



TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI WHĀTUA

Establishing a new Post Settlement Governance Entity



What is a PSGE?

Purpose: To hold and manage the settlement redress transferred to the claimant group under the Deed of Settlement

1. Adequately represents all members of the claimant group
2. Has transparent decision-making and dispute resolution procedures
3. Its fully accountable to the whole claimant group
4. Ensure the beneficiaries of the settlement and the beneficiaries of the governance entity are identical when the settlement assets are transferred from the Crown to the claimant group, and
5. Has been ratified by the claimant community



So, what does this mean?

- A new Private Trust called Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua (the PSGE) is established
- Transfer of roles and responsibilities from current Rūnanga entity to PSGE
- New PSGE governors to also govern Te Topu Ika (Mandated Iwi Organisation) and its assets
- Transfer of existing iwi assets and subsidiary entities to the new PSGE
- Dissolution of existing iwi bodies and repeal of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Act 1988



Key steps for establishing a PSGE for Ngāti Whātua

1. Issues and options
2. Engagement and discussion
3. Proposal
4. Review
5. Ratification
6. Establishment



Issues and Options

1. Defining the claimant group
2. Representation
3. Roles and functions of PSGE
4. Ngāti Whātua tikanga and values
5. Efficiency and cost of governance
6. Legal Form of the PSGE

Defining the Claimant Group

1. Descendants of Haumoewārangi
2. Defining the hapu
3. Defining the marae
4. Defining the boundary and takiwā
5. Defining the membership processes and role of marae

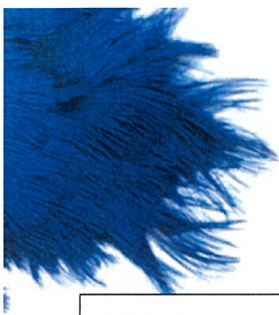




Representation

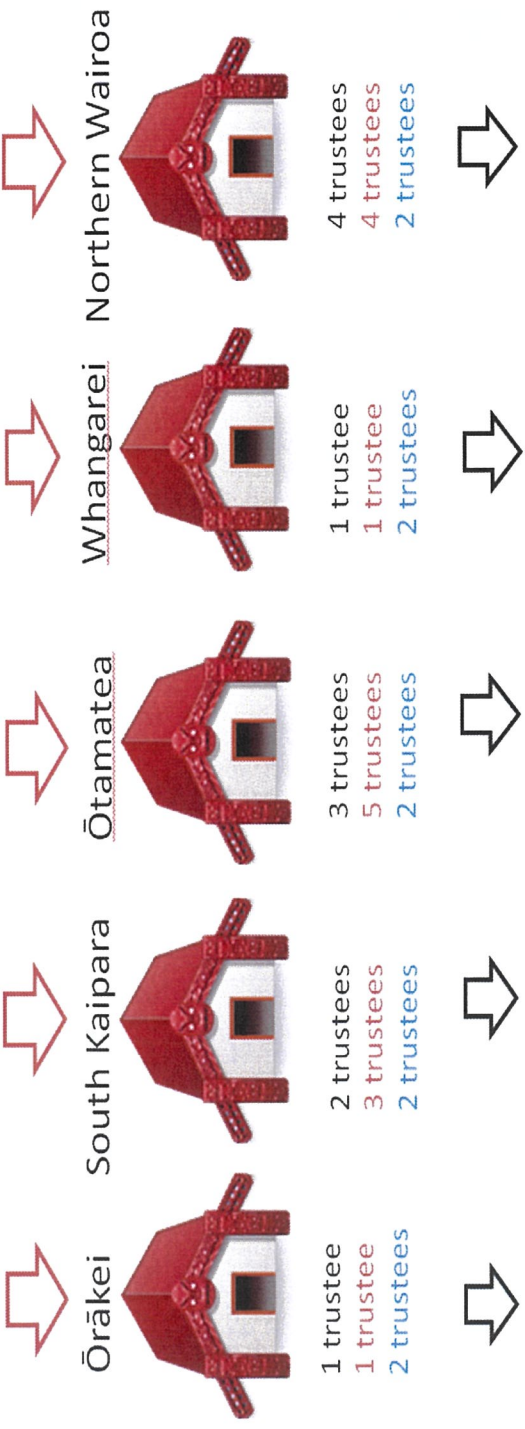
Number:

1. Status quo – based on the number of marae
2. Takiwā represented on equal basis, say two each
3. Representation based on population
4. First past the post, based on entire rohe
5. Who appoints representatives?
6. Representation of takiwā that do not have a PSGE - Whangārei and Northern Wairoa takiwā
7. Representation of hapu not included in existing PSGEs



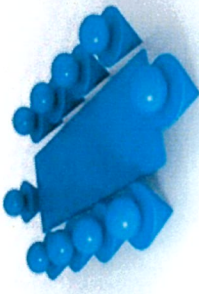
Whānau Māori Trustee

Members vote for a representative through their takiwā, based on their primary marae affiliation



OPTIONS
 Status quo
 Registered population
 Equal

Each takiwā appoints a number of trustees (see OPTIONS)

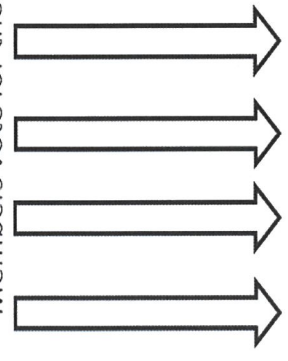


PSGE with (11) (14) (10) trustees

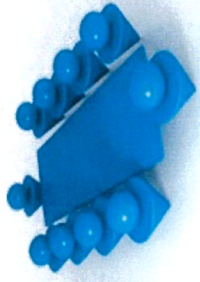




Members vote for their preferred candidate from an iwi-wide list of candidates



The highest polling candidates are appointed as trustees for the PSGE



PSGE with (8-10) trustees

Options for candidate nomination:

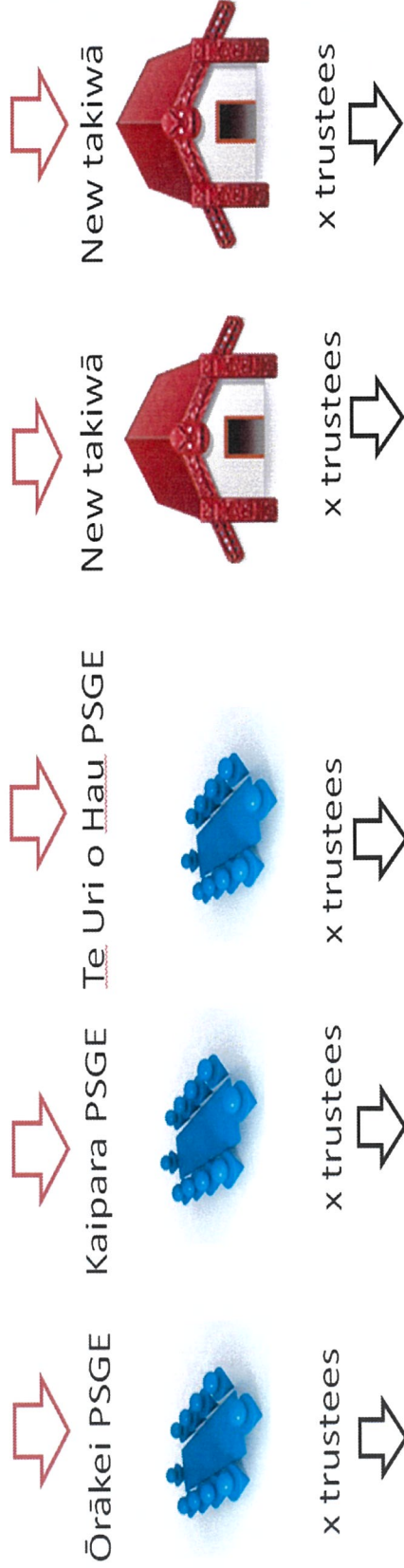
- i. Candidates are self-nominated
- ii. Candidates are self-nominated but require endorsement from a specified number of members
- i. Candidates are nominated by or endorsed by marae or PSGEs

For all options, once nominated, the candidates are elected by votes from the full registered iwi membership





Members vote for a representative either through their existing PSGE or, if their primary marae is not included in an existing PSGE, through their marae



Each PSGE or takiwā appoints a number of trustees
OPTIONS: (1) Equal; (2) Relative population of registered voters





Ngāti Whātua Tikanga and Values

1. Mana Ngāti Whātua, Manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga
2. Kauhanganui
3. Poupou representation
4. Marae
5. Tikanga and PSGE



Roles and Functions

1. A united body representative of the whole of Ngāti Whātua
2. The representative body and authorised voice to deal with issues affecting the whole of Ngāti Whātua
3. Managing and growing the commercial assets of the current Rūnanga
4. Protecting the rights and interests of Ngāti Whātua
5. Advocacy on matters impacting all Ngāti Whātua

Efficiency and Cost of Governance

- Number of governors
- Compliance costs
- Reporting

