

<b>Mandate Strategy and Deed of Mandate</b>			
<p><b>Purpose of this document:</b> to collect all the information required for your representative body to demonstrate it has a mandate to represent your large natural group in Treaty settlement negotiations.</p> <p>A copy of this Mandate Strategy (excluding bank account details) and the subsequent Deed of Mandate will be posted on the OTS and Te Puni Kōkiri websites and submissions, views and inquiries will be invited. We will provide you with copies of any relevant submissions received for your consideration and response. Your application will be subject to the Official Information Act 1982. For information on the process to seek a Crown recognised mandate please see <a href="http://www.ots.govt.nz">www.ots.govt.nz</a>.</p>			
<b>Large natural group</b>	<b>Ngati Maru</b>		
<b>Name of representative body</b>	<b>Te Runanga o Ngati Maru (Taranaki) Trust</b>		
<b>What a recognised mandate is for</b>	To represent your large natural group in negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all the historical Treaty claims of your large natural group.		
<b>Limits to a recognised mandate</b>	The mandated body must present an initialled deed of settlement and proposed Post-Settlement Governance Entity to the claimant community/large natural group for their ratification.		
<b>Contact details for the person who will answer questions about this document</b>		<b>Contact details for the representative body</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Holden Hohaia	<b>Postal address</b>	Te Runanga o Ngati Maru (Taranaki) Trust
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**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

<b>Claimant definition</b>			
		<b>Crown guidelines</b>	<b>Your information</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Ancestry</b>	What are the names of common founding ancestor(s)?	Maruwharanui
<b>2</b>	<b>Wai Claims</b>	What are the historical Wai claims associated with this large natural group? Please note that the representation sought is for all claims, whether registered or un-registered.	<p><b>Claims to be settled in full:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wai 136</li> <li>• Wai 1609</li> </ul> <p><b>Claims to be settled so far as they relate to Ngāti Maru (Taranaki):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wai 54</li> <li>• Wai 131</li> <li>• Wai 139</li> <li>• Wai 583</li> <li>• Wai 889 (historical aspects only)</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Rohe/Area of Interest</b>	What is the area covered by the claims? (Please either include a written description or attach a map.)	See attached map (Appendix 1)
<b>4</b>	<b>Iwi/Hapu</b>	What are the names of constituent iwi and hapu, both historical and contemporary?	<p>Our iwi name is Ngāti Maru. Our eponymous tupuna is Maruwharanui. There are a number of hapū of Ngāti Maru including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngāti Hinemokai</li> <li>• Ngāti Teika</li> <li>• Ngāti Kōpu/Kopua</li> <li>• Ngāti Kui</li> <li>• Ngāti Tamakehu</li> <li>• Ngāti Tamatapui</li> <li>• Ngāriki</li> </ul>

**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

<b>5</b>	<b>Marae</b>	What are the marae associated with the large natural group?	<p>Ngāti Maru has one active marae, Te Upoko o te Whenua, also known as Pukehou or Tarata Maraе.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Some members of Ngāti Maru have close associations with neighbouring iwi marae such as Owae, Kairau, Kohangamoа and Whakaahurangi, but these are not recognised as Ngāti Maru marae.</p> <p>There were numerous historical marae, pā sites and settlements. These include, but are not limited to: Te Whakaurunga, Te Nau, Ngamataniho, Pohokura, Kaito, Waikauwia, Mataiwhetu, Kaiwhakauka, Tahoraparaоа, Tahereaka, Mangaone, Piwaenui, Maireriki, Mangaotuku, Te Toke, Te Arapoto, Whitianga, Pitawa, Tukehu, Tukituki, Paiaka, Manutangihia, Whaititanga, Tarakihi, Makahikatea, Mangawhata, Takanganui, Otikope, Puketapu, Purangi, Moeahuru, Ngakorako, Pukemahoe and Pohohitоа.</p>
<b>6</b>	<b>Overlapping Claims/Iwi</b>	Please identify overlapping groups. We encourage you to list all neighbouring groups here, both settled and yet-to-settle.	Ngāti Maniapoto, Whanganui Iwi, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Te Atiawa (Taranaki), Taranaki Iwi, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngā Rauru Kītahi,
<b>7</b>	<b>Previous engagement</b>	Has your large natural group/ representative body had any previous engagement with the Crown, such as engagement due to overlaps with other groups in negotiations or a previous on-account settlement?	Ngāti Maru representatives have had numerous engagements with Crown, including the Ngāti Maru Tribal Council, Ngāti Maru Pukehou Trust and the Ngāti Maru Claims Progression team. None of these engagements progressed to the point of the representative group being recognised as a mandated entity to progress the claim. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Trust was established in 2010 ( <b>the Rūnanga</b> ). The previous trustees of this trust had dealings with the Crown and expended considerable effort attempting to progress the claim.
<b>8</b>	<b>Waitangi Tribunal</b>	Has the Waitangi Tribunal inquired into or reported on any of the claims of your large natural group? If so, please describe.	The Taranaki Tribunal's Kaupapa Tuatahi Report (WAI 143) covered aspects of Ngāti Maru's claims. The Tribunal were notified of Ngāti Maru's interests in Whanganui claim (WAI 903) due to the lodging of WAI 1609 but no inquiry or report was made by the Tribunal into these interests.
<b>The Representative Body</b>			
<b>9</b>	<b>Representatives</b>	What are the names of the representatives on the	The current trustees were elected pursuant to the processes outlined

**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

		body? Please provide records of how these representatives were elected (i.e. advertisements and minutes of relevant meetings).	<p>in the Second Schedule of the Rūnanga Trust Deed. See sections 6.1, 6.3(b) 7.2 and 7.3.</p> <p>The Rūnanga engaged a third party election company to run the elections in accordance with our Trust Deed requirements. The trustees that were elected and approved by the Maori Land Court are: Holden Hohaia, Glenn Peri, Kiriana Burrows, Karl Burrows, Te Aroha Woods, Tamzyn Pue and Jordan Wansborough.</p> <p>Please find attached copies of notices of the elections with the subsequent court order of approval attached as Appendix 2.</p>
<b>10</b>	<b>Structure</b>	<p>What kind of entity is the representative body? Briefly describe the structure of the body, particularly the relationship between constituent iwi/hapu/marae and the body. The following types of bodies have previously been recognised by the Crown as mandated bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private Trust</li> <li>- Incorporated Society</li> <li>- Charitable Trust</li> <li>- Committee of an existing Trust</li> <li>- Iwi Runanga</li> <li>- Working part/ non-legal entity</li> </ul>	<p>Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru is an Iwi Rūnanga. It has been constituted as a Whenua Topu trust under Te Ture Whenua Maori 1993. Clause d (i) of the Trust Deed outlines that the trust is established to: “Act as the representative entity for the iwi of Ngati Maru”.</p> <p>Clause 2(b)(ii) of the Trust Deed also states that the object of the trust is to represent the interests of Ngāti Maru in negotiations with the Crown in relation to settlement of the Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Maru (Taranaki).</p>
<b>11</b>	<b>Key Governing Documents</b>	What are the key governing documents (e.g. Trust Deed, Charter or Constitution) that govern the operations of the body and its negotiators? Please attach these and provide to the Crown.	A copy of the Trust Deed is attached for information as Appendix 3. This deed has also been examined by the Office of Treaty Settlements and endorsed as an appropriate entity to seek mandate on behalf of the people of Ngāti Maru to negotiate the claim.
<b>12</b>	<b>Accountability</b>	<p>How will the representative body be accountable to the claimant community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- how will the body make decisions?</li> <li>- by what means and how often will the body report to the claimant community on progress?</li> </ul>	The representative body is required by law to act within the constraints of the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed sets out the powers of the trustees, the process by which trustees are elected, the manner in which decisions are made and in which the trustees are accountable to the beneficiaries.

		<p>Please refer to the key governing documents as applicable.</p> <p>Mandated bodies must present an initialled deed of settlement to the claimant community for their ratification.</p>	<p>See the Third Schedule of the Trust Deed – sections 1.1 and 5.1</p> <p>In relation specifically to the claim, following elections it is proposed that the trustees report to the claimant community to keep them updated on the progress of the claim as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 4 x yearly at publicly advertised hui-a-iwi (this includes the AGM)</li><li>- at the AGM as required by the report disclosure and reporting requirements in sections 7.3 and 8.1 of the Trust Deed</li><li>- quarterly through our e-newsletter updates</li></ul>
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Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy

<p>13</p>	<p><b>Tribal Register</b></p>	<p>Is there a tribal register or a beneficiary list that identifies members of the claimant community? What is the process by which potential members of the claimant group can register and be verified as tribal members?</p> <p>It is important that the representative body establishes a tribal register or beneficiary list (if one does not already exist) and encourages registrations.</p>	<p>Interim trustees were appointed to the Rūnanga by a judge in November 2012 and were appointed the following two tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the membership register; and</li> <li>2. Hold fresh trustee elections</li> </ol> <p>The register of Members for Ngāti Maru is covered under sections 1.1, 3.1 and 4.1 of the First Schedule of the Trust Deed. These provisions require the Rūnanga to maintain a register of the members of Ngāti Maru and to follow a process for applicants to become members (including the establishment of a whakapapa validation committee).</p> <p>At a hui-a-iwi held on 10 August 2013, the Rūnanga was directed to fund historical research on Ngāti Maru whakapapa in order to provide a solid basis for registrations. A tupuna list was developed based on historical information (land court lists, electoral roles and petitions to government and other relevant historical information) between the periods 1880 and 1920. All registered members must show a connection to the tupuna in this list through descent. A review of all registrations was undertaken. Those registrations that did not provide any whakapapa or were not clearly identifiable as Ngāti Maru by descent to a tupuna on our list were notified in writing asking for more information to show their connection. The Tupuna List is attached as Appendix 4. The Tupuna List is based on descent from a number of Maru ancestors; however, we also acknowledge Maruwharanui as our original tribal progenitor.</p> <p>The Rūnanga has appointed a Registrar and developed an on-line registration system to simplify and improve accessibility. The Registrar has undertaken research into the descendants of all tupuna on the list and is actively engaging and inviting current descendants to register.</p>
<p>14</p>	<p><b>Crown Policy</b></p>	<p>Claimant funding is managed by the mandated</p>	<p>We agree to these requirements</p>

	<p><b>regarding Financial accountabilities</b></p>	<p>representatives on behalf of the claimant group. The onus is on the mandated representatives to be accountable to its claimant group.</p> <p>This includes: seeking the claimant group’s approval of the claimant funding management policy and disclosing the manner in which the claimant funding is being managed and reported to the claimant group, i.e. by providing financial reports to hui-a-iwi and/or including financial reports in regular newsletters.</p> <p>Mandated representatives are required to undertake an annual independent review of negotiation related financial statements and provide the review results to the Office of Treaty Settlements. The submission of an annual review and supporting documentation provides assurance to both the Office of Treaty Settlements and claimant groups that the funding released to the mandated representatives has been used appropriately.</p> <p>The Crown requires that claimant representatives maintain a separate back account for the claimant funding receipts and negotiations expenses. Any change of bank account must be notified immediately. Other sources of funding, such as Crown Forestry Rental Trust funding, must be kept in a different account from the Crown negotiations and claimant funding account. Expenses claimed against Crown claimant funding must not also be claimed against other sources of funding (and vice versa).</p> <p>The mandated representatives must develop a transparent and accountable claimant funding management process that describes who will control the funding, how it will be controlled and how the funds will be used. For example, the</p>	
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		<p>mandated representatives should prepare a claimant funding management plan that sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the process to approve invoices and payment of invoices;</li> <li>ii. a reporting mechanism for all incoming revenue/receipts and expenses/payments (i.e. an income statement that lists transactions of all incoming receipts and payments, their purpose and cost category); and</li> <li>iii. when and how the annual review of the mandated representatives negotiation related financial statements (bank account and transactions) will take place.</li> </ul> <p>It is the Crown’s experience that mandates are challenged if claimant groups feel that their funding is being used inappropriately. Please confirm that the representative body will comply with Crown policy.</p>	
<p><b>15</b></p>	<p><b>Claimant funding</b></p>	<p>The Crown determines its contribution towards a claimant group’s negotiation expenses once a claimant group has had its mandate recognised by the Crown. This is done by assessing the specific features of a claimant group and the claim or claims to be negotiated. Based on the assessment, officials write a report to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, who makes a decision on the upper limit of claimant funding that the Crown will provide to a claimant group and how much is to be allocated to each milestone. The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations then writes to the mandated representatives advising them of the Crown’s total claimant funding contribution. Once this has been provided, the mandated representatives should prepare a claimant funding management plan that sets out:</p>	<p>We have requested to have input into determining the claimant funding that Ngāti Maru will receive.</p>



**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the basis/limits on financial spending including negotiators' fees, hourly rates for employees, travel and accommodation allowances; and</li> <li>ii. a budget that sets out where the funds will be needed to ensure that the claimant funding lasts for the duration of negotiations (take into account that the latter end of the process is generally more costly).</li> </ul>	
<b>16</b>	<b>Removing or amending the mandate conferred by the claimant community</b>	How can the claimant community remove or amend the mandate? Is the process for removing or amending the mandate clearly set out?	<p>If no resolution is reached through initial discussions with the Rūnanga, a special meeting can be called for the purpose of amending or removing the mandate.</p> <p>A quorum of 30 registered members is required in order to call a special meeting for this purpose.</p> <p>Notice of this meeting will be sent to all registered members as well as advertised in a national and two provincial papers.</p> <p>Voting will be for all registered and un-registered Ngāti Maru members who are over 18 years of age. An opportunity to vote by special vote will be provided for any unregistered Ngāti Maru iwi member and will be subject to meeting the requirements of the whakapapa validation committee.</p> <p>A 75% majority is needed in order to remove or amend the mandate.</p>
<b>17</b>	<b>Negotiators</b>	<p>How will the negotiators be accountable to the mandated body?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- who will appoint the negotiators?</li> <li>- how will the negotiators be appointed and removed?</li> <li>- will the negotiators be bound by the mandated body's charter and/or a specific 'terms of reference' and what are they authorised to do?</li> <li>- on what basis will the negotiators be chosen?</li> </ul>	<p>There will be between 1 and 3 negotiators appointed and specialist advisors will be brought in as required.</p> <p>The negotiators will be contracted by the Rūnanga to negotiate a proposed settlement of Ngāti Maru's claim against the Crown (which will be subject to iwi ratification).</p> <p>The negotiators will be held accountable to the Rūnanga and will report to the Rūnanga on a regular basis. Negotiators will be subject</p>

**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

		<p>- how will the negotiators report to the mandated body?</p>	<p>to regular review to ensure all contractual terms are met.</p> <p>The Rūnanga shall develop terms of reference which shall define the scope of negotiations. The negotiators will also be appointed subject to a contract with specified performance criteria and limited term allowing for review and renewal at the discretion of the Rūnanga. The Rūnanga shall have the power to remove the negotiators for breach of contractual terms.</p> <p>Trustees may also be appointed as negotiators in accordance with the above process.</p> <p>Negotiators will report to Ngāti Maru by reporting their progress (subject to confidentiality requirements) at specifically called hui-a-iwi and via email communication and social media platforms as appropriate.</p>
<b>Mandate hui process</b>			
<b>18</b>	<b>Hui Time/Location</b>	<p>Representative body to organise hui where large numbers of their claimant community reside: both nationally (e.g. Auckland, Wellington) and inside iwi rohe. The Crown may support the mandate hui process by organising some national hui. The Crown may also be funding specified venue and advertising costs in a number of national centres for representative bodies to host hui to seek confirmation of their mandate.</p> <p>When and where will these hui be held?</p> <p>Precedents for different sized groups: 1,800 people – 3 mandate hui 5,000 people – 8 mandate hui 30,000 people – 12 mandate hui</p>	<p>Three mandating hui will be held in August 2015 on the following dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9 August at Te Upoko o Te Whenua Marae in Tarata</li> <li>● 10 August at Taumarunui Marae in Taumarunui</li> <li>● 15 August in at Waiwhetu Marae in Wellington</li> </ul> <p>These hui will be publicly advertised in newspapers at least 21 days prior to the first hui.</p>
<b>19</b>	<b>Hui Advertising</b>	How will the hui be advertised? Will at least 21 days	The Rūnanga will comply with all Crown requirements in regard to

**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

		<p>public notice given for each hui?</p> <p>The representative body needs to advertise the mandate hui at least 21 days in advance in local/national newspapers. The Crown will provide an advertisement template for you to complete.</p> <p>It is important that advertisements show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- where and when the hui will be held;</li> <li>- the purpose of the hui;</li> <li>- information on the voting process (including eligibility to vote); and</li> <li>- the resolution to be voted on at the hui.</li> </ul>	<p>Hui advertising. We will also notify our own members through email and notices on our website and our social media channels to seek a strong turnout.</p>
<b>20</b>	<b>Hui presentation</b>	<p>The Crown will provide a template presentation for you to complete including information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the claimant definition and historical claims;</li> <li>- the identity of the body seeking mandate and its representatives;</li> <li>- the structure and accountabilities of the body;</li> <li>- stating that the mandate sought is to represent your large natural group in negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all the historical Treaty claims of your large natural group; and</li> <li>- stating that the mandated body would present any initialled deed of settlement to the claimant community for their ratification.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed.</p> <p>The iwi presentation will also provide an opportunity to present the mandate in a broader context as part of the Runanga's desire to help the iwi achieve improved social, cultural and economic outcomes for its members. Following the mandating hui, we will be setting out our plans to engage the iwi in a strategic planning process to emphasise the importance of planning, strategy and accountability.</p>
<b>21</b>	<b>Resolutions</b>	<p>What is the hui resolution?</p> <p>E.g. "This hui gives the [representative body] the mandate to represent the [large natural group] in negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all the historical Treaty claims of [large natural group]."</p>	<p>"Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Trust has the mandate to represent Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) in negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all the historical Treaty claims of Ngāti Maru."</p>
<b>22</b>	<b>Voting Process</b>	<p>How will the claimant community vote? E.g. secret</p>	<p>Voting will be by a postal ballot administered by a third party. Info</p>

**July 2015**  
**Ngāti Maru Mandate Strategy**

		<p>ballot or show of hands. All of these methods are acceptable to the Crown. For each method the representative body will need to have a way to check that people do not vote more than once. Please invite Crown observers and independent scrutineers to attend the hui.</p>	<p>packs and forms will be sent to all registered Ngāti Maru members when mandating hui are advertised.</p> <p>Voting can also be done online or in person at the hui via a ballot box.</p> <p>An opportunity to vote by special vote will be provided for any unregistered Ngāti Maru iwi members. This will be subject to meeting the validation requirements below and will involve registering as a member and depositing a postal form in the ballot box at the hui.</p> <p>Special votes can be issued at the hui, which can be completed on the spot, or posted back to the registrar, and will only become valid once whakapapa has been confirmed by the whakapapa committee.</p>
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