

**In the Environment Court of New Zealand
Auckland Registry**

**I Te Kooti Taiao O Aotearoa
Tāmaki Makaurau Rohe**

Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act)

In the matter of appeals under clause 14(1), Schedule 1 of the Act

Between **Bay of Islands Maritime Park Incorporated**

ENV-2019-AKL-117

**The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New
Zealand Incorporated**

ENV-2019-AKL-127

Appellants

And **Northland Regional Council**
Respondent

**Statement of evidence of Wane Wharerau for Te Rūnanga-Ā-iwi O
Ngāpuhi**

Dated ~~17 May~~23 June 2021

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Statement of evidence of Wane Wharerau

1 Qualifications and experience

- 1.1 My full name is William Russell Wane Wharerau. I am authorised to give this evidence for and on behalf of Te Rūnanga a Iwi o Ngāpuhi (TRAION).
- 1.2 I grew up in Papakura and Northland.
- 1.3 I went to Northland College for my fourth and fifth form years in 1973 and 1974 respectively.
- 1.4 When living in Northland I was brought up by my maternal grandparents Manga and Te Aroha Tau in Tautoro. Our connection with Pēwhairangi (Bay of Islands) is expressed through the many genealogical lines to hapū and iwi within Te Taitokerau.
- 1.5 I am primarily Ngāpuhi.
- 1.6 I whakapapa to Ngāti Kuta (incidentally, one of the parties in these proceedings), Patukeha, Ngāti Hāo, Ngāti Hau, Ngāi Tawake, Ngātihine, Ngāti Pou, Te Uri Kaiwhare, Ngāti Hinemutu and Te Māhurehure to name a few hapū of Ngāpuhi.
- 1.7 I also whakapapa to the Whakatōhea and Tainui iwi.
- 1.8 I am a sworn Police Officer of forty years currently holding the role of Kaitakawāenga Māori (Iwi Liaison) Waitematā District.
- 1.9 I also Chair TRAION.
- 1.10 I hold a number of specific roles for Ngāpuhi in relation to the Deed of Settlement 1992 ('**Fisheries Settlement**'). I have been a Trustee of TRAION for the last 13 years with governance experience within the Ngāpuhi framework. I speak more about the role of TRAION later in this statement of evidence.
- 1.11 In addition to my role as a Trustee of TRAION, I was the TRAION representative on the Ngāpuhi Asset Holding Company ('**NAHC**'). This is the business subsidiary of TRAION. I recently ended three terms of three consecutive years as a Director on NAHC.
- 1.12 I also Co-Chair the Hokianga Accord, a group of interested parties in the fisheries sector. We represent the interests of mid-northern iwi, including Ngāpuhi and Ngāti Whātua. Established in 2005 by the Minister of Fisheries, the purpose of the Accord is to hold open discussions about fisheries-related matters concerning inshore and deep water. The Accord holds associations with New Zealand Sport Fishing Council, other recreational fishers and some commercial operators. The

Hokianga Accord shares the common objective of working to ensure there are “More fish in the water”.

- 1.13 I am also a Director in the Guardians of The Sea Charitable Trust. The trust’s mantra or whakatauāki is also ‘More Fish in the Water’. We aim to achieve this by funding community initiatives through innovation and by financing programmes that develop protective measures to minimise waste and detrimental impacts on our environment and resources. Amongst other projects this trust sponsors groups such as LegaSea who work toward achieving these shared objectives.
- 1.14 On behalf of TRAION, I also represent Ngāpuhi as Iwi Chair on Te Kahu o Tāonui, a group of all iwi Chairs in the north from Tai Tokerau to Tāmaki Makaurau. Te Kahu o Tāonui provides an opportunity for Iwi Chairs to wānanga on common issues including fisheries and social trends affecting whānau, hapū and iwi.
- 1.15 Finally, I currently serve on the Te Kawai Taumata, the electoral college group who appoint and remove directors to the board of Te Ohu Kai Moana.
- 1.16 I am familiar with the matters to which these proceedings relate, being appeals against the Northland Regional Council’s (**‘Regional Council’**) decision on the Proposed Regional Plan for Northland (**‘Proposed Plan’**). TRAION is a section 274 party to both of these proceedings (**‘the Appeals’**).

2 Scope of evidence

- 2.1 This evidence addresses the following:
 - a Introduction to Ngāpuhi and TRAION;
 - b Extent of rohe moana;
 - c TRAION’s role as a Mandated Iwi Organisation;
 - d TRAION’s involvement in current fishing restrictions;
 - e Consultation on the Northland Regional Plan;
 - f Overall significance of fishing to Ngāpuhi;
 - g Recreational fishing undertaken by Iwi members; and
 - h How the proposed restrictions would affect Ngāpuhi’s recreational and customary fishing activities.

3 Executive summary

- 3.1 The marine protection areas that the Appellants and Te Uri o Hikihiki are seeking in the Northland Regional Plan are within Ngāpuhi's exclusive coastline area, and the shared coastline with Ngāti Wai.
- 3.2 As the Mandated Iwi Organisation ('MIO'), TRAION is the kaitiaki of the Ngāpuhi fisheries assets as provided for under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 ('MFA'). It receives and manages monies and Annual Catch Entitlements derived from the Fisheries Settlement on behalf of Ngāpuhi.
- 3.3 It would have been best (tika) if TRAION and Ngāti Kuta were jointly notified directly of this appeal by Forest and Bird and BOIMP, to ensure against any possible prejudice.
- 3.4 The approach that has been taken by the appellants (Forest and Bird and BOIMP) has had the effect of side-lining iwi from the conversation, and is actively dividing whānau. This has the potential to irreparably damage relationships within our whānau structures. This is a very important issue that government and community organisations must take seriously. The Crown also has an obligation to ensure its actions do not disrupt the inter-relationships iwi have with each other.
- 3.5 Maintaining respectful relationships with our hapū is a critical part of what it means to be Ngāpuhi. TRAION is an organisation committed to empowering and upholding the Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Motuhake of hapū.
- 3.6 The relevant hapū exercising kaitiaki mana motuhake in the eastern Bay of Islands are not just Ngāti Kuta but also Patukeha. As far as I am aware, Patukeha, who have interests in the application are not parties to the Appellants' appeal.
- 3.7 TRAION will continue to support hapū to protect our marine resources as part of our remit. This support will be provided (and has been provided) under Fisheries legislation, in partnership with Crown (treaty partners) and not Regional Council. In our view the existing mechanisms under the Fisheries Act 1996 are the appropriate and effective means to achieve this, and enable us to exercise our kaitiakitanga responsibilities.
- 3.8 In the context of these proceedings it is important to note that TRAION does not oppose all environmental controls or measures proposed by the Appellants to preserve fisheries resources. On the contrary, TRAION has taken an active role, working with hapu and sector groups to advance appropriate protective measures – largely under the Fisheries Act regime.
- 3.9 TRAION is strongly opposed to the controls or restrictions being proposed through RMA plans and administered by the Regional Council. Whether for Commercial,

Customary or Recreational take, Ngāpuhi kaitiaki, iwi and the community at large are better served if a decision in this proceeding is made to leave the work of conservation in the Bay of Islands areas of concern to kaitiaki under the Fisheries Act 1996 and with the support of MPI.

- 3.10 The practice of kaitiakitanga has been recognised and codified in the Māori Fisheries Act. It confuses me as to why kaitiaki would seek to relinquish their responsibilities for an indistinct provision in the Resource Management Act.
- 3.11 TRAION do not wish the constitutional rights and obligations of kaitiakitanga to be transferred in to the hands of the Northland Regional Council. If anything, the NRC has failed in its duty to protect the health of both land and sea despite decades of funding and resourcing.
- 3.12 Ngāpuhi is the largest recognised iwi by population¹ yet has a comparatively small recognised coastline, and is 'pre-settlement'. This means TRAION is heavily reliant upon commercial fisheries assets to achieve the social and health aspirations of our iwi. Ngāpuhi are among the most impoverished and vulnerable communities in the north. Removing the ability to fish for the table would detrimentally affect the health and wellbeing of this sector of our community.
- 3.13 It is the role of TRAION to defend the rights and welfare of Ngāpuhi citizens here and where ever else they may reside.
- 3.14 On a personal note, as a diver, I am seeing how siltation continues to negatively impact on the seabed environment in the Bay of islands. From an observer's perspective it is obvious siltation has a major effect on fauna and flora by smothering the environment and compromising the health of all marine life detrimentally. In other words fishing is not the only cause of the adverse effects on the indigenous sea-life in the area.

4 Introduction to Ngāpuhi

- 4.1 The territory of Ngāpuhi is described in the whakataukī, 'Te Whare o Ngāpuhi'.
- 4.2 The full saying is:

Te Whare O Ngāpuhi, Tāmaki Makaurau ki Te Rerenga Wairua. Ko ngā paatu ko Ngāti Whātua, Te Rārawa, Te Aupouri, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāpuhi ki roto. Ko ngā Rarangi Maunga ngā Poutokomanawa i hikia te Tahuhu o Te Whare O Ngāpuhi.

- 4.3 According to this kōrero, our rohe stretches from Tāmaki Makaurau in the south to Te Rerenga Wairua in the north. Its walls are the iwi of Ngāti Whatua in the south,

¹ Māori Fisheries Act 2004, Schedule 3.

Te Rārawa in the west, Te Aupouri in the north and Ngāti Kahu in the east, Ngāpuhi holds the centre of the House, and the mountains of significance within Ngāpuhi are the pillars or poupou. These pou (posts) hold the ridgepole aloft.

- 4.4 This korero is also known as Ngāpuhi-Nui-Tonu.
- 4.5 The boundaries of Ngāpuhi are defined in more detail in the whakatauki 'Ko te whare tapū o Ngāpuhi' -

He mea hanga toku whare, ko Papatūānuku te paparahi.

Ko ngā maunga ngā poupou, ko Ranginui e titiro iho nei, te tuanui.

Pūhanga-tohorā titiro ki Te Ramaroa e whakakurupaeake ra i te Hauāuru.

Te Ramaroa titiro ki Whīria, te Paiaka o te riri, te kawa o Rāhiri ē.

Whīria titiro ki Panguru, ki Papata, ki te rākau tū papata ki te tai Hauāuru;

Panguru, Papata titiro ki Maungataniwha.

Maungataniwha titiro ki Tokerau.

Tokerau titiro ki Rākaumangamanga.

Rākaumangamanga titiro ki Manaia, e tū kohatu mai ra i te ākau.

Manaia titiro ki Tūtāmoe.

Tūtāmoe titiro ki Maunganui.

Maunganui titiro ki Pūhanga-tohorā.

Ehara aku maunga i te maunga nekeneke, he maunga tū tonu, tū te Ao, tū te Po.

Ko te Whare Tapū o Ngāpuhi tenei, tihei mauri ora.

- 4.6 I acknowledge the several Ngāpuhi tūpuna as signatories to He Whakaputanga (1835) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi (1840). In the Stage One Report *He Whakaputanga me te Tiriti: The Declaration and the Treaty for Te Paparahi o Te Raki District Inquiry*, the Waitangi Tribunal heard claims made on behalf of Ngāpuhi iwi, hapū and whānau. The Waitangi Tribunal found that the Rangatira who signed Te Tiriti o Waitangi in February 1840 did not cede their sovereignty to Britain.²

² Waitangi Tribunal *He Whakaputanga me te Tiriti: The Report on Stage 1 of the Te Paparahi o Te Raki inquiry* (Wai 1040, 2014) at 526.

4.7 The finding by the Waitangi Tribunal is very important to Ngāpuhi and reinforces Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Motuhake over the rohe moana under examination in these proceedings.

5 TRAION's role

5.1 TRAION plays several roles in the life of Ngāpuhi as an iwi. TRAION was established on the 28th April 1989 New Zealand Companies Office incorporation number 421116 as an incorporated charitable trust board under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957.

5.2 As of 13 September 2005, TRAION was gazetted as the Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) for Ngāpuhi who were the first iwi compliant with the criteria required under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

5.3 As the MIO, TRAION is the kaitiaki of the Ngāpuhi fisheries assets as provided for under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 ('MFA'). It receives and manages monies and Annual Catch Entitlements derived from the Fisheries Settlement on behalf of Ngāpuhi.

5.4 As set out in the evidence of **Mr Knight**, Ngāpuhi is the largest iwi shareholder in Moana New Zealand³ ('Moana') with a shareholding of 12.6%.⁴ TRAION also forfeits their income and voting shares in Moana to Te Ohu Kai Moana to enable collective interest in Māori fisheries to be represented equally.

5.5 Ngāpuhi is the largest recognised iwi by population⁵ yet has a comparatively small recognised coastline. This means TRAION is heavily reliant upon commercial fisheries assets to achieve the social and health inspirations of our iwi.

5.6 TRAION also represents Ngāpuhi generally. Our trust deed (attached at **Appendix A** to this brief) sets out our purposes and principles, which are to:

- a Drive the spiritual, cultural, social and economic growth of Ngāpuhi;
- b Exercise its powers in the spirit of consultation with and empowerment of the Whānau, Hapū and Marae of Ngāpuhi;
- c Be a representative of the collective interest of Ngāpuhi and a legal representative of Ngāpuhi in relation to that collective interest;
- d Receive assets transferred by the Crown in settlement of any claims by Ngāpuhi relating to the breach by the Crown of any obligations to Ngāpuhi;

³ Aotearoa Fisheries Limited trades as Moana New Zealand.

⁴ Knight EIC, 14 May 2021, para 8.12.

⁵ Māori Fisheries Act 2004, Schedule 3.

- e Assemble in congress as the governance institution charged with promoting, safeguarding and protecting the interests of Ngāpuhi through the wise exercise of constitutional authority; and
- f Develop and implement environmental policies to safeguard Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho while giving effect to tangata whenua obligations through kaitiakitanga.

5.7 TRAION therefore have a mandate and interest in participating in these proceedings on behalf of all Ngāpuhi. There are also a number of Ngāpuhi hapu with interests in the areas affected by the proposed Marine Protected areas who (to our knowledge) have not been consulted and are not otherwise represented before the Court. As a Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) TRAION has a particular representative role when it comes to fisheries and matters affecting the Fisheries Settlement.

6 Our vision and governance structure

- 6.1 TRAION's vision is – 'Kia tu tika ai te whare tapu o Ngāpuhi' - 'that the sacred house of Ngāpuhi stands firm'. TRAION is the representative body that speaks and works for and on behalf of the Ngāpuhi nation to ensure collective Ngāpuhi interests and aspirations are promoted.
- 6.2 TRAION is also the iwi authority tasked with interfacing with the Government of the day to ensure their rights and privileges, assured under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, are provided for.
- 6.3 The Governance board of Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi consists of representatives from Takiwā (area councils within Te Whare Tapu O Ngāpuhi and Tāmaki Makaurau). The Takiwā system includes Ngāpuhi within Te Whare O Ngāpuhi, Tāmaki Makaurau ki Te Rerenga Wairua, sometimes referred to as Ngāpuhi-Nui-Tonu.
- 6.4 Takiwā and their boundaries were established as part of TRAION's role and responsibility to manage assets and quota under the MFA, on behalf of all Ngāpuhi. The purpose of Takiwā, is to provide an opportunity for any person of Ngāpuhi descent to participate and provide input for the interests of all Ngāpuhi. TRAION have ten Takiwā, each represented by an elected Trustee to speak for their interests on the Board of Trustees.
- 6.5 The Takiwā include:
 - a Te Takiwā O Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei;
 - b Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakahia;

- c Ngāpuhi ki te Hauāuru;
- d Ngāpuhi Hokianga ki te Raki;
- e Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga;
- f Taiāmai ki te Marangai;
- g Te Rūnanga o Taumarere ki Rakaumangamanga;
- h Ngāti Hine;
- i Ngāpuhi ku Waitematā; and
- j Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki te Tonga o Tāmaki Makaurau.

6.6 The Takiwā each represent a number of marae contained in a geographical area and are usually closely linked by whakapapa (genealogy). Marae elect representatives to respective Takiwā. Takiwā in turn elect one representative Trustee to the Governance board of TRAION who then become the board.

6.7 Ngātihine voluntarily suspended their participation with TRAION around 2012 in order to exercise their exclusive right pursuant to the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 to extricate themselves in joint discussions with TRAION. In 2020, Taumārere ki Rākaumangamanga administratively suspended their participation with the Rūnanga to seek legal direction around their interpretation of the Trustee election process within The Trust Deed. The two Tāmaki Makaurau Takiwā meet at recognised Ngāpuhi marae but generally group together as whānau members of Ngāpuhi rather than hapū or marae due to the urban nature of this environment.

6.8 The TRAION Group currently employs one CEO and 77 employees excluding contractors.

7 Our relationship with Hapū

7.1 Maintaining respectful relationships with our hapū is a critical part of what it means to be Ngāpuhi. We are an organisation committed to empowering and upholding the Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Motuhake of hapū.

7.2 I would like to emphasise that the involvement of TRAION in these proceedings is not intended to undermine Ngāti Kuta, or their exercise of kaitiakitanga over our rohe moana. We feel however, that TRAION has a dual duty to participate in the interests of all Ngāpuhi and hapū whilst protecting our fisheries settlement.

7.3 While the three witnesses representing Ngāti Kuta ~~does~~ may not hold kaitiakitanga responsibilities in respect ~~to~~ of all of the relevant areas in the Bay of Islands that would be affected by the proposed marine protected areas, they do not hold

exclusive kaitiakitanga over these areas. Other associated Ngāpuhi hapū not involved in these proceedings who will be impacted by the marine area changes but do not hold ahi kaa status are therefore not having their interests acknowledged. ~~also hold these responsibilities in and around the Bay of Islands.~~

- 7.4 Ideally it would have been best (tika) that TRAION and Ngāti Kuta were jointly notified directly of this appeal by Forest and Bird and BOIMP, to ensure against any possible judicial prejudice. TRAION actively engaged hapū once the implications of the appeal were realised. TRAION have examples of support for hapū alongside local community organisations to put in place protective measures of marine areas under the Fisheries Act 1996.
- 7.5 The approach that has been taken by the appellants (Forest and Bird and BOIMP) has had the effect of side-lining iwi from the conversation, and is actively dividing whānau. This has the potential to irreparably damage relationships within our familial structures. An open invitation (tūwheratanga) by The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Incorporated to TRAION at the initial stages of the conversation would have been the proper method of engagement. That would also have allowed the opportunity to explore with those parties whether some of their objectives could be more appropriately achieved through the Fisheries Act regime.
- 7.6 The relevant hapū exercising kaitiaki mana motuhake in the eastern Bay of Islands are not solely Ngāti Kuta. Their close relations Patukeha share work with and beside Ngāti Kuta in the area. As far as I am aware, the Patukeha, who have interests in the application are not parties to the Appellants' appeal.
- 7.7 Like any regime the political support for TRAION leadership will naturally wax and wane. The important part of all relationships (whanaungatanga) with groups and people is to authentically exercise respect.
- 7.8 These values are encapsulated in the practices of:

<i>tika</i>	A proper and agreed process
<i>pono</i>	That which is good for all parties
<i>manaaki</i>	Ensure everyone's mana remains intact or is enhanced
<i>tūwheratanga</i>	Transparency and honesty
<i>utu</i>	Reciprocity
<i>hohou te rongō</i>	Binding peace arrangements

7.9 Iwi, hapū and whānau relationships are a reciprocating process involving all parties. Despite political dynamics at all levels it is leadership that binds kith and kin. Ngāpuhi must be left alone to work through our issues in a face to face tikanga based framework. While this method of resolution seeking is proving more difficult under a western judicial system Ngāpuhi believe we are capable of finding enduring solutions through patient and respectful discussion.

8 Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha Hui 7th May 2021

8.1 On the 7th May 2021 TRAION met with our whanaunga on Kaingahoa marae in Rawhiti, Bay of Islands. In attendance were prominent kaumātua and kaitiaki of Patukeha and Ngāti Kuta, Moka Puru and Matu Clendon.

8.2 For discussion was these proceedings and the appropriateness of the Resource Management Act 1991 being overlaid across our rohe moana. The thought of this marine area being managed by the Northland Regional Council was universally opposed by those in attendance.

8.3 In contrast, it was agreed the clauses under the Fisheries Act 1996 sections 186 and 186A which specify the authority for kaitiaki to impose controls over their rohe moana as they see fit was the management tool of choice for the hapū.

9 Rohe moana

9.1 Ngāpuhi's rohe moana includes the Bay of Islands and the surrounding headlands. This is further described in the evidence of **Mr Rihari**.

9.2 The portion of coastline known as Te Au O Morunga, to the south of Cape Brett derives its name from a prominent tūpuna of the Hokianga. Morunga is a prominent surname that derives in Whirinaki east of Opononi in the Hokianga. This is the rohe of Ngai Hikutu who claim tangata whenua status for the area.

9.3 In the early 1800's Ngai Hikutu navigated from Hokianga, around Te Rerenga Wairua to a set of islands known as Poor Knights (Aorangi and Tawhiti Rahi) Islands off the northland east coast. At the time these islands were inhabited by a sub-tribe of Ngāti Wai led by Tatua. At the time Tatua was absent with Hongi Hika in battles to the south.

9.4 Ngai Hikutu took the opportunity to seek revenge for a previous slight on them by the islanders who would not allow the vessels to land nor to trade for pigs. All but ten survivors remained on the islands with a number of slaves returning to the Hokianga with the raiding party. The remnants of Ngāti Wai abandoned these islands and they resettled on the mainland with other relatives. They have since married in to the local genealogy and further afield.

9.5 Ngāpuhi also have coastline boundaries around the west coast and within the Hokianga Harbour.

10 TRAION's involvement in current fishing restrictions

10.1 In the context of these proceedings it is important to note that TRAION does not oppose all environmental controls or measures proposed by the Appellants to preserve fisheries resources. On the contrary, TRAION has taken an active role, working with hapū and sector groups to advance appropriate protective measures – largely under the Fisheries Act regime.

10.2 From around 2018 to 2020 TRAION worked with Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature I Ngā Tāonga o Tangaroa and other local and national sector groups including the Hokianga Accord to take measures for the protection of the local kutai (mussel) stock in the Te Puna Mātaitai reserve area. This followed concerns by myself and other local divers who witnessed a rapid decline in this stock around the area.

10.3 The term “Te Puna Mātaitai Reserve” means that mātaitai reserve in the Bay of Islands notified in the Fisheries (Declaration and Notification of Te Puna Mātaitai Reserve and Appointment of Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki) Notice 2013.⁶

10.4 This area generally covers from Purerua Peninsula to the Black Rocks and Moturoa Island.

10.5 As a result of a collective effort, by-law one of the Te Puna Mātaitai enacted that ‘No person may take or possess green-lipped mussel (*Perna canaliculus*), blue mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*), or black mussel (*Xenostrobus pulex*) in the Te Puna Mātaitai reserve area’. This notice is cited as the Fisheries (Declaration of Te Puna Mātaitai Reserve Bylaw) Notice 2020, which came into effect on 23 March 2020.

10.6 Before an application can be granted, it is correct that wide support for a mātaitai reserve is discussed. The local hapū through Te Komiti Kaitiaki Whakature I Ngā Tāonga o Tangaroa, who exercise kaitiakitanga of this rohe moana held local hui with the community and socialised the rationale for the application.

10.7 In support of the hapū initiative TRAION reached out to a wider support network of fishing organisations that included The Hokianga Accord, LegaSea, Guardians of the Sea, The Bay of Islands Swordfish Club and New Zealand Sport Fishing Council. With the support of the local community and national fishing organisations, the community were able to use relationships and influence to achieve the protective measures in place for this mussel stock.

⁶ “Fisheries (Declaration and Notification of Te Puna Mātaitai Reserve and Appointment of Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki) Notice 2013 “ (1 August 2013) 97 *New Zealand Gazette* 2569 at 2593).

- 10.8 Ngāpuhi helped establish legislative tools found in the Fisheries Act 1996 to preserve mana motuhake ā hapū so the customary interests of all Ngāpuhi are protected. All Ngāpuhi have obligations to manaaki manuhiri who visit their marae with local traditional delicacies where practicable.
- 10.9 TRAION will continue to support hapū to protect our marine resources as part of our remit. This support will be provided (and has been provided) under Fisheries legislation, in partnership with the Crown (treaty partners) rather than the Regional Council. In our view the existing mechanisms under the Fisheries Act 1996 are the appropriate and effective means to achieve this, and enable us to exercise our kaitiakitanga responsibilities.

11 Consultation on the Northland Regional Plan

- 11.1 The Northern Regional plan and these proceedings was brought to my attention by our NAHC CEO Paul Knight in August 2020.
- 11.2 TRAION had not been consulted by the Regional Council at any stage during the formation of the Northland Regional Plan. Given the legal status of the Rūnanga as the MIO, there is a sense that it was a significant oversight for both the Northland Regional Council and Forest & Bird/BOIMP to not involve TRAION in this process.
- 11.3 The marine protection areas that the Appellants and Te Uri o Hikihiki are seeking in the Northland Regional Plan are within Ngāpuhi's exclusive coastline area, and the shared coastline with Ngāti Wai (see maps at **Appendix B** of Mr Knight's evidence) and Ngāpuhi, These would be directly affected by this Plan and we believe this should have warranted a higher level of interaction and consultation, particularly with the Regional Council, to prevent the expensive and exhausting proceedings before us.
- 11.4 Furthermore, TRAION are being pursued by the Regional and District Councils to participate in the development of other resource management plans while concurrently working in these proceedings. In terms of roles and responsibilities this behaviour does not fill me with a sense of trust or confidence in our relationship.
- 11.5 I have recently come to Chair TRAION and see there is work to be done in developing better relationships between us and local government. We have built a business partnership with Far North Holdings Ltd, a subsidiary of the Far North District Council, so I am hoping to see the political climate improving.
- 11.6 On a personal note, as a diver, I am seeing how siltation continues to negatively impact on the seabed environment in the Bay of islands. From an observers' perspective it is obvious siltation has a major effect on fauna and flora by

smothering the environment and compromising the health of all marine life detrimentally.

- 11.7 The Regional Council have the responsibility to ensure water quality is clean. This Council have had decades to manage the land and marine resources proportional to the population. At least from a marine siltation aspect, the lack of will by politicians to cope with a growing population while dealing with the regional housing demand is only going to increase the harmful impact. Soil disturbance and leaching through estate development into our waterways needs to be controlled on land.
- 11.8 If there is anything district and regional councils should learn from these proceedings it should be the importance of properly engaging with iwi when Resource Management issues arise. In my view the requirement by local councils to inform and engage iwi in Resource Management proceedings need to be strengthened so central and local government legislation is consistent with regard to Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations.
- 11.9 We further note in an article of the NZ Herald of the 4th May 2021 the Bay of Plenty Regional Council ('BOPRC') expressed regret for the 'frustration' caused to affected people as a result of the manner to which the Motiti Marine Protected Area Environment Court decision came about.⁷
- 11.10 It seems to me that the Northland Regional Council is following a similar pathway as the BOPRC in failing to inform hapū and iwi of these proceedings, and to stand back and watch the MPAs being sought by third parties at the appeal stage (rather than developed by the Council at the draft plan stage together with hapū, iwi, and the wider community). At a ministerial level any undermining of Māori rangatiratanga and mana motuhake over the domains of their respective rohe moana would be a serious breach of trust between the treaty parties.

TRAION wish to remind The Crown that governance (kāwanatanga) is a delegated responsibility passed down by the sovereign authority (tino rangatiratanga) of those who signed He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tīreni and Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the guarantees of propriety within these covenants.

12 Overall significance of fishing to Ngāpuhi

- 12.1 Ngāpuhi are a maritime people who journeyed across the largest ocean in the world. Even prior to the arrival of the first human Kupe aboard the waka

⁷ Article available at: < <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/new-motiti-protection-marine-area-off-the-shores-of-tauranga-confirmed/JEBC62BCFLH3EBCVD4M2HKXI6I/>> . Bay of Plenty Regional Council statement available at <<https://www.boprc.govt.nz/our-projects/motiti-protection-area>>

Matahourua, Ngāpuhi would have benefited from the plentiful marine flora and fauna.

- 12.2 When Nukutawhiti arrived in Āotearoa generations after Kupe had returned to Rangiātea they carried koiwi (skeletal remains) of tupuna Wāhioroa aboard Ngā-Toki-Mata-Whao-rua as a sacred totem. Similarly in the Book of Exodus the people of Israel carried the bones of Joseph out of Egypt to the promised land.
- 12.3 To Māori, this practice establishes and confirms mana motuhake for descendants of Kupe.
- 12.4 From the time of arrival in the Hokianga Ngāpuhi have fished and gathered food from the marine environment to sustain themselves. Hapū have always held the responsibility of monitoring and protecting the fishery. Their role is one of stewardship as opposed to having ownership. Ownership invokes the concept that you can deplete the resource. TRAION empowers hapū at a local level to exercise their role as kaitiaki by supporting hapū in all endeavours to protect biodiversity and sustainable fishing.
- 12.5 Seasonal fishing would usually occur when the resource was in peak condition and early records of settlers wrote about the great nets in excess of European dimensions. There were set times when the gathering of shellfish, tītī (mutton birds) and all species of fish under a lunar calendar or maramataka.
- 12.6 Today there is constant pressure on species such as snapper, terakihi, trevally which would be better monitored and controlled in partnership between the Ministry of Primary Industry (MPI) and kaitiaki. Monitoring and research are two tasks that either kaitiaki or MPI should be resourced to perform.
- 12.7 In 2019, the Tangata Kaitiaki of Te Puna Mātaitai began the process to form a new bylaw to prohibit the harvest of various species of mussels after a decline in mussel population within the mātaitai was noticed. TRAION fully supported our kaitiaki by pooling resources and relationships to achieve this outcome. We are still unaware why the mussels in Te Puna Mātaitai declined whether by disease or through natural causes such as water conditions. Having capacity to understand causes of decline accurately and scientifically would improve our decision making processes. This bylaw is also discussed in the evidence of **Mr Rihari**.⁸
- 12.8 This bylaw was successfully delivered under fisheries legislation, demonstrating how iwi and hapū desires can be effectively implemented without the negative implications of RMA processes (i.e. dividing iwi and hapū as discussed later in my evidence at para 15.3).

⁸ Rihari EIC.

- 12.9 From this perspective, at a general level TRAION concur with most of the objectives sought to be achieved by the Appellants and Te Uro o Hikihiki seeking restrictions on seabed contact activities such as scallop dredging and bottom trawling generally. Once again restrictions to prevent damage can be put in place in a simple timely manner through the Fisheries Act sections 186 and 186A-B.
- 12.10 Any contact with the seabed by tackle would clearly have a detrimental effect on sea life and the environment generally.
- 12.11 In this regard, TRAION may consider setting conditions in the future on Commercial fishers to harvest leased ACE using only fully sustainable methods. It is likely there will be push back on this initially however there is evidence that consumers will exercise their influence in the markets. As a primary industry the chain to market for commercial fisheries regularly ask the consumer what their preferred harvest methods may be. My strong sense is that younger more informed generations will demand more sustainable catch methods and care for the environment.
- 12.12 Ngāpuhi are strongly opposed to the controls or restrictions being proposed through RMA plans and administered by the Regional Council. Whether for Commercial, Customary or Recreational take, Ngāpuhi kaitiaki, iwi and the community at large are better served if a decision in this proceeding is made to leave the work of conservation in the Bay of Islands areas of concern to kaitiaki under the Fisheries Act 1996 and with the support of MPI.
- 12.13 Any decision by the judiciary to relieve Ngāpuhi of the powers of kaitiaki and the ability to impose restrictions in this area under the Fisheries Act 1996 would trigger a grievance claim. Having said this, TRAION definitely want to avoid such legal action.

13 Recreational fishing and Community

- 13.1 I am a recreational fisher and diver, having grown up in and around the waters of the Bay of Islands and all around the coast of Te Tai Tokerau.
- 13.2 In my capacity as a recreational fisher, I have been involved with *Guardians of the Sea Charitable Trust* for over fifteen years. I am currently a Trustee for this organisation and see real worth in working with all areas of the fishing sector whether Customary Māori, Commercial or Recreational to support innovative ideas to accomplish a shared objective.
- 13.3 Guardians of the Sea Charitable Trust fund projects and organisations that fit our criteria generally to seek sustainability and protection of fisheries in New Zealand.

The aim is to support local community initiatives that educate or advocate for these objectives.

- 13.4 As a fisher and diver for over forty years, I have seen the impact on the environment and specifically the siltation that covers the inner Bay of Islands sea bed. Other effects I have noticed is the appearance of new sea grass species, algal blooms and the expanding areas of kina barrens.
- 13.5 By being involved in Guardians of the Sea and the Hokianga Accord, I meet with interested parties and stakeholders with the common cause to ensure we are respecting and protecting our environment.
- 13.6 The best example of work being promoted by these organisations is the Kai Ika Project. LegaSea began the Free Fish Heads online application where fishermen returning to shore with fish frames and fish heads could announce their availability, where they will land their boat, time and date and have any interested party to meet them for delivery.
- 13.7 LegaSea sited cleaning bays and refrigeration at larger landing points where voluntary boat club members contribute time and fish by cleaning their catch and arranging pick up times with urban marae. Papatuānuku Marae in Mangere has been the largest supporter of this project.
- 13.8 Shortly before the COVID pandemic, LegaSea posed the question to Moana NZ whether they would be interested in contributing to this concept. Moana NZ agreed which magnified distribution of healthy food to our community. To date the programme has delivered 130,000 kilograms of food to south and west Auckland whānau.
- 13.9 Here is an example where the Recreational and Commercial fishing community can unite together with innovative ideas to reduce wastage of fish stock while at the same time solving a few social issues with a perfectly healthy food source. A talented team of young and clever humans can create these programmes, but money and commitment makes things happen.
- 13.10 Accepting there will always be some level of human consumption of seafood from the area, ensuring the environment and eco-systems health should be a local community and iwi conversation. Like Kai Ika, communities develop elegant solutions when given time and resourcing to work on a challenge. In my experience, more centralised decision making tends to focus on financial and procedural imperatives that often obstruct rather than promote.
- 13.11 The Northland Regional Council should concentrate on improving land based pollution and buffer the marine environment from siltation. An MPI department

better resourced to support kaitiaki to carry out duties of stewardship on behalf of iwi and the wider community is a better option.

14 Recreational fishing undertaken by Iwi members

- 14.1 During the Kahawai Legal Challenge and Option 4 proceedings the then Chairman of Ngāpuhi, Raniera Tau quoted that '99% percent of the time Ngāpuhi fish to feed their babies, they do so as Recreational fishers.' In my opinion the percentage would be nearer 95% however there is little data to substantiate either figure.
- 14.2 This means that, in legal terms, the majority of fishing by Ngāpuhi people is carried out under the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013, rather than the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998.
- 14.3 However, I want to note that "recreational fishing" is an obnoxious term to Ngāpuhi, implying that we are playing with our food. Kai is gifted by a higher being to sustain and strengthen us physically, mentally and spiritually. As such the gathering of kai moana is a serious business to be cherished. A time to build relationships and build lasting memories for our younger whanau members.
- 14.4 Most Ngāpuhi do not own a boat, or do not have access to one, so they are likely to fish from the shore, the jetty or rocks around the bays. Our people rely on the resources to feed their families. It is not just something that's a pleasure, it's a way of life.
- 14.5 Those fortunate enough to have access to boats increase their chances of success and range of seafood gathering. Weighted lines are necessary to get the bait through the water columns or over the weed line where fish usually hold. There are techniques that eliminate snagging hooks or lines in the rock or weed.
- 14.6 We are happy to catch two to three snapper to feed our babies. Any surplus is dropped off to favourite aunties or uncles on the way home. A kaumatua recently quipped to me that 'Since I got too old to fish and dive, the fish seemed to have grown legs and end up on my doorstep'. This is manaakitanga at its best.

15 How regulating fishing under the RMA would affect Ngāpuhi's recreational and customary fishing activities

- 15.1 The practice of kaitiakitanga has been recognised and codified in the Māori Fisheries Act. It confuses me as to why kaitiaki would seek to relinquish their responsibilities for a indistinct provision in the Resource Management Act.
- 15.2 TRAION are strongly opposed to the proposed protection areas and will not allow its constitutional rights and obligations of kaitiakitanga being transferred into the hands of the Northland Regional Council. If anything the NRC have failed in their

duty to protect the health of both land and sea despite decades of funding and resourcing.

- 15.3 The proposed restrictions and the way that the Resource Management Act has been introduced to implement these proposals have the potential to divide hapū and iwi. This is a very important issue that government and community organisations must take seriously. The Crown has an obligation to ensure its actions do not disrupt the relationships that members of our iwi have with each other.
- 15.4 During the COVID pandemic we universally witnessed nature repairing itself in the absence of human activity all around the world.
- 15.5 Ngāpuhi are the most impoverished and vulnerable communities in the north. Removing the ability to fish for the table would be extremely compromising to the health and wellbeing of these people. Excluding Ngāpuhi through this legislative tool would be seen as demonstrating a lack of compassion, and grounds for lodging a grievance.
- 15.6 Ngāpuhi acknowledge the need to share the burden of commercial fishing within there are (albeit small) and that the closure out to the 12nm limit of ~~part~~99% of our inshore area places a consequential burden upon the rest of the coast line and neighbouring iwi.

16 How the proposed restrictions would affect Ngāpuhi’s recreational and customary fishing activities

- 16.1 I have set out above a number of reasons why TRAION is opposed to the proposed controls on principle. I comment further on the specific controls proposed below.

Maunganui – Oke Bay Rāhui Tapu (Sub-Area A)

- 16.2 I understand that all fishing is proposed to be prohibited in an area covering Maunganui Bay and Oke Bay (with exceptions such as kina harvest and scientific research).⁹
- 16.3 TRAION only very recently supported Maunganui Bay rāhui tapu imposed under the Fisheries Act 1996. TRAION support the Fisheries Act sections 186 and 186A-B which specifically recognises kaitiaki and provides a simple platform to put in place control measures for preserving sea life.

~~*Maunganui – Oke Bay Rāhui Tapu Buffer Area*~~

⁹ Reaburn EIC, Appendix A, Rules C.1.9.1(a) and C.1.9.2(a).

~~This area is a 1km buffer extending out to sea from Sub-Area A (Maunganui Bay and Oke Bay).~~

~~I understand that the Appellants are seeking that hand fishing (with one line and one hook per person) and hand gathering (not involving the use of scuba equipment or any implement, i.e. no spears, hooks or knives) would be permitted in this buffer area, while all other fishing is prohibited (with exceptions such as kina harvest and scientific research).¹⁰~~

~~Paul Knight comments in his evidence on the practical difficulties with this proposed area. Having a buffer creates new and complex rules for recreational and customary fishing that will only serve to be punitively weighed against Māori, as discussed above in my evidence at para 14.4.~~

Ipipiri Benthic Protection Area (Sub-Area B)

16.4 This area extends from Tapeka Point to Rawhiti Point and includes Motuarohia Island, Moturua Island, Motukiekie Island, Okahu Island, Waewaetorea Island, Urupukapuka Island and the surrounding areas.

16.5 I understand that the Appellants are seeing that the following methods of fishing will be prohibited in Sub-Area B:¹¹

- a Bottom trawling;
- b Bottom pair trawling;
- c Danish seining;
- d Purse seining;
- e Longlining without approved seabird mitigation devices;
- f Drift netting;
- g Scallop or other dredging.

I understand that some iwi members may undertake scallop dredging in this area at the present time.

Ipipiri-Rakaumangamanga Protection Area – (Sub-Area C)

16.6 This is a very large proposed area, spanning from [Kariparipa Point out to sea, around to Cape Brett](#) ~~the start of the Waikare Inlet (but does not include this inlet), up to Te Puna Inlet, down to Moturoa Island (and excluding the area of the mātaītai~~

¹⁰ Reabum EIC, Appendix A, Rules C.1.9.1(a), (b) and C.1.9.2(b).

¹¹ Reabum EIC, Appendix A, Rule C.1.9.2(c).

~~above Moturoa Island), up to Cape Wiwiki and out to sea~~ extending down to Terakihi Point.

- 16.7 I understand that the Appellants are seeking that the following methods of fishing be prohibited in Sub-Area C:¹²
- a Bottom trawling;
 - b Bottom pair trawling;
 - c Danish seining;
 - d Purse seining;
 - e Longlining without approved seabird mitigation devices;
 - f Drift netting.

- 16.8 These controls are more likely to affect commercial fishing, and the implications of this are addressed in Paul Knight's evidence.

Te Au o Morunga (Sub-Area C) of Te Uri o Hikihiki's proposed provisions

- 16.9 This covers a very large area extending from Cape Brett out to sea and down to an area on the coast just south of Mimiwhangata.
- 16.10 I understand that Te Uri o Hikihiki are seeking that nearly all types of fishing will require a resource consent in Sub-Area C, with the exception of kina and research etc. which are permitted and similar specified fishing methods as above which are prohibited.¹³
- 16.11 In my view most Maori would be deeply opposed to having to seek a licence (resource consent) to fish for their own resource. This Would serve to exclude more Maori from fishing and feeding their families due to cost, complexities and compliance. While Maori would respect legitimate closures for ecological reasons and abundance but not be told to have a licence to access what they already own.

17 How the proposed restrictions would affect Ngāpuhi's ability to support charitable initiatives

- 17.1 TRAION is, to a large extent, dependent on NAHC for revenue and funding for its charitable initiatives, as further explained in Paul Knight's evidence
- 17.2 TRAION leads and supports initiatives to promote, facilitate and enhance Ngāpuhi reo, education, youth, mātauranga, arts, environmental health, papakāinga

¹² Reaburn EIC, Appendix A, Rule C.1.9.2(d).

¹³ Provisions proposed by Te Uri o Hikihiki in December 2020, Rule C.1.9.3.1, C.1.9.3.3.

development. TRAION also offers scholarships, sponsorship and funding support for hapū and marae development.

- 17.3 As also explained in the evidence of Paul Knight, NAHC is in turn highly dependent on fishing activities for their revenue.¹⁴ Mr Knight explains the potential effect of fishing restrictions under the RMA on NAHC's revenue. Accordingly, the proposed fishing restrictions have the potential to reduce the funding for TRAION and threaten our ability to provide important services to Ngāpuhi.

18 Responses to other witnesses

- 18.1 I respond to some of the other statements of evidence for other parties as follows, where relevant to my evidence¹⁵:
- a The evidence of Matutaera Te Nana Clendon, Robert Sydney Willoughby and George Frederick Riley asserts that Ngāti Kuta are the 'rightful decision makers' and hold ahi ka over the area covered by the proposed protection areas.¹⁶ The role of kaitiaki would be relinquished by Ngāti Kuta if an RMA regime was placed over these areas. TRAION has a role to ensure kaitiakitanga is protected.
 - b The evidence of Peter Reaburn outlines the expectation that, for any future marine protected area, tangata whenua will have a lead role in the spatial planning exercise.¹⁷ As discussed in my evidence above at paras 11.1 to 11.3, Ngāpuhi and other hapū were not consulted in relation these proceedings.

19 Conclusions

- 19.1 The protection of our environment has always been directly driven at local hapū and community level. Here we have hapū responsibilities of kaitiaki being undermined by the Northland Regional Council.
- 19.2 The tools of rāhui, mātaihai and taiāpure supported and resourced by the Ministry of Primary Industry to protect the marine resource and environment and preserve the mana motuhake status of Ngāti Kuta and Patukeha.
- 19.3 The social impacts to vulnerable whanau prevented from gathering seafood under a total lock out of weighted line fishing would severely affect their spiritual, cultural and physical wellbeing.

¹⁴ Knight EIC, 14 May 2021, para 8.18.

¹⁵ That should not suggest that matters I do not comment on are universally accepted.

¹⁶ Clendon, Willoughby, Riley EIC, 19 March 2021, paras 3-4.

¹⁷ Reaburn EIC, 19 March 2021, para 3.8.

- 19.4 TRAION want to avoid the possibility of further litigation but we are forcibly committed to a system through legislation under the Fisheries Act 1996, the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and their accompanying regulations.
- 19.5 Finally, Māori are committed to protecting the marine resources and environment more than any western institution. You only need to look around indigenous groupings globally to understand the connection to nature. While we have a Commercial interest Ngāpuhi are on record saying 'Where a fishery is not sufficiently abundant to support commercial, recreational or customary needs our commercial interests will be cut first'.

William Russell Wane Wharerau

~~17 May 2021~~ [23 June 2021](#)

Appendix A TRAION Trust Deed



**DEED
TE RŪNANGA-A-IWI-O-NGAPUHI
CHARITABLE TRUST DEED**

**Ratified
16 November 2019**

[Handwritten signatures in blue ink]

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Mr. R. Jones

MA

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Mr. B. Jones

NA

DEED amended as at 16 November 2019

PARTIES	<p>Ronald Keith Gee Wihongi Chrisandra Itirana Joyce</p> <p>TeRau Allen Bernadette Oriana Birch William Guy Joseph Bristowe</p> <p>Mere Mangu Janelle Leoda May Beazley William Russell Wane Wharerau Nicole Jayne Anderson Carol Ann Dodd</p>	<p>Ngāpuhi ki te Hauāuru Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki te Tonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Taiāmai ki te Marangai Ngāpuhi Hokianga ki te Raki Te Rūnanga o Taumārere ki Rākaumangamanga Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei Ngāpuhi ki Waitemata Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga Proxy Trustee for the Chair (Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia)</p>
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as parties on behalf of all Ngāpuhi.

INTRODUCTION

- A. The descendants of Ngāpuhi who met in Congress, being the Whānau, Hapū, Marae of Ngāpuhi of the time, established the Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi charitable trust by deed of trust on 6 March 1989 (the **Original Trust Deed**).
- B. The Original Trust Deed has been amended and restated by further deeds registered with the Registrar of Incorporated Societies from time to time. This Deed amends the Deed dated 27 January 2015.
- C. This Deed sets out the functions and purposes, and provides for the control, governance and operation of the Trust.

TRUST TERMS

1. INTERPRETATION / WHAKAMĀRAMATANGA

Definitions

1.1 In this Deed, unless the context otherwise requires:

Act means Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

Adult Member means a Member of Ngāpuhi who is over the age of 18 years.

Adult Registered Members means Adult Members who are registered on the Members' Register and who can vote at General Meetings.

Aquaculture Agreement has the meaning given to it in section 186ZD of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Assets means Trust property of any kind, whether tangible, but excluding Settlement Quota and Income Shares and Settlement Assets.

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Asset Holding Company means a company established by the Trust, in accordance with clause 3.4, and which for the time being would be a company which meets the requirements for a company defined in the Act as an asset-holding company and includes any subsidiary of the asset-holding company.

Chairperson means any person appointed chair of the Trustees from time to time in accordance with clause 4.7.

Charitable Purposes means every purpose within New Zealand which in accordance with the laws of New Zealand for the time being is charitable, whether such purpose involves the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion, or any other object or purpose that is charitable within the laws of New Zealand.

Confidential Information means any information which a majority of the Trustees consider on reasonable grounds is of a commercially or otherwise sensitive nature and the release of which could be detrimental to the interests of Ngāpuhi.

Corporate Entity includes the Asset Holding Company and any Subsidiary of it, the Fishing Enterprise and any Subsidiary of it, and any other company or trust wholly owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Trust.

Deed means this Deed and includes any amendments to this Deed made in accordance with this Deed.

Deepwater Quota has the meaning given to it in the Act.

Deputy Chairperson means any person appointed deputy chair of the Trustees from time to time in accordance with clause 4.7A.

Directors means directors of the Asset Holding Company and any Subsidiary of it, the Fishing Enterprise and any Subsidiary of it, and any other company and/or enterprise wholly owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Trust.

Disputes Committee means the committee constituted from time to time in accordance with clause 11.

Fishing Enterprise means a fishing operation established by the Trust under clause 9.2 to utilise annual catch entitlement from its Settlement Quota.

Freshwater Quota has the meaning given to it in the Act.

General Meeting means an annual general meeting or a special general meeting convened and conducted in accordance with clause 8.

Harbour Quota has the meaning given to it in the Act.

Income Share means an income share within the meaning of the Act that is allocated and transferred to the Asset Holding Company on behalf of Ngāpuhi by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited.

Inland Revenue Acts has the meaning given to it in section 3(1) of the Tax Administration Act 1994.

Inshore Quota has the meaning given to it in the Act.

Iwi means Ngāpuhi.

Iwi Aquaculture Organisation has the meaning given to it in the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

Joint Mandated Iwi Organisation means the Trust.

Major Transaction means:

- (a) The acquisition of, or an agreement to acquire, whether contingent or not, Assets by the Trust the value of which is more than 50% of the value of the Trust Fund before the acquisition; or
 - (b) The disposition of, or an agreement to dispose of, whether contingent or not, Assets by the Trust the value of which is more than 50% of the value of the Trust Fund before the disposition; or
 - (c) A transaction that has or is likely to have the effect of the Trust acquiring rights or interests or incurring obligations or liabilities the value of which is more than 50% of the value of the Trust Fund before the transaction;
 - (d) The disposition of, or an agreement to dispose of, whether contingent or not, Income Shares or Settlement Quota by the Trust to Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited or an entity within the Te Ohu Kai Moana Group or another Mandated Iwi Organisation under the Act; or
 - (e) A transaction or series of transactions, or an agreement to transact, whether contingent or not, with a person not entitled to hold Income Shares or Settlement Quota under the Act, including an option, security, mortgage, or guarantee, that could result in:
 - (i) the sale of Income Shares or Settlement Quota by the Trust; or
 - (ii) Ngāpuhi or the Trust being disentitled for a period of more than 5 years to:
 - (aa) the income from the Income Shares; or
 - (bb) the income from the ACE arising from the Settlement Quota; or
 - (cc) the control or use of the ACE arising from the Settlement Quota,
- but does not include:
- (f) Any transaction, not being a transaction involving Income Shares or Settlement Quota, entered into by a receiver appointed pursuant to an instrument creating a charge over all or substantially all of the Trust Fund; or
 - (g) Any acquisition or disposition of Assets or Income Shares or Settlement Quota by the Trust from or to any company which is wholly owned by the Trust; or
 - (h) Any exchange of Settlement Quota for Quota of the same market value that is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act and in compliance with any policy of the Trust on quota exchanges that is notified in the Trust's annual plan;

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provided however that:

- (i) Nothing in clause (c) of this definition applies by reason only of the Trust giving, or entering into an agreement to give, a charge secured over assets of the Trust the value of which is more than 50% of the value of the Trust Fund for the purpose of securing the repayment of money or the performance of an obligation; and
- (j) For the purposes of this definition, the value of the Trust Fund must be calculated based on the value of the Assets of the Trust and all its Corporate Entities.

Mandated Iwi Organisation has the meaning given to it in the Act.

Member of Ngāpuhi means persons who affiliate to Ngāpuhi through descent from a primary ancestor of Ngāpuhi and affiliate to Marae or Hapū within Te Whare Tapu O Ngāpuhi or persons who are Whāngai.

Membership Committee means the committee appointed under clause 11.2.

Members' Register means the register of Members of Ngāpuhi held and maintained by the Trust in accordance with clause 6.

Ngāpuhi means the Iwi comprising every person who is descended from a primary ancestor of Ngāpuhi.

Proxy Trustee means the persons elected under clause 4.3A.

Public Notice has the meaning in the Act.

Private Notice has the meaning in the Act.

Quota means quota shares within the meaning of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Registered Member means any member of Ngāpuhi who is entered in the Members' Register.

Representative Organisation means the organisation referred to in Schedule 3 to this Deed.

Secretary means any person appointed under clause 4.7A to perform general secretarial and administrative functions for the Trust.

Settlement Assets has the same meaning as that term in the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

Settlement Quota means the quota shares within the meaning of the Act that are allocated and transferred to the Asset Holding Company on behalf of the Trust by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited.

Subsidiary means any Subsidiary (as defined by section 5 of the Companies Act 1993) of a Corporate Entity and includes any person or persons (other than a Subsidiary as so defined) that is controlled by a Corporate Entity and includes a separate enterprise that is responsible to the Joint Mandated Iwi Organisation, as that term is used in section 32(3) of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

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Takiwā means a representative group of Marae/Hapū and can also include individuals acting through their duly appointed Trustee. Takiwā are located within Te Whare o Puhi, Tāmaki Makaurau ki Te Rerenga Wairua and are named respectively:

- (a) Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei;
- (b) Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia;
- (c) Ngāpuhi ki te Hauāuru;
- (d) Ngāpuhi Hokianga ki te Raki;
- (e) Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga;
- (f) Taiāmai ki te Marangai;
- (g) Te Rūnanga o Taumārere ki Rākaumangamanga;
- (h) Te Takiwā o Ngāti Hine;
- (i) Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki te Tonga o Tāmaki Makaurau;
- (j) Ngāpuhi ki Waitemata.

Te Kāwai Taumata means the group of that name established under the Act.

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited means the company of that name formed under the Act.

Tikanga means the customary values and practices of Ngāpuhi.

Trust means the charitable trust known as Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi created under the Original Trust Deed and further described in the Introduction to this Deed.

Trust Fund means all the assets and liabilities including income that are from time to time held by the Trustees on the trusts of this Deed whether or not received in the manner described in clause 3.4.

Trustee Code of Conduct means the code of conduct applicable to Trustees set out in Part D of Schedule 1.

Trustees means the trustees of the Trust as may be elected or appointed from time to time, under clause 4.1 of this Deed, whose predecessors were incorporated as a Board on 28 April 1989 under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957, and includes Proxy Trustees when acting as the alternate of a Trustee.

Voting Paper means a voting paper issued in accordance with Schedule 1 to this Deed and which shall record the membership number of the voter, or in the case of a voter without a registration number, shall have a duly completed registration application in the form set out in Schedule 2 to this Deed attached to and forming part of that Voting Paper.

Whāngai means those persons who do not affiliate to Ngāpuhi by descent from a primary ancestor of Ngāpuhi but who are adopted by a Member of Ngāpuhi pursuant to statute or in accordance with the Tikanga of Ngāpuhi.

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Withdrawing Group means Ngāti Hine as it is referred to in section 19 of the Act.

Working Day means the days Monday through Friday exclusive of any public holiday and excluding 24 December to 2 January (inclusive).

Interpretation of Schedules

1.2 In the interpretation of each schedule to the Deed, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) terms or expressions have the meanings given to them by the Deed; and
- (b) a reference to a paragraph is a reference to a paragraph of that schedule.

Statutes

1.3 Reference to a statute or statutory provision in the Deed includes that statute or provision as amended, modified, re-enacted or replaced from time to time.

General References

1.4 References in the Deed to:

- (a) a person includes an individual, body corporate, an association of persons (whether corporate or not) and a trust (in each case, whether or not having separate legal personality);
- (b) one gender includes the other gender;
- (c) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (d) clauses and sub-clauses are references to clauses and sub-clauses in this Deed; and
- (e) the Deed includes its Schedules.

Headings

1.5 Headings are for ease of reference only and must be ignored in interpreting this Deed.

2. VARIATION OF TRUST DEED / TIKA TURE WHAKAREREKĒTANGA

Acknowledgement of Trust

2.1 The Trustees acknowledge and declare that they hold the Trust Fund upon the trusts, for the purposes and with the powers set out in this Deed. The name of the Trust governed by this Deed shall continue to be "Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi".

3. KAUPAPA

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Purposes

- 3.1 The purposes for which the Trust is established are to receive, hold, manage and administer the Trust Fund for every charitable purpose benefiting Ngāpuhi whether it relates to the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion or any other matter beneficial to the community of Ngāpuhi and all the members of Ngāpuhi irrespective of where those members reside.

Principles

- 3.2 Subject to clause 3.1, the Trust shall:
- (a) Pursue the vision "Kia tū tika ai Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi".
 - (b) Drive the spiritual, cultural, social and economic growth of Ngāpuhi.
 - (c) Be accountable to Ngāpuhi and be guided by the principles embodied in:
 - (i) The Articles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi;
 - (ii) Kaitiakitanga; and
 - (iii) Ahi Kā.
 - (d) Exercise its powers in the spirit of consultation with and empowerment of the Whānau, Hapū and Marae of Ngāpuhi.
 - (e) Make decisions consistent with the Tikanga of Ngāpuhi, sound policy advice, and proper meeting procedures.
 - (f) Honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840 and to act in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence 1835, (He Wakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Niu Tīreni).
 - (g) Be a repository of the collective knowledge and whakapapa of Ngāpuhi.
 - (h) Be a representative of the collective interest of Ngāpuhi and a legal representative of Ngāpuhi in relation to that collective interest.
 - (i) Receive assets transferred by the Crown in settlement of any claims by Ngāpuhi relating to the breach by the Crown of any obligations to Ngāpuhi.
 - (j) Hold assets and administer them as kaitiaki of Ngāpuhi.
 - (k) Assemble in congress as the governance institution charged with promoting, safeguarding and protecting the interests of Ngāpuhi through the wise exercise of constitutional authority.
 - (l) Promote and foster unity, co-operation and trust among Ngāpuhi.
 - (m) Recognise the fundamental importance of Whānau and work for their cultural, spiritual and physical safety.

- (n) Develop, promote and abide by the Tikanga and spiritual values of Ngāpuhi in all of its operations.
- (o) Promote and actively pursue co-operation between the Trust and the representatives of other Māori organisations within the rohe of Ngāpuhi.
- (p) Reaffirm and actively pursue appropriate diplomatic, political, cultural and economic relations with the representatives and peoples of other Hapū and Iwi.
- (q) Seek and establish diplomatic, political, cultural and economic relations with the representatives and peoples of Indigenous Nations overseas.
- (r) Maintain and promote constructive relationships with other groups and communities, including the Crown.
- (s) Debate, develop and ensure the implementation of policies that promote the political, cultural and economic advancement of all Ngāpuhi.
- (t) Appoint, monitor, oversee and hold accountable any officers, managers, and employees of the Trust who may be required to administer the Trust's policies, staff, or operational activities.
- (u) Engage, monitor, oversee and hold accountable such other persons or institutions the Trust may direct to implement its policies from time to time.
- (v) Establish wānanga and work in conjunction with other educational institutions to further the development of Ngāpuhi in both a cultural and social sense.
- (w) Pursue the re-establishment of traditional dispute resolution processes based in the law and Tikanga of Ngāpuhi.
- (x) Develop and implement environmental policies to safeguard ngā Taonga Tuku Iho while giving effect to tangata whenua obligations through kaitiakitanga.
- (y) Cause to be convened Kaumātua/Kuia Hui at least once a year and at its discretion at most twice a year, to present the work of the Trust and to receive advice.
- (z) Assume the kaitiaki responsibility for tangible and intangible Ngāpuhi taonga as the Trustees consider appropriate from time to time.
- (aa) Use its reasonable endeavours to establish a Wānanga to help Ngāpuhi reclaim and nurture the values, history and Tikanga of the Hapū and Iwi of Ngāpuhi.

3.3 In the event of any conflict between clauses 3.1 and 3.2, the provisions of clause 3.1 shall prevail.

Other purposes

3.4 Incidental to, and to give effect to the purposes in clause 3.1, the Trustees shall:

- (a) directly receive and hold, on behalf of Ngāpuhi on the trusts set out in clause 3.1, settlement assets allocated and grants made to Ngāpuhi by Te Ohu Kai

Moana Trustee Limited, other than assets referred to in section 16(1)(c) of the Act, which other assets are to be transferred to an Asset Holding Company;

- (b) receive distributions from Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited and Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited, as provided for under subparts 4 and 5 of Part 2 of the Act and to hold those distributions on the trusts set out in clause 3.1 or on such other trusts as are required in order to ensure that a distribution to the Trust by either of those companies would be within the purposes for which those companies hold their funds and make those distributions but not in a manner that could adversely affect the charitable status of the Trust;
- (c) if relevant, enter into agreements with other Mandated Iwi Organisations in relation to:
 - (i) claims under section 11 of the Act;
 - (ii) the allocation of -
 - (aa) harbour quota under section 143 of the Act; and
 - (bb) freshwater quota under section 148 of the Act;
- (d) establish separate companies to undertake fishing and fisheries-related activities, including, but not limited to, any activity related to the seafood industry, including, for the avoidance of doubt, a Fishing Enterprise, and to hold the shares in those companies and any distributions or other benefits resulting from them on the trusts in clause 3.1;
- (e) establish one or more Asset Holding Companies that, in each case:
 - (i) is wholly owned by the Trust;
 - (ii) is separate to the companies referred to in clause 3.4(d);
 - (iii) performs the function and complies with the requirements set out in sections 16 to 18 of the Act; and
 - (iv) performs any other function, but not if doing so would be inconsistent with sections 16 to 18 of the Act,
- (f) and to hold the shares in those companies and any distributions or other benefits resulting from them on the trusts in clause 3.1;
- (g) perform the functions provided for, by or under the Act in respect of a Joint Mandated Iwi Organisation, in a manner consistent with the Act;
- (h) represent Ngāpuhi by voting at any meeting convened under:
 - (i) clause 1 or clause 6 of Schedule 8 to the Act, to appoint or remove a member or alternate member of Te Kāwai Taumata;
 - (ii) section 117 of the Act, implemented in accordance with clause 1 of Schedule 8 to the Act, to appoint a member of a committee of representatives;

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- (iii) act on behalf of Ngāpuhi in relation to aquaculture claims and settlement assets under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, in respect of which the Trustees must act for the benefit of all members of the Iwi, irrespective of where those members reside, including:
- (iv) directly receive and hold, on behalf of Ngāpuhi Settlement Assets allocated to Ngāpuhi by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited in accordance with the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004; and
- (v) enter into agreements with other iwi aquaculture organisations in relation to the allocation of Settlement Assets;
- (i) if Ngāpuhi determine, directly receive and hold, on behalf of Ngāpuhi on the trusts set out in clause 3.1, any other Treaty of Waitangi settlement assets;
- (j) provide for the withdrawal of Ngāti Hine from the Trust as provided for in Schedule 3; and
- (k) perform other functions provided for, by or under the Act or any other enactment or otherwise, but not if doing so would adversely affect the charitable status of the Trust.

3.5 An iwi aquaculture organisation must not undertake commercial aquaculture activities (as that term is used in section 32(3) of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004) except through a separate commercial enterprise that is responsible to the Trust.

Strategic governance

3.6 The Trust must exercise strategic governance over:

- (a) its Asset Holding Companies, any Subsidiary of an Asset Holding Company, and any Fishing Enterprise; and
- (b) the process to examine and approve annual plans that set out:
 - (i) the key strategies for the use and development of fisheries assets of Ngāpuhi;
 - (ii) the expected financial return on those assets; and
 - (iii) any programme to:
 - (aa) manage the sale of annual catch entitlements derived from the Settlement Quota held by the Trust's Asset Holding Companies or their Subsidiaries; and
 - (bb) reorganise the Settlement Quota held by Asset Holding Companies or their Subsidiaries, in the buying and selling of Settlement Quota in accordance with the Act,

- (c) but not in such a manner as shall result in the Trust or any of the Trustees being deemed to be a Director of that or those companies under the Companies Act 1993, and nor shall clause 3.6 or any other provision of this Deed prevent the Trust or any Subsidiary of the Trust from entering into such arrangements with another company or trust as the Trustees shall consider necessary or desirable to efficiently and effectively administer, manage or hold its assets or operations, consistently with the purposes in clause 3.1.

No non-charitable objects and purposes

- 3.7 The objects and purposes of the Trust shall not include or extend to any matter or thing which is or shall be held or determined to be non-charitable within the laws of New Zealand and the powers and purposes of the Trustees and, without derogating from clauses 14.1(d) or 15, the Trust shall be restricted accordingly and limited to New Zealand.

4. APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST /NGĀ KAITIAKI TŪRANGA WHAKATĀNGA

Number of Trustees

- 4.1 The Trust must have at least 8 Trustees, each of which must be appointed on behalf of only one Takiwā and must be elected by Adult Members of Ngāpuhi in accordance with Schedule 1, except that the Trustees named in this Deed are the duly appointed Trustees at the date of this Deed and those Trustees shall remain in office until their term expires and elections are held in accordance with Schedule 1 to this Deed.

Cessation of office of Trustee

- 4.2 Any person shall cease to be a Trustee if he or she:
- (a) is required to retire from office in accordance with Schedule 1, provided that a Trustee is eligible for reappointment, and there shall be no restriction as to the number of times that a person is eligible for reappointment;
 - (b) resigns as a Trustee by giving notice in writing to the Trust;
 - (c) fails or neglects to attend three consecutive meetings of the Trustees without leave of absence, unless it appears to the other Trustees at their first meeting after the last of such absences that there is a proper reason for such non-attendance;
 - (d) becomes of unsound mind, becomes a person in respect of whose affairs an order under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 is made, or otherwise becomes unfit or unable to act as a Trustee;
 - (e) commits an act of bankruptcy or is an undischarged bankrupt;
 - (f) ceases to qualify as an officer of a charitable entity under section 16 of the Charities Act 2005; or
 - (g) dies.

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- 4.3 The Trustee concerned shall cease to hold office:
- (a) in a case where clause 4.2(a) applies, on the date specified in Schedule 1;
 - (b) in a case where clause 4.2(b) applies from the date the notice of retirement shall have been delivered to the Trust;
 - (c) in the case where clause 4.2(c) applies from the date of the first meeting of Trustees after that Trustee's third consecutive absence without leave; and
 - (d) in cases where clauses 4.2(d) to 4.2(f) apply, from the date on which the Trust was notified in writing of the relevant fact together with such evidence as the Trustees may reasonably require.

Should a vacancy reduce the number of Trustees below 7 and where no Proxy Trustee is available to fill any of the relevant vacancies in accordance with Schedule 1, the vacancy shall be filled as soon as practicable by election in accordance with the terms of this Deed, and the remaining Trustees (which shall include any Trustee who shall cease to be a Trustee under clause 4.2(a)) shall continue to act until that vacancy has been filled.

Proxy Trustees

- 4.3A The Trust must have at least 8 Proxy Trustees who are alternate Trustees, each of which must be appointed on behalf of only one Takiwā and must be elected by Adult Members of Ngāpuhi in accordance with Schedule 1. Proxy Trustees, when acting as an alternate in place of a Trustee in the circumstances described in Schedule 1, have and may exercise and discharge all of the powers, rights, duties and privileges of a Trustee. A Proxy Trustee will cease to hold office as a Proxy Trustee in the circumstances set out in clause 4.2 at the date set out in clause 4.3.

Trustee skills and duties:

- 4.3B A Trustee shall:
- (a) provide regular written reports to:
 - (i) the Takiwā on whose behalf he or she was elected on the operation and activities of the Trust; and
 - (ii) the Trust on the operation and activities of the Takiwā on whose behalf he or she was elected. These reports shall be co-signed by the relevant Takiwā chairperson;
 - (b) attend all Trustee meetings unless otherwise excused and must:
 - (i) have a working knowledge of this Deed and standing orders;
 - (ii) adhere to the Trust's procedures; and
 - (iii) be able to articulate responsible views in Trust discussions, including the views of the Takiwā on whose behalf he or she was elected;
 - (c) plan for, attend, and actively participate in all Trustee development workshops;

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- (d) have a basic understanding of the issues presented to the Trust at each meeting; be able to analyse and prioritise issues; and be willing and able to make informed decisions;
- (e) at all times apply the Tikanga and values of Ngāpuhi in his or her Trustee role; and
- (f) otherwise have the skills set out in Part C of Schedule 1.

Powers of Trustees

4.4 To achieve the purposes of the Trust:

- (a) the Trustees shall have in the administration, management and investment of the Trust Fund all the rights, powers and privileges of a natural person;
- (b) subject always to the trusts imposed by this Deed, the Trustees may deal with the Trust Fund as if the Trustees were the absolute owners of and beneficially entitled to the Trust Fund including, for the avoidance of doubt, but subject to complying with the applicable provisions of the Act and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, the acquisition and disposition of Settlement Quota and Income Shares and Settlement Assets;
- (c) accordingly, in addition to any specific powers vested in the Trustees by law, in dealing with the Trust Fund or acting as Trustees of the Trust, the Trustees may do any act or thing or procure the doing of any act or thing or enter into any obligation whatever, including, without limitation, exercising unrestricted powers to borrow and raise money, and to give securities and guarantees;
- (d) except as otherwise expressly provided by this Deed, the Trustees may exercise all the powers and discretions vested in the Trustees by this Deed in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Trustees, at such time or times, upon such terms and conditions, and in such manner as the Trustees may decide;
- (e) if any dividend or distribution is received which in the opinion of the Trustees has been paid or made out of profits other than trading profits of the financial year in respect of which the dividend or distribution has been paid or made, the Trustees may decide how much of that dividend or distribution ought to be treated as capital and how much as income of the Trust Fund. Such decision shall be made by the Trustees after considering the nature of the profit used to pay or make the dividend or distribution, and the account to which the dividend or distribution has been debited in the books of the person making such payment or distribution. The Trustees shall not be liable to any person in respect of the payment of any moneys in accordance with any decision made by the Trustees under this clause 4.4;
- (f) the Trustees may at any time, after payment of or provision for all reasonable costs, charges and expenses of the Trustees in respect of the establishment, management and administration of the Trust, pay or apply all or any of the income of the Trust for the purpose or purposes contained in clause 3.1;
- (g) if any income of any financial year of the Trust shall not be paid or applied in accordance with clause 3.1 during or within six months from the end of that financial year the Trustees must accumulate that income, and any income so

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accumulated must be added to and form part of the capital of the Trust Fund and is subject to the trusts and powers declared in this Deed in respect of the capital of the Trust Fund; and

- (h) the Trustees may at any time pay or apply all or any of the capital of the Trust for the purpose or purposes contained in clause 3.1.

4.5 Management of the Trust - General:

- (a) The Trustees shall have the absolute management and entire control of the Trust Fund.
- (b) The Trustees may from time to time generally or in a particular case, delegate any one or more of the powers of appointment, remuneration or dismissal, as the case may be, of officers or employees of the Trust (other than Trustees) to a person holding the position of Chief Executive of the Trust.
- (c) Any individual may be appointed as an officer or employee of the Trust but no Trustee may be appointed as an employee.
- (d) The Trustees may appoint an incorporated or unincorporated entity to provide services to the Trust. In any case where the entity directly or indirectly procures, causes, permits or otherwise howsoever makes a Trustee available to carry out management services, the appointment shall be of no effect and neither that entity nor that person shall have any authority on behalf of nor claim against the Trust, unless prior to that appointment the full terms and conditions of the proposed appointment shall have been disclosed in writing to all the Trustees, and the Trustees shall have voted unanimously (subject to clause 4.12) in support of that appointment on those terms.
- (e) The office of the Trust shall be at such place as the Trustees from time to time may notify by such means as the Trustees determine to the Members of Ngāpuhi and in any website, letterhead, formal written contract or printed publications of the Trust.

4.6 Meetings of Trustees:

- (a) The Trustees shall meet to conduct business at such intervals as the Trustees may decide, but not less frequently than seven times in each year. The Trustees may invite to such meeting whomever the Trustees may decide will assist with their deliberations.
- (b) Except as expressly provided otherwise by this Deed any matter requiring decision at a meeting of the Trustees shall be decided by a simple majority of the Trustees personally present and, other than the Chairperson, voting on the matter.
- (c) In the event of an equality of votes the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.
- (d) Except as expressly provided otherwise by this Deed a resolution in writing signed by all the Trustees shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Trustees duly convened and constituted. Any such resolution may consist of several like documents each signed by at least two Trustees. Any such document sent by a Trustee by facsimile or such other electronic

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means as shall be determined by the Trustees from time to time shall be deemed to have been duly signed by that Trustee.

- (e) Any Trustee may at any time give notice convening a meeting of the Trustees. Such notice shall be given by letter posted to each Trustee at least 15 Working Days before the date of the proposed meeting. The notice shall state the time and place of the meeting and, in sufficient terms, the nature of the business to be transacted.
- (f) The quorum for a meeting of Trustees shall be 6 Trustees who, for the time being, have been elected or otherwise holding office under clause 4.1.
- (g) The Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but if and so long as the number of Trustees holding office is less than the number fixed by clause 4.6(f), the continuing Trustees may act only for the purposes of increasing the number of Trustees to that number or calling a General Meeting pursuant to clause 8.
- (h) The contemporaneous linking together of the Trustees by telephone or other electronic means of communication shall constitute a meeting of the Trustees and the provisions of clause 4.6 as to meetings of the Trustees shall apply to such meetings provided the following conditions are met:
 - (i) each Trustee shall be entitled to notice of such a meeting and to be linked by electronic means for the purposes of the meeting;
 - (ii) each of the Trustees taking part in the meeting must be able to hear each of the other Trustees taking part during the whole of the meeting;
 - (iii) at the commencement and conclusion of the meeting the Chairperson must call upon each Trustee to acknowledge their attendance;
 - (iv) a Trustee may not withdraw from such a meeting unless that Trustee has previously obtained the express consent of the Chairperson of the meeting to do so; and
 - (v) a Trustee shall be conclusively presumed to have been present and to have formed part of the quorum of such a meeting at all times during the meeting unless that Trustee has previously obtained the express consent of the Chairperson to withdraw from such a meeting.
- (i) Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Trustees shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Secretary and shall be signed by the Chairperson of the meeting at which the minutes are confirmed. Every such minute purporting to be so signed shall be prima facie evidence of the matters recorded. A minute of the proceedings of any meeting by telephone or other electronic means of communication shall be sufficient evidence of the observance of all necessary formalities if the minute of the meeting signed by the Chairperson of the meeting shall contain a certificate to that effect.
- (j) Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Trustees shall be kept at the office of the Trust, and available for inspection by Adult Registered Members of Ngāpuhi during normal business hours, subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Trustees may impose from time to time (including but not limited to a

restriction on Confidential Information), and in a manner consistent with the Privacy Act 1993.

4.7 **Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Secretary:**

- (a) The Trustees shall elect one Trustee to act as Chairperson for a 3 year term, provided such Trustee has been a Trustee for the previous 12 month period.
- (b) The process for nominating a Trustee for Chairperson is as follows:
 - (i) When the position of Chairperson is vacant or will soon be vacant, the Trustees shall agree a date for the meeting of Trustees to elect the Chairperson. Where possible, this will immediately precede the Annual General Meeting of the Trust.
 - (ii) The Secretary shall notify the Executive Committee of each Takiwā (as described in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1) of the date of that meeting at least 10 Working Days in advance.
 - (iii) In order to be nominated for the position of Chairperson, a Trustee must be nominated by the Executive Committee of their Takiwā and seconded by the Executive Committee of another Takiwā.
 - (iv) Written notification of nominations must be received by the Secretary at least 5 Working Days before the meeting of Trustees to elect the Chairperson.
 - (v) If no valid notifications are received, the Trustees shall themselves nominate and second candidates for the position of Chairperson.
- (c) The Trustees shall elect a Chairperson from the valid nominations.
- (d) There shall be no restriction as to the number of times that a person is eligible for reappointment as Chairperson.
- (e) The Proxy Trustee elected on behalf of the Takiwā whose Trustee is Chairperson of the Trust shall, for so long as that Trustee is Chairperson, be an additional Trustee of the Trust, and shall have and may exercise and discharge all of the powers, rights, duties and privileges of a Trustee.
- (f) Where the Trustee who has been appointed as Chairperson is required to retire from office in accordance with Schedule 1, that Trustee shall cease to be the Chairperson. However, if that Trustee is immediately reappointed by their Takiwā in accordance with Schedule 1, he or she shall continue as Chairperson for the remainder of the three year term specified in clause 4.7(a).

4.7A **Election of Deputy Chairperson and Secretary**

- (a) The Trustees may also elect one Trustee to act as Deputy Chairperson either as the need arises or from year to year, provided such Trustee has been a Trustee for the previous 12 month period. In the absence of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson shall have and may exercise all the powers of, and shall perform all the duties, of the Chairperson.

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- (b) The Trustees shall appoint a non-voting Secretary who may be honorary, or may be a full-time or part-time employee of the Trust.

4.8 Delegation of powers:

- (a) The Trustees may delegate in writing to any committee of any Trustee, Trustees or employee who is the chief executive of the Trust, such of the powers of the Trustees as the Trustees may decide, provided that:
- (i) the Trustees may not delegate strategic governance; and
 - (ii) in the case of any entity appointed under clause 4.5(d) make available a Trustee to discharge a chief executive's duties, the delegation shall be personal to the person provided by that entity in that capacity;
- (b) Any person or committee acting under delegated power shall act in accordance with the terms of this Deed and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also be presumed to be acting within the terms of the delegation;
- (c) The Trustees may revoke wholly or partly any delegation of the powers of the Trustees at any time;
- (d) Subject to any directions given by the Trustees, any person or committee to which any powers of the Trustees have been delegated may conduct that person's or the committee's affairs as that person or the committee may decide;
- (e) The Trustees must, in delegating the powers of the Trustees provide restrictions or rules by or within which such delegated powers are to be exercised in accordance with this clause and in each case must require the delegate to report to the Trustees on any action or decision taken as delegate.

4.9 Accounts and Audit:

- (a) The Trustees shall keep an account or accounts at such bank or banks as the Trustees may decide. Cheques, withdrawals and authorities shall be signed or endorsed, as the case may be, by such person or persons including, but not restricted to in all instances the Chairperson and chief executive of the Trust;
- (b) The Trustees shall cause true accounts for each financial year to be kept in such manner as the Trustees may decide of all receipts, credits, payments, assets and liabilities of the Trust Fund and all such other matters necessary for showing the true state and condition of the Trust. The accounts of the Trust shall be audited at least once in each year by a chartered accountant (not being a Trustee) appointed in that capacity by the Trustees; and
- (c) Nothing in clause 4.9 shall derogate from any other obligations of the Trustees in respect of accounts and audits.

Reliance on Advice

- 4.10 The Trustees, when exercising powers or performing duties as Trustees, may rely on reports, statements, financial data and other information prepared or supplied, and on professional or expert advice given, by any of the following persons:

- (a) an employee of the Trust whom the Trustees believe on reasonable grounds to be reliable and competent in relation to the matters concerned;
- (b) a professional adviser or expert in relation to matters which the Trustees believe on reasonable grounds to be within the person's professional or expert competence; or
- (c) a committee of Trustees appointed and acting in accordance with clause 4.8.

4.11 Clause 4.10 applies only if the Trustee:

- (a) acts in good faith;
- (b) makes proper inquiry where the need for inquiry is indicated by the circumstances; and
- (c) has no knowledge that such reliance is unwarranted.

Disclosure of Interest

4.12 Any Trustee who is or may be in any other capacity whatever interested or concerned directly or indirectly in any property or undertaking in which the Trust is or may be in any way concerned or involved shall disclose the nature and extent of that Trustee's interest to the other Trustees, and shall not take part in any deliberations or decision of the Trustees concerning any matter in which that Trustee is or may be interested other than as a Trustee of the Trust, and shall be disregarded for the purpose of forming a quorum for any such deliberation or decision.

Definition of Interested Trustee

4.13 A Trustee will be interested in a matter if the Trustee:

- (a) is a party to, or will derive a material financial benefit from that matter;
- (b) has a material financial interest in another party to the matter;
- (c) is a director, officer or trustee of another party to, or person who will or may derive a material financial benefit from the matter, not being a party that is wholly owned by the Trust or any Subsidiary of the Trust;
- (d) is the parent, child or spouse of another party to, or person who will or may derive a material financial benefit from the matter; or
- (e) is otherwise directly or indirectly interested in the matter.

Interests in common with Iwi, Takiwā, Hapū, Marae or Whānau

4.14 Notwithstanding clauses 4.12 and 4.13, no Trustee will be interested in a matter where that Trustee is a member of an Iwi, Takiwā, Hapū, Marae or Whānau and where his or her interest is not different in kind from the interests of other members of that Iwi, Takiwā, Hapū, Marae or Whānau.

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Recording of Interest

- 4.15 A disclosure of interest by a Trustee shall be recorded in the minute book of the Trust. Immediately following his or her appointment as a Trustee, each Trustee must enter into the minute book and must disclose in writing to the other, the name of any iwi of which he or she is a member, and the Trustee must also, at any time after his or her appointment, enter into the Minute Book and disclose to the next meeting of the Trustees, any interest of which that Trustee becomes aware.

No private pecuniary profit

- 4.16 No private pecuniary profit may be made by any person from the Trust, except that:
- (a) any Trustee may receive full reimbursement for all expenses properly incurred by that Trustee in connection with the affairs of the Trust;
 - (b) the Trust may pay reasonable remuneration to any Trustee, officer or employee of the Trust in return for services actually rendered to the Trust (including the provision of services as Trustee);
 - (c) any Trustee may be paid all usual professional, business or trade charges for services rendered, time expended and all acts done by that Trustee or by any entity of which that Trustee is a partner, member, employee or associate in connection with the affairs of the Trust;
 - (d) any Trustee may retain any remuneration properly payable to that Trustee by any entity with which the Trust may be in any way concerned or involved for which that Trustee has acted in any capacity whatever, notwithstanding that that Trustee's connection with that entity is in any way attributable to that Trustee's connection with the Trust,

provided that:

- (e) before any such reimbursement paid to a Trustee may be regarded as properly incurred by that Trustee or any such remuneration paid to a Trustee may be regarded as reasonable or properly payable or any such charges may be regarded as usual, the amount of that reimbursement, remuneration or charge must have been approved as such by a resolution of Trustees and in the case of an appointment referred to in clause 4.5(d), the provisions of that clause have been complied with;
 - (f) the Trustees must disclose in their annual report referred to in clause 8.2 next published after payment of that reimbursement, remuneration or charge, individual amounts received by each Trustee providing that, reimbursements must be aggregated for all Trustees; and
 - (g) in the case of an appointment referred to in clause 4.5(d), the full written terms and conditions thereof have been made available for inspection at the office of the Trust, by any Adult Registered Member who makes written request for the same.
- 4.17 Subject to clause 4.16, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Deed, each Trustee in the discharge of any duty or exercise of any discretion as Trustee shall ensure that any person who is:

- (a) a Trustee;
- (b) a shareholder or director of any company by which any business of the Trust is carried on;
- (c) a settlor or a trustee of any trust that is a shareholder of any company by which any business of the Trust is carried on; or
- (d) any associated person (as defined in section OD 7 of the Income Tax Act 2004 as if that Act had not been repealed, and for the avoidance of doubt as if the amendments to the associated persons contained in the Taxation (International Taxation, Life Insurance, and Remedial Matters) Act 2009 had not been enacted) of any person referred to in clauses 4.17(a) to 4.17(c),

does not by virtue of that capacity in any way (whether directly or indirectly) determine, or materially influence the determination of, the nature or the amount of any benefit or advantage or income or the circumstances in which it is or is to be received, gained, achieved, afforded or derived by that person, and any payment made to any person in or following breach of clause 4.17 shall be void.

- 4.18 The Trustees shall require that a clause to the same effect as clause 4.12 of this Deed be included in the constitution of every Asset Holding Company or Fishing Enterprise or any subsidiary of any of them.

Appointment and removal of Custodian Trustee

- 4.19 The Trustees may at any time by deed appoint any appropriate corporation to be the custodian trustee of the Trust Fund, or any part of the Trust Fund, upon such terms as the Trustees may decide, or otherwise to act pursuant to the provisions of section 50 of the Trustee Act 1956, and the Trustees may at any time by deed revoke any such appointment.

- 4.20 Incorporation:

- (a) The Trustees are a duly incorporated trust board under Part II of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957.
- (b) The Trustees shall have custody of the common seal of the Trust which shall be affixed by the authority of the Trustees previously given to any document requiring execution by the Trustees. Every such affixing shall be attested by two Trustees and shall be sufficient evidence of authority to affix the seal.
- (c) No person dealing with the Trustees shall be bound or concerned to see or inquire as to the authority to affix the seal, or to inquire as to the authority under which any document was sealed or in whose presence it was sealed.

Registration under the Charities Act 2005

- 4.21 If they consider it appropriate, the Trustees may apply to be registered as a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005. If and while so registered, the Trustees will comply with the requirements of that Act.

Trustee Code of Conduct

- 4.22 The stakeholders of the Trust have a right to expect the business of the Trust to be conducted with efficiency, fairness, impartiality and integrity. Governance of the Trust carries with it a particular obligation to the iwi interest. It requires standards of professional behaviour from Trustees that promote and maintain iwi confidence and trust in the work of the Trust.
- 4.23 Although no one set of rules can answer all ethical questions, the Trustee Code of Conduct provides Trustees with an ethical framework for their future decisions, actions and behaviour. In this regard, it explains the principles covering appropriate conduct in a variety of contexts and outlines the minimum standard of behaviour expected of a representative of the Trust.
- 4.24 To meet the expectations on Trustees in the fulfilment of their duties, all Trustees need to follow the principles set out in the Trustee Code of Conduct when carrying out their role.

5. TE RŌPŪ KAUMĀTUA KUIA O TE WHARE TAPU O NGĀPUHI

Establishment of Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi

- 5.1 There shall be a council of Ngāpuhi Kaumātua and Kuia comprising such Kaumātua and Kuia as the Trustees may in their absolute discretion consider appropriate.
- 5.2 The council shall be known as Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi

Election of Kaumātua and Kuia to Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi

- 5.3 The Kaumātua and Kuia shall call such hui as may be necessary to identify the appropriate Kaumātua and Kuia to comprise Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi.
- 5.4 Vacancies on Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi shall be filled by Ngāpuhi Kaumātua and Kuia as deemed to be appropriate by the Rōpū itself.

Functions of Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi

- 5.5 The purpose of Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi is to advise the Trustees on cultural and spiritual matters and maintain the mana of Ngāpuhi by ensuring that the Trustees meet their obligations in those areas.
- 5.6 In order to receive this advice the Trustees shall meet with Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi at such times and in such places as the Trustees or Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi shall consider appropriate for the purpose of giving and receiving advice.
- 5.7 The Trust, and or Trustees, shall never place the Rōpū and or its individual members in a position where they are required to advise on any other matter than that of cultural or spiritual issues for which they have the expertise.

Voting rights of Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi

- 5.8 Te Rōpū Kaumātua Kuia o Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi, either individual or collectively, has no voting rights or powers in relation to the business of the Trust or the Trustees.

6. REGISTER OF MEMBERS OF NGĀPUHI

Members' Register of Ngāpuhi

- 6.1 The Trustees must:

- (a) have, and maintain in a current state, a register of Members of Ngāpuhi:
- (i) that includes the name, date of birth, and contact details of every Member of Ngāpuhi who applies for registration;
 - (ii) that is available for inspection by Adult Registered Members of Ngāpuhi who can view their own registration details;
 - (iii) that is available for inspection by a parent, legal guardian or other person standing in the stead of a parent, who may view the registration details of any child, ward or other dependant under 18 years of age who was registered by such persons, whichever the case may be; and
 - (iv) that allocates a registration number to each Member of Ngāpuhi entered in that register; and
- (b) make ongoing efforts to register all Members of Ngāpuhi on the Members' Register.

- 6.2 Unless clause 6.7 applies, the Trustees will continue to hold as Registered Members all those persons whose details are already entered on the members Register held by the Trustees as at the time this Deed was adopted as the amended trust deed for the Trust.

- 6.3 An application to be entered in the Members' Register may be made by:

- (a) Adult Members of Ngāpuhi and Whāngai, on their own behalf or by their legal guardian;
- (b) other Members of Ngāpuhi, who are not Adult Members of the Iwi, by their parent or legal guardian on their behalf; and
- (c) other Members of Ngāpuhi by an Adult Member on their behalf who, in the opinion of the Membership Committee, stands in the stead of a parent of that person; and
- (d) in each case that application must be completed on the form set out in Schedule 2 to this Deed.

- 6.4 Any Adult Member, at or at any time after the time of, application for registration as a Registered Member may request in writing that they wish to receive Private Notice of any General Meetings and/or Voting Papers relating to:

- (a) the election of Trustees;
- (b) any amendment to this Deed or the constitutional documents of any Asset Holding Company or Subsidiary of any Asset Holding Company;
- (c) the disposal of Income Shares or Settlement Quota; or
- (d) the conversion of Quota into Settlement Quota.

Registration as a Member of Ngāpuhi

6.5 Subject to clauses 6.6 and 6.7, the Trustees must enter in the Members' Register any person:

- (a) by or on behalf of whom an application has been made (either in accordance with clause 6.3 and lodged with the office of the Trust or on a Voting Paper stating their name, date of birth and such details as are required by the Trustees to enable the Trustees to contact that person); and
- (b) who in the reasonable opinion of the Trustees affiliates to Ngāpuhi through descent from a primary ancestor of Ngāpuhi and affiliates to Marae or Hapū within Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi, or who is a Whāngai.

6.6 The Trustees:

- (a) may require any person seeking registration as a Member of Ngāpuhi to provide evidence verifying his or her affiliation to Ngāpuhi through descent from a primary ancestor of Ngāpuhi or of any other matter referred to in clause 6.5 before that person's registration is entered in the Members' Register together with such other information as the Trustees request, and
- (b) may require any person who is entered in the Members' Register to provide evidence verifying his or her affiliation to Ngāpuhi through descent from a primary ancestor of Ngāpuhi and any other matter referred to in clause 6.5.
- (c) may consult with the Membership Committee in relation to any application for registration, or continued registration as a Member of Ngāpuhi; and
- (d) without limiting the foregoing, may request the Membership Committee to:
 - (i) determine who is the primary ancestor, or are primary ancestors, of Ngāpuhi; and
 - (ii) determine the Marae or Hapū within Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi, and
 - (iii) determine the Tikanga of Ngāpuhi by which Whāngai are to affiliate to Ngāpuhi.

Trustees may decline to register, or remove a person from the Members' Register

6.7 If the Trustees consider that any information about a person received under clause 6.5(a) or clause 6.6 is not accurate or complete, or that the existing information on the Members' Register is not accurate or complete such that in either case the person concerned does not meet the qualifications required by this Deed for entry of that person in the Members'

Register, the Trustees may decline to register, or remove that person from the register, as the case may be.

Process when registration declined or removed

- 6.8 Where an application for registration is declined, or any decision is made by the Trustees to remove any person from the register, the person concerned may dispute that decision of the Trustees, and clause 11 shall apply.

Notice not necessary

- 6.9 It shall not be necessary for the Trust to provide Private Notice to Members of Ngāpuhi where the trustees believe on reasonable grounds (and have evidence supporting that belief), that the Members' contact details are not current.

7. VOTING PROCEDURE

- 7.1 The Trustees must determine the procedures which shall govern the conduct of all voting and elections provided for in this Deed. Those procedures must comply with the provisions of Schedule 1 to this Deed.

8. GENERAL MEETINGS OF IWI AND REPORTING

Reporting Responsibilities

- 8.1 Without derogating from its duties under any enactment or at law, the Trust has the reporting responsibilities in relation to:

- (a) its own performance; and
- (b) the performance of:
 - (i) the Asset Holding Company;
 - (ii) the Fishing Enterprise;
 - (iii) any joint venture or other entity that conducts business using the Settlement Quota or Income Shares;
 - (iv) any Corporate Entity,

in accordance with the provisions of clause 8.

Trust to hold an Annual General Meeting

- 8.2 Each year, the Trust must hold a General Meeting at which it provides an opportunity for the Members of Ngāpuhi to consider:
- (a) **Annual Report:** the annual report for the previous financial year, made available not less than 20 Working Days before the meeting, that reports against the objectives set out in the annual plan for the previous year, including:

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- (i) information on the steps taken by the Trust to increase the number of Members of Ngāpuhi;
 - (ii) a comparison of the Trust's performance against the objectives set out in the annual plan, including:
 - (aa) changes in the value of the Trust's assets; and
 - (bb) profit distribution;
 - (iii) the annual audited financial report, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, and accounting separately for settlement cash assets;
 - (iv) a report giving information of the sales and exchanges of Settlement Quota in the previous year, including:
 - (aa) the quantity of Settlement Quota held by the Asset Holding Company of the Trust at the beginning of that year;
 - (bb) the value of Settlement Quota sold or exchanged in that year;
 - (cc) the identity of the purchaser or other party to the exchange;
 - (dd) any transaction with Settlement Quota that has resulted in a registered interest by way of caveat or mortgage being placed over the quota;
 - (ee) the Settlement Quota interests that have been registered against the quota shares of the Trust; and
 - (ff) the value of Income Shares sold, exchanged, or acquired;
 - (v) a report on the interactions of the Trust in fisheries matters:
 - (aa) with other entities within Ngāpuhi;
 - (bb) with other Mandated Iwi Organisations; and / or
 - (cc) with Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited; and
 - (vi) any changes made under section 18 of the Act to constitutional documents of the Trust or those of its Asset Holding Companies or any Subsidiaries of the Asset Holding Companies; and
- (b) **Annual Plan:** an annual plan for the next financial year that must include:
- (i) the objectives of the annual plan;
 - (ii) the policy of the Trust in respect of the sales and exchanges of Settlement Quota;
 - (iii) any changes in that policy from the policy for the previous year; and

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- (iv) any proposal to change the constitutional documents of any fishing company owned by the Trust; and
- (c) **Asset Holding Company Annual Report:** in relation to every Asset Holding Company of the Trust or any Subsidiary of an Asset Holding Company that receives settlement assets, and in relation to any enterprise established by the Trust under clause 9.2 to conduct fishing operations utilising annual catch entitled from the Trust's Settlement Quota, to harvest, process or market fish, or be involved in any joint venture for those purposes, (each referred to in clause 9.2 as an "enterprise") an annual report on:
 - (i) the performance of that enterprise;
 - (ii) the investment of money of that enterprise; and
 - (iii) the annual plan of that enterprise, including:
 - (aa) the key strategies for the use and development of Ngāpuhi's fisheries assets;
 - (bb) the expected financial return on those assets;
 - (cc) any programme to:
 - manage the sale of annual catch entitlements derived from the Settlement Quota; or
 - reorganise the Settlement Quota held by that enterprise by buying or selling quota in accordance with the Act; and
- (d) any proposal to change the constitutional documents of any Asset Holding Company, or any of their Subsidiaries.

General Meetings of Members of Ngāpuhi

8.3 General Meetings of Members of Ngāpuhi

- (a) **Annual General Meeting:** Each General Meeting must be:
 - (i) in the case of the first General Meeting, held within 6 months from the end of the Financial year, and:
 - (ii) no more than 18 months apart.
- (b) **Special Meeting:** A General Meeting, called a Special Meeting, must be convened by the Trustees on the written request of:
 - (i) the Chairperson of the Trustees (or the deputy-Chairperson if the Chairperson is indisposed);
 - (ii) not less than 6 of the Trustees; or
 - (iii) not less than 5% of the Adult Registered Members of Ngāpuhi,

provided that no meeting may be convened to consider:

- (iv) disposal of Income Shares in accordance with section 70 of the Act;
- (v) a request to Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited to treat Settlement Quota in accordance with section 159 of the Act;
- (vi) disposal of Settlement Quota in accordance with section 162 of the Act; and
- (vii) a request for rationalisation of Settlement Quota under section 172(3) of the Act,

unless the Trustees have resolved to:

- (viii) seek approval of the Adult Members of the Iwi under section 70 of the Act;
- (ix) obtain the approval of the Adult Members of the Iwi under section 159 of the Act;
- (x) obtain the prior approval of the Adult Members of the Iwi under section 162 of the Act; or
- (xi) obtain the prior approval of the Adult Members of the Iwi in accordance with section 172 of the Act,

as the case may be; and

- (xii) the request must state the objects for which the Special Meeting is required and be signed (including counterparts) by those requesting the Special Meeting; and
 - (xiii) the Special Meeting must be held within 6 months from the date the request was received by the Secretary.
- (c) **Notice of General Meeting:** Members of Ngāpuhi shall be given not less than 20 Working Days notice of a General Meeting (including, to avoid doubt, a meeting to consider the matters in clause 8.2, or any meeting at which any of the matters in paragraphs (iv) to (vii) of clause 8.3(b), or any ratification of, or changes to, this Deed in accordance with the requirements of sections 17 or 18 of the Act (as the case may be), are to be or are actually considered or voted on), in accordance with this Deed and otherwise in accordance with the requirements of the Act.
- (d) **Quorum:** No business shall be transacted at a General Meeting unless a quorum is present. The quorum at a General Meeting is:
- (i) 6 or more of the Trustees; and
 - (ii) 50 Adult Registered Members of Ngāpuhi.
- (e) **Adjourned meeting:** If a quorum is not present within one hour of the time appointed for the start of a General Meeting:

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- (i) the meeting is to stand adjourned until the same hour at the same place 20 Working Days following the adjournment of that meeting unless the Trustees otherwise determine; and
 - (ii) Notwithstanding clause 8.3(d) the Trustees and Members of Ngāpuhi shall constitute a quorum.
- (f) **Chairperson:** The Chairperson or, failing him or her, the Deputy-Chairperson, will preside over and have control of every General Meeting. If there is no Chairperson or deputy-Chairperson present at the time appointed for holding a General Meeting, or if either of those persons is unwilling to preside over the meeting, the Trustees present will choose any of their number to substitute as Chairperson for that meeting.
- (g) **Resolution:** A resolution shall be passed at a General Meeting, as follows:
- (i) except in the case of resolutions described in clause 8.3(g)(ii) and (iii), by more than 50% of the Adult Registered Members of Ngāpuhi who are entitled to vote and actually cast a vote in accordance with the voting procedures established in accordance with clause 7.1;
 - (ii) in the case of a resolution for:
 - (aa) ratification of, or changes to, this Deed in accordance with the requirements of sections 17, and 18 as the case may be, of the Act;
 - (bb) disposal of Income Shares in accordance with section 70 of the Act;
 - (cc) Quota to be treated as Settlement Quota in accordance with section 159 of the Act;
 - (dd) disposal of Settlement Quota in accordance with section 162 of the Act; and
 - (ee) a request for rationalisation of Settlement Quota under section 172 of the Act,

by not less than 75% of the Members of Ngāpuhi who are entitled to vote and actually cast a vote in accordance with the voting procedures established in accordance with clause 7.1, but no such resolution shall be passed unless notice in respect of those resolutions has been given in accordance with the Act;
 - (iii) in the case of a resolution for:
 - (aa) transfer of authorisations or coastal permits that are settlement assets (except where the proposed transfer is to a company that is wholly owned by the iwi aquaculture organisation); and
 - (bb) a request that Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited transfer authorisations or coastal permits that are settlement assets

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(except where the proposed transfer is to a company that is wholly owned by the iwi aquaculture organisation),

by not less than 75% of the Members of Ngāpuhi who are entitled to vote and actually cast a vote in accordance with the voting procedures established in accordance with clause 7.1, but no such resolution shall be passed unless notice in respect of those resolutions has been given in accordance with the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

Information must be made available in writing

- 8.4 Information referred to in clause 8.2 must be made available on request in writing by any Registered Member of Ngāpuhi.
- 8.5 Any Adult Registration Member of Ngāpuhi may request in writing a copy of the Deed, and a copy will be provided subject to such reasonable charges as the Trustees require.

Standing Orders

- 8.6 Subject to clause 8.7, all meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the standing orders of the Trust from time to time as recorded in the Standing Orders Manual of the Trust (if any).
- 8.7 No standing order may be incorporated in the Standing Orders Manual that is inconsistent with this Deed.

No derogation from purposes

- 8.8 Clause 7.1 shall not derogate from the provisions of clause 3.7.

9. ASSET HOLDING COMPANY AND FISHING ENTERPRISE

Trust must hold an Asset Holding Company

- 9.1 The Trust must ensure that it has at least one Asset Holding Company and that, to the extent and for so long as required by the Act subject to the proviso in clause 8.3 and the provisions of clause 8.3(g)(ii) and clause 8.3(g)(iii), that Asset Holding Company is wholly owned by the Trust and performs the functions and complies with the requirements set out in sections 16 and 17 of the Act, which at the date of this Deed are that the Asset Holding Company:
- (a) must be and remain wholly owned and controlled by the Trust;
 - (b) must not have as its Directors persons who are also Trustees elected in accordance with this Deed comprising more than 40 percent of the total number of directors;
 - (c) must have constitutional documents that have been approved by 7 of the Trustees, as complying with the requirements of the Act;

- (d) must have constitutional documents that have been ratified by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than 7 of the Trustees, whether or not present at the meeting at which that resolution is proposed;
- (e) must receive and hold, on behalf of the Trust, for so long as they are to be retained, all Settlement Quota and Income Shares allocated by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited to, or otherwise acquired by Ngāpuhi under the Act;
- (f) must provide dividends solely to the Trust;
- (g) must not undertake fishing or hold a fishing permit;
- (h) must not enter into any transactions relating to or affecting the Income Shares it holds unless the Trust has complied with its obligations under this Deed including without limitation clause 8.3, and sections 69 to 72 of the Act;
- (i) must not enter into any transactions relating to or affecting the Settlement Quota it holds unless the Trust has complied with its obligations under this Deed including without limitation clause 8.3, and sections 161 to 176 of the Act;
- (j) in its function of receiving and holding Settlement Quota and Income Shares is bound by all the requirements specified for Mandated Iwi Organisations in relation to those matters in the Act;
- (k) may establish one or more Subsidiaries to be its Subsidiary Asset Holding Companies;
- (l) may transfer to that Subsidiary some or all of the assets received under clause 9.1(e);
- (m) must ensure that any Subsidiary established under clause 9.1(k):
 - (i) must be and remain wholly owned by the Asset Holding Company that established it;
 - (ii) must not have as its directors persons who are also Trustees elected in accordance with this Deed comprising more than 40 percent of the total number of directors;
 - (iii) must receive and hold, on behalf of the Asset Holding Company, Settlement Quota and Income Shares transferred to it by the Asset Holding Company under clause 9.1(l);
 - (iv) must provide dividends solely (but indirectly) to the Trust;
 - (v) must not enter into any transactions relating to or affecting the Income Shares it holds unless the Trust has complied with its obligation under sections 69 to 72 of the Act;
 - (vi) in its functions of receiving and holding Settlement Quota and Income Shares is bound by all the requirements specified for Mandated Iwi Organisations in relation to those matters in the Act;

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- (vii) may establish one or more Subsidiaries to be its Subsidiary Asset Holding Companies which it shall ensure complies with the obligations imposed on it in this clause 9.1; and
- (viii) must not undertake fishing or hold a fishing permit, but the Asset Holding Company and its Subsidiaries may undertake any other activity or hold any other assets.

Establishment of Fishing Enterprise

- 9.2 If the Trust wishes to establish its own fishing operation, utilising annual catch entitlement from its Settlement Quota, to harvest, process or market fish, or to be involved in a joint venture for those purposes, it must establish an enterprise which is separate from, but responsible to, the Trust to undertake those operations, which must not be the Asset Holding Company or a Subsidiary that receives the Settlement Quota.

Requirements of constitution

- 9.3 The constitution of every Asset Holding Company or Fishing Enterprise or a subsidiary of any of them must require that company to:
- (a) hold its assets and all accretions to those assets whether of a capital or revenue nature on trust for the benefit of the Charitable Purposes of the Trust, such purposes to be promoted by the payment of dividends or other revenue or capital distributions directly or indirectly to the Trust;
 - (b) present an annual plan and statement of corporate intent to the Trust;
 - (c) report annually to the Trust; and
 - (d) have its accounts audited.

Commercial Aquaculture Activities

- 9.4 If the Trust wishes to undertake commercial aquaculture activities (as that term is used in the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004), it must establish an enterprise which is separate from, but responsible to, the Trust to undertake those activities, and which may be the Asset Holding Company that receives the Settlement Quota and Income Shares.

10. MAJOR TRANSACTIONS

- 10.1 The Trust must not enter into a Major Transaction unless that Major Transaction:
- (a) has been approved by a majority of 75% of eligible voters at an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting for which notice has been properly given under clause 8.3(c); or
 - (b) is contingent upon approval by a majority of 75% of eligible voters at an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting and the Major Transaction is subsequently approved by a majority of 75% of eligible voters at an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting for which notice has been properly given under clause 8.3(c); and

- (c) otherwise complies with the requirements of the Act.
- 10.2 The Trust must not enter into a Major Transaction that involves the mortgage or use as collateral of any Settlement Quota.
- 10.3 The Trust must not enter into a Major Transaction within the meaning of paragraph (d) of that definition involving Income Shares or Settlement Quota within two years after the date on which the Income Shares or the first transfer of Settlement Quota, as the case may be, are transferred to the Trust by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited.
- 10.4 If approval is obtained in accordance with clause 10.1 for a Major Transaction within the meaning of that definition involving Income Shares or Settlement Quota, the Trust must comply with the provisions of the Act regarding the offer and sale of the Income Shares or Settlement Quota.
- 10.5 Approval may not be obtained for a Major Transaction within the meaning of paragraph (d) of that definition involving unspecified Settlement Quota unless the approval to sell unspecified Settlement Quota is given up to a specified limit that must not exceed 10% of the total value of the Settlement Quota held by the Trust.

Notice to Members of Ngāpuhi

- 10.6 At least 20 Working Days before any Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting at which a resolution is proposed in accordance with clause 8.3(g), the Trust must give Public Notice of:
- (a) the fact that the Trustees want to enter a Major Transaction;
- (b) the availability of Voting Papers for Members of Ngāpuhi unable to attend the Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting and the date by which and address to which completed Voting Papers must be sent in order to be validly cast;
- (c) the date, time and venue of the Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting at which the resolution will be put before the Members of Ngāpuhi;
- (d) the availability, on written request to the Trust, of full particulars (excluding any Confidential Information) regarding the Major Transaction; and
- (e) any further information prescribed by Te Ohu Kai Moana Limited in accordance with the Act.

Income Shares and Settlement Quota

- 10.7 If a resolution proposed in accordance with clause 8.3(g) relates to a Major Transaction within the meaning of paragraphs (d) or (e) of that definition involving Income Shares, then the Trust must in addition to the matters requiring notice under clause 8.3(c):
- (a) give Public Notice specifying the approximate proportion of the total value of the Income Shares of the Trust that are affected by the Major Transaction; and
- (b) give written notice, where required, to every Adult Registered Member of Ngāpuhi specifying the number of Income Shares affected by the Major

Transaction and a reasonable estimate of the net present value or likely sale price of such Income Shares.

- 10.8 If a resolution proposed in accordance with clause 8.3(g) relates to a Major Transaction within the meaning of paragraphs (d) or (e) of that definition involving Settlement Quota, then the Trust must in addition to the matters requiring notice under clause 8.3(c):
- (a) give Public Notice specifying the approximate proportion of the total value of the Settlement Quota of the Trust that is affected by the Major Transaction provided however that:
 - (i) an approval to sell specified Settlement Quota or Settlement Quota approved for sale in accordance with a programme is notified in the Trust's annual plan may be valid for not more than 15 months from the date on which the approval is given; and
 - (ii) an approval to sell Settlement Quota generally up to a specified limit that must not exceed 10% of the total value of the Settlement Quota held by the Trust may be valid for not more than 12 months from the date on which the approval is given; and
 - (b) give written notice, where required, to every Adult Registered Member of Ngāpuhi specifying the amount of Settlement Quota affected by the Major Transaction and a reasonable estimate of the likely market value of such Settlement Quota.

11. DISPUTES PROCEDURE

Disputes relating to matters arising under the Act

- 11.1 If any dispute shall arise between Members of Ngāpuhi and the Trust, other than a dispute provided for in the following provisions of clause 11, that dispute shall be determined in accordance with Part 5 of the Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing:
- (a) the provisions of this clause shall not derogate from the rights or obligations of the Trust or any Member of Ngāpuhi pursuant to the Trustee Act 1956 or any other Act or provision of law or equity; and
 - (b) in particular, notwithstanding anything in this clause 11, any party to a dispute arising from a complaint may invoke the dispute resolution process set out in Part 5 of the Act (provided that the dispute falls within the provisions of section 180(1) of that Act).

Registration Disputes

- 11.2 If the Trustees shall take a decision under clause 6.7 to not register a person, or to remove a person from the register, they must:
- (a) refer the matter to a Membership Committee, appointed by the Trustees under this clause and comprising not less than three Ngāpuhi Kaumātua whom the Trustees consider are mature persons or elders knowledgeable in Ngāpuhi whakapapa and Tikanga;

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- (b) consider the recommendation of the Membership Committee and any determination of the Membership Committee made pursuant to a request under clause 6.6(d); and
 - (c) notify the person concerned of their decision, and, if requested by that person, of the principal reasons for that decision.
- 11.3 The determination of the Trustees on the registration of the person concerned shall be final and binding on that person and the Trust, subject to the provisions of section 180(1)(m) of the Act. If the person concerned disputes that decision of the Trustees, that person may exercise their rights under section 180(1)(m) of the Act.
- 11.4 When making a recommendation to the Trustees in relation to clause 11.2, the Membership Committee must apply the provisions of the Act relating to registration of Members of Ngāpuhi. The Membership Committee shall provide the person concerned, and any representative that person appoints the opportunity to attend a meeting of the Membership Committee and present their account of why they should be registered or remain, on the Members' Register, as the case may be. The Membership Committee shall have the discretion to take into account the Membership Committee Member's own knowledge and such other matters as the Membership Committee considers will assist it in making a determination. The Membership Committee must also inform the person concerned of those other matters and take into account any submissions or information provided by that person on those matters.

Other Disputes

- 11.5 In the event that a dispute arises in relation to any other aspect of the Trust, or the Corporate Entities, including, but not limited to, disputes on matters of tikanga, reo, kawa, whakapapa, and kōrero, then that dispute shall be referred in the first instance to the Trustees. All disputes referred to the Trustees in accordance with this clause 11 shall be submitted to the Trustees by notice in writing and the Trustees shall acknowledge receipt in writing within 10 Working Days of the date of receipt of the notice.
- 11.6 Any such dispute shall, in the first instance, be resolved in accordance with a complaints procedure adopted by the Trustees from time to time. If a dispute is not, in accordance with that complaints procedure, settled within 20 Working Days of the receipt by the Trustees of written notice of the dispute, it shall be referred to the Disputes Committee.
- 11.7 The following provisions apply to the Disputes Committee:
- (a) There shall not be a permanent Disputes Committee. The Disputes Committee shall be appointed by the Trustees on a case by case basis having regard to the precise subject matter of the dispute in question and only after the expiry of the 20 Working Day period referred to in clause 11.6.
 - (b) A Disputes Committee shall comprise three persons, of whom at least one shall be an independent member and no more than two may be Trustees, who shall be appointed for their skills and expertise in dealing with the issues that are the subject of the relevant dispute.
 - (c) The role of a Disputes Committee shall be to facilitate and make findings and decisions on the disputes referred to it. In the case of a review of an election, the Dispute Committee shall determine whether the successful candidate was

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duly elected or whether the election for the particular Representative Marae was void and should be conducted again.

- (d) In dealing with any dispute, a Disputes Committee shall, subject to meeting the requirements of natural justice and tikanga, have the sole discretion to call for evidence and determine the manner in which a dispute before it should be dealt with.
- (e) The findings and decisions of a Disputes Committee shall be final.
- (f) A Disputes Committee shall give its findings and decision together with reasons in writing to the Trustees and any other party to the dispute. The Trustees shall ensure the person concerned is notified of the Dispute Committee's decision, and the principal reasons for that decision.

11.8 In the event that the actions or conduct of a Trustee become the subject of a dispute under this clause:

- (a) notwithstanding any investigation of the matter by a Disputes Committee, the Trustees may, in accordance with this Deed, resolve to suspend that Trustee ; and
- (b) in the event that a Trustee is suspended, the relevant Proxy Trustee shall attend Trustees meetings and exercise any powers and discretions under this Deed as if he or she is the Trustee until such time as the suspension is lifted and the Trustee is reinstated. If the Trustee is removed from office the relevant Proxy Trustee shall replace the Trustee and be recorded as the Trustee for that Representative Marae the balance of the Trustee's term of office.

12. WINDING UP OF TRUST / WHAKAMUTUNGA

12.1 If at any time the Trustees decide that for any reason it is no longer practicable or desirable to carry out the purposes of the Trust the Trustees may decide to wind up the Trust and to vest the assets of the Trust in such one or more charitable bodies in New Zealand for their Charitable Purposes in such manner, upon such terms, and in such proportions as the Trustees may decide, provided that:

- (a) any such vesting must comply with the Act;
- (b) a resolution supporting the winding up proposal and the terms of it must be put and passed by a majority of 75% of Ngāpuhi eligible to vote, at a General Meeting in accordance with clause 8.3(g)(ii); and
- (c) if the Trust is then incorporated under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 the assets of the Trust shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

13. ALTERATION OF TERMS OF DEED / WHAKAREREKĒTANGA TURE

Changes to the Deed

13.1 The Trustees have power to amend, revoke or add to the provisions of the Deed in accordance with the following process:

- (a) Any adult member of the iwi (including a Trustee) may put forward in writing proposals for changes to this Deed for consideration by the Trustees and the Trustees shall consider that proposal where they are satisfied that, in accordance with clause 6.5, the person is a member of Ngāpuhi.
- (b) The Trustees shall consider any such proposal at the next meeting of Trustees.
- (c) Where a majority of Trustees is satisfied that the proposal complies with clause 13.2 and is for the collective benefit of all Members of Ngāpuhi, the Trustees shall table that proposal at the next General Meeting.
- (d) An amendment is made if a resolution that the amendment is for the collective benefit of all Members of Ngāpuhi is put and passed at a General Meeting in accordance with clause 8.3(g).
- (e) An amendment shall come into effect from the date that the resolution is passed or from such other date as specified in the resolution.
- (f) Notwithstanding the terms of this Deed, no amendment to this Deed shall be made, and if purported to be made shall be of no legal effect, if the consequence of that amendment is to prejudice in a material manner the Trust's entitlement to charitable status under the law of New Zealand, or its entitlement to an income tax exemption under the Income Tax Act 2007 in respect of income derived by it. Prior to any resolution to amend this Deed being placed before members of Ngāpuhi, competent advice shall be obtained by the Trustees confirming that the proposed amendments will not jeopardise the charitable status of the Trust or its entitlement to an income tax exemption on income derived by it.

13.2 Any proposal to change the Deed must satisfy the following criteria:

- (a) no amendment may be inconsistent with the Act; and
- (b) no amendment may be made earlier than two years after the date on which the Trust is recognised by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited as the Mandated Iwi Organisation for Ngāpuhi;

Changes to constitutions of Corporate Entities

13.3 To the extent any proposal for the amendment of the constitutional documents of the Asset Holding Company or any Fishing Enterprise relates to a matter provided for in the Act, it:

- (a) must not be made earlier than two years after the date on which the Trust is recognised by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited as the Mandated Iwi Organisation for Ngāpuhi; and
- (b) must be consistent with the Act, and must not amend the requirement in clause 9.3(a) in a manner which would jeopardise the charitable status of a Corporate Entity.

13.4 Any adult member of the iwi, (including a Trustee) subject to clause 14.1, may put forward in writing proposals for changes to this Deed for consideration by the Trustees and the Trustees shall consider that proposal where they are satisfied that, in accordance with clause 6.5, the person is a member of Ngāpuhi.

Notification to Members of Ngāpuhi

- 13.5 Any amendment or proposal under clauses 12, 13 or 14 must be notified to all registered Members of Ngāpuhi in its next communication to them.

14. RESETTLEMENT

- 14.1 The Trustees have power at any time or times by deed, to settle or resettle upon trust in any manner which in the opinion of the Trustees is for the advancement and benefit of the Members of Ngāpuhi, the whole or any portion or portions of the capital or income of the Trust Fund provided that:

- (a) any such settlement or resettlement must comply with the Act;
- (b) the resettlement is upon trust for the benefit of all Members of Ngāpuhi;
- (c) the resettlement may only be promoted if a resolution supporting it is put and passed at a General Meeting in accordance with clause 8.3(g); and
- (d) the resettlement is upon trusts for Charitable Purposes.



Mr. P. Jones

EXECUTED as a deed for identification purposes following a resolution of the Members of Ngāpuhi at the General Meeting dated 16 November 2019 to amend this Deed in the manner set out herein:

Ronald Keith Gee Wihongi, Ngāpuhi ki te Hauāuru, by:

And witnessed by:

LORRAINE TOKI

Signature of witness

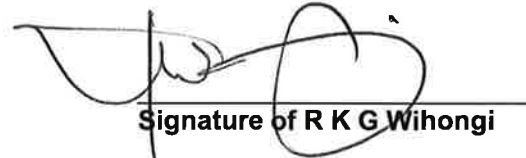
Signature of witness

CEO

Occupation

Okaihau

City/town of residence



Signature of R K G Wihongi

Keith Wihongi
Name of trustee

Chrisandra Itirana Joyce, Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki te Tonga o Tāmaki Makaurau, by:
and witnessed by:

Lorraine Toki

Signature of witness

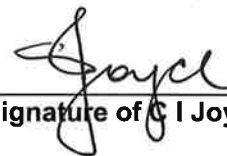
Signature of witness

CEO

Occupation

Okaihau

City/town of residence




Signature of C I Joyce


Chrisandra Joyce
Name of trustee



**TeRau Allen, Taiāmai ki te Marangai, by:
And witnessed by:**


Signature of TR Allen

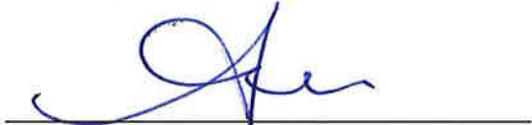
TeRau Allen
Name of trustee


Signature of witness
General Manager
Occupation
Cable Bay
City/town of residence

**Bernadette Oriana Birch, Ngāpuhi Hokianga ki te
Raki, by:
and witnessed by:**


Signature of B Birch

Bernadette Birch
Name of trustee


Signature of witness
General Manager
Occupation
Cable Bay
City/town of residence

**William Guy Joseph Bristowe, Te Rūnanga o Taumāreke ki
Rākaumangamanga, by:
and witnessed by:**


Signature of W G J Bristowe

Joe Bristowe
Name of trustee

LORRAINE Pki
MDI
Signature of witness
CEO
Occupation
Okaihau
City/town of residence



Mere Mangu, Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia,
by:
And witnessed by:

LORRAINE TOKI
AM.

Signature of witness

CEO.

Occupation

Okaihau

City/town of residence


Signature of M Mangu

Mere Mangu
Name of trustee



Janelle Leoda May Beazley, Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei,
by:
and witnessed by:

LORRAINE TOKI

Signature of witness

AM.

Occupation

CEO
Okaihau

City/town of residence


Signature of J L M Beazley

Janelle Beazley
Name of trustee

William Russell Wane Wharerau, Ngāpuhi ki Waitemata,
by:
and witnessed by:

LORRAINE TOKI
CEO.


Signature of witness

POLICE OFFICER. AM.

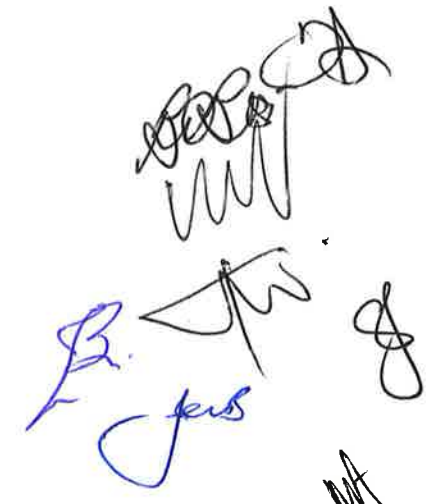
Occupation

AUCKLAND Okaihau

City/town of residence


Signature of W R W Wharerau

Wane Wharerau
Name of trustee



Nicole Jayne Anderson, Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga,
by:
and witnessed by:

LORRAINE Toki
Dni

Signature of witness

CEO.

Occupation

Okaihau

City/town of residence



Signature of N J Anderson

Nicole Anderson
Name of trustee

Carol Ann Dodd , Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia,
by:
and witnessed by:

LORRAINE Toki

Signature of witness

Dni CEO.

Occupation

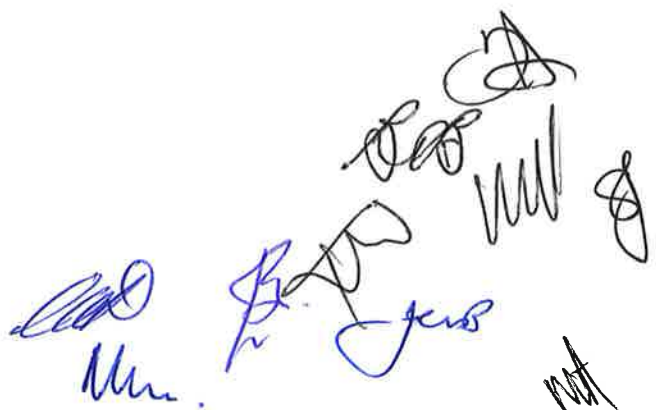
Okaihau

City/town of residence



Signature of C A Dodd

Carol Dodd
Name of trustee



SCHEDULE 1

PART A: ELECTION PROCESSES

Election Process to be defined by Trust

1. An Adult Registered Member may be elected as a Trustee in accordance with the following procedures or pursuant to any relevant rules made or amended by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited under section 54 of the Act. However, in order to be eligible for election such member must meet the criteria set out in paragraphs 12 and 13.

Trustees

2. One Adult Registered Member of Ngāpuhi shall be elected on behalf of each Takiwā to represent the interests of all Ngāpuhi as a Trustee of the Trust.

Proxy Trustees

3. One Adult Registered Member of Ngāpuhi shall be elected on behalf of each Takiwā to represent the interests of all Ngāpuhi as a Proxy Trustee of the Trust, to act in the capacity of alternate to the Trustee elected on behalf of that Takiwā should for any reason that Trustee be unable to perform his or her duties as Trustee or if that Trustee ceases to hold office for any reason referred to in clause 4.2(b) to clause 4.2(l).

Takiwā Executive Committee

4. Each Takiwā shall elect at a general meeting of that Takiwā an Executive Committee consisting of, as a minimum, a chairperson, secretary and treasurer.

Retirement by Rotation

5. Every year the Trustees, Proxy Trustees and Executive Committee members elected on behalf of one Takiwā (as defined below) will retire from office on the date of the annual general meeting of the Takiwā that elected them, beginning with Takiwā Group One. The Takiwā Groups are:

(a) Group One:

- (i) Te Takiwā o Ngāti Hine
- (ii) Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia
- (iii) Te Rūnanga o Taumārere ki Rākaumangamanga
- (iv) Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei

(b) Group Two:

- (i) Taiāmai ki te Marangai
- (ii) Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki te Tonga o Tāmaki Makaurau
- (iii) Ngāpuhi ki Waitemata

- (c) Group Three:
- (i) Ngāpuhi ki te Hauāuru
 - (ii) Ngāpuhi Hokianga ki te Raki
 - (iii) Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga

Appointment of Trustees, Proxy Trustees and Executive Committee Members

6. At an annual general meeting of a Takiwā at which the Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee members elected on behalf of that Takiwā retire under paragraph 5, the Takiwā must hold an election for the offices of Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee members in accordance with this Schedule.
7. If the office of Trustee becomes vacant under clauses 4.2(b) to 4.2(l) then:
- (a) the Proxy Trustee elected on behalf of the same Takiwā which elected the outgoing Trustee shall be automatically appointed as a Trustee from the date on which the outgoing Trustee ceased to hold office in accordance with clause 4.3;
 - (b) the relevant Takiwā shall hold a general meeting for the purposes of electing a replacement Proxy Trustee in accordance with this Schedule as soon as practicable after the appointment under paragraph 7(a); and
 - (c) every person so appointed as Trustee or Proxy Trustee under this paragraph 7 shall hold office as Trustee or Proxy Trustee (as the case may be) for the residue of the term for which that person's predecessor would have held office.
- 7A. Any person shall cease to be an Executive Committee member if he or she:
- (a) is required to retire from office in accordance with this Schedule, provided that an Executive Committee member is eligible for reappointment, and there shall be no restriction as to the number of times that a person is eligible for reappointment;
 - (b) resigns as an Executive Committee member by giving notice in writing to the Trust;
 - (c) fails or neglects to attend three consecutive meetings of the Takiwā without notifying the Executive Committee or providing an apology;
 - (d) becomes of unsound mind, becomes a person in respect of whose affairs an order under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988 is made, or otherwise becomes unfit or unable to act as an Executive Committee member;
 - (e) commits an act of bankruptcy;
 - (f) ceases to qualify as an officer of a charitable entity under section 16 of the Charities Act 2005; or
 - (g) dies.
- 7B. Where a person ceases to be an Executive Committee member in the circumstances outlined in paragraphs 7A(b) to (g) above, the relevant Takiwā shall hold a general

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meeting for the purposes of electing a replacement who shall hold office for the residue of the term for which that person's predecessor would have held office.

Takiwā Annual General Meetings

8. Every year each Takiwā shall hold an annual general meeting on such date as its Executive Committee may determine, provided that:
- (a) the annual general meeting must be held on a date at least 20 Working Days prior to the date of the annual general meeting of the Trust, as notified by the Trust from time to time; and
 - (b) in any year in which the Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee members elected on behalf of that Takiwā are due to retire in accordance with paragraph 5, the date of the annual general meeting must not be more than 3 years since the relevant Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee members were appointed.

Failure to Appoint a Trustee, Proxy Trustee or Executive Committee

- 8A. If a Takiwā fails to hold its annual general meeting or otherwise fails to elect a new Trustee, Proxy Trustee or Executive Committee as envisaged by the three year rotation policy in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7:
- (a) the retiring Trustee, Proxy Trustee or Executive Committee members (as the case may be) ceases to hold office from the last date on which the new Trustee, Proxy Trustee or Executive Committee members should have been elected in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7;
 - (b) the vacancy may be filled by the Takiwā subsequently holding a general meeting and electing the new Trustee, Proxy Trustee or Executive Committee members (as the case may be) in accordance with this Schedule; and
 - (c) every person appointed as Trustee, Proxy Trustee or Executive Committee member under paragraph 8A(b) shall hold office for the residue of the term that would have applied if they had been appointed as envisaged by paragraphs 5, 6 and 7.
- 8B. If an Executive Committee has no members for any reason, including because a Takiwā has failed to hold its annual general meeting or otherwise failed to elect new Executive Committee members, then the Takiwā may, by notice in writing to the Trust, request the Trust to call a general meeting of that Takiwā to elect new Executive Committee members. The Trust shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, call a general meeting of that Takiwā and will provide all reasonable support to assist the Takiwā to facilitate such general meeting to elect new Executive Committee members.

Notice of General Meetings

9. Each Takiwā will give notice to the Trust of any general meeting at which elections of a Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee members are to be held no later than 50 Working Days prior to the date of the meeting. Such notice must include:
- (a) the date and time of the meeting;
 - (b) the venue for the meeting; and
 - (c) the agenda for the meeting.

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Notice of Elections and Call for Nominations

10. The Trust must, no later than 40 Working Days prior to the date of any general meeting of a Takiwā at which the election of a Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee members will be held, give notice of the meeting and election. Such notice must comprise:
- (a) a Public Notice that includes:
 - (i) which Takiwā is due to elect representatives;
 - (ii) the date, time, venue and agenda of the general meeting of the relevant Takiwā;
 - (iii) advice that a vote is to be taken to elect a Trustee or Proxy Trustee on behalf of the relevant Takiwā and Executive Committee members of the relevant Takiwā;
 - (iv) advice that those entitled to vote are every Adult Member whose primary Takiwā is the subject of that election;
 - (v) notice that nominations for the positions of Trustee or Proxy Trustee on behalf of the relevant Takiwā and members Executive Committee members of the relevant Takiwā are sought;
 - (vi) where the eligibility criteria for nominees and nominators may be viewed;
 - (vii) subject to paragraph 14, advice that the names of candidates for the relevant positions will be publicly notified prior to the election; and
 - (viii) advice that details of the nomination process, forms and other relevant information may be obtained by contacting the Trust by telephone (who will upon request post the forms and information free of charge) or viewing and/or downloading the information from the Trust's website.
 - (b) a Private Notice sent to every Adult Member who has requested such a notice from the Trust in writing, that gives:
 - (i) the information referred to in paragraph 10(a);
 - (ii) a copy of the Voting Paper; and
 - (iii) the address and return date for the Voting Paper.

Eligibility Criteria for Nominators

11. Any Adult Registered Member may nominate a person for election as a Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee member of any Takiwā in accordance with paragraph 12.

Nomination Criteria

12. All nominations for the office of Trustee or Proxy Trustee or for a position on the Executive Committee must be received by the Trust no later than 30 Working Days prior to the date of the Takiwā general meeting at which the election is to be held. A nomination may not be withdrawn after it has been received. The nomination must:

Mr. F. Jones

NA

- (a) be completed on the template nomination form, duly signed by both the nominee and nominator;
- (b) contain the nominee's full name, address, Iwi registration number, contact number and the Takiwā for which the nominee is being nominated;
- (c) contain the nominator's full name, address, Iwi registration number and contact number;
- (d) be for a candidate active in their Takiwā;
- (e) be for a candidate who is an Adult Registered Member of Ngāpuhi or be accompanied by an accurate and complete registration form;
- (f) be accompanied by a brief statement containing:
 - (i) details of experience and objectives relevant to the position sought; and
 - (ii) an explanation of the candidate's knowledge of Ngāpuhi traditions and Tikanga;
- (g) where the nomination is for the position of Trustee or Proxy Trustee, include a declaration signed by the nominee that declares that the nominee:
 - (i) is not a person who is precluded from holding office as a Trustee on the basis of one or other of the matters specified in section 16 of the Charities Act 2005; and
 - (ii) has the skills referred to in paragraph 24.

Acceptance as Candidate

13. Upon receiving a nomination, the Trust shall check that the nomination complies with criteria referred to in paragraph 12, including confirming the nominee's active participation with the relevant Takiwā. Active participation means regular attendance at Takiwā business meetings over a period of 12 consecutive months and attendance to at least fifty percent of scheduled meetings within the preceding 12 months. If the nomination complies with the criteria referred to in paragraph 12, the Trust shall accept the nominee as a candidate for the position or positions sought, provided that where the nomination is accompanied by an application for registration in accordance with paragraph 12(e) no such acceptance shall be made until the nominee has been accepted for registration under clause 6.5.

Notification of Acceptance

14. The Trust shall advise every nominee of their acceptance or rejection as a candidate no later than 25 Working Days prior to the date of the relevant Takiwā general meeting at which the election is to be held. Where only one nomination for any position is accepted in accordance with paragraph 13, the Trust shall advise the relevant Takiwā that the sole candidate is elected by default and the Takiwā shall advise the candidate in accordance with paragraph 18. A candidate elected by default shall take office on and from the date of the general meeting at which the relevant election would have been held.

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Notice of Candidates

15. Where more than one nominee is accepted as a candidate for any position, the Trust must, no later than 20 Working Days prior to the date of the relevant Takiwā general meeting at which the election is to be held, nationally advertise by Public Notice:
- (a) the names of the candidates and the position(s) sought; and
 - (b) where the information required by paragraphs 12(f) and 12(g) in relation to each candidate may be viewed.

Election Scrutineers

16. The Trust shall appoint 2 scrutineers for each election of Trustees, Proxy Trustees and Executive Committee members. These scrutineers shall attend the general meeting of the Takiwā at which the election is to take place and shall be responsible for:
- (a) providing Voting Papers for those Members voting in person and registration application forms for those who wish to register at the time of voting;
 - (b) assisting in the voting procedure; and
 - (c) collecting Voting Papers at the conclusion of the vote and conveying them to the returning officer for counting.

Election Results

17. A returning officer appointed by the Trust shall, in relation to each election of Trustees, Proxy Trustees and Executive Committee members, be responsible for:
- (a) validating, counting and tabulating of votes;
 - (b) advising in writing the relevant Takiwā of the outcome of the election; and
 - (c) advising in writing the Chairperson and Chief Executive of the Trust of the outcome of the election.

Advice to Candidates

18. All candidates shall be formally advised of the outcome of an election by their Takiwā. Successful candidates for positions as Trustee or Proxy Trustee will be advised by the Chairperson of the Trust as to the induction process.

PART B: ALL VOTES**Eligible voters**

19. All Adult Members shall be entitled to one vote on any resolution proposed at any General Meeting. At any general meeting of a Takiwā to elect Trustees, Proxy Trustees and Executive Committee members any Adult Member shall be entitled to vote in respect of their primary Takiwā (as recorded on their registration application form).

Method of Voting

20. All votes shall be cast according to this Schedule and shall be received:

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- (a) by personal vote (not proxy) at a General Meeting or, in the case of a Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee election, at the general meeting of the relevant Takiwā; and
- (b) by signed postal ballot received by the Trust before 5pm on the day prior to the General Meeting or, in the case of a Trustee, Proxy Trustee and Executive Committee election, on the day prior to the relevant general meeting of the relevant Takiwā.

Notice of Voting and General Meeting

21. The procedure determined by the Trustees in respect of any vote (other than an election in accordance with Part A of this Schedule), must be publicly notified by the Trust not less than 20 Working Days before the date of the vote and, if the vote is to be at a General Meeting of Ngāpuhi, the notice procedures must, to ensure compliance with those specified in the Act, include:

- (a) Public Notice that includes:
 - (i) the date, time, venue and agenda of the General Meeting, the place where explanatory documents may be viewed or obtained, and any other information specified in the Act;
 - (ii) advice that a vote is to be taken to ratify or amend the constitutional documents of the Trust (if applicable); and
 - (iii) advice on the method by which the vote will be counted, and
- (b) In the case of ratifying the constitutional documents of the Trust, a Private Notice sent to every Adult Member on the Members' Register, that gives:
 - (i) the information in paragraph 21(a);
 - (ii) a copy of the Voting Paper; and
 - (iii) the address and return date for the Voting Paper.
- (c) In the case of any General Meeting required by section 18 of the Act (which relates to changing a constitutional document), section 70 of the Act (which relates to the disposal of income shares) or by sections 159 or 162 of the Act (which relate to the conversion and disposal of settlement quota), a Private Notice sent to every Adult Member who has requested such a notice from the Trust in writing, that gives:
 - (i) the information in paragraph 21(a);
 - (ii) a copy of the Voting Paper; and
 - (iii) the address and return date for the Voting Paper.

Valid votes

22. The conduct of a vote of Members of Ngāpuhi at every General Meeting or general meeting of a Takiwā must comply with the following provisions:

- (a) In order for a vote to be validly cast, the person casting it must:

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- (i) where the person is already a registered Member, record that person's membership number on the Voting Paper; or
 - (ii) where the person is not registered at the time of the vote, also complete a registration application in the form set out in Schedule 2 to this Deed which shall be attached to and form part of the Voting Paper; and
- (b) No vote shall be finally counted unless the details provided on the Voting Paper and the registration application are correct and the affiliation of the voter to Ngāpuhi has been confirmed either:
- (i) because that person is an Adult Registered Member at the time they cast their vote; or
 - (ii) if that person has applied at the time that their vote was cast, to become an Adult Registered Member, because their registration was accepted in accordance with clause 6.5,

except that a provisional result, disclosing the number of such persons and counting their votes for provisional purposes only may be declared at any time.

Secret Ballots

23. All Votes shall be conducted so as to ensure that:
- (a) the manner in which a vote is cast shall be known to the returning officer or persons assisting the returning officer, but not to others;
 - (b) the returning officer and those persons shall undertake to keep that information confidential; and
 - (c) the Voting Papers are destroyed by the returning officer after the date of completion of the final count, plus a period of one month thereafter.

PART C: TRUSTEE SKILLS

24. A Trustee shall:
- (a) have knowledge of Ngāpuhi traditions and Tikanga;
 - (b) have resources to attend to Ahi Kā;
 - (c) be active in their Takiwā;
 - (d) be able to communicate verbally and in writing;
 - (e) have the skills required to perform the requirements contained in clause 4.3B; and
 - (f) any other rangatira skills as determined by the Trust from time to time.

PART D: TRUSTEE CODE OF CONDUCT

General principles

25. Respect for people:

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 Top right: [Signature]
 Middle right: [Signature]
 Bottom left: [Signature]
 Bottom center: [Signature]
 Bottom right: [Signature]

- (a) Trustees are to treat members of the public and their colleagues fairly and consistently, in a non-discriminatory manner with proper regard for their rights and obligations. In this regard, they should perform their roles in a professional and responsible manner.
- (b) They must also ensure that their decisions and actions are reasonable, fair and appropriate to the circumstances, based on a consideration of all the relevant facts, and supported by adequate documentation.

26. Integrity and iwi interest:

- (a) Trustees are to promote confidence in the integrity of the Trust and always act in the interests of the Trust and not in their private interest.
- (b) Trustees must protect the reputation of the Trust. They must not engage in activities in or outside of their role in the Trust which could bring the Trust into disrepute.

Responsive service

- 27. Trustees are to provide a relevant and responsive service to their stakeholders, providing all necessary and appropriate direction to the Trust to fulfil the Trust's strategic objectives.
- 28. They must provide information promptly and in an appropriate format that is easy for the recipient to understand, and make sure that the information is clear, accurate, current and complete.

Economy and efficiency

- 29. Trustees must keep up to date with advances and changes in their area of knowledge or expertise and look for ways to improve performance and achieve high standards of service by both the Trustees and the Trust. They must use their authority and available resources and information only for the purpose intended.

Guide to ethical decision making

- 30. To assist in fostering a climate of ethical awareness, conduct and decision-making of the Trustees, Trustees must consider, either by themselves or in consultation with others such as their peers or the Chairperson, the following five points:
 - (a) Is the decision or conduct lawful?
 - (b) Is the decision or conduct consistent with the Trust's strategic objectives and code of conduct?
 - (c) What will be the outcomes be for the Trustees; colleagues; the Trust; and other parties?
 - (d) Do these outcomes raise a conflict of interest or lead to private gain at Trust expense?
 - (e) Can the decision or conduct be justified in terms of the iwi interest and would it withstand Marae/Hapu scrutiny?

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Conflicts of interest

31. Conflicts of interest exist when it is likely that a Trustee could be influenced, or could be perceived to be influenced, by a personal interest in carrying out their duty. Conflicts of interest that lead to biased decision making may constitute "something which may jeopardise the credibility of the rest of the Trustees" and therefore be grounds for the termination of the individual Trustee in accordance with the termination policy of this Deed.
32. Without prejudice to anything in clause 4.12 to clause 4.15 of this Deed:
- (a) Some related interests that may give rise to a conflict of interest include but are not limited to:
 - (i) financial interests in a matter the Trust deals with or having friends or relatives with such an interest that the Trustee is aware of but has not declared;
 - (ii) personal beliefs or attitudes that influence the impartiality of advice given;
 - (iii) personal relationships with the people the Trust is dealing with or investigating that go beyond the level of a professional working relationship and which has not been declared;
 - (iv) employment that comprise the integrity of the Trustee and the Trust; and
 - (v) engaging in activities or making adverse comments that relate to the Trust's work;
 - (b) An individual Trustee may often be the only person aware of the potential for conflict. It is therefore his or her responsibility to avoid any financial or other interest that could compromise the impartial performance of his or her role, and disclose any potential or actual conflicts of interest to the Chairperson.
 - (c) If a Trustee is uncertain whether a conflict exists or may exist, he or she should declare that interest or potential interest to the other Trustees in accordance with clauses 4.12 to 4.15 of this Deed.

Acceptance of gifts or benefits

33. Without prejudice to anything in clause 4.16 to clause 4.18 of this Deed:
- (a) Trustees must not accept a gift or benefit that is intended to, or likely to, cause them to act in a biased manner in the course of their duties;
 - (b) the Chairperson may approve the acceptance of token gifts or benefits under certain circumstances provided that there is no possibility that the recipient might be, or might appear to be, compromised in the process;
 - (c) it is acknowledged that the receiving of gifts is particularly important in a tikanga Maori context where the refusal of a gift could cause significant offence to the party giving, this needs to be sensitively managed; and
 - (d) Trustees will immediately advise the Chairperson if they believe they have been offered a bribe or if they have been offered or received a favour or benefit.

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Trustees dealing with or having access to sensitive investigations or commercially sensitive information should be particularly alert to inappropriate attempts to influence them.

Discrimination and harassment

34. Trustees must not harass or discriminate against their colleagues, employees, or members of the public on the grounds of:
- (a) Sex, which includes pregnancy and childbirth.
 - (b) Marital status.
 - (c) Religious belief.
 - (d) Ethical belief.
 - (e) Colour.
 - (f) Race.
 - (g) Ethnic or national origins.
 - (h) Disability.
 - (i) Age.
 - (j) Political opinion.
 - (k) Employment status.
 - (l) Family status.
 - (m) Sexual orientation.
35. The Chairperson will make sure that the Trustees operate in a manner free from all forms of harassment and discrimination.

Fairness and equity

36. Matters being considered by Trustees must be dealt with consistently, promptly and fairly. This involves dealing with matters in accordance with approved procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner, and in conformity with the principles of natural justice, and the values of the Trustees.
37. When using any discretionary powers, Trustees must ensure that they take all relevant facts into consideration, have regard to the particular merits of each case, and not take irrelevant matters or circumstances into consideration.

Public comment on the work of the Trust

38. Public comment by Trustees includes public speaking engagements, comments on radio and television or in letters to newspapers, and expressing views in books, journals or notices if it is expected that the comments will spread to the community at large.
39. Trustees, as individual members of the iwi, have the right to make public comment and enter into public debate on political and social issues. However, there are some

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circumstances in which this is inappropriate. For example, situations when the public comment, although made in a private capacity, may appear to be an official comment on behalf of the Trust. In such circumstances, Trustees must preface their remarks with a comment that they are made in a private or and do not represent the official view of the Trust.

40. Trustees should follow the procedures established by the Trust for making public comment on the work of the Trust. As a general rule, they can disclose official information that is normally given to members of the public seeking that information, but should only disclose other official information or documents when:
- (a) in the course of their duties;
 - (b) when proper authority has been given;
 - (c) required to, or authorised, do so by law; or
 - (d) when called to give evidence in court.
41. In these cases, comments made by Trustees should be confined to factual information and should not, as far as possible, express an opinion on Trust policy or practice unless required to do so by the circumstances of the particular situation (for example, when asked to do so in court).

Post engagement


42. Trustees must not use their position to obtain opportunities for future employment. They should not allow themselves or their role to be influenced by plans for, or offers of, employment. If they do, there is a conflict of interest and the integrity of the Trustee and the Trust is at risk.
43. Former Trustees must not use, or take advantage of, confidential information that may lead to gain or profit obtained in the course of their official duties until it has become publicly available.
44. All Trustees must be careful in their dealings with former Trustees of the Trust and make sure that they do not give them, or appear to give them, favourable treatment or access to privileged information.






Interpretation

45. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Trustee Code of Conduct and the provisions of the Deed, the provisions of the Deed shall prevail.

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SCHEDULE 2
REGISTRATION FORM
(See next Page)


 Mr. 





 TRAION Constitution




REGISTRATION APPLICATION FORM

Please return completed and signed application form to:
 16 Mangakāhia Road, PO Box 263 Kaikohe 0440 Northland New Zealand
 Phone: 09 401 5530 or 0800NGAPUHI (0800 64 2784) or Email: registrations@ngapuhi.iwi.nz

WHO CAN REGISTER?	WHY REGISTER?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be eligible to register you must be a descendant of a Ngāpuhi tūpuna or; Whāngai on their own behalf or by their legal Ngāpuhi guardian or; Ngāpuhi adult members who affiliate to any marae/hapū within Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi Ngāpuhi under 18 years are encouraged to register. Parents or guardians can sign on behalf of minors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be notified of important issues and decisions affecting Ngāpuhi To receive information of benefits that you may be entitled to e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Grants Scholarships Discretionary and Sponsorship Funding To have a say. Ngāpuhi 18 years+ can vote on Ngāpuhi matters.

PERSONAL DETAILS	Title:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms			Member ID:		
	First Names:						
	Last Name:						
	Alias or Nickname:				Maiden Name:		
	Date of Birth:				Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Tāne <input type="checkbox"/> Wāhine	
	Whāngai:	<input type="checkbox"/> Please tick if you are whāngai					
	Home Address (St):						
	(Suburb):			(City):			
	(Country):			(Post Code):			
	Postal Address (if different from Home Address)						
	(Post Box or Street)						
	(Suburb or RD):			(City):			
	(Country):			(Post Code):			
	Phone:			Mobile:			
	Email:				I DO/DO NOT want my email on the mailing list		
Fax:							
Occupation:							
Work Experience:							
Highest Qual:			Education:				
Te Reo Level:	None <input type="checkbox"/> Beginner <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced <input type="checkbox"/> Fluent <input type="checkbox"/>						

TAMARIKI DETAILS	If any of your children are over 18 please have them complete a separate Registration Form					
	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	DOB	M/F	Registration ID (Office Use Only)

TRAION Constitution

Mr. G. [Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

WHAKAPAPA

Your Father	Grandfather	Great Grandfather
	Grandmother	Great Grandmother
Your Mother	Grandfather	Great Grandfather
	Grandmother	Great Grandmother

AFFILIATIONS

Primary Hapū	Primary Marae	Primary Takiwā (choose one only)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei <input type="checkbox"/> Te Rōpū Takiwā o Mangakāhia <input type="checkbox"/> Ngāpuhi ki te Hau-ā-uru <input type="checkbox"/> Ngāpuhi Hokianga ki te Raki <input type="checkbox"/> Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga <input type="checkbox"/> Taiāmai ki te Marangai <input type="checkbox"/> Te Rūnanga o Taumārere ki Rākaumangamanga <input type="checkbox"/> Te Takiwā o Ngāti Hine <input type="checkbox"/> Ngāpuhi ki te Tonga o Tāmaki Makaurau <input type="checkbox"/> Te Takiwā o Ngāpuhi ki Waitemata
Please list other Iwi Affiliations if applicable:		

PRIVACY NOTICE

Privacy Notice Option

Tick the box if you **do not** wish to receive information relating to general meetings and postal ballot papers so that you may vote on elections, constitutional amendments, conversion or disposal of settlement quota. Being on the Ngāpuhi tribal register is very important because it is our main contact link with you and gives you a direct say in decisions that affect you and your whānau.

Tick the box if you **do not** agree for your contact details to be forwarded to your Takiwā for you to stay informed. Please note that any vote cast by you for election of trustees will be counted only for the Primary Takiwā you have identified.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provide will be used solely for the purpose of Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi Trust Board in developing their Register of Beneficiaries, a required Statutory Legislation. The board will deal with this personal information in accordance with its obligations under the Privacy Act 1993 and the Privacy Principles stated therein. I will contact the Trust Board should my address or details change in the future.

Signed

Date

TRAION Corporation

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SCHEDULE 3

PROCESS TO WITHDRAW

1. WITHDRAWING ORGANISATION TO REPRESENT THE WITHDRAWING GROUP

- 1.1 In order for the Withdrawing Group to withdraw from the Trust, an organisation which is representative of and has a mandate from that withdrawing group must follow the process and meet the criteria set out in this schedule.
- 1.2 The Withdrawing Group must have at least 5,000 registered members on its register before it can be considered by the Trustees of the Trust as the Representative Organisation for the Withdrawing Group.

2. PRELIMINARY PROCESS OF WITHDRAWAL

- 2.1 The Representative Organisation must carry out the following preliminary process before the Withdrawing Group can begin the formal process to withdraw from the Trust. The Representative Organisation must:
- (a) hold at least 2 preliminary hui of its registered members to discuss the possibility of the Withdrawing Group withdrawing from the Trust;
 - (b) give at least 20 Working Days notice in the appropriate media in any area containing significant concentrations of members of the Withdrawing Group of the date, time, venue and agenda of each preliminary hui and where any relevant explanatory documents may be viewed or obtained;
 - (c) give at least 20 Working Days notice of each Preliminary Hui to the Trustees of the Trust in writing, to be made by facsimile or delivered to the offices of the Trust, and marked for the attention of the Chairperson and Chief Executive of the Trust;
 - (d) at each preliminary hui, allow the Trustees of the Trust the opportunity to inform the members of the Withdrawing Group of the likely effect of the withdrawal on Ngāpuhi and the Trust, and
 - (e) at each preliminary hui, the members of the Withdrawing Group who are present at the preliminary hui or who vote by postal ballot must resolve by a 75% majority that the withdrawal of the Withdrawing Group from the Trust is in the best interests of the members of the withdrawing group. In making such a decision, the members of the Withdrawing Group must consider the Tikanga of Ngāpuhi, especially "Kia tu tika ai Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi".
- 2.2 At each Preliminary Hui, the Representative Organisation must provide its members with estimates of:
- (a) the costs for the Representative Organisation of undertaking the withdrawal process set out in Schedule 3;
 - (b) the value of the assets that may be transferred to the Withdrawing Group if withdrawal from the Trust by the Representative Organisation is successful;

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- (c) the compliance costs to establish and maintain a Mandated Iwi Organisation that complies with the Act if withdrawal from the Trust is successful; and
- (d) the annual returns from the Fisheries Assets that are likely to be transferred to the Withdrawing Group if withdrawal is successful.

2.3 The Representative Organisation must provide the Trust with the estimates required under paragraph 2.2 at least 20 Working Days prior to the first preliminary hui.

3. FORMAL PROCESS OF WITHDRAWAL

3.1 Subsequent to meeting the requirements of the preliminary process the Representative Organisation must complete the following formal process by:

- (a) the Representative Organisation holding at least two consultative hui open to all members of Ngāpuhi no later than 80 Working Days after the last preliminary hui;
- (b) giving at least 20 business days notice in the appropriate media in any area containing significant concentrations of members of the Withdrawing Group of the date, time, venue and agenda (including the text of any proposed resolutions) of the consultative hui and where any relevant explanatory documents may be viewed or obtained and any such notice must clearly state the Representative Organisation's intention to withdraw from the Trust;
- (c) giving at least 20 business days notice of each consultative hui to the Trustees of the Trust in writing, to be made by facsimile, personal delivery, or by post to the addressee at the facsimile number or address, and marked for the attention of the Chairperson and the Chief Executive of the Trust and any such notice must clearly state the Representative Organisation's intention to withdraw from the Trust;
- (d) prior to the first consultative hui, the Representative Organisation must notify Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited in writing of its intention to withdraw from the Trust; and
- (e) at each consultative hui, the members of the Withdrawing Group who are present at the consultative hui or who vote by postal ballot must resolve by a 75% majority that the withdrawal of the Withdrawing Group from the Trust is in the best interests of the members of the withdrawing group. In making such a decision, the members of the Withdrawing Group must consider the Tikanga of Ngāpuhi, especially "Kia tū tika ai Te Whare Tapu o Ngāpuhi".

4. TE RŪNANGA-Ā-IWI-O-NGĀPUHI PRESENTATION AT CONSULTATIVE HUI

4.1 At each consultative hui held in accordance with paragraph 3.1, the Trust must be given:

- (a) an opportunity to inform the members of the Withdrawing Group of the likely effect of withdrawal on Ngāpuhi and the Trust; and
- (b) an opportunity at each consultative hui for respected Kaumātua from Ngāpuhi to present and inform the members of the Withdrawing Group of the likely effect of withdrawal on Ngāpuhi Tikanga.

5. INFORMATION REQUIRED AT CONSULTATIVE HUI

- 5.1 At each consultative hui, the Representative Organisation must provide the members of the Withdrawing Group with the information provided at the preliminary hui in accordance with paragraph 2.1.

6. CRITERIA TO BE MET BY WITHDRAWING ORGANISATION

- 6.1 Prior to the transfer of any part of the Trust Fund under paragraph 8, the Representative Organisation must:
- (a) be recognised by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited as the Mandated Iwi Organisation for the Withdrawing Group;
 - (b) have an asset holding company that complies with the Act;
 - (c) be established as a "charitable entity" in accordance with the law of New Zealand; and
 - (d) have commenced the formal process to withdraw within 5 years of the Trust being recognised by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited as a joint mandated iwi organisation.

7. COST OF WITHDRAWAL

- 7.1 Other than the cost of the transfer of assets from the Trust Fund, the reasonable costs of the process of withdrawal (including any associated costs, and any legal costs) are to be met by the Representative Organisation.

8. DIVISION OF SETTLEMENT ASSETS

- 8.1 Upon complying with paragraphs 1.1 to 6.1(d), the asset holding company of the Representative Organisation shall be entitled to receive:
- (a) a proportion of the Trust's Income Shares, calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Attributed Population (as determined by clause 9 of this Schedule)}}{\text{Notional Iwi Population for Ngāpuhi as specified in column 2 of Schedule 3 of the Act}} \times \text{Relevant settlement assets held by Ngāpuhi}$$

- (b) a proportion of the Settlement Quota allocated to the Trust by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited, calculated:
 - (i) for Inshore Quota, and that parcel of Deepwater Quota that is allocated and transferred based on coastline claims, on the basis of the proportion of coastline agreed between the Representative Group and the Trustees which is attributable to the Withdrawing Group from the coastline claimed, if any, by the Trust;
 - (ii) for Deepwater Quota on the basis of the Formula set out in paragraph 8.1(a) for that parcel of Deepwater Quota that is allocated and

transferred from Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited based on the notional population of Ngāpuhi;

- (iii) for Freshwater Quota in a manner consistent with section 148 of the Act;
 - (iv) for Harbour Quota in manner consistent with section 143 of the Act; and
 - (v) for all other Settlement Quota which is allocated and transferred based on the notional population on the basis of the Formula set out in paragraph 8.1(a);
- (c) a proportion of the total assets distributed to the Trust upon termination of any or all of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust, Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust and Te Wai Māori Trust, calculated in accordance with the Formula set out in paragraph 8.1(a);
 - (d) a proportion of any surplus loans allocated and transferred to the Trust pursuant to section 43 of the Act, calculated in accordance with the Formula set out in paragraph 8.1(a); and
 - (e) a proportion of any new quota shares allocated to the Trust in respect of new species introduced into the quota management system and transferred to Te Ohu Kaimoana Moana Trustee Limited, and calculated on the same basis as paragraph 8.1(b).

9. NOTIONAL IWI POPULATION

- 9.1 The amount of notional iwi population to be attributed to the Withdrawing Group shall be determined by the relevant date from either the 2001 or 2006 census as notified by the Representative Organisation ("Attributed Population").
- 9.2 Should the Withdrawing Group not be listed as an iwi in the 2006 census then their attributed population shall be determined using the methodology set out in He Kāwai Amokura.

10. FULL AND FINAL TRANSFER

- 10.1 Subject to paragraph 10.2, the assets transferred from the Trust Fund to the Representative Organisation in accordance with this Schedule shall constitute a full and final settlement of any claim to the Trust Fund allocation which the Withdrawing Organisation may have against the Trust under section 20(3)(b) of the Act.
- 10.2 Paragraph 10.1 shall not apply with respect to settlement assets received by the Trust under section 21(2) of the Act after the date when the withdrawal is complete.

11. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 11.1 Any dispute arising in relation to this paragraph shall be determined in accordance with Part 5 of the Act.

