2024 MANDATED IWI ORGANISATION (MIO) RESOLUTION INFORMATION SHEET

A Mandated Iwi Organisation

The Trustees of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama seek that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama become the Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) for Ngāti Tama.

Why?

When a Recognised Iwi Organisation has met the governance criteria set out in the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, it is **entitled to receive settlement assets** from Te Ohu Kaimoana as the MIO for that iwi. Population-based assets are transferred initially and coastline assets are transferred on agreement.

To become a MIO, amendments need to be made to our Trust Deed.

We, with advice from Te Ohu Kaimoana and Govett Quilliam lawyers, have reviewed our Trust Deed and recommended amendments to comply with the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

We now seek your approval by way of a special resolution vote, as an adult member of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, to amend the Trust Deed in order to ratify Te Runanga o Ngāti Tama as the MIO for Ngāti Tama.

To be passed, the special resolution must be voted on by at least 10% of members who are eligible to vote. Of these, at least 75% are required to vote in support of the resolution.

The resolution is: That the Trust Deed of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama be ratified for the purposes of meeting the requirements for recognition of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama as a Mandated Iwi Organisation under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

You will receive your voting paper in the mail. You can either vote by postal ballot or in person during the upcoming AGM.

Requirements and process to become a Mandated Iwi Organisation:

- The organisation is a company, Trust, body corporate or incorporated society
- Constitutional documents (e.g. Trust Deed) are compliant with the Māori Fisheries Act 2004
- The iwi has 500 registered members
- Members are invited to vote on the ratification of the constitutional documents
- Office holders of MIO appointed in accordance with the constitutional documents
- Te Ohu Kaimoana Board considers/confirms Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama application to become a MIO
- Ngāti Tama MIO Board ratifies the asset holding company constitution
- Te Ohu Kaimoana transfers population-based assets to Ngāti Tama's MIO and AHC.

Ngāti Tama Assets (as at February 2024)

| Allocation based on population | |
|--|-------------|
| Settlement Money | \$36,639 |
| Quota Shortfall Money | \$4,422 |
| Quota Share Value | \$211,796 |
| AFL Income share value | \$578,527 |
| Total Value of Asset being transferred | \$859,117 |
| Interest earned on SET Cash to 31 Dec 2023 | \$73,559 |
| Moana (AFL) dividend held in trust | \$157,669 |
| MATC credits held in trust | \$80,691 |
| | \$311,919 |
| Total value of assets | \$1,171,036 |
| Cash component of total asset value | \$352,980 |
| Coastline Assets - Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Maniapoto to agree share of assets | |
| Quota Shortfall Money | \$41,013 |
| Quota Share Value | \$393,960 |

Values are derived from the time of Settlement

Total Value of Asset

Background to the Fisheries Settlement

- 1840: Māori customary fishing rights secured and guaranteed by Article 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi
- 1986: Quota Management System introduced (scheme proposed catch history Māori effectively shut out)

\$434,972

- Claims filed: Ngāi Tahu and Muriwhenua Māori lodge fisheries claim with Waitangi Tribunal. Tribunal hearing highlights extent of Māori fishing activities, commercial worth, govt failure to protect.
- 1989: Interim fisheries settlement; Māori Fisheries Commission established, received 10% of existing commercial quota or cash equivalent, approx. \$10 million to hold and manage these on behalf of all Māori
- 1992: Final fisheries settlement; full and final settlement of all Māori claims to commercial fishing rights, provided for transfer of 20% TACC of all QMS stocks, 50% of Sealord
- 2004: following twelve-year consultation process, a methodology for distribution was agreed upon majority iwi vote
- Māori Fisheries Act 2004 enacted, sets out the methodology for allocating fishing quota to iwi to benefit all Māori
- Assets: Quota shares, cash, AFL (Moana NZ) income shares
- Types of settlement quota: Deepwater, coastline (inshore), freshwater assets
- Steps to claiming assets: recognition of MIO status, coastline agreements.