

TE TINI A TANGAROA

TE OHU KAIMOANA

ANNUAL COMMENTARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

MARCH 2016

RESTRUCTURING OF ENTITIES HERALDS NEW ERA FOR MĀORI FISHERIES



By Jamie Tuuta
Chairman,
Te Ohu Kaimoana

As the newly elected chairman of Te Ohu Kaimoana, I wish to begin this commentary by thanking my predecessor, Matiu Rei, for his work on the board advancing the interests of iwi over the last four years.

There are new challenges on the horizon and the 2016 financial year will bring significant ones for the organisation. The restructuring of the settlement governance entities is a key part of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work at present. Our focus will be to ensure the changes voted on by iwi are implemented effectively.

PROTECTING THE VALUE OF THE SETTLEMENT

Our role in protecting and enhancing the Māori Fisheries Settlement will require increased vigilance in light of recent government announcements with significant extra work in analysing any proposed legislation as well as communicating and co-ordinating iwi efforts to advocate for and gain the best outcomes for Māori.

The Government's announcement in October 2015 to convert Fisheries Management Area 10 (Kermadec Islands, north of New Zealand) into an Ocean Sanctuary – an immense Marine Reserve – came as a surprise to iwi and industry. As the agent of iwi in matters concerning the marine environment, Te Ohu Kaimoana was advised in an embargoed fashion only hours before the announcement was made at the United Nations in New York.

That announcement was closely followed by another in January that the Government proposes to pass a new Marine Protected Areas law before the next election. It intends for this new law to allow for the creation of three types of reserves (marine reserves, species-specific sanctuaries and seabed reserves) that will further restrict fishing to "protect" biodiversity. It is also proposed to enact a framework to establish recreational fishing parks – and establish two of these (in the Marlborough Sounds and in the Hauraki Gulf) directly through the legislation. This will potentially lock-off thousands of hectares from industry and adversely impact our settlement in these areas and the adjacent coast, which will come under increased pressure as more fishing moves there.

These examples of government unilateral action demonstrate the fragility of Māori fishing rights. Māori customary fishing rights, secured and guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement and the Treaty, will be denied in these proposals. For the three types of marine reserves, the



FISHERIES GOVERNORS: Te Ohu Kaimoana board of directors, standing from left, Hinerangi Raumati, Paki Rawiri, Peter Douglas (Chief Executive), Rangimarie Hunia, Ken Mair. Seated from left, Selwyn Parata, Jamie Tuuta (chair) and Sir Mark Solomon (deputy chair).

Government proposes that all customary fishing rights – non-commercial and commercial – will be extinguished and in the fishing parks, the commercial rights may be expropriated when the law is passed.

Māori signed the Deed of Settlement in good faith and, subject to sustainability, they would have secure ongoing rights to access fish. Disappointingly, the Crown's subsequent actions demonstrate that it can and will implement law changes that undermine the value of that agreement when it suits the Crown, irrespective of the impacts on iwi.

The challenge for Te Ohu Kaimoana and iwi this year, and in the future, is to protect the value of the settlement and ensure that benefits received from it, through being able to provide kaimoana at the marae, going fishing, or selling the ACE or otherwise, are not devalued by such actions. For the settlement to be durable, the fisheries management system and its interaction with other laws and activities in the marine environment must ensure that iwi are able to make commercial and non-commercial use of their settlement rights.

Iwi support restrictions on rights of access where they are needed to ensure sustainability of fisheries and their supporting environment. Recreational fishing parks are not sustainability measures – the same amount of fish (or more) will be caught. They are being implemented for political reasons to enhance the enjoyment of recreational fishers – these are not the accepted bounds iwi agreed to in the Settlement. In light of the lack of adequate process undertaken by the Government and the fact that it is seemingly undeterred in its course of action, it will require concerted iwi efforts to convince the

Government that diluting Māori fishing rights is not an acceptable course of action.

We expect these issues to remain high on the agenda over the financial year. We will also continue our work with industry and government on sustainability measures for fishstocks, engagement in respect of other legislative and regulatory issues that might arise, and ongoing work related to Snapper 1, SeaChange (the Spatial Plan for the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park), net trials in Hawke Bay and other sustainability and shared fisheries measures.

IMPLEMENTING AGREED STRUCTURAL CHANGES

Another major work area for the current financial year will be to implement fully the resolutions passed by iwi in response to the 2015 review. We held regional and national hui to gauge your views on the reviewer's recommendations. These have been detailed in the former Chair's commentary on Page 2.

At a Special General Meeting in June last year, iwi resolved that Te Ohu Kaimoana should continue in its role of protecting and enhancing the fisheries settlement and all that that entails. We have held further workshops and focus groups with iwi to agree more detail on this. This financial year iwi will need to approve the business model for the organisation to enable us to carry out our role in the manner iwi want. A proposed business model has been developed and distributed to MIOs, RIOs and AHCs, as well as other stakeholders. We have arranged regional and a national hui to meet with iwi prior to our AGM on 31 March, where iwi will be asked to approve the model. The paper setting out the proposed business model and updating

progress on other aspects of implementation is also available for download from Te Ohu Kaimoana's website.

As we continue through the year, we expect more work will be needed to further detail the approved model. We also need to develop a process for iwi to appoint directors to Te Ohu Kaimoana and Aotearoa Fisheries, thereby replacing the Electoral College (Te Kāwai Taumata). And we will require drafting amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act, which we expect to be with the Government around the end of the financial year. We intend to provide the more detailed proposals to iwi for comment before taking them to Government for enactment.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE APPOINTS DIRECTORS

In November 2015, Te Kāwai Taumata undertook what is expected to be its last meeting to appoint directors to Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited. The committee appointed Mr Selwyn Parata (Ngāti Porou), Ms Rangimarie Hunia (Ngāti Whātua), who had earlier been serving as an alternate director on the board, and Mr Paki Rawiri (Ngāpuhi, Waikato). They are welcome additions to the board. These new directors bring a mix of commercial and cultural knowledge, as well as unique experiences, and they will provide added expertise to the board. The new directors join myself, Sir Mark Solomon (deputy chairman), Ms Hinerangi Raumati and Mr Ken Mair.

I take this opportunity to thank the retiring directors – Mr Matiu Rei (Ngāti Toa), Mr

Continued Pg 2...

YEAR OF CHALLENGES FOR BOARD, STAFF AS IWI PUSH FOR CHANGE



By Matiu Rei
Chairman,
Te Ohu
Kaimoana
(2011 – 2015)

The 2015 year brought significant challenges for both directors and staff as we worked through the implications of the review into the Māori Fisheries Settlement entities, the report of which was released in March. In spite of the increased workload resulting from the reviewer's recommendations, with Te Ohu Kaimoana contributing to the restructuring process, it continued with day-to-day policy, advisory and advocacy work on fisheries management and industry matters for iwi.

Positive outcomes for 2015

There were some notable achievements during the year in the aquaculture sector. Our staff and specialist advisers worked with iwi to successfully negotiate a series of regional settlements with the Government. These negotiations were to satisfy the Crown's New Space Aquaculture obligations to each of those regions under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act. The combined national value of those New Space agreements will be over \$75 million. For some iwi, these settlements will be larger than their share of the Fisheries Settlement.

In July, Regional Aquaculture Agreements were signed for Auckland, Marlborough and Tasman regions, and the Crown subsequently transferred \$46 million to Te Ohu Kaimoana for allocation to iwi in those regions. Most of this money has already been distributed in accordance with allocation agreements between iwi. The Regional Aquaculture Agreements resulted from significant commitment from Te Ohu Kaimoana as well as iwi over

a number of years and it's great to see that effort paying off in 2015.

Review recommendations addressed

Significant effort was expended over most of the financial year on the Review of the effectiveness of governance arrangements for the entities managing settlement assets held centrally. This included providing detailed information to the reviewer and then working with iwi on their collective response to the reviewer's recommendations. The existing arrangements were part of a compromise agreement amongst iwi and Māori in 2003. In part reflecting those unresolved concerns, provision was made for the governance arrangements to be reviewed after 11 years of operation. The review commenced in the latter half of 2014 and the reviewer completed his job in March 2015 with the release of his report – *Tāia Kia Matariki*.

The recommendations contained within the report were far-reaching and to assist with understanding their implications, the board established an Iwi Working Group (IWG) made up of directors, iwi representatives and individuals with experience in the fishing industry. It was chaired by fellow director Jamie Tuuta. The IWG met with iwi at regional and national hui over a number of weeks. The input at and feedback from the meetings helped us to formulate appropriate resolutions, based on the 2015 Review recommendations, to put to all iwi attending the Special General Meeting. The ease with which iwi passed those binding resolutions is testament to the work of the IWG and the involvement of iwi early on.

Retention of Te Ohu Kaimoana

The reviewer's main recommendation was that Te Ohu Kaimoana should be wound up and the assets it holds distributed to iwi. I am pleased that this

was not supported by iwi. The four years I have spent at the helm has convinced me of the organisation's value to iwi and Māori generally. The services it provides in advocating that the Māori Commercial Fisheries Settlement, which was full and final, is protected from legislative or regulatory creep and devaluation is more necessary now than even only a few years ago.

The issues that Te Ohu Kaimoana staff grapple with each and every day can be complex and require sound knowledge of the machinery of government, the process of policy development, as well as the ability to comprehend and communicate complicated scientific and technical information. Te Ohu Kaimoana's fisheries and policy management team are highly experienced in these areas and it's positive for iwi that the organisation is continuing.

For the year in review, Aotearoa Fisheries' direct business activities, in aggregate, reported a net profit after tax of \$10.2 million for the year ending 30 September 2015. The business is in good hands and is following a path of environmental and financial sustainability. Investment over the last few years in infrastructure and expansion into new markets continues to have a positive effect. See Page 13 later in this commentary.

Allocating the Māori Fisheries Assets

Even though more than 90 percent of the Māori fisheries assets has already been distributed to 56 of the 58 iwi around the country, Te Ohu Kaimoana is striving to complete the process. Further discussion on this can be found on Pages 6 and 7.

The Settlement entities are evolving. Iwi should be satisfied that further assets and greater control is being placed in their hands and that their collective interests are being protected and enhanced through the ongoing role of Te Ohu Kaimoana.

I wish to thank the board, Chief Executive Peter Douglas, whom I wish well for the future, and the managers and staff of Te Ohu Kaimoana for their support over the years.

Kia ora koutou katoa

NEW ERA FOR IWI FISHERIES

...Continued From Pg 1

Sonny Tau (Ngāpuhi) and Mr Rikirangi Gage (Te Whānau ā Apanui) – for their service to iwi and their advice and guidance in providing governance oversight of the Māori Fisheries Settlement assets that remain in collective management.

Once the review changes are enacted we will enter a new phase for the Māori Fisheries Settlement. Those changes will ensure that iwi take a more direct role in the governance of Te Ohu Kaimoana as well as Aotearoa Fisheries, the flagship commercial operation of the fisheries settlement, as it works to increase value and dividends to iwi. The board of Te Ohu Kaimoana looks forward to implementing these changes for iwi, ultimately for the benefit of all Māori.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE TAKES ON NEW ROLE

Iwi will already be aware that Chief Executive Peter Douglas has tendered his resignation to the board and will be leaving in mid-March 2016. He is to undertake further work in the Treaty sector. I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the board of directors and the staff of Te Ohu Kaimoana, to thank Peter for his leadership over the last 12 years.

As the inaugural Chief Executive, Peter has served iwi well in his time in the job. He ensured a process that brought iwi quickly through the Māori Fisheries Act requirements to become MIOs and receive their share of the settlement assets. Under Peter's leadership, Te Ohu Kaimoana, working with iwi, also gained agreement from the Government to provide up to \$200 million of aquaculture assets to meet obligations under the Māori Aquaculture Settlements.

Since 2004, Te Ohu Kaimoana has approved all but two iwi organisations to become MIOs and allocated more than \$600 million of fisheries and aquaculture assets to iwi. That is a considerable achievement.

Over the years, he has built and maintained strong and lasting relationships with iwi around the country, industry organisations, government agencies and Ministers and there is no doubt these will serve iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana well in the future. Peter will leave Te Ohu Kaimoana as an organisation that has a formidable reputation for protecting Māori fishing rights and one that takes principled and logical approaches in its defence of sustainable fishing to advance the interests of iwi.

The board looks forward to working with iwi and industry over the coming years.

Nāku noa, nā,

TE OHU KAIMOANA IS A

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HUI-A-TAU 2016

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IMPORTANT FISHERIES, MARINE ENVIRONMENT ISSUES IN FOCUS

By Peter Douglas
Chief Executive

We have repeated our approach of publishing an 'Annual Report', which provides an account of Te Ohu Group's financial performance, and this 'Annual Commentary' – *Te Tini a Tangaroa*, which discusses the major work of my team for the 2015 financial year and into the current period.

Both documents are being distributed to MIOs, RIOs, and Te Kawai Taumata members. It is also available in digital format and can be downloaded from our website.

The team at Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to focus on what's important for iwi in relation to our stated purposes – facilitating agreement and allocation of settlement assets and transferring them to MIOs, AHCs and IAOs as relevant to the particular assets, protecting and enhancing the settlements and advancing iwi interests in the business and activity of aquaculture and fishing.

Regional New Space Aquaculture Agreements a success for iwi

A major development for iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana for the year was the signing of regional agreements to satisfy the Crown's New Space obligations until 2035 for expected aquaculture development in mussels, oysters and salmon in those regions under the Māori Aquaculture Settlement. When the seven regional New Space Agreements are completed their combined value will be over \$75 million. In July 2015, Regional Aquaculture Agreements were signed between the Crown and iwi in the Auckland, Marlborough and Tasman regions, worth approximately \$46 million. Much of those funds have already been transferred to the iwi in each of those regions in accordance with regional allocation agreements made by all the iwi in each region.

The remaining regional agreements for Northland, Hauraki/ Waikato East, Canterbury and Southland are yet to be finalised with most still working with the Crown to agree suitable space to receive authorisations for aquaculture.

Working together, iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana are able to achieve significant outcomes. For the Regional New Space Aquaculture Agreements this also involved extensive collaboration with the Crown in particular the Aquaculture Unit and the Aquaculture Settlement Unit under the Sector partnerships and programmes, both part of the Ministry for Primary Industries. The aquaculture team at Te Ohu Kaimoana

involving specialist expertise where needed undertook a great deal of work, including developing various models based on projected demand for oysters, mussels and other species, to assist in negotiations with the Ministry.

We are grateful also for the contribution from individual iwi representatives at both a technical level and as regional and national negotiating teams over that time. Agreement of the overall national 'envelope' and conditions and the signed Regional Agreements indicates the positive collaboration between all.

Allocation & Transfer

Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to progress allocation of Fisheries Settlement assets. Te Whanau ā Apanui and Ngāti Tama ki Taranaki are the only iwi yet to meet the requirements for Mandated Iwi Organisation status. We had anticipated that Ngāti Tama would achieve MIO status in the year under review, but that was not realised. The remaining impediments to this have now been removed and we expect them to become a MIO in the 2016 financial year.

Te Whanau ā Apanui wishes to merge its governance requirements for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Settlements into their Treaty Settlement legislation. We do not expect that to occur during the 2016 financial year. We expect to continue to make their annual catch entitlements available to them while this process is worked through.

During the course of the financial year, there has been an additional iwi added to the list of MIOs after the Tapuika Fisheries Trust was approved following its withdrawal from Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Trust Board (the Joint Mandated Iwi Organisation (JMIO) for Te Arawa waka). At this stage, there are no other iwi that are currently covered by JMIOs looking to separate from their current arrangements.

In December 2014, we resolved coastline agreements under S135 of the Māori Fisheries Act and allocated and transferred coastline entitlements to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu for the coastline between Awarua Point and Kawatiri (West Coast) and Waimakariri River to Clarence River (East Coast) of the South Island. This was recorded in last year's Annual Commentary. Furthermore, Te Ohu Kaimoana determined coastline allocation for Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira and Te Rūnanga a Rangitane o Wairau that arose out of the Te Tau Ihu Coastline Agreement executed by all Te Tau Ihu iwi on 1 July 2010. That was also notified in last year's Annual Commentary. Updated

details on allocation and coastline agreements can be found on Pages 6 and 7.

Snapper 1 Strategy Group

Over the last two years, I have personally been involved in the work of the Snapper 1 Strategy Group, which has completed a draft management plan for this highly valued fishery and submitted it to the Minister. This has been a rewarding endeavour. Snapper is a valuable resource prized by the customary non-commercial, commercial and recreational sectors. Treating Hauraki and Te Arawa as one iwi each (rather than the 12 and 11 each have within their federations), 17 iwi have commercial and non-commercial customary interests in the SNA1 fishery. There is also a sizeable recreational catch that occurs in the Hauraki Gulf, reflecting the large population around Auckland and high percentage of recreational boats.

In the SNA1 working group, Te Ohu Kaimoana has taken a high-level approach that reflects our organisation's representation of all three sectors, especially as in addition to their non-commercial and commercial interests, Māori are also ardent recreational fishers with a greater interest in putting fish on their table than other amateur fishers. The effect of the government's announcement in early 2016 on the creation of recreational fishing parks in the inner Hauraki Gulf as well as Marine Protected Areas proposals (including the impacts of those proposals on SeaChange) is yet to be made clear.

Working in partnership with the customary, recreational and commercial working group representatives, we were able to ensure the draft plan provides a pathway to protecting and enhancing Māori fishing rights. The draft plan will be released by the Minister in 2016.

2015 Review and beyond

The effects of the 2015 Review have been well-cannvassed by the former and current chairs earlier in this report. The proposals reflect the evolving nature of the settlement and how it is to be governed in the future. The work that has been done by Te Ohu Kaimoana over the years to protect and enhance the value of the Māori Fisheries Settlements has been recognised by iwi through near unanimous agreement for our organisation to continue in the future.

A lot of work has been carried out by Te Ohu Kaimoana staff and those involved in the Iwi Working Group to implement the



resolutions agreed by iwi at the June 2015 Special General Meeting. I commend the way in which my staff have embraced the changes that are proposed and worked to develop robust solutions for iwi. Change is sometimes difficult and staff members have continued their daily duties knowing that an inevitable reduction in annual budget may lead to fewer staff being able to be employed. I thank them for their commitment.

Māori Fisheries Conference

The Māori Fisheries Conference, which Te Ohu Kaimoana has been hosting since 2012, continues to grow and has become an important event in the Māori fishing calendar. The conference has been well-attended each year and we are grateful for your support. We would also urge iwi to consider funding additional representatives to the conference as a means to building further capacity in the fisheries area.

This will be my last report as Chief Executive. I have decided that, after 12 years, it's time for new challenges. I am proud of the achievements we have made in that time. More than half a billion dollars of assets have been distributed to iwi organisations, and allocation of the fisheries settlement is all but completed.

Iwi are in a much better administrative and financial position now than they were in 2004 when the Māori Fisheries Act was passed – that is something to celebrate! Te Ohu Kaimoana still has a role to play and will go on representing iwi. I take this opportunity to thank you for your support over the years.

Nāku noa, nā

STAFF AT TE OHU KAIMOANA

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Peter Douglas – Chief Executive (Ngāti Maniapoto)
Peter Whittington – Chief Financial Officer
Laws Lawson – Principal Adviser, Fisheries & Aquaculture
Kirsty Woods – Principal Analyst (Ngāti Hauiti)
Simon Karipa – Legal Counsel (Ngāti Apa)
Dianne Brown – Manager, Fisheries Leadership (Ngāti Porou)

POLICY ADVISERS

Alan Riwaka – Senior Fisheries Analyst (Te Atiawa)
John Wilmer – Senior Policy Analyst
Graeme Hastilow – Policy Analyst (Ngāti Toa)

FINANCIAL

Desiree Reynolds – Finance Manager (Waikato)
Ngahia Rehu-Murchie – Accountant (Ngāti Tahu)

ADMINISTRATION

Helena Patuwai – Programme Executive Administrator (Ngāti Mutunga)
Katrina Gregory – Receptionist (Ngāti Kahungunu)

COMMUNICATIONS

Glenn Inwood – Communications Adviser (Ngāti Kahungunu / Ngāti Tuhoë)

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IWI VIEWS SOUGHT OVER REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS

At a Special General Meeting of iwi held in June 2015, decisions to change the governance arrangements of the Māori Fisheries Settlement entities were made by iwi. As discussed in the commentaries earlier in this publication, these changes include:

- Te Ohu Kaimoana will continue operating and iwi will take direct control of the organisation's governance through Mandated Iwi Organisations (and consequently ending Te Kāwai Taumata's role of appointing directors to Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited);
- Provision for up to five directors on Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited and retain the companies and underlying trusts as part of the Te Ohu Kaimoana Group;
- Transferring the income and voting shares in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited held by Te Ohu Kaimoana to iwi-owned Asset Holding Companies.
- Consideration of a revised funding model for Te Ohu Kaimoana;
- Simplifying the process for trading settlement assets amongst Māori Fisheries Settlement entities.

Following the June meeting, Te Ohu Kaimoana developed a plan for implementing the decisions, and this was adopted by iwi. As the changes require amending the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, that plan sets out the steps needed to deliver draft amendments to the Government by September 2016 for passage through Parliament.

Te Ohu Kaimoana spent much of the 2015 financial year meeting with iwi and discussing future priorities (see below). This work has continued into 2016. To keep iwi informed on developments, we made good use of our review website, which allowed us to post information, such as dates of hui and workshops, for iwi representatives to download. This meant

that much of our work could be undertaken in a timely manner and sometimes at short notice.

Iwi had significant input into the process of formulating the proposed business model, which we released in February 2016. Other proposals include governance arrangements for Aotearoa Fisheries Limited, Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited.

Proposals for simplifying the process that iwi are required to go through to sell Fisheries Settlement assets are also being developed. There was unanimous support at the June meeting for reduced barriers for selling assets although they would still remain within the Māori pool.

Chairman Jamie Tuuta says that Te Ohu Kaimoana has endeavoured to be as

TĀIA KIA MATARIKI
Make sure the net is closely woven

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF MAORI COMMERCIAL FISHERIES STRUCTURES UNDER THE MAORI FISHERIES ACT 2004

Tim Castle, Barrister
WELLINGTON

responsive as possible to the different iwi views when producing Te Ohu Kaimoana's proposed business and funding model. A final proposal will be presented to iwi for approval at the Hui-a-Tau on 31 March.

The resolutions agreed at the Special General Meeting are published on the next page.

THE PATHWAY TO CHANGE

Te Ohu Kaimoana has continued a comprehensive consultation process as it presses forward to implement changes agreed by iwi arising from the 2015 Review of the Māori Fisheries Settlement structures.

Following the release of the reviewer's report, Te Ohu Kaimoana established an Iwi Working Group to analyse the recommendations and assess their implications as well as inform iwi of preliminary conclusions and seek their views on directions, priorities and funding proposals.

The process that we have followed is outlined below.

FEBRUARY 2014

Review Initiated. Te Ohu Kaimoana Chair writes to iwi informing them of the start of the review process and inviting them to appoint members to a Committee of Representatives.

AUGUST 2014:

Terms of Reference finalised and Committee of Representatives appoints reviewer, Wellington barrister Tim Castle.

6 MARCH 2015

Reviewer completes review and report is distributed to iwi.

MARCH 2015

Te Ohu Kaimoana directors establish Iwi Working Group. IWG analyses recommendations and considers them against principles of Rangātiratanga, Kotahitanga, Durability, Connection (alignment between iwi and

Settlement entities and beneficiaries), Concentration (balance between individual iwi and collective desires), Diversity, Performance and Accountability.

APRIL 2015

IWG distributes discussion document setting out its analysis and holds eight regional hui with iwi to discuss implications of the recommendations and explore options.

MAY 2015

Taking into account iwi responses, Te Ohu Kaimoana formulates the actions it intends to take in response to the report. Its plan is distributed to iwi.

22 MAY 2015

National hui held in Wellington with IWG working with iwi on drafting resolutions for the Special General Meeting. Voting forms distributed to MIOs and RIOs.

4 JUNE 2015

Special General Meeting held for iwi to vote on recommendations. Te Ohu Kaimoana Chairman, Matiu Rei, said after the meeting: "Iwi have embarked on a new era for Māori fisheries where they will have greater control of their fishing company, Aotearoa Fisheries Limited, and continue to benefit from the policy and advocacy role

undertaken effectively by Te Ohu Kaimoana."

2 JULY 2015

Online survey distributed to iwi.

AUGUST 2015

Discussion document on priorities for Te Ohu Kaimoana distributed to iwi.

SEPTEMBER 2015

Regional hui held on discussion document.

OCTOBER 2015

Workshop held in Wellington to refine feedback received from regional hui, and to progress business model to take Te Ohu Kaimoana forward.

NOVEMBER 2015

Three focus groups held in Wellington on different aspects of priorities identified by iwi to be included in Te Ohu Kaimoana's business model – Priorities and Objectives; Funding Model; and Governance Arrangements.

FEBRUARY 2016

Draft business model released to iwi. Three regional hui and one national hui planned to discuss details.

31 MARCH 2016

Te Ohu Kaimoana Hui-a-Tau for 2016. Iwi vote on business model.



MĀORI FISHERIES CONFERENCE 2016

THE 2016 MĀORI FISHERIES CONFERENCE

A great way to meet up with iwi fisheries managers, AHCs and MIOs from around the motu, others in the fishing industry and those running your commercial fishing companies – Aotearoa Fisheries Limited and Sealord Group.

Our conferences have a line-up of interesting speakers and all the latest industry developments.

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Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited held 4 June 2015 at Te Wharewaka o Poneke, Taranaki Wharf, Wellington

Resolution	Result	Voting ¹
Review Resolutions²		
1	✗	3 iwi voted in favour 51 iwi voted against
2	✓	Unanimous
3	✓	Unanimous
4	✓	Unanimous
5	✗	Unanimous
6	✓	Unanimous
7	✓	Unanimous
8	✓	Unanimous
9	✗	7 iwi voted in favour 49 iwi voted against
10	✓	Unanimous
10A	✗	4 iwi voted in favour 52 voted against
10B	✗	29 iwi voted in favour 27 iwi voted against
11	✓	Unanimous
12	✓	Unanimous
13	✓	55 iwi voted in favour 1 iwi voted against
14	✓	Unanimous
15	✓	Unanimous
Binding Audit Review³		
16	✓	Unanimous
Non-Binding Review Resolutions⁴		
17	✓	Unanimous
18	✓	Unanimous
19	✓	Unanimous

¹ This table refers to "iwi" rather than MIOs and RIOs, however, those present and voting at the Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited General Meeting were those authorised representatives of the MIOs and RIOs.

² Pursuant to section 125(2) of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, MIOs and RIOs voted on the Review resolutions. ³ Pursuant to section 108(a) of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, RMOs, MIOs and RIOs voted on this resolution.

⁴ These resolutions were voted on by MIOs and RIOs.

FOCUS ON COASTLINE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN IWI CONTINUES; NEW MIO APPROVED

Our role in allocating and transferring the Fisheries Settlement assets to iwi remains an important focus, with emphasis presently on completing coastline entitlements between adjacent iwi.

During the calendar year, Te Ohu Kaimoana approved the formation of a new Mandated Iwi Organisation – the Tapuika Fisheries Trust – following its withdrawal from Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Trust Board (the Joint Mandated Iwi Organisation (JMIO) for Te Arawa waka) in accordance with processes in the Māori Fisheries Act (MFA) and Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Trust Board deed.

The Tapuika Fisheries Trust requested recognition as a MIO and this was approved in November. Tapuika is the first iwi to withdraw from a JMIO under the MFA.

The approval of the Trust takes the number of iwi organisations able to be recognised under the MFA to 58. At the time of writing of this report, there are 55 MIOs. Two iwi are still to achieve MIO status (Ngāti Tama ki Taranaki and Te Whanau ā Apanui) and one iwi (Ngāti Maru) had its MIO status suspended (see below). Ngāti Tama is expected to be approved in the next three months while Te Whanau ā Apanui is working on merging its governance requirements for fisheries and aquaculture settlement assets into their Treaty settlement legislation with the Crown. This is not likely to occur in the next financial year.

COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Te Ohu Kaimoana has some statutory responsibilities with respect to MIOs and AHCs and their compliance with the MFA.

In the past year, we were obligated to make an application to the Māori Land Court that dealt with the non-compliance of a MIO (Ngāti Maru) with its constitutional documents and the MFA. This action resulted in that iwi entity losing its MIO status. In this case, the particular matter involved the failure to comply with the relevant requirements in respect of trustee elections.

In another proceeding before the High Court, the court determined that the correct interpretation of the Māori Fisheries Act is that those matters that require voting to

take place under the Act (elections of officeholders, amendments to constitutional documents and approval of disposal of settlement assets) require both a postal vote and a general meeting to be held. We are aware that some iwi's constitutional documents may provide for a postal vote only. Now that the court has laid down its view on the appropriate interpretation to be followed, MIOs must use both methods of voting – this may mean that a small number of iwi may need to amend their constitutional documents to remain compliant with the Act.

If MIOs or AHCs have any concerns regarding their compliance with their requirements, they should discuss this with Te Ohu Kaimoana and we will be able to assist. It is particularly important to check prior to iwi contemplating any amendments to any of their constitutional documents to prevent oversights occurring.

NEW MIO RECOGNITION - POST SETTLEMENT GOVERNANCE ENTITIES

Many iwi have established Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs) to hold the assets they receive from the Crown in compensation for historical breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. Many iwi wish to combine their existing MIO with the new PSGE (essentially creating a new MIO). The MFA requires Te Ohu Kaimoana to confirm that the new entity complies with the MFA before Te Ohu Kaimoana is able to approve the entity as the new MIO. We are happy to help iwi with these matters.

During the year in review, the Board approved the PSGEs for Ngāti Kuia, Te Atiawa (Taranaki) and Taranaki as new MIOs. We also worked with Office of Treaty Settlements in respect of Ngaruahine and Whanganui PSGEs seeking to become the new MIOs in place of the existing entities. The transfer of MIO status to the PSGEs for these iwi will be completed by their relevant settlement legislation.

ACE ROUNDS

We continue to carry out “ACE rounds” for the April and October fishing seasons for those iwi, where we still hold their fisheries assets, to access the annual catch entitlement (ACE) from the settlement quota. There are a number of unresolved disputes from previous ACE rounds. In situations where iwi are unable to agree on how to share ACE for a fishing year, Te Ohu Kaimoana exercises its statutory powers under Section 152 of the Act. In the last few years, the disputed ACE has been sold by way of tender with the funds held in Trust until such time as the relevant iwi resolve the dispute or final allocation occurs and the iwi agree to share the cash in accordance with the agreement reached between the parties.

COASTLINE AGREEMENTS

To date, 43 iwi have entered into coastline agreements and received their coastline entitlements. Twenty iwi have entered into harbour agreements and have received settlement assets for those relevant harbours. Coastline agreements cover ~5,800 km of the 6,895km total coastline, approximately 87 per cent of the coastline settlement assets.

As we reported in last year's Te Tini a Tangaroa, Te Ohu Kaimoana used, for the first time, the powers under Section 135 of the Māori Fisheries Act to allocate and transfer coastline entitlements to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga in proportion to the length of coastline between Te Rau o Te Huia and Titoki. Furthermore, the same Section 135 provision was used to determine the allocation and transfer of some coastline entitlements to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira and Te Rūnanga a Rangitane o Wairau in Te Waipounamu this year.

We are also considering using this section to transfer coastline assets to Ngāi Tai, as the iwi is unable to finalise agreements due to Te Whanau ā Apanui not having a MIO in place as yet. (See Image)

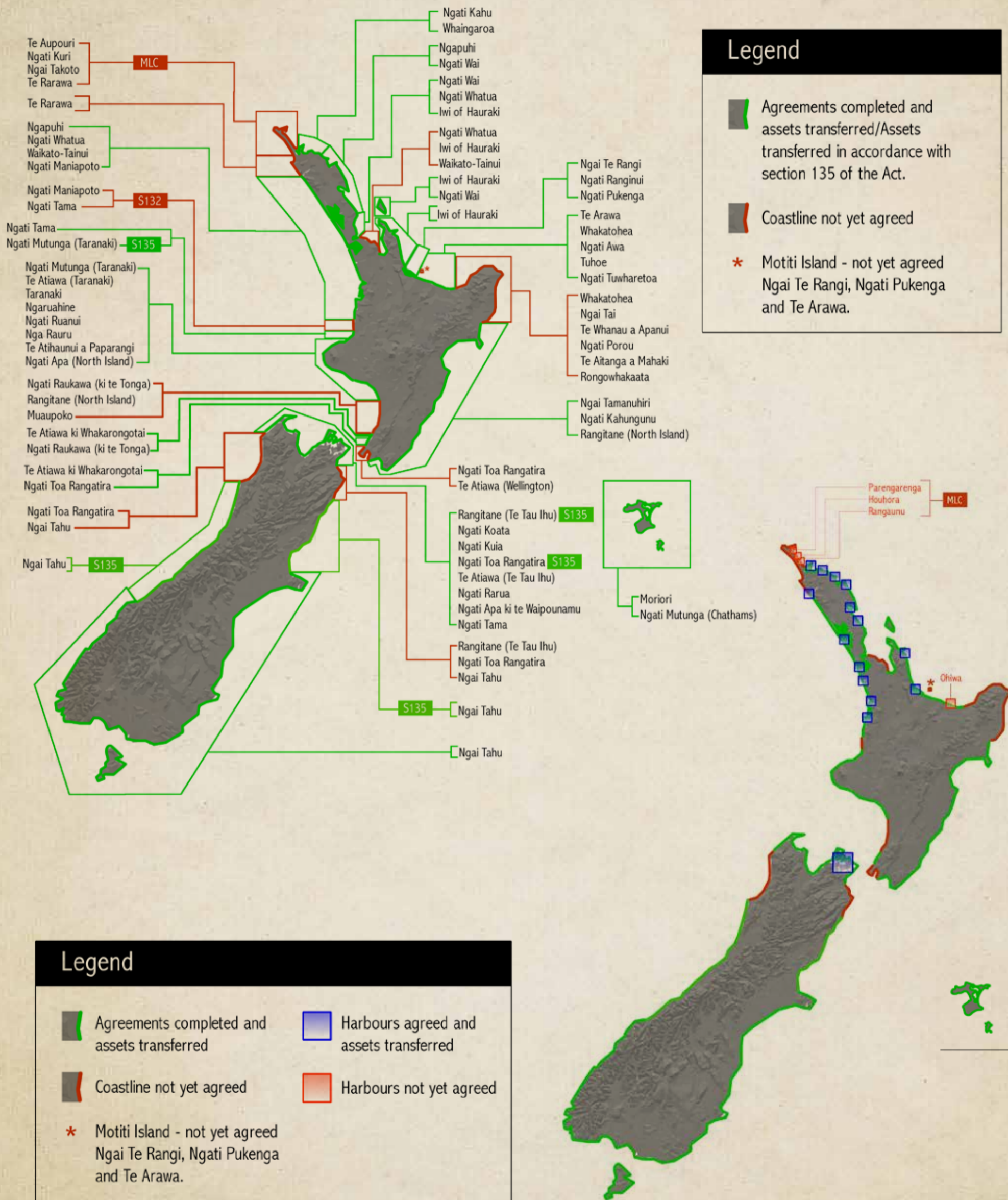
HARBOUR AGREEMENTS

Harbour Entitlements were claimed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāpuhi in relation to Te Puna and Waikare Inlets; Ngātiwai Trust Board in respect of Whangaruru harbour; Te Rūnanga-a-Iwi o Ngāti Kahu for the Mangonui harbour, and Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa for the Whangaroa harbour. During the year in review, the iwi received their relevant harbour entitlements. There remain only four harbours to be claimed under the MFA: Parengarenga, Houhora and Rangaunu in Northland and Ohiwa harbour in the Bay of Plenty. The Northland harbours are disputed and the issue is before the Māori Land Court. (See Image)

FRESHWATER AGREEMENTS

In the past year, we worked with iwi to finalise the policy basis for agreement on allocation of freshwater quota. In three of the four quota management areas, the majority of iwi agreed to the use of the default policy under the MFA – 2001 Census resident iwi population figures – to allocate and transfer the freshwater quota in the relevant QMAs. Where iwi did not agree, Te Ohu Kaimoana provided an opportunity for them to put forward an alternative allocation proposal for the other iwi within the management area to consider. No resolution has been reached as yet on alternative allocation models. This is complicated by the size and span of the Fisheries Management Areas and the publicity over the sustainability of catch of long-fin eels.

As noted above the Act provides a default mechanism that can be used to allocate freshwater quota if no agreement can be reached between the relevant iwi/MIOs and we will look to use this discretionary power in the 2016 financial year.



NEW-SPACE AGREEMENTS WORTH MILLIONS FOR IWI AQUACULTURE ORGANISATIONS

The priority for Takutai Trust in the 2015 financial year was the finalisation of Regional Aquaculture Agreements to satisfy the Crown’s obligations out to 2035 for “new space” for green-lipped mussels, pacific oysters and salmon between the Crown and iwi in relevant regions.

We are pleased that by mid-year, there was collective agreement between the iwi in all of the priority regions and the Crown on the overall extent of the Settlement, to \$75 million, recognising IAO wishes in some regions to take part or all of their settlements as authorisations for space. The agreement was between the Crown and iwi in Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Marlborough, Tasman, Canterbury and Southland regions.

In July, agreements worth \$46 million were signed between the Crown and the iwi of the Auckland, Marlborough and Tasman regions. Te Ohu Kaimoana also assisted the Crown and iwi to finalise agreements on pre-commencement space with a number of regional and harbour agreements completed over the year.

The final settlement values, if all the assets were taken as cash, and the various allocation scenarios for each of the regions are outlined

below. Te Ohu Kaimoana can only transfer aquaculture assets to IAOs in accordance with a written allocation agreement signed by all the iwi of the region involved.

We are also in the process of completing agreements for Pre-Commencement Aquaculture Space in Northland (individual harbour agreements for Houhora and Parengarenga harbours, and Te Puna and Waikare inlets) and Wellington.

NORTHLAND

\$5,430,711

(Northland new space settlement cash transferred to Te Ohu Kaimoana on 18 December 2015 in accordance with the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act. We are working with Northland iwi to agree a process for allocation.)

MARLBOROUGH

\$25,874,927

(small amount taken as Aquaculture Settlement Area authorisations; regional iwi discussing allocation options)

WAIKATO (EAST)

\$15,562,841

(to be partially taken as Aquaculture Settlement Area authorisations)

CANTERBURY

\$4,423,293

(expected to be taken in part or full as authorisations)

AUCKLAND

\$8,043,616

(partially transferred (86%) to iwi in September 2015)

TASMAN

\$11,934,963

(full amount transferred to iwi in October/November 2015)

SOUTHLAND

\$4,148,721

(to be taken as authorisations)

PRE-COMMENCEMENT SPACE

In the last 12 months, Te Ohu Kaimoana assisted iwi to complete regional and harbour agreements for:

AOTEA HARBOUR (WAIKATO)

\$80,000

Transferred to iwi

AUCKLAND

\$500,000

Transferred to iwi

KAWHIA HARBOUR (WAIKATO)

\$17,000

Transferred to iwi

D'URVILLE ISLAND OFFSHORE (MARLBOROUGH)

\$540,000

Held by Te Ohu Kaimoana, awaiting agreement by iwi

ACCESS TO INSHORE, DEEPWATER FISHING AREAS VITAL FOR SETTLEMENT

An objective for Te Ohu Kaimoana is to ensure that iwi fishing interests are not undermined through legislation or regulations that unnecessarily limit access to fisheries. This is an important component of our work. During the year in review and

continuing into 2016, Te Ohu Kaimoana responded to government initiatives that proposed to restrict iwi access to large areas of inshore and deepwater fishing areas. We have provided details on three issues that will be ongoing throughout the year.

KERMADEC OCEAN SANCTUARY

At the United Nations assembly in New York in October 2015, the Prime Minister announced the government's intention to establish the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary through special legislation. The proposal will prohibit mining and all fishing within Fisheries Management Area 10, which makes up the entire Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the Kermadec Islands. The proposed area is twice the size of the landmass of New Zealand and makes up 15 percent of our country's EEZ.

Once implemented, the sanctuary will apply not only to fisheries located solely in FMA10 (or Quota Management Area 10 (QMA10) for particular species), but also those stocks that are part of a wider QMA and which straddle the area because they pass through it, such as Southern Bluefin Tuna.

The proposal will extinguish all remaining iwi customary commercial and non-commercial rights in FMA10. This action is contrary to the Crown's duty to actively protect a settlement as part of its Treaty obligations. These rights include a development right.

Te Ohu Kaimoana was informed of the proposal only hours before it was announced at the UN. While the government indicated that it has discussed the proposal with Ngāti Kuri and Te Aupouri, it did not consult more widely with iwi or Te Ohu Kaimoana. All 58 iwi have Fisheries Settlement interests in the Kermadec zone.

The Cabinet paper put to Ministers has some startling analysis and omissions. The paper notes that the Kermadec region is also protected by marine reserves (established in 1990) around each island out to 12 nautical miles, and the Kermadec Benthic Protection Area (established in 2007), protects our EEZ there from methods of fishing that could adversely impact the seabed. This means that any fishing activity will not adversely affect the significant biodiversity in the Kermadec area.

Nevertheless, the Cabinet paper proposes the Sanctuary as a "sustainability measure" needed to protect the biodiversity of the area from fishing and mining, which

conveniently justifies avoiding the payment of compensation to affected fisheries rights holders.

The paper also suggests that if iwi organisations are left with the quota, despite that it will not be able to be fished, the settlement remains unaffected.

Furthermore, the proposal put to Cabinet states that the QMA10 quota held by Te Ohu Kaimoana on behalf of iwi is an "administrative quirk" and will never be used. This contradicts the process conducted by a previous administration to analyse which fishstocks should be (and were) introduced into the QMA in anticipation of future development.

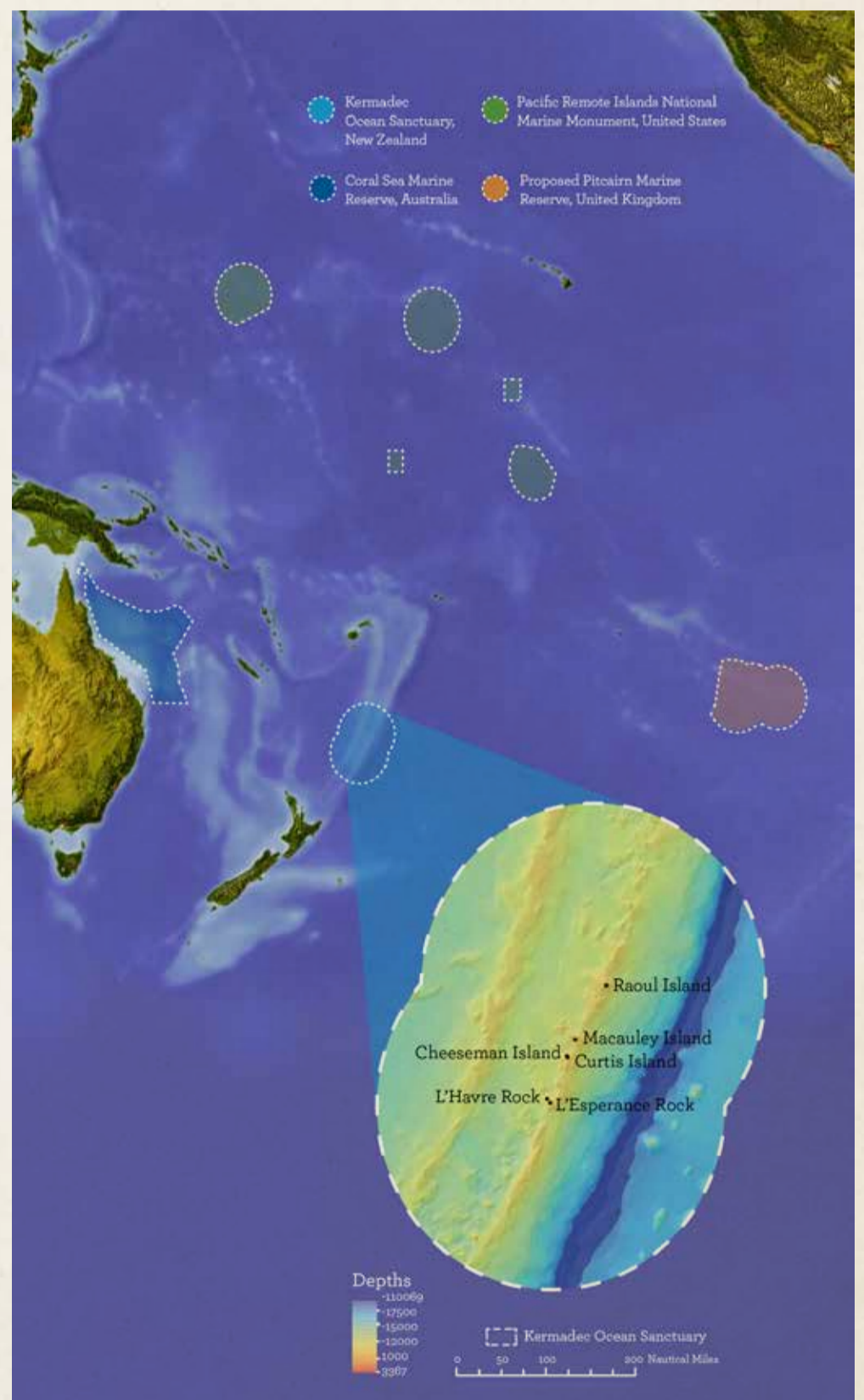
We invited iwi organisations and their Asset Holding Companies to undertake a coordinated programme with us to set out our concerns to government Ministers and MPs. Te Ohu Kaimoana believes the approach should be to find a suitable compromise that achieves the sustainability, utilisation and preservation objectives consistent with the New Zealand Government's announcement but without the detrimental effects on the Fisheries Settlement.

If that is unable to be achieved, iwi should receive adequate compensation for the expropriation and extinguishment of rights and an agreement from Ministers on the process going forward for the proposed Marine Protected Areas legislation, which it announced in January 2016. The Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary will be enacted through special legislation, which was introduced into Parliament in March 2016.

PROPOSED MARINE PROTECTED AREAS LEGISLATION

The Government is proposing to overhaul Marine Protected Areas legislation and in January 2016 released a discussion document "A New Marine Protected Areas Act" for consultation. Submissions on the proposal are due in mid-March 2016. The consultation document proposes that a new Act will provide processes to establish four types of protected areas:

- Marine Reserves;
- Species Specific Sanctuaries;



The Kermadec Islands are a group of subtropical volcanic islands in the heart of the region. New Zealand has a close association with the islands. Raoul Island was settled by Polynesians between 600 and 1000 years ago. Europeans discovered the islands in the 1700s and settlers endured massive storms, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions when trying to settle there. Today, the islands are uninhabited except for a Department of Conservation field station on Raoul Island.

- Seabed Reserves and
- Recreational Fishing Parks

Our analysis suggests that the proposed law change will have a substantial detrimental effect on the Fisheries and Aquaculture Settlements. The first three types of protected areas can (and likely will) extinguish non-commercial and commercial settlement interests.

The Crown document states that these marine protected areas are needed for sustainability purposes and as such there is no need for mitigation or compensation for any loss associated with their implementation. The Minister for the Environment says that this was something that iwi always understood at the time of the Settlement and the Government has established Marine Reserves without compensation since 1992. However, those reserves were subject to limitations in the Marine Reserves Act, which is now to be done away with and which the current proposals are aimed at removing.

In Te Ohu Kaimoana's considered opinion, these three options are not sustainability measures need for fishing. There are adequate measures already in place in the Fisheries Act that are designed to protect biodiversity as part of sustainability measures.

It is clear, however, that the government's intent is to impose restrictions greater than what is needed for sustainability or even prohibit any activity. This was never part of what iwi agreed in the Settlement, nor are permanent closures part of Māori resource management. Further, iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana have consistently opposed the imposition of marine reserves throughout the country.

The fourth type of "protection" – Recreational Fishing Parks – is neither protection nor a sustainability mechanism. The Government proposes that these parks, and the document is very clear, that the objective is to enhance the enjoyment of recreational fishing in high-demand areas by reducing commercial fishing. The same amount of fish will still be caught, or even increased.

While non-commercial customary fishing would be able to continue, commercial fishing will be generally prohibited in the parks that initially are proposed for the Marlborough Sounds and the Hauraki Gulf. In addition, it is proposed that the new legislation will create a framework to establish other Recreational Fishing Parks throughout the country. In recognition of the impact, quota owners will be provided compensation in some circumstances although the details are not clear and there's a danger that displaced commercial effort will have detrimental impacts on non-commercial fishing and commercial returns.

As the New Zealand High Court noted in 1997, Māori always accepted the need to ride the tide of sustainability but would never have signed the Settlement if their rights could be curtailed for other uses including 'for the better gratification of Auckland boatmen'. This is now exactly what the Government is proposing.

Te Ohu Kaimoana considers that this is not the best approach towards managing a shared fishery. It also cuts across ongoing efforts being made by all fishing sectors to better manage pressures on the Snapper fishery in the Hauraki Gulf through the Snapper 1 Working Group. The proposals generally cut across the work undertaken by iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana over the last two years in the SeaChange process (see Page 16).

Te Ohu Kaimoana forwarded information to MIOs and AHCs, and presented our analysis to 18 hui arranged by the Iwi Leaders' Group.

Those hui endorsed the ILG approach and our comments. We will continue working with the ILG on this matter as well as the commercial fishing industry and wider groups. It will require combined action from a very wide base of interests to convince senior Ministers that the proposals need to be refocused to achieve mutually supportive outcomes.

FISHERIES ACT REVIEW

During the year in review, the Minister for Primary Industries announced a review of the Fisheries Act 1996. It is aimed at improving the framework under which our fisheries are managed. The Ministry says that the review is needed to "future proof" the current system and deliver greater benefits to all sectors of the industry while enhancing sustainability. It is the first time since the Act came into force that such a review has occurred, recognising that significant improvements have taken place, including advances in technology and fishing methods, since the Quota Management System was introduced 30 years ago.

MPI has said that, if there are to be changes to the way we manage our fisheries, it could be through changes to the Fisheries Act, regulations under the Act, the processes used by the Ministry to undertake its work (including greater collaboration with iwi in fisheries management) or a combination of these.

Maintaining an efficient management system is important to Te Ohu Kaimoana and iwi. Collectively, the fishing rights held by all Fisheries Settlement entities – MIOs, AHCs, Te Ohu Group, Aotearoa Fisheries and its companies as well as other Māori – are:

- a significant portion of all commercial quota shares across all fisheries (approximately 33 percent overall but more in some fisheries and overall valued at around \$1.45 billion),
- all customary non-commercial communal fishing, and
- a substantial portion of amateur fishing (estimated by some to be more than 40 percent of that catch).

The Fisheries Settlement entities are a significant part of the industry's innovators seeking to enhance New Zealand's fisheries management and the outcomes produced by that. We have been and are involved in actively implementing a myriad of initiatives to deliver better fisheries management outcomes and reduce impacts on the marine environment.

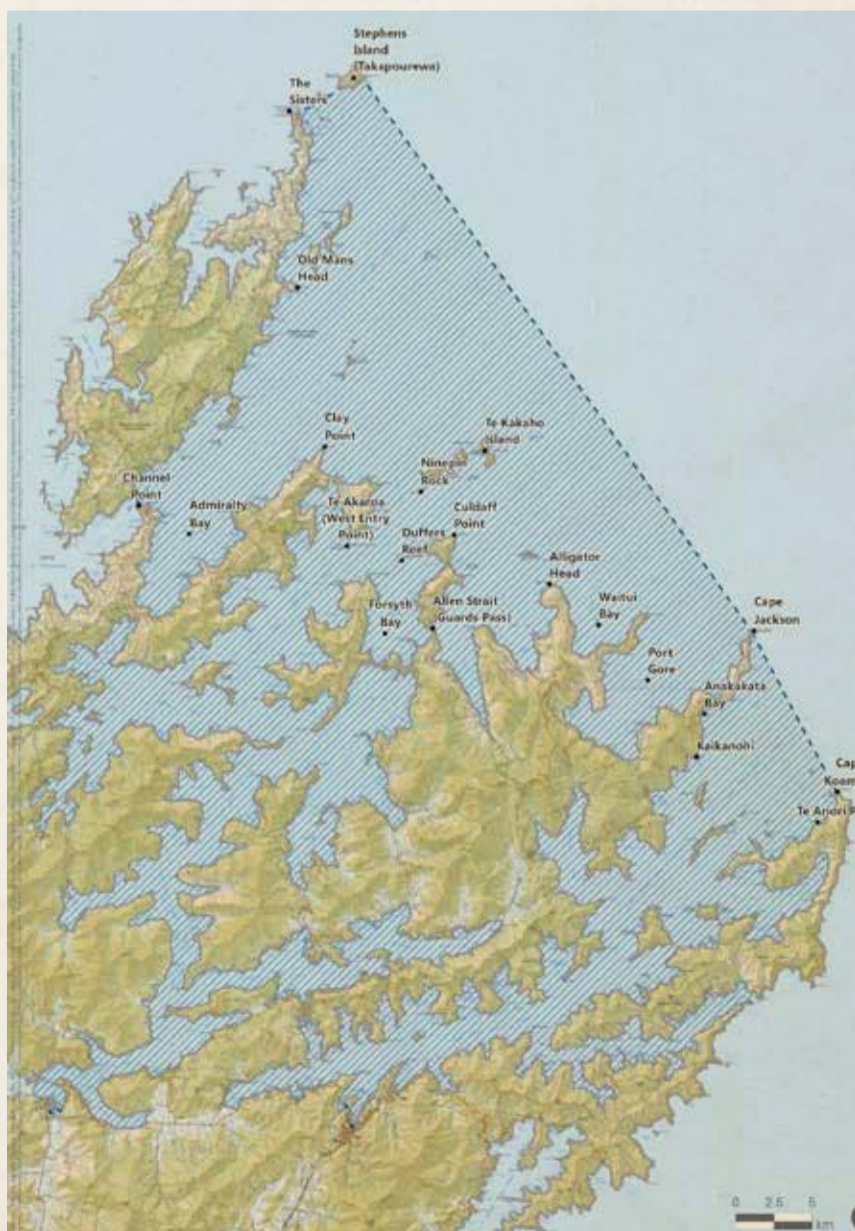
While the review is an opportunity to improve the system, it could create significant risks to Fisheries Settlement rights. If the Settlement is to be appropriately protected, there is much about the Fisheries Act that should not be tampered with and extreme care is needed where change is promoted. Te Ohu Kaimoana set out these issues in our submission and, as Treaty partner, iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana should expect significant involvement in developing any changes.

Te Ohu Kaimoana lodged its submission to the review in December 2015, working in with iwi. We held a workshop on the review in November and obtained iwi views on aspects of the Act that were working well. We also looked at areas we consider should be addressed to improve fisheries management and needed to ensure the system is able to protect and enhance the Fisheries Settlement. Our submission can be found on our website under Publications / submissions.

We also work with industry groups (AFL, Fisheries Inshore NZ, Seafood NZ, etc) participating in the development of their submissions. This work will be ongoing during 2016.



Proposed location for a Hauraki Gulf Recreational Fishing Park based on Statistical Area 7 in Fisheries Management Area 1 and Omaha Bay



Proposed location of a Marlborough Sounds Recreational Fishing Park based on the Blue Cod Management Area

LONG-TIME STALWART RETIRES FROM ROCK LOBSTER GROUP

The National Rock Lobster Management Group has farewelled retiring board member Stan Pardoe (seated, second from right) after many years representing customary Māori fishing interests on the national body. At the last meeting of the NRLMG for 2015, Stan was thanked for his service.

Daryl Sykes, Executive Officer of the New Zealand Rock Lobster Industry Council, said Stan has been influential in integrating a Māori dimension into the group's management decisions and across industry organisational frameworks during his time on the group.

"Stan has been unfailingly dignified and patient with all sector representatives and with Ministry personnel. In a quiet yet forceful manner, Stan has provided both guidance and instruction as to how important issues should be handled. In my experience, it is not that the National Rock Lobster Management Group worked with Stan but rather that we learned from him," Daryl says.

"His personal integrity, his network of contacts, his mana amongst his peers and his energy for research and management issues have made him an ideal representative of customary interests in rock lobster fisheries."

Te Ohu Kaimoana Senior Fisheries Analyst Alan Riwaka, who also sits on the national group, says Stan has been a stalwart of Māori fishing rights. "He worked tirelessly as a proponent for sustainable fishing of the rock lobster resource and always looked out for the interests of all iwi around the country," Alan says.



THE NATIONAL ROCK LOBSTER MANAGEMENT GROUP: Standing, from left, Dr Kevin Sullivan, MPI Chief Scientist; Daryl Sykes, Rock Lobster Industry Council; Gordon Halley, Chairperson CRAMAC3; Gary Levy, Chairperson CRAMAC9; Graham Hastilow and Alan Riwaka, Te Ohu Kaimoana; Dr Paul Breen, Rock Lobster Specialist; Malcom Lawson, CEO CRAMAC8; Larnce Wichmen, CEO CRAMAC5. Seated, from left, Alicia McKinnon, MPI; Keith Ingram, Recreational Council; Stan Pardoe; Dr John McKoy, Chairperson NRLMG.

IWI REFINE PATAKA / WHATA

Te Ohu Kaimoana has been supporting the iwi of Te Taihauauru, Te Tau Ihu and Waikato to develop a deepwater customary pataka to be implemented by Sealord, based on the success of the inshore pataka / whata that has been operating in Taranaki for a number of years.

An earlier proposal was submitted to the Ministry for Primary Industries for approval during the year in review, but was declined on the basis that, in their view, the proposal was more commercial in nature than customary. We have since been supporting iwi to develop a new proposal with a focus of demonstrating a clear and strong customary non-commercial mandate.

Te Ohu Kaimoana's broader work in this area focuses on actively assisting iwi to better exercise their customary non-commercial rights through using the IkaNet online customary fishing management application, either to manage a customary pataka or to better support and manage kaitiaki responsibilities.

TE IKA A MĀORI

The Struggle for Māori Fishing Rights



A few years ago, Te Ohu Kaimoana commissioned Huia Publishers in Wellington to document the process around the passing of the Māori Commercial Fisheries Settlement. The book, written by Wellington author Brian Bargh, has now been completed and is available from bookstores around the country.

Te Ika a Māori is a story of how Māori fishing rights – guaranteed by the Treaty of Waitangi – were over-ridden by the actions of the Crown, and, along with Māori land rights and other grievances, were fought for throughout the 1970s and 1980s. After years of struggle in the courts, through the Waitangi Tribunal and in protests, Māori fishing rights were eventually restored.

The book points to four pou or elements that significantly assisted in the recognition and eventual recovery of Māori fishing rights: the Treaty of Waitangi; the courts; the Waitangi Tribunal and the resilience and tenacity of Māori people who never gave up fighting for what was right.

The author argues that the strong tradition of fairness and justice in New Zealand society provided a platform for Māori and Pākehā to support the four pou and addresses the injustices that included not only a denial of Māori fishing rights but also a large number of others. The restoration of Māori fishing rights was not an isolated event but part of the larger picture of New Zealand society, accepting that Māori had been unjustly treated since the 1840s and choosing to redress those injustices.

The author has had 30 years' involvement in environmental and social justice movements and has been a negotiator for the Crown in settling historical grievances that hapū and iwi have taken against the Crown. He has also written several reports on grievances for the Waitangi Tribunal. Until recently, he was publishing manager of commercial books for Huia Publishers.

While the book was commissioned by Te Ohu Kaimoana, the author is quick to point out that it is entirely his work and does not necessarily reflect Te Ohu Kaimoana policy or views.

Formal Book Launch: Te Ika a Māori; The Struggle for Māori Fishing Rights, by Brian Bargh, published by Huia Publishers (huia.co.nz) will be officially launched at Te Ohu Kaimoana's Māori Fisheries Conference at the Novotel Hotel Auckland International Airport. See teohu.maori.nz for full details.

COLLABORATIVE SURF CLAM PROPOSAL BENEFICIAL TO IWI, MARLBOROUGH SEAFOOD BUSINESS

They say good things take time. For the past couple of years, iwi in Fisheries Management Areas 2 and 8, along with Aotearoa Fisheries, have been discussing ways in which they can realise the untapped potential of their surf clam quota through collaborating with Marlborough-based Cloudy Bay Clams.

Cloudy Bay Clams is based in Blenheim and sells varieties of surf clams domestically and internationally. Operating for more than a quarter of a century, the company has processing and packing facilities at Grassmere and Nelson. It has built up a strong brand and reputation through the sustainable supply of a quality product and is known as the premier clam exporting company in the country.

Mike Paku, who sits on the board of Ngāti Kahungunu and its Asset Holding Company, says the iwi identified more than a decade ago that surf clams have the potential for being a fishery as valuable to the iwi as its crayfish quota.

“Surf clams are hugely abundant in our area and although it’s not a species that we have been exploiting to its full potential we believe it’s a fishery that could deliver not only on our business goals and objectives, but also contribute to the social outcomes that we as iwi look to achieve,” Mike says.

“Although discussions have been long and protracted, and there is still a great deal of talking to do, the working group is confident that both parties – iwi and Cloudy Bay Clams – are in the ‘same room’ and we can see light at the end of the tunnel,” he said.

There are now 27 iwi AHCs involved in the talks, with the aim of entering into a joint venture enterprise with Cloudy Bay

Clams and strengthening the vertically integrated seafood business through increased investment, access to more international markets, and access to more quota, which for the most part is under-utilised by iwi.

The proposal over the long term is to develop the entire New Zealand surf clam fishery, estimated to be about 30,000 tonnes. This would provide an opportunity for all 58 iwi to be involved. The plan is to progressively establish land-based processing facilities in Blenheim and Auckland, and add up to 18 more vessels as market demand is generated.

For Cloudy Bay Clams there are other incentives to work with iwi beyond increased access to quota. The company’s managing director, Isaac Piper, says it’s an opportunity to work collaboratively and collectively with iwi organisations around the country, minimise infrastructure costs while maximising market price, as well as working together to ensure a sustainable management programme.

“From a business stand point, the surf clam industry can only benefit from getting everyone to work together and for us all to develop a robust and sustainable export strategy that involves utilisation of iwi fisheries settlement quota. Cloudy Bay Clams will also benefit from Aotearoa Fisheries’ export channels which will

complement our own international marketing efforts,” he says.

“Working together, obviously costs are diminished, and that’s an especially important aspect in the surf clam fishery because sanitation costs are a major expense,” he adds.

Currently, Cloudy Bay Clams harvests surf clams from Cloudy Bay in Marlborough and Pegasus Bay in Canterbury. The family business was started 27 years ago by Isaac’s father, Ant, an engineer who has continuously developed and improved the harvesting technology used by the company over the years. The Piper family originally traded as Kaimoana Clams but rebranded to Cloudy Bay Clams in 2008. The shellfish are exported live, and blanched (both chilled and frozen) still within their shells to maximise flavour and freshness. Harvesting techniques have developed from extensive research that ensures Cloudy Bay surf clams reach the market in perfect condition.

Cloudy Bay has successfully undergone both fishery and chain of custody audits and its surf clams carry “Friend of the Sea”, an international seal of approval that endorses the company’s efforts, and continuous commitment, to sustainability.

“Ultimately, this is an excellent opportunity where iwi can work in with our business as

well as MPI, to continue building a world-class surf clam management programme. It’s a sound proposition,” Isaac says.

Utilising its clam quota through such an arrangement could also provide opportunities for Ngāti Kahungunu over and above purely financial returns, Mike Paku says. “For the iwi working group that has been negotiating this arrangement, there are very good prospects on the financial side, but also other aspects look very promising, such as increased local employment and better access to shellfish for customary purposes.”

“There is also the ability to increase our scientific matauranga and the possibilities of partnering with schools to provide learning opportunities with respect to marine biology and fisheries management,” he says.

Te Ohu Kaimoana senior fisheries analyst Alan Riwaka, who has been involved in the discussions since the beginning, says it’s pleasing to see that talks are coming to fruition. “A successful conclusion between iwi and Cloudy Bay Clams would be a great result. It is a role of Te Ohu Kaimoana to enhance the Fisheries Settlement for all iwi, and to have such an agreement will potentially bring huge benefits to everyone involved,” Alan says.

POROPOROAKI
POTATUTATU
BILL RURU
1941-2016
Returned Serviceman
RNZIR 554251 Victor 2 Company

By Ian Ruru

Bill Ruru was quietly spoken but a staunch advocate for his iwi, Te Aitanga a Mahaki. For 25 years, he was both the customary and commercial fisheries manager for the Mahaki Trust and its Asset Holding Company. He kept a lean operation to ensure the 12 Mahaki marae received the maximum dividends from their ‘fish money’ every year.

Tuesdays were ‘customary permit’ days where Bill would stringently vet any requests for customary fishing permits. He made it compulsory for harvesters to report back on how much was actually harvested – no reporting back meant no future permits. He devised a ‘catch-per-unit-effort’ database for customary take. Effective management required accurate information.

Education was his true passion in the world of Tangaroa. Bill attained NZQA Customary Fishing Management qualifications which culminated in a Level 6 Diploma in Iwi Marine and Freshwater Studies at the age of 72.

He led by example and shared his expertise along with his son Ian as they delivered Seafood Industry Training NZQA qualifications across the country. “I was fortunate to spend a huge amount of time with Dad as we delivered noho-marae workshops to over 300 marae. He would bring old-school tikanga and I’d add the geeky science parts,” Ian says.

Few people know that Te Toka a Taiao (Gisborne Harbour) is New Zealand’s largest crayfish nursery. Bill had continuously surveyed the port for puerulus (juvenile crayfish) settlement for decades. His meticulous record keeping has also left a valuable database of knowledge around the devastation from leachate run-off from the recent appearance of log yards in Port Eastland.

Bill quietly pioneered the interface between Matauranga Māori and western science. When eels near the old Gisborne Dump at Pa-o-Kahu began dying off, it triggered a multi-year research programme that proved the leachate from the dump was to blame. Bill’s approach has proved to be a more reliable indicator than traditional water quality tests.

Bill lived for his grandsons and took them on research surveys or marae noho whenever there was an opportunity. They loved their ‘Parps’ for the kind, generous and humble man that he was.

Kua hinga te totara nui, te poutokomanawa o to tatou whanau. Haere, haere atu ra ki te okiokinga i o tatou tipuna.



OPENING OF AOTEAROA FISHERIES FACTORY A POSITIVE START FOR FINANCIAL YEAR

A new processing factory in the Chatham Islands, which was opened in December 2015, will boost the economy, provide export capability and has already added jobs to the area, says Chief Executive Carl Carrington.



AOTEAROA FISHERIES: Chief Executive Carl Carrington (top) and Chairman Whaimutu Dewes; NEW BEGINNINGS: Aotearoa Fisheries' new factory on the Chatham Islands means the company can now share the rare magic of premium seafood such as blue cod, lobster and pāua in global markets.

This is the company's first major investment on the Chatham Islands since opening the lobster plant 15 years ago. It cements the company's long-term commitment not only to the Chatham Islands' economy, but to the fishery, community and the local Hokotehi Moriori Trust and Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri Iwi.

Aotearoa Fisheries released its results for the year ending 30 September 2015, showing that in its direct business activities, the company in aggregate performed well, with a net profit after tax of \$10.2 million. Mr Carrington said the result is pleasing in light of the strong competition and the high value of the New Zealand dollar against major trading currencies.

"The investment over the last few years in infrastructure and expansion into new markets is having positive impacts on our financial performance," Carl says.

Aotearoa Fisheries has been focused on supply chain renewal to ensure the highest quality seafood to market. With the completion of the Chatham Island

factory and Auckland lobster factory, the journey will be substantially complete, he says. They will now be turning their focus towards adding value which will require a greater degree of inter-connection from fishers to the market place and everyone in-between.

Aotearoa Fisheries' Chairman Whaimutu Dewes says the profit contribution from Sealord of \$5.8 million was disappointing. "Sealord faced a number of operating challenges during the year including vessel breakdowns, softening global white fish pricing and poor mussel crops, which contributed to the poor result."

The consolidated profit of \$16 million reflects the decreased contribution from Sealord. Aotearoa Fisheries approved a dividend of \$6.4 million, which was paid out to iwi shareholders in December, boosting the total dividends paid since 2010 to \$38.6 million.

He says that 2016 will see greater linkage between Aotearoa Fisheries and Sealord. The directors of the Sealord board appointed by Aotearoa Fisheries will, in the

future, also be on the Aotearoa Fisheries' board. There is currently no requirement for that.

At the opening of the Chatham Islands' facility, Carl said the new facility has been built with the future in mind, with lower maintenance materials and increased processing capacity all the while producing a smaller "foot print".

He added that being export compliant, Aotearoa Fisheries can now share the rare magic of premium seafood such as blue cod, lobster and pāua in global markets. "This is built on an entirely different business model. We see this as a true partnership between us and the people of the Chatham Islands. It's a long-standing relationship and one that we value," he says.

The \$3 million commitment by Aotearoa Fisheries to rebuilding the factory goes hand in hand with the pledge from Government to invest \$52m upgrading Waitangi Wharf. Not only is a new wharf, to withstand the weather, essential to fishing operations, but it is also the only

cargo-handling facility on the Chatham Islands for supplies such as diesel for the electricity grid and fuel for air services.

"Be in no doubt, there is a different game in town. It has been a few years in the making but the opening of the factory marked an important milestone. It is a game that is focused on delivering social outcomes, sustainability outcomes, equitable economic outcomes that recognise the effort and risk everyone takes in this industry. It is a business that to be sustainable and successful must be anchored in the community" says Carl.

More information is available in the Aotearoa Fisheries annual report available for download at www.afl.maori.nz.



1966

This factory first started operating during the Crayfish boom in 1966. Originally the market was for cray tails and a steam boiler was set up and compressed air used to blow the meat out of the legs for freezing.

This \$3 million investment is the first major investment in 15 years. With a foot print of only 495m², it's 34% smaller than the previous factory.

\$3m

The new design has vastly improved process flow and is now fully export compliant.

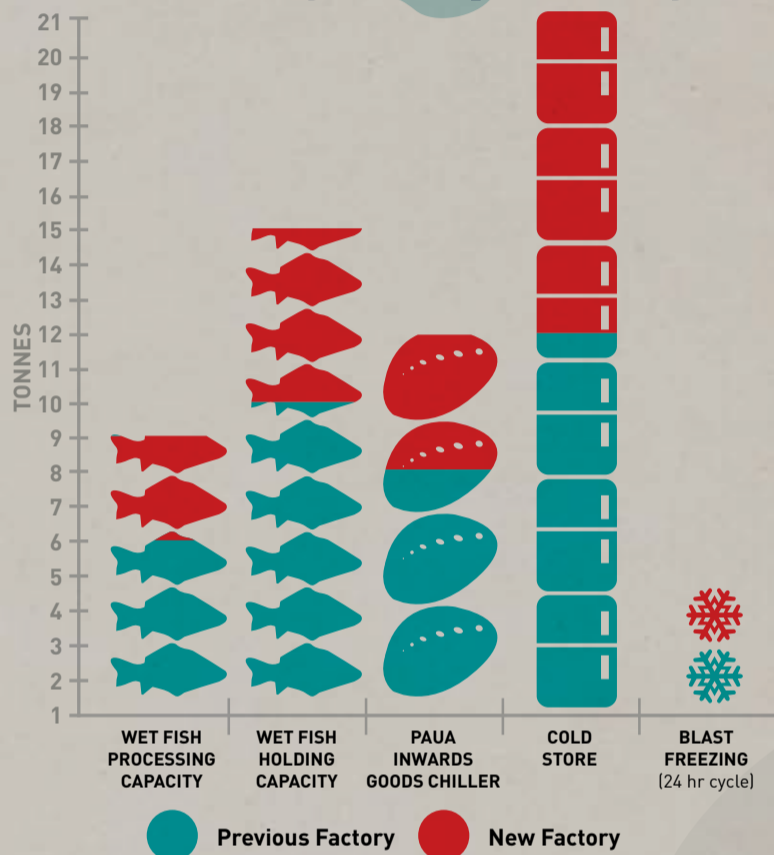
Chillers and processing space have been designed so that they can be used interchangeably during different fishing seasons, which helps to future proof the factory for future growth.

In terms of capacity, the previous factory could process up to 6 tonne of wet fish per day. The new factory can process up to 9 tonne per day.

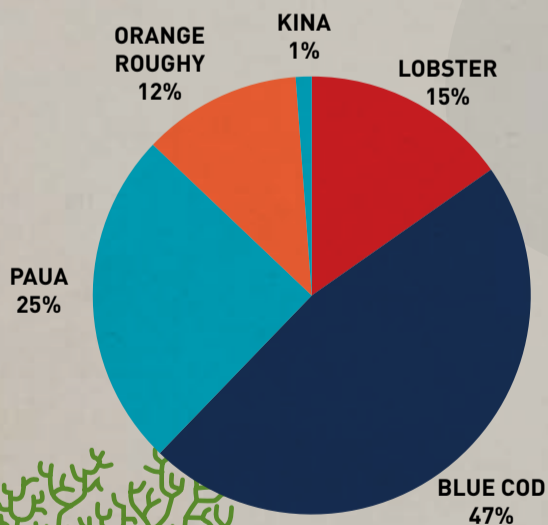
680km

south east of New Zealand

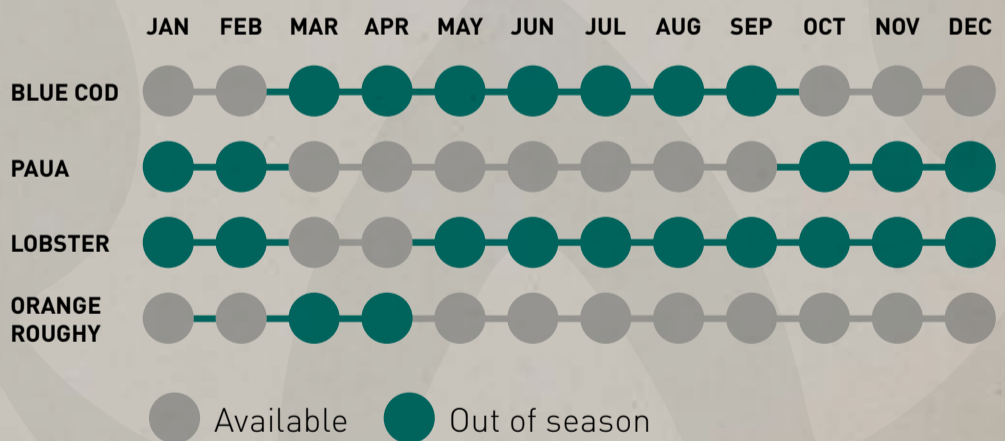
Factory capacity



Main Species



Seasons



10%

VOLUNTARY SHELIVING OF PĀUA

Currently a voluntary 10% shelving of pāua quota in place to ensure sustainability into the future

DEEPWATER, INSHORE CHALLENGES FOR INDUSTRY DURING 2015



Participating in industry organisations is an important component of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work in protecting and enhancing the Māori Fisheries Settlement assets. During the year in review, we dealt with various issues and challenges that affect the fishing industry and the ability of iwi to get the most out of their fisheries investments.

Te Ohu Kaimoana has a director on the Deepwater Group (and its finance subcommittee). The review of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) for Hoki and Oreo4 was a key issue during 2015. The Ministry proposed catch reductions in both fisheries, and sought industry input.

CATCH REDUCTION

For hoki, we recommended continued use of science-based management, which indicated there was no need for a reduction in the TACC. For Oreo4, we recommended a cut, but not as deep as proposed by the Ministry, plus additional research. Te Ohu summarised the information for iwi, who overwhelmingly endorsed the proposal, as did industry. Unfortunately, discussions between DWG quota owners did not achieve the 90 percent agreement required in order to take the proposal forward. Individual companies put forward their own submissions on the Ministry's proposals for Hoki.

Subsequently, however, the Minister decided to cut the TAC and TACC in both fisheries, below our recommendations.

With respect to Orange Roughy, the work undertaken by the DWG and the Ministry is likely to result in our main Orange Roughy Stocks receiving MSC approval (the gold star certification scheme in the world). This will remove trade restrictions in the US and provide for firmer pricing.

With inshore fisheries, Te Ohu Kaimoana has a director on Fisheries Inshore NZ, and its representative was appointed chair on 1 October 2015. FINZ provides services for all inshore and pelagic fish stocks to ensure quota owners are well-informed of any scientific concerns related to various inshore fisheries, and that scientists themselves are better informed about "on-the-water" experience of the fisheries.

Five inshore stocks were reviewed during the year, and the science provided by FINZ assisted in that process. It also assisted in maintaining the TACC for Bluenose.

FINZ contributed to the SeaChange process, being a member of the Fisheries Working Group. It also worked with SNA1 in the commercial trialling of electronic monitoring. We consider this work will assist in the push for sound policy and legal frameworks that will encourage collaboration while protecting ownership of information.

COST RECOVERY

Along with the DWG, FINZ provided an in-depth submission on the proposed MPI cost-recovery levies that resulted in a reduction of \$4.8 million in what MPI proposed for the 2015/16 year.

Te Ohu Kaimoana worked with FINZ and Area2 quota owners (including Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāti Porou) in response to proposals from LegaSea Hawke's Bay that significant areas in Hawke's Bay (out to 100m depth) should be closed to commercial fishing. Area2 is an affiliated Commercial Stakeholder Organisation with FINZ.

IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

The Minister encouraged industry to work with LegaSeaHB, signalling that Hawke Bay could otherwise be an additional area established as a recreational fishing park. We have taken a role in the negotiating team, along with Aotearoa Fisheries and Ngāti Kahungunu. An agreement-in-principle was reached, temporarily closing some limited but key areas for recreational fishers over the next two summers (from the start of December to the end of February) to gain better data.

The agreement will also see improved recording of catch by all sectors. Industry is to use electronic tablets that allow fishers to provide faster and more comprehensive information on location and the amount of catch of finfish stocks in FMA2. Te Ohu Kaimoana has assisted a trial with these tablets and it is proposed that these devices will be deployed across the Hawke's Bay fleet. MPI and the recreational fishing sector will look to improve the reporting of the recreational catch.

In addition, commercial fishing effort is to be restricted to fishers who are undertaking selectivity trials as per Te Ohu Kaimoana's net trials or are using trawl gear approved through trials. Te Ohu has contributed multi-year funding towards trials of trawl nets. The aim is to improve the size of the fish caught by reducing the percentage of catch that requires discarding. Excellent results were achieved for gurnard, a key fishery in Hawke Bay. During the year, we tested different panels in the

lengthener, with cameras in the net. The information will be used in the next trials in 2016. We have been able to secure joint funding for this work from a number of other participants including AFL, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Porou and FINZ along with support in approvals from MPI.

Southern Inshore Fisheries Management Company is also an affiliated CSO with FINZ. Te Ohu provides input to the annual business plan for SIFMC. Further work with SIFMC is via our involvement with FINZ.

ROCK LOBSTER

Te Ohu Kaimoana participates in the National Rock Lobster Management Group (NRLMG). In 2015, the group reviewed the TACC and other allowances for CRA1, CRA3, CRA5 and CRA9. Following consultation with iwi, we provided a submission to the NRLMG on its proposed management measures ahead of the April 2016 sustainability round. At year end, Stan Pardoe stood down as a customary representative after 20 years of service.

Seafood New Zealand continues to concentrate on the major fishing issues during the year, such as improvements to the Fisheries Act, fisheries management and reduction of cost-recovery levies. Te Ohu Kaimoana has a director on Seafood New Zealand.



**AFL ANNUAL
REPORT ONLINE**
AFL.MAORI.NZ

IWI FISHING RIGHTS ADVANCED IN HAURAKI GULF SPATIAL PLANNING TALKS

During the year in review, Te Ohu Kaimoana continued its involvement in the Hauraki Gulf SeaChange process established to create a spatial plan for the marine environment and surrounding catchments.

The exercise has been sponsored by the Hauraki Gulf Forum, Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Conservation, the Waikato and Auckland regional councils. It aims to build a foundation for those agencies to undertake management activities in a cohesive, intergrated manner addressing all key risks. This inter-agency effort also involved iwi, seafood industry, and NGOs, among others with interests.

We have ensured that those involved understand the nature of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Settlements to iwi and worked to minimise any key risks that have arisen so far in discussions.

We supported iwi and provided advice to three specialist working groups (on fisheries, aquaculture, and biodiversity). We were included on the Mātauranga Māori group that had a substantial influence on the process. Discussions have been complicated by the Government's announcement that one of two recreational fishing parks would be established in the gulf. (See Protecting the Settlement, Page 9) Te Ohu will continue to participate in this work over 2016.

**BECOME A
GLOBAL
FISHERIES
SCHOLAR**

**CATCH A BREAK AND
HOOK A GREAT CAREER**

Te Ohu Kaimoana and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust offer various scholarships and training programmes for people who want a career in the seafood industry.

Our Global Fisheries Scholarship provides the opportunity to spend a year in Japan working at one of the largest seafood companies in the world.

Te Ohu Kaimoana also provides assistance for rangatahi to learn fishing skills at the Westport Deepsea Fishing School.

Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust has a range of options available for graduate and post-graduate students.

CHECK OUT OUR WEBSITES FOR APPLICATION INFORMATION.
WWW.TEOHU.MAORI.NZ / WWW.TPWT.MAORI.NZ

Mitigating seabird interactions

Te Ohu Kaimoana is just one of the organisations involved in the Southern Seabird Solutions Trust, which works to mitigate seabird interactions with fishing operations. During the year, the Trust undertook a programme in Fisheries Management Area 1 that resulted in a number of new initiatives.

The work culminated in three fishing companies making seabird smart training and seabird risk management plans part of company policy. It also resulted in the Trust entering into a new relationship with Ngāti Rehua and the Great Barrier Island community which will help them to reduce the risk to black petrels from customary and recreational fishing.

The seabird smart messages are being promoted and receiving good media coverage. The retailer Hunting & Fishing is working to spread information among recreational fishers, with the Trust and its work profiled in the retailer's catalogue during the year. The work has also been profiled on television programmes and in other fishing magazines. The Seabird Smart Awards received widespread publicity, providing encouragement to the winners to be role models and ambassadors for seabird smart messages.

The Trust implemented a refreshed seabird smart training programme focusing on local seabirds and local fishing issues, and successful workshops were held in Auckland and Nelson.

For 2016, Southern Seabird Solutions will continue work on reducing the fishing risk to black petrels, carrying on the work of the Black Petrel Working Group, as well as continuing its recreational fishing outreach. A Seabird Smart workshop will be held in Napier.

For more information, see the SSST website: www.southernseabirds.org.

WORKPLACE SNAPSHOT

2014 - 2015

Working Groups and Forums in which Te Ohu Kaimoana is involved

Ministry for Primary Industries
Research Planning and stock
assessment working groups

- Shellfish Working Group: paua, surf clams, scallops, oysters, surf clams, cockles
- SNA1 Management Plan Working Group
- Marine Amateur Fisheries Working Group
- Highly Migratory Species Working Fisheries Plan Advisory Group
- Eel Working Group
- Aquatic Environment Working Group
- Deep Water Working Group
- Inshore Working Group – comprising inshore finfish stocks
- Recreation working group
- Rock Lobster Working Group
- Black Petrel / FMA1 Working Group

Industry Stakeholder Organisations,
participation in

- Seafood New Zealand
- Fisheries Inshore New Zealand (FINZ)
- Paua Industry Council and Pauamac 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
- NZ Rock Lobster Industry Council and CRAMAC 1 – 9
- Deepwater Group
- Inshore Finfish Commercial Stakeholder Organisations
- Coromandel Scallop Fishermen's Association
- Northland Scallop Company
- Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company
- NZ Kina Industry Council
- Challenger Oyster Management Company
- Eel Enhancement Company
- South Island Eel Industry Association

National Multi-Stakeholder
Working Groups

- National Rock Lobster Management Group
- Southern Seabird Solutions

Iwi Working Groups and Forums

- Iwi Surf Clam Working Group
- National Iwi Fisheries Forum
- National and regional iwi working groups for the New Space Aquaculture Settlement
- Technical Advisory Group for the New Space Aquaculture Settlement
- Contributed to a number of iwi fisheries forums
- Joint customary non-commercial and commercial working group on eels

Ad-hoc Working Groups

- PAU2 Iwi Working Group dealing with industry subdivision proposal
- Input and participation in Iwi fisheries forums

Customary non-commercial Fisheries

- Ongoing discussions with MPI and Iwi related to existing and new Pataka/Whata proposals
- Ongoing development of IkaNet, the electronic reporting and mapping system for customary catch and provision of support for iwi using the system
- Meetings and presentations with Iwi to discuss information collection to assist with setting customary fishing allowances
- Presentation to the international Independent Review Panel on the longfin eel.

Environmental / Marine Management Forums

- SeaChange (Hauraki Gulf Forum), spatial planning working groups
- Maui Dolphin Research Advisory Group
- Environmental Protection Agency Māori Network
- Environmental Defence Society Conference
- Sustainable Seas National Science Challenge

Te Ohu Kaimoana Submissions to Government

MPI April and October sustainability
and regulatory rounds

April rounds

- Proposals to adjust Rock Lobster stock TACs in CRA1, CRA3, CRA5, and CRA9
- Proposals to adjust southern blue whiting stocks
- Proposal to adjust deemed values for giant spider crab

October rounds

- Proposal to reduce HOK1 TACC and adjust non-commercial allowances
- Proposal to reduce Chatham rise Oreo
- Proposal to increase TAC for East Coast South Island red gurnard (GUR3)
- Proposal to increase TAC for West Coast South Island red gurnard (GUR7)
- Proposal to adjust East Coast North Island rig (SPO2) TAC
- Proposal to increase West Coast South island rig (SPO7)
- Proposal to increase TAC for West coast South Island stargazer (STA 7)
- Deemed values: FRO8, and 9; GMU1; GUR3 and 7; RBT3; RBY7; RIB4 and 8; PIL8; LDO1; SPO2 and 7; RSN2.

Marine management

- Draft Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Regulations
- Proposed Marine Reserve for Akaroa
- Chatham Rock Phosphate EEZ seabed mining application

INDUSTRY BENEFITS FROM ELITE SCHOLARSHIP

The Global Fisheries Scholarship is now into its 14th year, with the latest scholar, Alyx Pivac (Ngāti Whātua, Te Rarawa, Ngāpuhi) taking up her year-long placement in Japan in March 2016. Established in 2002 to provide on-the-job training for Māori wanting a career in the seafood industry, the GFS is jointly funded by Te Ohu Kaimoana and Japanese seafood giant Nippon Suisan Kaisha (Nissui). Eighteen Māori have so far been through the programme, aimed at advancing skills in fisheries management, aquaculture, marine biology, business management as well as fisheries and food processing. And they have taken up rewarding careers on their return to New Zealand. We take this opportunity to profile Ms Pivac and Mr Charles Rowe, our 2015 scholar who has recently completed his placement.

INTERWEAVING CULTURE WITH CAREER ATTRACTS SCHOLAR TO SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

Alyx Pivac is an educated and passionate Māori woman building the foundation for a successful career in the seafood industry. She demonstrates an enthusiastic commitment to fishing and fisheries and views a career in the industry as one that allows her to express herself and her culture, while making a positive contribution to the environment and society.

Alyx is the 2016 Global Fisheries Scholar who will travel to Japan to spend a year at Nissui studying different sectors of the fishing industry. Hailing from Whangarei, Alyx is of Ngāti Whatua, Te Rarawa and Ngāpuhi descent. Her inquisitive nature led her towards the sciences – “It felt natural to study science as I like to figure out the how, what and why of things” – and in 2015 she completed her Masters of Science at Auckland University.

For a number of years, Alyx, 26, has been working on mussel restoration as part of the Hauraki Gulf Restoration Project. Her Masters of Science, she says, is a snapshot of that work, which has also contributed to her desire for a career in fisheries. The project is about restoring the mauri to the harbour, she says. Over years, the marine environment there has degraded through exposure to heavy metals and excess nutrients. She has been testing the health of the water and mussel populations and looking towards reviving natural ecosystems where iwi mokopuna are able to safely harvest kai for themselves and their whanau.

“As my career in science has developed, I have found a way to connect my love for the ocean and the environment with my studies. I was lucky enough to find my niche in aquaculture and fisheries. And it’s not all sitting in a lab and wearing a lab coat,” she says. “I’ve found a way to marry my culture with my career and it helps me feel like I really have an opportunity to make a difference.”

It was that passion that led Alyx to apply for the 2016 Global Fisheries Scholarship. She researched Nissui

and what the scholarship offered. She saw it as an opportunity to immerse herself in a foreign culture and learn more about the global fishing industry from one of the most successful seafood companies in the world. “I did a bit more research into the scholarship and it started to really open my mind to all of the things that I could achieve with this opportunity – all the things I could bring home to my country, to help grow our understanding without losing sight of what it means to be in New Zealand and particularly Māori in New Zealand.”

“The first thing that attracted me to the scholarship was the aquaculture and fisheries part of it. That’s really my passion and to immerse myself in another culture and learn from the best in the world – how can you not want to be a part of that?”

“Nissui is a world leader in what they do and to have an opportunity to learn and develop from them is a once-in-a-lifetime experience,” she says. “The more I learn about Japan the more I’m looking forward to being there. I’m going over with an open mind and a positive attitude, I want to really develop my language and understanding of their culture.”

As for her long-term goals in fisheries, she is keeping an open mind and flexible on what career opportunities might arise. She’s a Māori woman who wants to stay true to her roots and the drive to work in the service to her iwi, hapu and family will always be a big part of what she does.

“I want to be a part of helping New Zealand develop better aquaculture systems, more efficient and sustainable ways of doing things, and increase positive public perception of the industry.”

Alyx has confidence in New Zealand’s seafood industry and views it as one that is able to provide excellent career opportunities for Māori and for women. “We need more Māori involved in this industry as we have a unique view as kaitiaki on development and sustainability. My goal is to come back, share what I know, contribute to our economy and community and work hard.”

“Ideally I will have skills that make me more employable to someone like Te Ohu Kaimoana or Aotearoa Fisheries as they are the ones that have put their belief in me so I will be keeping them updated on my progress and learnings as I go,” Alyx says.



FISHERIES PASSION: Alyx Pivac, Te Ohu Kaimoana’s 2016 Global Fisheries Scholar. “I have found a way to connect my love for the ocean and the environment with my studies.”

SCHOLARSHIP HELPED CREATE SENSE OF CAREER DIRECTION

A year in Japan as the 2015 Global Fisheries Scholar, Charles Rowe from Ngāti Mutunga says the scholarship has helped him develop a much clearer sense of direction in the advancement of his career.

“I’m particularly committed now to Māori agriculture and fisheries, and so I’m going to make sure the next steps in my career feed into those areas,” he said after returning home in late December.

Charles studied at Otago University in Ōtepoti, graduating with Bachelors of Arts (double major in Japanese and Asian studies) and Science, majoring in food science and consciously combining his science interest with Asian studies. He applied for the GFS while undertaking post-graduate studies at Peking University in China where he gained a Masters of Law in International Relations (MIR).

Although Japan was not unfamiliar to Charles, having briefly attended Hirosaki University in Aomori in 2010, being able to spend longer there brought a greater understanding of the differences and similarities between New Zealand and his host country.

“The biggest shock of moving from China to Japan meant that even in Tokyo, the Japanese struck me as being truly an island people,” he says. “I’d not felt that Pacific flavour there in quite the same way before, but now I see it everywhere. That made me feel very much at home, and it really came as a surprise.”

Charles says it also helped that Nissui staff were exceptional in making him feel welcome and helping to make the most of the experience.

“Nissui has a wonderful, century-old legacy in the marine and foodstuffs business and their staff are deeply proud of it. Whilst New Zealand has fewer companies with that kind of history, I was pleased to learn that our attitudes to food safety and quality assurance are on par with a leading Japanese company.”

“However, the balance between corporate ambition and ‘playing it safe’ is certainly very different – although I do expect the extent of that difference to decrease significantly with the up-and-coming

TPP, which should be very good for the work environment in both countries,” Charles added.

His time at Nissui helped Charles develop a greater theoretical and practical understanding of food safety regimes and the importance of food security. During his year in China, he also developed a professional interest in issues related to food security. “During my time there, I discovered how New Zealand was affected – very deeply I think – from the melamine milk powder scandal in 2008. And in 2014, New Zealand meat products were held up on the wharf in China, so the issues of food safety and food security are very prominent and important,” Charles says.

All in all, he recommends the GFS programme to anyone serious about making the seafood industry and Japan and the Japanese market a part of their professional life.

“I am deeply grateful to Te Ohu Kaimoana and Nissui for providing me with an experience of a lifetime, and I hope the programme will go from strength to strength. Anyone with a keen sense of interest in Japan, but is perhaps in need of an experience to get the idea-box for Māori business in gear, should definitely apply,” he says.

I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO TE OHU KAIMOANA AND NISSUI FOR PROVIDING ME WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF A LIFETIME, AND I HOPE THE PROGRAMME WILL GO FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.



JAPAN LIFE: Charles Rowe enjoyed a night out after completing his year-long scholarship at Nissui.



GRADUATION CEREMONY: Charles Rowe’s graduation from the 2015 Global Fisheries Scholarship was attended by senior executives from Nissui and board members and executive managers from Te Ohu Kaimoana.

WAI MĀORI INITIATIVES IMPORTANT FOR IWI FRESHWATER ASPIRATIONS



By Ken Mair
Chairman

Te Wai Māori Trust plays an important role in the Māori Fisheries Settlement through advancing iwi and Māori interests in freshwater fisheries and their habitats.

During the 2015 financial year, Wai Māori supported new freshwater initiatives undertaken by iwi, funded research into the economic implications of iwi freshwater rights and completed an assessment of the “eel friendliness” of New Zealand hydro dams, among other projects.

Wai Ora Fund

Our Wai Ora Fund attracts projects from iwi and Māori groups from around the country. We received 14 applications during the financial year, opting to support five initiatives. These can be found in the table below. Some of the applications were from groups that have applied for or received funding from Wai Māori previously, although there were a number of new applicant groups.

One of the projects that was successful in the year’s funding round was a restoration project submitted Whangawehi Catchment Management Group for which it received \$50,000. The group is a previous Wai Ora recipient and has completed its final report to Te Wai Trust. The key objectives of their latest project was to work with the Whangawehi Community (including Tangata Whenua, Marae, a forestry company, local government agencies and local school representatives) to continue a riparian planting programme started in the previous year. Since the beginning of the restoration programme, the Group’s monitoring team has observed an increase in whitebait, although it is too early to determine whether the restoration programmes have contributed to that increase.

Another project completed in 2015 was Ko Tangonge Te Wai, a project to learn more about the lake and wetlands of Tangonge, in Northland. This was a collaboration between Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Te Rūnanga o Ngai Takoto, Te Uri o Hina Marae, Te Rarawa Marae,

the Tangonge Ahuwhenua Trust and the Tangonge whanau community.

The project gathered baseline data about species within the Tangonge ecosystem. The iwi involved will use the data to assist with restoration planning. The project further strengthened existing relationships as well as built new ones, leading to increased support for and participation in this work. Three local schools were also involved in the data collection. As a result of the project, there has been increased understanding of the ecosystems, the freshwater environment and the abundance of species it can support. The community further views the Tangonge as an educational resource and are looking to incorporate it into the school curriculum. Full details of this project will be made available on our website. (See – ‘Earlier Wai Ora projects coming to conclusion’ next page.)

Eel initiatives

Wai Māori delivered on other initiatives during the year. We completed and published our “stock take” of New Zealand hydro dams in relation to their “eel friendliness”. New Zealand’s dams, power stations and turbines are a threat to adult eels’ migration patterns because they can be barriers to eels making their way to and from the Pacific breeding grounds.

A project that began in the previous financial year, Wai Māori looked at hydro power stations and dams around the country to assess whether there were adequate channels for eels to pass these structures. During the year, we published the results on our website through an interactive map. This can be accessed from our web homepage at waiMāori.Māori.nz.

We all have an interest in ensuring our eel populations remain healthy and abundant, so that they can meet the needs of the customary, commercial and recreational fishing sectors. This work continues to be a major focus for the Trust. Wai Māori will look to host another eel symposium during the 2016 calendar year. Our first symposium, held at the Waikato-Tainui College for Research & Development in conjunction with the Waikato Raupatu River Trust, in 2014 attracted significant interest from iwi, government and local authorities around the country. It provided an opportunity for all of those working with eels to share their work with each other to increase national awareness and knowledge about eel conversation. We believe the kaupapa is

important and highlights the need to continue bringing experts together from around the country to discuss developments, scientific advances and innovative measures for improving the health of our eel populations.

Piharau / Kanakana

As a result of a Piharau / Kanakana wānanga held in 2014, iwi proposed the establishment of Pa tuna and Utu Piharau on the Whanganui River. Wai Māori supported an Utu Piharau in 2015 in collaboration with Te Whiringa Muka Trust. While in its early stages, we are pleased with the way the project is progressing.

The Trust also providing assistance towards a wānanga in Bluff, Southland, for representatives of Whanganui and Taranaki to share piharau matauranga with each other and in the development of a national fishery strategy for the species. We will report to iwi on the results of this strategy in due course

Freshwater research

The debate over freshwater will remain a focus for Wai Māori. The rights and interests of iwi and Māori must be resolved in order for any new freshwater management regime to be stable and durable in the future.

During the year in review, Te Wai Māori formulated its submission to the Government’s proposed amendments to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater. The amendments came about following the release of the report on freshwater from the Land & Water Forum in 2012. Our submission was prefaced in last year’s annual commentary and was based on practical solutions as to how freshwater legislation and regulations would better serve iwi and hapu. We further maintained that Māori values must be incorporated into the final statement, among other things.

Further work has been done by government agencies, based on the work around the National Policy Statement. A discussion document on freshwater is expected to be released by the government in February or March 2016, with consultation occurring soon afterwards. The discussion document may have an impact on the National Policy Statement.

Te Wai Māori will participate in the consultation process and respond to the discussion document when

Continued Next Page...

GROUPS THAT RECEIVED WAI ORA FUNDING DURING THE 2015 FINANCIAL YEAR ARE:

Group	Project description	Wai Māori support
Riri a te hori Ahuwhenua Trust (Whanganui)	Wetland restoration, fish passage connection and Education programme	\$20,000
Whangawehi Catchment Management Group (Rongomaiwahine)	Catchment management protecting māhinga kai through water monitoring, riparian planting and fencing	\$50,000
Kati Huirapa Runaka (Ngai Tahu)	GIS database with environmental and cultural measures to inform a management plan for the Waikouaiti River kaitiaki and community	\$50,000
Lake Rotoaira Trust (Ngāti Tuwharetoa)	Baseline survey of customary fisheries in Lakes Rotoaira and Otamangakau	\$50,000
Te Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Trust	Develop a Freshwater Mahinga Kai health Index to provide robust information to in a range of management settings including the RMA	\$30,000

it is released to ensure the protection of Māori rights and interests in freshwater fisheries.

During the year, Wai Māori contributed \$100,000 towards a series of research papers undertaken by Sapere Research Group, an Australasian consulting firm that provides independent economic, forensic accounting and public policy services. Wai Māori agreed to fund the report on behalf of the Iwi Leaders' Group. Over the last year, Sapere has completed three reports on the allocation of freshwater rights. These were related to the costs and benefits of an allocation of freshwater to iwi, incentives to accept a rights regime for freshwater and, the third report, incentives on iwi under a rights-based regime. We contracted an independent summary of the Sapere reports and can make that available to iwi.

Finally, the 2015 Review of the Māori Fisheries Settlement governance structures has recommended that the number of directors appointed to Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited should be increased up to five. The board believes this is a positive development and will allow us to operate more effectively.

Te Wai Māori thanks iwi for your support over the previous financial year and looks forward to advancing Māori and iwi interests in freshwater in the coming months.

EARLIER WAI ORA PROJECTS COMING TO CONCLUSION

Many of the projects that were funded through the Wai Ora Fund are concluding. Groups are beginning to provide final reports as well as wānanga and hui to inform relevant parties and iwi of the results. These include:

- Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa's baseline data survey on species within the Tangonge ecosystem to add to waterway and wetland restoration in the rohe;
- Ngāti Hine's Taumarere Catchment Management plan, which includes implementation and monitoring over three years;
- Ngāti Koata's removal of impediments to tuna recruitment and migration to the Moawhiti lagoon;
- Taiao Raukawa's Manaaki Taha Moana project, which focussed on restoring inanga spawning sites on the Ohau Loop;
- Tuwharetoa Māori Trust Board's project Catfish vs Koura. This was a pilot study of removing catfish and monitoring effect on koura population in the area.
- Te Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Trust's project to develop a freshwater māhinga kai health index to provide robust information to a range of managements settings including the RMA.
- These projects add to the already completed Riri a te Hori feasibility and wetland establishment projects and the Whangawehi catchment management riparian planting and fencing projects.

These reports will be made available on the Wai Māori website.

GLOSSARY

ACE –	Annual Catch Entitlements
AFL –	Aotearoa Fisheries Limited
AHC –	Asset Holding Company
AMA –	Aquaculture Management Area
BPA –	Benthic Protection Area
CPUE –	Catch Per Unit of Effort
CRA –	Rock Lobster Fishery
CRAMAC –	Crayfish Management Companies
CSO –	Commercial Stakeholder Organisation
EEZ –	Exclusive Economic Zone
FCV –	Foreign Charter Fishing Vessels
FINZ –	Fisheries Inshore New Zealand
FMA –	Fisheries Management Area
GFS –	Global Fisheries Scholarship
Hui-a-Tau –	Annual General Meeting
IAO –	Iwi Aquaculture Organisation
ICF –	Iwi Chairs' Forum
ILG –	Iwi Leaders' Group
ITAG –	Iwi Technical Advisers' Group
MBIE –	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
MIO –	Mandated Iwi Organisation
MPA –	Marine Protected Area
MPI –	Ministry for Primary Industries
MSY –	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NIWA –	National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research
NRLMG –	National Rock Lobster Management Group
PAU –	The Paua Fishery
PAUMAC –	Paua Management Companies
PCE –	Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment
PSGE –	Post-Settlement Governance Entity
QMA –	Quota Management Area
QMS –	Quota Management System
RIO –	Recognised Iwi Organisation
RMA –	Resource Management Act
SRE –	Sector Representative Entity
TAC –	Total Allowable Catch
TACC –	Total Allowable Commercial Catch
UBA –	Underwater Breathing Apparatus

HOROSCOPES 2016



AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)

Aquarians love aquaculture. Your pre-commencement work is paying off and will continue to be lucrative in 2016. New space is the place to play. Your reserves need opening up to further opportunities.



PISCES (Feb. 19-Mar. 20)

The sign of the fish should be wary in 2016. Don't let commercial business get overtaken by recreational habits. Each have their own demands. Oppressing one in favour of the other can lead to disharmony. Sharing is caring.



ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)

A mussel in the hand is worth two on the line, apparently. Avoid any unnecessary spat during September. Seaweed is not always an edible lettuce.



TAURUS (Apr. 20-May 20)

A tangled net is on the horizon. Harvest with care. New opportunities emerge in April and October. Over-catch is deemed to be valued expensively.



GEMINI (May 21-Jun. 21)

The starfish are aligned for the Gemini harvester. But take care not to bluff the officials. The world is your oyster but it can only be shucked with the right tools. Look for the pearl.



CANCER (Jun. 22-Jul. 22)

By Hoki, the Bluenose is under pressure. Push back against plans to derail your efforts. The Cancer crab should grab advice with both claws. There's light at the end of the precision harvesting tunnel.



LEO (Jul. 23-Aug. 22)

The sea is a savannah for Leo's Lion and the estuary is your hunting ground. Don't flounder about searching your sole. Maui and Hector are two characters in the same fable. The tide will turn in August.



VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)

No salmon is its own true master and there are plenty of places to spawn. The inland sea are your places of refuge. Navigate the rapids with care in September.



LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)

Your fishing needs balance in the future. Don't judge the kahawai on its looks. The scallop makes its own bed. May the paua be with you.



SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 21)

The sting, as they say, is in the tail. The park is unlikely to be the place to play around December. Just remember, no ocean is a sanctuary. Protect your rights from further intrusion.



SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)

A bountiful ocean will sustain you. But only if you heed the warning signs. There's much to celebrate in Tangaroa's garden. The snapper will always catch you unawares.



CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)

Spatial plans will cut you out mid-year unless you approach talks with caution. The goat is not a natural sea creature. Cockles are not always alive, alive-o.

INCREASING DEMAND AMONG MĀORI FOR TRUST'S EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

In the course of the last few years, awareness of the services that Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust provides has grown throughout the country's Māori education and training organisations, demonstrated by the growing number of applications for grants and scholarships.



By Richard Jefferies
Chair, Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited

The purpose of Te Pūtea Whakatupu is to lift educational achievement among Māori through innovative training programmes and targeted scholarships. It has been well-demonstrated by government and non-government educational institutions that there are high levels of Māori under-participation in secondary and tertiary education compared with non-Māori. Addressing this issue is a core priority for the Trust. We are also focussed on raising the levels of workforce participation amongst Māori, especially in the areas of middle to senior management across a range of industries, including fisheries, and guiding graduates towards their iwi for business opportunities.

Te Whānau Marama – Te Pūtea Whakatupu Scholarship Programme

During the year in review, our flagship Te Whānau Marama Programme was well supported by students. This programme is designed to foster university students for leading roles in the Māori economy as well as for them to grow their own peer network of talented individuals.

In 2015, we awarded 35 Tāwera Scholarships for Māori completing business, management and commerce bachelor degrees. Te Pūtea Whakatupu received additional funding from Waikato and Victoria universities that allowed us to provide an extra 10 Tāwera Scholarships.

The Trust supported five young Māori through our Rona Scholarships to complete degrees in fisheries and aquaculture, and a further five to complete degrees in agriculture and agribusiness through our Whānui Scholarships.

A new development, the 2015 scholars were the first to have access to internships negotiated with ASB Bank and Treasury, with five and six places available respectively. This is the first time these have been available and provide invaluable training for our scholars beyond formal education. Further internships are under discussion with KPMG for 2016.

Our scholars also attend our annual conference – “Ngā Whetū Hei Whai – Charting Pathways for Māori Industry Futures Conference” – held in Hamilton in August 2015. The calibre of scholars improves each year as the numbers applying continues to rise. Scholars exhibit good knowledge, skills and commitment across both te Ao Māori and te Ao Pākehā.

Iwi Alumni Pilot

Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust has launched a pilot programme focused on fast-tracking scholarship alumni into potential positions of influence with their iwi. The pilot programme in collaboration with Ngāti Porou Seafoods will begin in 2016 with alumni from Ngāti Porou. Alumni from the first five years of the scholarship programme who affiliate to Ngāti Porou have been invited back to the East Coast for a weekend wānanga, where they will meet key people within the tribe and visit some of the key economic entities. The event will allow them to make good iwi connections and learn about the growing business activities of Ngāti Porou. In time, it is envisaged these alumni will be encouraged to take up economic development roles within hapu and iwi entities. Other iwi have signalled interest in this initiative.

Ngā Whetū Hei Whai – Charting Pathways for Māori Industry Futures Conference

Now a well-established event in the Māori Economic Development conference circuit, the 5th Annual Conference was held in Hamilton in August 2015. The Conference brings together a wide range of Māori business leaders who share their vision of the future with our scholars, 45 of whom attended this year.

Included among this year's speakers was our International Keynote Speaker, Ernesto Sirolli – an expert in the mentoring of entrepreneurs in indigenous and remote communities. The Sirolli Entrepreneurship Programme has been responsible for 60,000 business start-ups over the last 35 years. Ernesto provided a special session for the students, who found it inspirational. The Trust has begun discussions towards supporting the Sirolli Entrepreneurship Programme into Māori communities in New Zealand.

Ngā Kura ki Hawaiiiki – School-based Pilot

Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust has continued with its two-year project researching the potential for education models based on the building and sailing of waka hourua. The project, Rangatahi Kura Waka, is investigating ways of using knowledge, experience and cultural foundations associated with voyaging vessels to educate Māori youth. Students from 10 mainstream high schools, wharekura and small rural Māori schools are participating in a programme. Under Hoturoa Kerr's leadership, the waka hourua, Haunui, uses traditional navigation methods with the mission of revitalising waka culture and knowledge in the Pacific, protecting the environment, promoting awareness of the oceans, pollution and climate change via week-long sailing programmes that re-engage disaffected students. The programme also focuses on environmental science and develops leadership skills.

International Research and Collaboration

The Trust continues to seek out the latest educational and training ideas internationally as well as innovative developments. Two of our directors attended the Creative Innovation Conference in Melbourne during the year, which led to making contact with Ernesto Sirolli. Directors also visited the USA, Canada and Iceland in 2015, all leading to the establishment of key relationships and follow-on opportunities. Exciting opportunities on the horizon include a scholarship for two post-graduate students to attend a United Nations University / University of Akureyri six-month programme in Iceland beginning in 2016.

There is also potential to join a US-based education, mentoring and networking programme for indigenous people in business called Native Edge. The programme uses a custom-made web-based platform to connect indigenous business owners with tailored training programmes, business and sector networks and indigenous mentors.

We are also looking to replicate a Canadian training programme for high school students towards tracking them into a career in fisheries.

On the horizon

Providing a Keynote Address at the “World Indigenous Business Forum Conference” has led to the opportunity to host this Conference in 2017. We will explore this possibility during the first half of 2016.

We have received an invitation to collaborate with the National Centre for American Indian Economic Development on education and business facilitation between Māori and First Nations businesses.

TE OHU KAIMOANA (MĀORI FISHERIES TRUST) ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

As defined in the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, the purpose of Te Ohu Kai Moana is to advance the interests of iwi individually and collectively, primarily in the development of fisheries, fishing, and fisheries-related activities.

The role of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust is to ultimately benefit the members of iwi and Māori generally; further the agreements made in the Deed of Settlement; assist the Crown to discharge its obligations under the Deed of Settlement and the Treaty of Waitangi; and contribute to the achievement of an enduring settlement of the claims and grievances referred to in the Deed of Settlement.

The activities of the Trust are governed by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (the Trustee), the corporate trustee for Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust. Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited also acts as the corporate trustee for the Takutai Trust (the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust), established under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. The purpose of the Takutai Trust is to receive aquaculture settlement assets from the Crown or regional councils, allocate and transfer aquaculture settlement assets to Iwi Aquaculture Organisations; hold assets pending their allocation to iwi; determining allocation entitlements; facilitating iwi to be recognised as Iwi Aquaculture Organisations and other matters relating to the Aquaculture Settlement.

The Trustee also appoints the directors of Aotearoa Fisheries Limited, Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited (TPWT) and Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited (TWMT).

Aotearoa Fisheries is the commercial arm of the allocation model for the fisheries settlement assets retained and managed centrally. Its operations include the harvesting, processing and marketing of seafood throughout New Zealand and overseas. The activities of the company for the last financial year, are fully described in its annual report, available at www.afl.maori.nz, and also in this commentary (See Page 13). Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust holds 20 percent of the income shares in AFL, and all of the voting shares. It is required to include in its financial report, as income, 20 percent of the AFL consolidated profit.

The activities and achievements for Te Wai Māori Trust and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust for the last financial year are set out within this commentary on Pages 20 and 22 respectively. The Annual Reports associated with these trusts are available on Te Ohu Kaimoana's website.

Summarised Financial Statements Year Ended 30 September 2015

Summarised Statement of Income	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust activities	1706	1705
ACE round disputes income held in trust	1237	1296
Attributed share of AFL profit (20%)	3193	4391
Gains on investment portfolio	3937	4352
Share of AFL related income held in trust for iwi	57	227
Total Revenue	10,130	11,971
Operating expenditure	(4,799)	(4,783)
Net operating surplus	5,331	7,188
Share of AFL other comprehensive income (20%) <small>(relating to foreign exchange translations of assets at balance date)</small>	(2,746)	(989)
Total comprehensive income for year	2,585	6,199
Allocation of Comprehensive Income		
Te Ohu Kai Moana net income (excluding AFL)	410	1197
Attributed share of AFL net income (excluding dividend)	820	3402
Net income added to assets held in trust for iwi	1313	1540
Net income added to assets held on behalf of other trusts	42	60
Total comprehensive income for year	2585	6199

TE OHU KAI MOANA TRUST

The above summarised information is included to give readers a brief synopsis of the financial performance of the trust for the 2015 financial year and the assets held as at 30 September 2015. To obtain a complete understanding of the financial position and performance for the year, refer to the Annual Report separately distributed and available at www.teohu.maori.nz.

Te Ohu Kaimoana earns the majority of its income from the performance of the investment portfolio, which is managed within an agreed statement of investment performance and objectives. The main objective of the portfolio is to achieve a real rate of return of 4.5 percent on average over time. This and a conservative spending policy ensure that the fund will maintain its real value and provide sufficient income to cover operating expenses of the trust after inflation is taken into account.

It receives some contributions to its costs from the sale of ACE to iwi where the related quota has yet to be transferred to iwi either following the iwi becoming a mandated iwi organisation or coastline agreements being reached between iwi within a particular region.

In accordance with accounting standards the trust records, as income, a 20 percent share of AFL's reported net consolidated profit for the year. This is not a cash receipt and is merely reflected in the value of the investment in AFL shares held in the balance sheet. The dividend, when received, is not recorded as income but is also reflected in the balance of the investment held.

Over half of the net income earned by Te Ohu Kai Moana is transferred into reserves held on behalf of iwi or other trusts and is not available for use within Te Ohu Kaimoana's operations. The amount held in trust

Summarised Balance Sheet	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Investment Portfolio	78,908	73,771
AFL shares	81,713	82,543
Redeemable Preference Shares	20,000	20,000
Quota and AFL shares held in Trust	32,155	47,818
Other assets including cash and call deposits	6,408	10,661
	219,184	234,793
Less Liabilities	(1,123)	(2,230)
Net Assets	218,061	232,563
Equity		
Te Ohu equity and retained earnings	72,403	70,343
AFL shares and RPS held by Te Ohu	101,713	102,543
Held on behalf of iwi and other trusts	43,945	59,677
Total Equity	218,061	232,563

arising from disputes over the annual ACE rounds had grown to \$3.6 million at the end of the financial year. This is money that could be directly used by the iwi involved subject to settlement of the disputes over its allocation. A schedule of the amounts held is at page 28 of the annual report.

During the year \$16 million in quota shares and cash was transferred to iwi following finalisation of coastline agreements. In total, at the end of the financial year, Te Ohu held \$43.9 million in assets waiting to be transferred to iwi or on behalf of related trusts.

TAKUTAI TRUST

The above summarised information does not include activities undertaken for the benefit of the Takutai Trust, which incurred expenditure of \$902,000 on operations for the year. These costs are recovered from the Ministry for Primary Industries under a funding agreement relating to the services provided in relation to the aquaculture settlements.

Additional amounts received from the Crown during the year were \$2.7 million for pre-commencement space settlements and \$46 million for new space settlements.

In total \$33 million was transferred to iwi during the year from settlements held within the trust leaving \$43 million to be allocated and distributed. Of the amount still held \$3.9 million relates to pre-commencement space in the Bay of Plenty and Marlborough regions, and \$39 million relates to new space settlements covering the Auckland, Marlborough and Tasman regions.

HUI-A-TAU

The Annual General Meeting of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited and Aotearoa Fisheries Limited will be held at the Novotel Hotel Auckland International Airport on Thursday 31 March 2016 at 9am.

Agenda may be subject to changes.

9.00am	..... Mihi whakatau
9.15am	..... Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited Annual General Meeting
10.00am	..... Te Wai Māori Trust Report
10.15am	..... Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust Report
10.30am	..... Questions from the floor regarding the Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited Annual Report and the Reports from Te Wai Māori Trust and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust (including any comments from authorised representatives of Mandated Iwi Organisations and Recognised Iwi Organisations, members/alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata, and authorised representatives of Representative Māori Organisations).
	Resolutions: agree the minutes of 2015 Hui-a-Tau, receive the annual report of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (which includes Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and the Takutai Trust) for the year ended 30 September 2015 and appoint auditors.
10:45am	..... Aotearoa Fisheries Limited Annual General Meeting Questions from the floor regarding the AFL Annual Report.
11.30am	..... MORNING TEA
11.45am	..... Discussion and Resolutions on the future funding model for Te Ohu Kaimoana.
1.00pm	..... Meeting Concludes / Lunch



TE OHU
KAIMOANA

KA ORA
KI TAI
KA HUA
KI UTA

A
BOUNTIFUL
OCEAN
WILL SUSTAIN
US

Te Ohu Kaimoana

Directors:

Jamie Tuuta (Chair)	..... Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Tama, Te Āti Awa, Taranaki Tuturu
Tā Mark Solomon (Deputy Chair)	..... Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Kuri
Selwyn Parata	..... Ngāti Porou
Hinerangi Raumati	..... Ngāti Mutunga, Waikato
Ken Mair	..... Whanganui, Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngā Wairiki
Rangimarie Hunia	..... Ngāti Whātua
Paki Rawiri	..... Waikato, Ngāpuhi

Executive Management Team:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Peter Douglas Ngāti Maniapoto

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Peter Whittington

PRINCIPAL ADVISOR

Craig (Laws) Lawson

PRINCIPAL ANALYST

Kirsty Woods Ngāti Hauiti

MANAGER, FISHERIES LEADERSHIP

Dianne Brown Ngāti Porou

GENERAL COUNSEL

Simon Karipa Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Hauiti, Mōkai Pātea, Te Ātihaunui a Pāpārangi

Te Pūtea Whakatupu

Directors:

Richard Jefferies (Chair)	..... Ngāti Raukawa
Rikirangi Gage	..... Te Whanau ā Apanui
John Tamihere	..... Ngāti Porou, Whakatohea, Tainui
Rawiri Waititi (alternate)	..... Te Whanau ā Apanui

Te Wai Māori

Directors:

Ken Mair (Chair)	..... Whanganui, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngā Wairiki.
Hera Smith	..... Ngāti Manawa, Ati Haunui a Pāpārangi, Tuhourangi, Ngāti Tahu/ Ngāti Whaoa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāi Tahu
Miria Pomare	..... Ngāti Toa RaNgātira, Ngāti Mutunga, Rongowhakaata, Rongomaiwahine, Te Arawa
Abby Gordon	..... Tainui, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāpuhi

Aotearoa Fisheries Limited

Directors:

Whaimutu Dewes (Chair)	..... Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Rangitihi
Hinerangi Raumati	..... Ngāti Mutunga, Waikato
Jamie Tuuta	..... Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Tama, Te Āti Awa, Taranaki Tuturu
Anthony Hannon	
Alan Gourdie	
Liz Ward	..... Ngāti Porou
Craig Ellison Ngāi Tahu
Rachel Taulelei Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Koata

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