



Approval of the Deed of Settlement and Post Settlement Governance Entity
2017 Ratification Information Booklet

Mihimihi

Ka poaina te kiwi i te paunga o te poo,

ka ketekete nga Kaakatarahae i te takiritanga o te ata, ki runga i nga maunga paaoho, mai Mahurangi tua whenua ki Taupiri, i horahia ai te whaariki o nga koorero, hei awhinuku, hei awhirangi, tuuturu whakamaua kia tiina, tiina a haumi e, hui e, taiki e

Ko Tainui te waka tuupuna

Ko Hoturoa

Ko Hotuhope

Ko Hotuawhiowhio

Ko Hotumatapu

Ko Mootai

Ko Ue

Ko Rakamaomao

Ko Kaakati

Ko Taawhao

Ko Whatihua

Ko Uenukutuuhatu

Ko Hotunui

Ko Marutuahu

Ko Whanaunga

Ko teenei maatou, ko Ngaati Whanaunga e mihi ana ki te whenua, e tangi ana ki a raatou o Ngaati Whanaunga kua whetuurangitia. Ko nga tapuwaeha o oonamata he tirohanga ake moo apoopoo.

Ki nga kaiwhiriwhiri o Ngaati Whanaunga me te Roopuu Whakamana moo Ngaati Whanaunga, kua tata tutuki te tono whenua o Ngaati Whanaunga teena koutou.

Kia koutou e te Karauna, kua tatuu mai nei moo teenei raa, kukumea mai ai, toia mai, rarau mai nei, haere mai.

Ko maatou eenei nga hapuu o Ngaati Whanaunga o naiane e tatari ana ki nga kupu me nga koorero aroha kua tiikawea mai nei e koutou, teena whakapiri mai, whakatata mai ki te paepae roa o Ngaati Whanaunga.

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Message from the Ngaati Whanaunga mandated body and mandated negotiators

We have negotiated a comprehensive settlement of the historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngaati Whanaunga with the Crown. The Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement, initialled by the Crown and the Ngaati Whanaunga mandated body and negotiators, contains the Crown offer. The Deed of Settlement is subject to ratification by the members of Ngaati Whanaunga and conditional on the enactment of settlement legislation.

Before Treaty settlement assets can be transferred, a legal structure referred to as a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE) must be in place to receive and manage those assets. We seek to establish the Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust as an appropriate entity to receive, manage and protect settlement redress on behalf of Ngaati Whanaunga.

Voting is now open to all members of Ngaati Whanaunga on the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement and proposed PSGE.

The information in this booklet and documentation is available via the iwi website www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz and at the Ngaati Whanaunga office, 35 Wharf Rd, COROMANDEL and will help you make an informed decision. It includes a summary of the Deed of Settlement redress and explains how the PSGE will represent all members of Ngaati Whanaunga and will be transparent and accountable.

At the hui, we will explain the Deed of Settlement and PSGE, and answer any questions you might have. You can also register and vote at these hui.

We believe that the Crown's offer is the best available. For our settlement to go ahead, we need your support and your vote on three resolutions: the first to support the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement, the second to approve the signing of the Deed of Settlement by the mandated body, mandated negotiators and initial trustees and lastly to agree to the proposed PSGE to receive the Ngaati Whanaunga Treaty settlement redress.

We strongly recommend you vote 'YES' to these three resolutions. If we gain sufficient support through this process, our settlement will move forward.

Voting papers are included in this ratification information pack. For your vote to count, you need to cast it by midday on Friday 8 December 2017. You can vote online, by post, or at one of the ratification information hui. Please vote as soon as possible after voting opens at 9am on the 3rd November 2017 and encourage your whaanau to vote too. It is very important that everyone participates in this process.

From Ngaati Whanaunga mandated body and mandated negotiators:
Michael Baker, Tipa Compain, Nathan Kennedy

Ratification information hui timetable

Date	Time	Venue
11 th Saturday November 2017	10am	Thames War Memorial Civic Centre, 200 Mary Street, THAMES
16 th Thursday November 2017	6pm	Sudima Auckland Airport, 18 Airpark Drive, Airport Oaks, AUCKLAND
19 th Sunday November 2017	10am	Novotel Hamilton Tainui, 7 Alma Street, HAMILTON

www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz



Overview

On 29 June 2011 the Crown recognised the mandate of the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society as the mandated body and of the Ngaati Whanaunga negotiators to negotiate a comprehensive settlement of the historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngaati Whanaunga with the Crown. Ngaati Whanaunga entered into an agreement in principle equivalent with the Crown on 22 July 2011. On 25 August 2017, Ngaati Whanaunga initialled the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement with the Crown.

Before Treaty settlement redress can be transferred, a legal post settlement governance entity (PSGE), must be in place to receive the redress. We

have sought independent advice on an appropriate PSGE to receive and manage Treaty settlement redress. We now seek your approval of the proposed Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust as an appropriate entity to receive, manage and protect settlement redress on behalf of Ngaati Whanaunga.

Ngaati Whanaunga is one of the Iwi of Ngaa Mana Whenua o Taamaki Makaurau. It is also a member of the Pare Hauraki Collective and the Marutuuahu Collective. Ngaati Whanaunga has received collective redress through the Taamaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed and will receive collective redress through the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress

Deed and the Marutuuahu Collective Redress Deed.

Details about the collective redress can be found in the Taamaki Makaurau Collective Redress Deed, the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Deed, the Marutuuahu Collective Redress Deed and in their respective summaries.

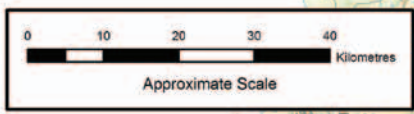
The ratification process outlined in this booklet focuses on Ngaati Whanaunga iwi-specific redress.


Voting is now open to all registered members of Ngaati Whanaunga aged 18 or over on the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement and PSGE.

The Ngaati Whanaunga area of interest is shown on the map on the following page.



This map is for Treaty settlement purposes only. The area identified on this map does not represent an exclusive area of interest and includes areas also claimed by other iwi/hapū.



<p>North Auckland & South Auckland Land Districts Territorial Authority: Auckland Council and Western Bay of Plenty, Hauraki, Waikato & Matamata-Piako Districts Compiled as a graphic representation. Boundaries are indicative only.</p> 	<h3>Ngāti Whanaunga Area of Interest</h3> <p>Areas referred to in the Deed of Settlement between Ngāti Whanaunga and the Crown</p>	<p>Approved as to boundaries:</p> <p>..... /s/..... for Ngāti Whanaunga</p> <p>..... /s/..... for and on behalf of the Crown</p>
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Crown Offer

The Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement is the legal document that sets out the redress to be offered in the full and final settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngaati Whanaunga.

By voting 'YES' to support the Deed, you will be accepting the Crown offer discussed in further details below.

The Ngaati Whanaunga Deed contains the following key redress:

- Historical redress;
- Cultural redress; and
- Financial and commercial redress.

Historical redress

The historical redress includes a Crown apology to Ngaati Whanaunga, an agreed historical account and Crown acknowledgements of its Treaty breaches.

Crown apology

An important aspect of the Settlement is the formal apology to Ngaati Whanaunga by the Crown. The apology is intended as a practical and constructive means of addressing the hurt previously inflicted on Ngaati Whanaunga by the Crown. It shows the Crown's desire to build a new relationship with Ngaati Whanaunga based on the Treaty of Waitangi, which will endure for current and future generations.

The Crown's apology reads:

The Crown offers the following apology to the people of Ngaati Whanaunga, to their tuupuna and mokopuna.

The Crown profoundly regrets its failure to protect Ngaati Whanaunga from the rapid alienation of land in the decades following the signing of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, and the loss of life and the devastation in your rohe caused by hostilities arising from its invasion of lands south of the Mangataawhiri.

The relationship between the Crown and Ngaati Whanaunga might have been characterised by goodwill, partnership, and mutual benefit. Instead, the Crown has waged war and confiscated your land, and promoted policies that have undermined your tribal identity, and led to the loss of your taonga te reo ake o Ngaati Whanaunga and of your whenua in your rohe mai Matakana ki Matakana. For its actions which have caused Ngaati Whanaunga prejudice, and its breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles, the Crown unreservedly apologises.

Let this settlement mark not the beginning of a new relationship, but the renewal of an old one. And let this renewal take place in the spirit of cooperation, partnership, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown Apology should be read in conjunction with the historical account and Crown acknowledgements.

Summary of the historical account

In the early-nineteenth century, Ngaati Whanaunga lived in Hauraki, Taamaki, and Mahurangi.

In 1836, a missionary negotiated a transaction for a large Taamaki block with Ngaati Whanaunga and other iwi. The missionary agreed that the iwi and hapuu who sold the land would retain the use of one-third. The Crown later failed to return one-third of the land to the vendors or to create reserves for the former Ngaati Whanaunga owners. The Crown also did not make any investigation into whether Ngaati Whanaunga retained adequate lands for their needs.

Ngaati Whanaunga were also involved in pre-Treaty transactions on Aotea, Hikutaia, and Ahuahu. Ngaati Whanaunga rangatira signed te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi at Karaka Bay in Taamaki and at Waiiau (Coromandel).

In 1841, the Crown purchased approximately 220000 acres at Mahurangi and Omaha from Ngaati Whanaunga and other Marutuuahuu iwi. The boundaries of this sale were later disputed by Ngaati Whanaunga. In 1850 the Crown granted the Awataha block to the Catholic Bishop.

In the 1920s, Ngaati Whanaunga petitioned the Crown stating that the Awataha block in Takapuna had not been included as part of the 1841 agreement, and therefore the Crown grant to the Bishop was invalid.

From 1852, Ngaati Whanaunga made a number of agreements with the Crown in which some

Maaori-owned land could be licensed for gold mining. The land was to remain in Maaori owner-ship.

In July 1863, the Crown invaded the Waikato when its forces crossed the Mangataawhiri Stream. Ngaati Whanaunga resisted the Crown occupation of their lands and engaged in guerrilla warfare. In November, Crown forces captured Puukorokoro after troops from HMS Miranda shelled and burnt whare, and destroyed canoes. The Crown subsequently built a redoubt at Puukorokoro and named the site Miranda. In 1864 and 1865, the Crown proclaimed confiscation blocks in Waikato, Pokeno, East Wairoa, and Tauranga (Katikati-Te Puna). Ngaati Whanaunga had interests in these confiscation blocks.

From 1865, the native land laws provided for the individualisation of Maaori land tenure. The Individualisation of title made Ngaati Whanaunga lands more susceptible to alienation. Ngaati Whanaunga were

not consulted in the establishment of the native land laws, which, over time, contributed to the erosion of the traditional tribal structures of Ngaati Whanaunga.

In 1935, Ngaati Whanaunga and other Hauraki iwi petitioned Parliament, protesting that they had not received all of the income they were due from mining. A commissioner recommended an ex-gratia payment of £30000 – £40000 be made to affected iwi. Despite further petitions, no such payment was made.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Ngaati Whanaunga retained land mostly on the Western Firth of Thames in blocks shared with other iwi. Over the twentieth century almost all of these lands were alienated to private purchasers and the Crown. The lands that were lost included lands in the Hunua Ranges and Wharekawa district which the Crown took under public works legislation.

Ngaati Whanaunga children were discouraged from speaking their own language in Crown-run schools for decades. By the end of the twentieth century only 27 per cent of Ngaati Whanaunga spoke te reo Maaori. The decline of Ngaati Whanaunga tribal structures and the loss of te reo contributed to a loss of Ngaati Whanaunga maatauranga Maaori and tribal identity.

In the twentieth and twenty-first centuries Ngaati Whanaunga generally experienced poorer health, including lower life expectancy and higher infant mortality, than Paakehaa. Ngaati Whanaunga also experienced higher unemployment than the general population, and a lower mean annual income.

Crown acknowledgements

The Deed contains acknowledgements that the cumulative effect of the Crown's actions and omissions, including confiscation, continued Crown purchasing, and public works takings has left Ngaati Whanaunga virtually landless and undermined their economic, social and cultural development.

The Crown's failure to ensure that they retained sufficient land for their present and future needs was a breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Crown acknowledges the harm endured by many Ngaati Whanaunga children from decades of Crown policies that strongly discouraged the use of Te Reo Maaori in school. The Crown also acknowledges the detrimental effects on Maaori language proficiency and fluency and the impact on the inter-generational transmission of Te Reo Maaori and knowledge of tikanga Maaori practices.

Cultural redress

The cultural redress package intends to recognise our traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual associations with places and sites owned by the Crown within our area of interest.

Sites of significance to Ngaati Whanaunga

A range of cultural redress includes properties to be vested in Ngaati Whanaunga (or jointly with other iwi) at no cost. The following significant properties have been agreed as cultural redress.

Site	Type of redress
Cultural Redress Vestings	
Papamaire (10.7255 ha)	Vested in fee simple title.
Te Tumu o Waimai (0.06 ha)	Vested in fee simple title.
Te Waipuna o Rangiatea (0.16 ha)	Vested in fee simple title.
Tautahanga (0.5 ha)	Vested in fee simple title as a scenic reserve.
Waikawau (0.5 ha)	Vested in fee simple title as a scenic reserve.
Piopiotahi (0.1 ha) as General land (within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993), set apart as a Maori reservation under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.	Vested in fee simple title as a Maaori reservation.
Ahirau (176.5 ha)	Vested in fee simple title subject to a conservation covenant.
Ngaherehere o Kohukohunui (40.4 ha)	vested in fee simple title subject to a conservation covenant and easement.
The Hūnua Falls property (236.2 ha)	jointly vested as undivided quarter shares in Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngaai Tai ki Taamaki, Ngaati Tamaoho and Ngaati Koheriki as a scenic reserve.
Vest and Vest Back	
Repanga (Cuvier) Island Nature Reserve	Within one year from settlement date, Repanga Island Nature Reserve will be vested jointly in the governance entities of Ngaati Whanaunga, Ngaati Hei, Ngaati Maru and Ngaati Tamateraa who will vest it back seven days later to the Crown for the people of New Zealand.
Overlay Classification	
An overlay classification acknowledges the traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical association of Ngaati Whanaunga with certain sites of significance. The declaration of an area as an overlay classification requires the Crown to acknowledge iwi values in relation to that area.	
The settlement provides an overlay classification over the Repanga (Cuvier) Island Nature Reserve.	The overlay classification over the Repanga (Cuvier) Island Nature Reserve will be joint between Ngaati Hei, Ngaati Maru, Ngaati Tamateraa and Ngaati Whanaunga.
Statutory Acknowledgement and Deed of Recognition	
A statutory acknowledgement recognises the association between Ngaati Whanaunga and a particular site or area and enhances the ability of the iwi to participate in specified resource management processes. A deed of recognition obliges the Crown to consult with Ngaati Whanaunga on specified matters and have regard to our views regarding our special associations with certain areas.	
The Crown offers a statutory acknowledgement over the Mercury Islands, the Mahakirau Scenic Reserve and part Whangapoua Forest Conservation Area.	Statutory Acknowledgement

Protocols and relationship agreement

The Deed will provide for Ministers for Culture, Arts and Heritage and the Minister for Primary Industries to issue protocols that set out how their respective agencies will interact with and consult the Ngaati Whanaunga PSGE when carrying out statutory duties and functions.

The Ngaati Whanaunga PSGE will enter into a conservation relationship agreement with the Department of Conservation that will outline how the Department of Conservation will engage with us.

Promotion of relationships

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations will write to a number of local authorities, museums and Crown agencies to raise the profile of Ngaati Whanaunga, advise them of matters of particular importance to us and encourage them to better engage with us.

Other specific cultural redress:

- The Deed will acknowledge that Ngaati Whanaunga has associations with, and asserts certain spiritual, cultural, historical and traditional values in relation to, the coastal area, Taamaki Makaurau motu and maunga, the Moehau maunga and Te Aroha maunga.
- RUAMAAHUA: The Crown will consider the operation of the Grey-Faced Petrel (Northern Muttonbird) Notice 1979 as it applies to Ruamaahua regarding its alignment with the current tīti season. The Crown intends that any redress over Ruamaahua provided in a Treaty settlement will include Ngaati Whanaunga.
- TE AHUAHU / GREAT MERCURY ISLAND: The Crown intends that any redress over Crown owned land on Te Ahuahu/Great Mercury Island provided to any iwi of Hauraki.

Vesting of minerals

Ngaati Whanaunga will take ownership of any Crown-owned minerals found in land transferred to them. This does not include minerals covered by section 10 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (i.e. petroleum, gold, silver and uranium).

All land which is currently subject to Schedule 4 protection will continue to be subject to the same type of protection once owned by Ngaati Whanaunga.

Harbours and Hauraki Gulf

The Crown and Ngaati Whanaunga have agreed to conduct separate negotiations in the future to discuss potential cultural redress in relation to Tikapa Moana/the Hauraki Gulf and Te Tai Tamahine/Te Tai Tamawahine.



Financial and commercial redress

This redress recognises the losses suffered by Ngaati Whanaunga arising from breaches by the Crown of its Treaty obligations. The financial and commercial redress is summarized below.

The total financial redress for Ngaati Whanaunga is \$16 million.

This is made up of:

- \$1,021,114 being the agreed portion of the transfer value of ten properties received on account of the settlement as part of the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress Deed;
- \$170,333 being the agreed transfer value of 150 Opoutere Road, Opoutere, through the Pare Hauraki Collective Redress deed;
- \$1,600,000 received within ten days of the date of the Deed as the Te Kouma on account payment on account of the settlement;
- \$500,000 received within ten days of the date of the Deed on account of the settlement; and
- \$10,878,553 to be received on the settlement date.

Commercial redress properties:

Commercial redress refers to properties made available by the Crown for Ngaati Whanaunga to purchase at current market value. It is provided via several mechanisms as explained in the table below.

Deferred Selection Properties	
Site	Terms
27 Otanerua Road, Hatfields Beach, Orewa (0.0885 ha)	The right to purchase for two years after the settlement date
29 Otanerua Road, Hatfields Beach, Orewa (0.0961 ha)	The right to purchase for two years after the settlement date
Turua School site (land only, 1.6241 ha)	The right to purchase for two years after the settlement date subject to its leaseback to the Crown
Joint Deferred Selection Property	
Manaia School site (land only, 1.6870 ha) <i>Undivided third shares with Ngaati Maru and Ngaati Puukenga</i>	The right to purchase, along with Ngāti Maru, for two years after the settlement date subject to its leaseback to the Crown.
Manaia School House site (land only, 0.0600 ha) <i>Undivided third shares with Ngaati Maru and Ngaati Puukenga</i>	To be included in the purchase of Manaia School site, subject to agreement by the Manaia School Board of Trustees
Second right of deferred purchase	
510 Preeces Point Road, Coromandel (37.6200 ha)	To be included in the purchase of Manaia School site, subject to agreement by the Manaia School Board of Trustees
Right of first refusal	
Tryphena Hall Local Purpose (site for community buildings) Reserve (0.2 ha)	Right of first refusal for 177 years from settlement date

Redress in other Deeds of Settlement

Ngaati Whanaunga has also secured (alongside the other iwi of Taamaki Makaurau) the right to purchase properties surplus to requirement Crown properties in Auckland for a period of 173 years. Details of this redress can be found at <https://www.govt.nz/treaty-settlement-documents/tamaki-makaurau/>.

Ngaati Whanaunga is intending to receive cultural and commercial redress via the Marutuuahu Iwi Collective Redress yet to be initialled.

Ngaati Whanaunga received redress including the right to purchase other commercial redress properties (some jointly owned with other iwi), in the form of early release properties, as part of the ratified but yet to be signed Hauraki Collective Settlement Deed. Details of those properties can be found from page 4 of the document called PARE HAURAKI COLLECTIVE REDRESS DEED, SCHEDULE: PROPERTY REDRESS. You can view that document from <https://www.govt.nz/treaty-settlement-documents/hauraki/>

Note. This information is provided in order to give a complete picture of the redress that Ngaati Whanaunga will receive across all the settlements in which we are included.

You are not voting on redress included in the Hauraki, Taamaki Makaurau, or Marutuuahu Deeds of Settlement as part of this ratification process.



Post-Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE)

The post settlement governance entity (PSGE), is responsible for governing the settlement and managing the redress and future assets on behalf of Ngaati Whanaunga.

After thorough consideration, we propose Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust as a suitable PSGE to receive, hold and manage Treaty settlement assets on behalf of our members and provide enduring benefits for Ngaati Whanaunga. The Crown has reviewed the proposed PSGE and confirms that the Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust meets criteria around representation, accountability and transparency.

Five nominations were received for the role of initial trustees of the PSGE, meaning an election of trustees is not required. *electionz.com* is currently undertaking background checks on each candidate. Once these checks are completed the initial trustees of the PSGE will be announced.

Representation

The proposed PSGE is a private trust and firstly will be governed by five initial trustees who will hold the Trust assets with the powers set out in the Trust deed.

Once elected; the initial trustees will retire from office on a rotational basis as specified in clause 4.2 of the second schedule to the Trust Deed. The order of retirement of the initial trustee under rule 4.2 of this schedule shall be determined by agreement failing which the determination shall be made by lot.

The number of trustees after the retirement of initial trustees will be no less than five and no more than seven trustees. Trustees then will hold office for a term of three years and retiring Trustees are eligible for re-election.

The PSGE will administer and maintain a Tribal Register which is a register of the members of Ngaati Whanaunga.

The PSGE will establish a Membership Validation Committee to make decisions on all applications for registration with the PSGE. Unsuccessful applications may reapply following a specific process.

Subject to certain conditions, all adult registered members of Ngaati Whanaunga descent aged 18 years and over are eligible to be Trustees. Trustees will be nominated as individuals and all adult members will be eligible to vote in Trustee elections.

Accountability

The Trustees, (initial or not) are accountable to Ngaati Whanaunga members primarily through the election process.

The term of office of a Trustee (initial or not) can be terminated for a number of reasons set out in the Trust Deed. The PSGE also has the power to suspend any Trustee who acts in a manner that brings or is likely to bring the PSGE into disrepute.

Ngaati Whanaunga members are able to participate in the affairs of the PSGE by voting at special general meetings, annual general meetings and general meetings. Ngaati Whanaunga members can also call special general meetings.

The PSGE is required to hold an annual general meeting to report on the operations of the PSGE for the previous year and other matters, within six months of the end of each financial year. The PSGE will produce planning and reporting documents, including annual reports and five-year plans.

Special resolutions are required for significant decisions, including major transactions. A special resolution requires no less than 75% approval of those adult members of Ngaati Whanaunga who validly cast a vote.

Transparency

The PSGE is required to hold at its office the annual accounts, annual reports and audited financial statements of the PSGE. These documents will be made available for inspection by any members of Ngaati Whanaunga along with the annual plan, five-year plan, statement of intent and minute books recording all decisions taken and business transacted at every annual general meeting and special general meeting.

Trustees (initial or not), are required to identify and disclose when they may have a financial interest in a transaction of the PSGE. The Trust Deed outlines a process for managing Trustees with such interests.

Eligibility to vote

All Ngaati Whanaunga registered adult members (aged 18 years or older) can vote. Registered members who turn 18 years old during the voting period are also eligible to vote.

To be eligible to register, you must whakapapa to a Ngaati Whanaunga ancestor/tupuna.

Even though they will not be eligible to vote at this time, we encourage you to register all your whānau, including tamariki and mokopuna under 18 years old.

Personal voting details, and all votes, are treated in strictest confidence. All voting papers will be destroyed 90 days after the close of voting.



Voting process

There is a five-week voting period, from **9am on the 3rd November 2017 to 12pm on the 8th December 2017** for the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement and PSGE.

To be counted, votes must be received by 12pm on the 8th December 2017.

Voting methods

All Ngaati Whanaunga registered adult members (aged 18 years or older) can vote via:

- E-vote
(via the Ngaati Whanaunga website – www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz);
- Post
(using the enclosed free-post envelope); or
- Ballot box
(available at all the ratification information hui).

Resolutions

In regards to the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement and the PSGE, you will be asked to vote on three resolutions:

- 1. I as a member of Ngaati Whanaunga support the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement.**
- 2. I as a member of Ngaati Whanaunga approve the Deed of Settlement being signed on behalf of Ngaati Whanaunga by the mandated body – Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society, the mandated negotiators – Tipa Compain and Nathan Kennedy, and the initial trustees of the Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust; and**
- 3. I as a member of Ngaati Whanaunga agree the Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust will be the Post Settlement Governance Entity to receive the Ngaati Whanaunga Treaty settlement redress.**

A full copy of the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement and PSGE documents are available on the Ngaati Whanaunga website www.ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz as well as www.ots.govt.nz.

Special vote

If you are not registered, you can still vote with a special voting pack. You will need to complete a registration form when you vote. To request a special voting pack contact the election helpline on 0800 666 935 or email details to iro@electionz.com and ask for a special voting pack. The pack will include a registration form or you can get a special voting pack at one of the ratification information hui.

Special votes can be cast at any of the ratification information hui or by contacting the independent election company.

For your special vote to be counted, your registration must be confirmed.

Ratification Information Hui

We will be holding 3 ratification information hui across the country. We encourage you to attend one of them. The hui will be an opportunity for you to come along and find out more about the Deed of Settlement and PSGE, and why we need your vote. You can also cast your vote at the hui.

Ratification information hui timetable

Date	Time	Venue
11 th Saturday November 2017	10am	Thames War Memorial Civic Centre, 200 Mary Street, THAMES
16 th Thursday November 2017	6pm	Sudima Auckland Airport, 18 Airpark Drive, Airport Oaks, AUCKLAND
19 th Sunday November 2017	10am	Novotel Hamilton Tainui, 7 Alma Street, HAMILTON



What happens if the Deed of Settlement and the PSGE are ratified

The voting process (including the helpline) is run by an independent company *electionz.com*. The Independent Returning Officer will authenticate the votes and make a final judgement on the validity of the votes.

The Independent Returning Officer will provide the results to the Ngaati Whanaunga Mandated Body – Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated and the Crown. The Office of Treaty Settlements and Te Puni Kōkiri will

report to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and Minister for Māori Development on whether the results show enough support for the Settlement and PSGE. The Ministers then decide if they consider there is sufficient support for the Settlement and PSGE to allow them to proceed.

If the Crown considers there is sufficient support for the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement and PSGE, representatives of Ngaati

Whanaunga and the Crown will sign the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement.

Settlement legislation to implement the relevant elements of the Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement will subsequently be introduced into Parliament. The legislative steps generally take around 12 months to complete and will include a select committee process.

Further information

If you need further information you can make contact to;

electionz.com – 0800 666 935 or email iro@electionz.com

Ngaati Whanaunga mandated body – 07 8661011 or email karen@ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz

A hard copy of the Deed of Settlement and PSGE Trust Deed will be available for viewing at Ngaati Whanaunga iwi office – 35 Wharf Road, COROMANDEL.

