Government the opportunity to withdraw from the contract, but not without first paying compensation.

The Commonwealth Fabric Corporation Act 1962 was passed, which enabled the disestablishment of the project. The government was required to buy the half completed mill in Nelson, finish it for use, dispose of all excess assets and pay compensation.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

These records appear to be a full set of records of the situation which would be of interest to historians researching early industry in New Zealand. They include full sets of minutes, original letters of compensation offered and accepted, newspaper clippings of the time.

The total amount is one linear metre or 2 transit boxes

Date Range: 1960-1967

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives

Subject	Disposal Criteria
It is recommended that the records in their entirety be transferred as public archives as they: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Document the passing and promulgating of legislation, i.e. Commonwealth Fabric Corporation Act• Provide evidence and accountability in the development of New Zealand	A1, A2, A3

industry	
• Provide research potential in the development of New Zealand industry.	

Recommended for Destruction: NIL files

Recommended for retention by agency: NIL files

CONSULTATION:

No external consultation was undertaken for these records. No issues with transfer, given:

- The age of the records (over 40 years)
- The lack of access to those records over the last 40 years
- There is very little currently available publicly on this particular aspect of New Zealand history.

Relevant Precedents

Accession W3953 Series 7575 (AAWR Office of the Auditor General)

Record Series 17631 (Registrar of Companies)

Access Recommendations

[Removed]

(3) THAMES / WAIHI GOLDFIELDS REVENUE FILES

AGENCY INFORMATION

During the 1870's miner's licences were sold by the state to individuals who were then allowed to mine. The revenue from these sales was then split between the original owners of the land.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

These records relate to the goldfields of the Thames/Waihi area and contain important information about the ownership of the land, both by Maori and Europeans, and the payments that were then made by the Crown.

Included in these boxes:

- Documents from Treasury dating back to the 1860's relating to early government loans, and payments to soldiers during the Land Wars.
- Correspondence relating to the removal of the Inspector of Mines for the Thames area in the late 1800's. It was alleged that the Inspector was corrupt and his removal was requested by the Maori landowners (includes original letters and petitions asking for his removal handwritten in Maori).

The total amount is one linear metre or 3 transit boxes

Date Range: 1860-1880

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives

Subject	Disposal Criteria
It is recommended that the records in their entirety be transferred as public archives as they complement existing transfers and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribute to the existing body of knowledge and provide a more accurate picture of the Thames/Waihi Goldfields industry during this period of time• Provide research potential in the area of the Goldfields industry of the time.	A1, A3

Recommended for Destruction: NIL files

Recommended for retention by agency: NIL files

CONSULTATION:

The Waitangi Tribunal, Maori Land Court and Office of Treaty Settlements were consulted with.

There are no issues with transfer to Archives New Zealand, given:

- The age of the records (over 130 years)
- The lack of access to those records over the last 130 years
- The precedent set by other transfers to Archives New Zealand

Relevant Precedents

There have been several transfers of material relating to the Thames goldfields transferred to Archives New Zealand (but none by The Treasury). Including:

- Thames and Waihi Mining Inspectorate gold mining maps (Record Series No. 18635)
- Waihi and Huntly, Mines, Quarries and Tunnels Inspectorate multiple number subject files (Record Series No. 10046)
- Waihi Inspector of Mines loose papers (Record Series No. 18636)
- Waihi Inspector of Mines registered files (Record Series No. 18634)

Access Recommendations

[Removed]

(4) TRANS POWER ESTABLISHMENT BOARD

AGENCY INFORMATION

As part of the process of electricity industry restructuring in the 1990s, the Government decided that the transmission grid should be separated from the Electricity Corporation and established as a club.

In July 1990 the Trans Power Establishment Board was set up with a brief to oversee and control the process of separating Trans Power to form a separate organisation with club ownership of the grid. The club would be owned mainly by industry participants. The Board's brief was subsequently widened to consider other ownership forms.

The Establishment Board established its own offices and operated independently. The Trans Power Establishment Board consisted of commercial people*. The Chairperson reported directly to the Minister for State-Owned Enterprises and was accountable to the Minister for the outputs of the Board. The Secretary to the Treasury was responsible for the financial management and reporting of the Board.

In August 1990 the Electric Power Boards Amendment Act 1990 was passed. The Government appointed commercial directors to Electric Power Boards with effect from October 1990. Existing Board members became trustees, and were to hold shares when the Boards were corporatised. Trustees were subsequently to be elected.

In its report to the Government in 1991, the Establishment Board recommended ownership of Trans Power by a "club" of ESAs and generators. The Board also recommended a process for separation of Trans Power from ECNZ (including valuation, gearing and pricing). In May 1993 the Government announced the decision to separate Trans Power from ECNZ. Club ownership was seen as difficult to implement, so the Government decided to set Trans Power up as a stand-alone Crown-owned company.

***Members of the Board:**

- Dr Peter Troughton, Chief Executive, Telecom Corporation of New Zealand Limited
- Dr Keith Turner, Corporate Development Manager, Electricity Corporation of New Zealand Limited
- Mr Jim Ryniker, Corporate Finance Manager, Electricity Corporation of New Zealand Limited
- Mr Mike Underhill, Chief Executive, Hutt Valley Energy Board
- Mr Chris Laurie, Managing Director, South Power
- Mr T.K. McDonald, Managing Director, Comalco New Zealand Limited.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

A specific selection of records (28 boxes) created by the Trans Power Establishment Board which was in existence for a short (3 year) period of time. It appears to be a fairly complete set of records documenting the Establishment Board's decisions and activities.

The total amount is seven linear metres or 28 transit boxes

Date Range: 1990-1993

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives:

Subject	Disposal Criteria
Records documenting the impact of government activities on the environment, the community or individuals and the interaction of people with the government.	A1
Records provide evidence of the development of the electricity industry, in particular the restructuring of that industry in the 1990s	A2

Recommended for Destruction:

Subject	Disposal Criteria
Records documenting the recruitment & selection process for the Trans Power Establishment Board (this includes personal information on applicants – EB/1 file series)	D4

Recommended for retention by agency: NIL files

CONSULTATION:

It was unclear as to where these files had originated from as they are not part of the Treasury's file structure. MED were consulted and advised Treasury that the files did not form any part of their structure and there is no record of them ever having been held by MED. The assumption then is that given the Treasury's involvement in the financial management and reporting of the Board and the disestablishment of the Electricity Corporation of New Zealand on 1 April 1999, the files were inherited by The Treasury.

Transpower New Zealand Ltd and the Crown Ownership Monitoring Unit (COMU) were consulted with for direction on any access restrictions that might be required.

Transpower New Zealand Ltd responded that they "don't believe there is anything in these files that warrants special treatment". Their only concern related to the Recruitment Files (EB/1 series) and any personal information relating to individuals those files might contain.

Access Recommendations

[Removed]

(5) Liberty Loan Bearer Bond Ledgers

AGENCY INFORMATION

The Minister of Finance has the power to borrow on behalf of the Crown, and the Minister must approve all borrowing. That includes specific borrowings or programmes of borrowing. The Minister also approves the entering into of swaps or other financial arrangements on behalf of the Crown.

The New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO) is responsible for the efficient management of the Government's debt and associated assets within an appropriate risk management framework. Their strategic objective is to maximise the long-term economic return on the Crown's financial assets and debt in the context of the Government's fiscal strategy, particularly its aversion to risk.

The Secretary to the Treasury is directly responsible to the Minister of Finance for the actions of NZDMO.

From the 1930's until 2004 the Crown registry business was administered by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand on behalf of NZDMO.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

The Liberty Loan Bonds were issued around 1943 on a different basis to other war loans. The records (in ledgers) are only in number order - this is because the bonds were bearer bonds – i.e. certificates were issued and money repaid only when the certificate was handed in. Only original documentation is sufficient – copies are unacceptable. No record was kept of names, addresses, or amounts because all details were taken from bearer of the certificate.

There are still some current Liberty Loan bonds. Face value of these bonds is paid on production of the bond. The face value is minimal and most people who have produced these bonds in the past have tended to keep the bonds for memento purposes after discovering the actual value of the bonds. The last time a query was received was over 5 years ago.

The total amount is 5 bound ledgers.

Date Range: 1943-1948

Listing:

Liberty Loan Bond Register -A145000
Liberty Loan Bond Register A145001 to A358000
Liberty Loan Bond Register A358001 to A697000
Liberty Loan Bond Register A697001 to A765000
Liberty Loan Bond Register B000001 to B384000

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives:

Subject	Disposal Criteria
It is recommended that the records in their entirety be transferred as public archives.	A4

The ledgers complement existing transfers (as listed below) and provide evidence of fund raising for the World War II effort.	
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Recommended for Destruction: NIL files

Recommended for retention by agency: NIL files

CONSULTATION:

Consultation with NZDMO - believe that there will be no issues with transfer given:

- The age of the records (over 60 years)
- The lack of access to those records over the last 60 years

Relevant Precedents

AALR	W3299/4	T44/206 [War Loans 1 st Liberty Loan]	1942-1968
AALR	W5427/815	T44/206 part 2 War Loans. 1 st [First] Liberty Loan	1949-1989
ABTW	W4656/1/4	Miscellaneous Register (Liberty Loan applications)	1922-1944
ADRK	17391 T1/296	44/207 Liberty War Loan 1942, Second Issue	no dates
ADRK	17391 T1/296	44/210 Liberty War Loan 1943, Third Loan	no dates

Access Recommendations

[Removed]

(6) Government Stock Ledgers and Card Indexes

AGENCY INFORMATION

The Minister of Finance has the power to borrow on behalf of the Crown, and the Minister must approve all borrowing. That includes specific borrowings or programmes of borrowing. The Minister also approves the entering into of swaps or other financial arrangements on behalf of the Crown.

The New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO) is responsible for the efficient management of the Government's debt and associated assets within an appropriate risk management framework. Their strategic objective is to maximise the long-term economic return on the Crown's financial assets and debt in the context of the Government's fiscal strategy, particularly its aversion to risk.

The Secretary to the Treasury is directly responsible to the Minister of Finance for the actions of NZDMO.

From the 1930's until 2004 the Crown registry business was administered by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ). This involved collecting money from investors, entering their details in the register, making interest payments, converting the stock to new stock issues, early stock redemptions and redemption of stock on maturity.

In 2000 the RBNZ outsourced the business of managing the government stock register to Computershare, and in 2004 advised the NZDMO that it wished to exit the registry contract. On 20 December 2004 the RBNZ, through a contract with the Treasury handed the business of managing the Government Stock Register back over to the NZDMO. NZDMO subsequently tendered the business and the contract was won by Computershare. This contract excluded all hard copy records dated prior to 1989.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

Physical format: Bound ledgers, drawers of cards, A4 size bundles of card registers, and microfilm.

Card Indexes:

Contain lists of government stock holders, as well as details of repayments made. The registers were administered by The Treasury until the formation of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in 1934.

The government stock holders alpha index cards are arranged in alphabetical order by the stock holders' surnames. Each card bears the following information:

- Stockholder surname/first name
- Stockholder address
- Loan reference number

The cards provide an access point to the Ledgers/Registers which contain investment information additional to that which is found on the cards.

The Card Index was retained because it enables researchers to locate an individual's historic loan investments. This is not possible with the registers, where entries are grouped by a particular loan.

Government Stock cards:

At some point in the late half of the 20th century the records that were in the above ledgers, for current stock, was transferred to a card register system. These bundles of Government Stock cards are alphabetically arranged.

There are 289 boxes of Applications / Conversions for Government Stock KB16 to KB18, and K01 to K24. These are listed/grouped by batch number.

There are 3 boxes containing computer line-flow filing register Indexes for Applications / Conversions of loans K16 to K42.

Government Stock Ledgers:

Government Stock Ledgers - Loan Maturities 1940 to 1974.

Miscellaneous Ledgers – including: loan application registers, debenture registers, stock certificate registers.

Microfilm:

Stock invested and repaid/redeemed between 1975-1988.

Two rolls of microfilm have an index which provides access to the unique stockholder registration number – these are listed by stockholders surname/first name. This index provides access to the stockholder history microfilm reels which are ordered by the stockholder registration number; and to the other microfilm which contain copies of investment and redemption forms which are no longer extant.

The total amount is 136+ linear metres, made up of:

- Card drawers (small card indexes): approx. 15 linear metres (15 x 12 drawer sets – each 1m wide)
- Bound ledgers: 24 linear metres
- Stock Card Registers: 97 linear metres (292 boxes)
- Microfilm: 2 file drawer cabinets (60dx130hx40w) a total of 697 reels

Date Range: 1927-1988

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives: NIL files

Recommended for Destruction: NIL files

Recommended for retention by agency for future appraisal:

Subject	Disposal Criteria
Records that provide evidence of investments by New Zealanders and ongoing entitlements. Retention for unclaimed monies queries.	R1

Relevant Precedents

Accession W4656 - created by Reserve Bank of New Zealand (controlling agency – The Treasury):

- Series 7038 Conversions into inscribed stock
- Series 6982 Debenture Registers
- Series 7046 Bond Registers
- Series 7052 4½% inscribed stock transfer registers

(7) Crown Law Office Opinions

AGENCY INFORMATION

The Crown Law Office provides legal advice and representation services to the government in matters affecting the executive government, particularly in the areas of criminal, public and administrative law. The services provided include matters covering judicial review of government actions, constitutional questions including Treaty of Waitangi issues, the enforcement of criminal law, and protection of the revenue. The Office administers the prosecution process in the criminal justice system, in particular, trials on indictment before juries.

Description of Records offered for appraisal

The total amount is 1 linear metre, made up of:

Five bound volumes of Crown Law Opinions for the period 1925-1981.

One bound volume titled "Opinions of Solicitor General" for the period 1921-1925

These are copies of opinions that Crown Law Office and the Solicitor General have made to The Treasury. All appear to be copies taken from files and pasted into the volumes for convenience. Most are stamped "Copy only. Action taken on original (*file reference*)", or "Copy from (*file reference*)".

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for transfer as public archives: NIL files

Recommended for Destruction:

These copies of opinions do not affect Treasury's policy or operations and are no longer administratively required. Destruction is recommended.

Subject	Disposal Criteria
General housekeeping records. Duplicates – reproductions of records kept for reference or informational purposes.	D2

Recommended for retention by agency: NIL files

CONSULTATION

The Crown Law Office has been consulted on these ledgers. They have advised that the originals of the opinions given are retained by Crown Law Office. They have indicated that the duplicates are Treasury's to do with as pleased.