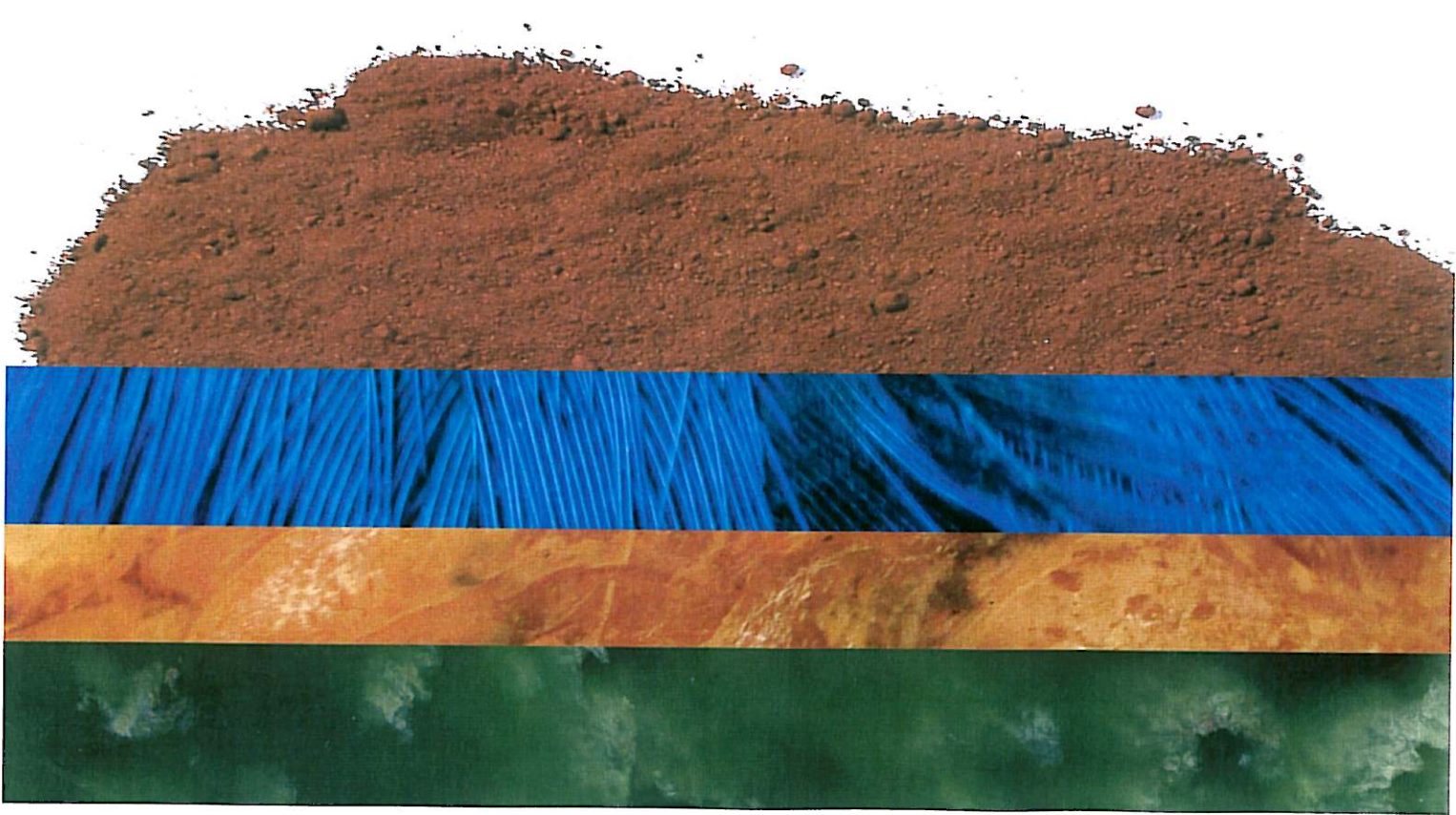




DEED OF MANDATE

1 JULY 2008



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua (the Runanga) on behalf of Ngati Whatua iwi seeks to enter into negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive and final settlement of all of the remaining historical claims of Ngati Whatua, that is, the iwi claims and the outstanding hapu claims excluding the claims associated with the South Kaipara Claims Committee.
- 1.2 According to the Statistics New Zealand Census 2006, the population of Ngati Whatua is approximately 14,724. Of that, over 10,000 reside in the Auckland (7,152) and Northland (3,324) area. The number of beneficiaries of the Runanga on the iwi roll is currently 9481.
- 1.3 On 21 May 2008, the Crown confirmed that it considers that the Runanga is representative of a large natural grouping for Treaty settlement negotiations (Appendix 1). Further, the Runanga's mandating plan (Appendix 2) was endorsed by the Crown in a letter dated 23 May 2008 (Appendix 3).
- 1.4 In May 2008, the Runanga held eight hui around the country to present its mandate proposal and to provide an opportunity for Ngati Whatua to discuss the proposal with the Runanga. Registered adult members of the Runanga were asked to vote by way of postal ballot on the mandate proposal.
- 1.5 A mandate has been subsequently conferred by Ngati Whatua on the Runanga to represent the iwi in negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive and final settlement of all of the remaining historical claims of Ngati Whatua. The purpose of this Deed of Mandate (the Deed) is to provide information and evidence of the process undertaken by the Runanga to obtain this mandate.
- 1.6 The Runanga is seeking from the Crown approval and recognition that the mandate was obtained from the beneficiaries of the Runanga in 2008 through a process that was fair, open and transparent.

2 Definition of Claimant Group

Ngati Whatua Claims

2.2 Since 1992, the Runanga has carried out a key role in progressing the iwi claims of Ngati Whatua through the claim, Wai 303. The Runanga has managed the Wai 303 claim on behalf of all of Ngati Whatua to ensure the iwi moves forward and settles its historical iwi claim. In addition, the Runanga is committed to providing a unified approach across Ngati Whatua hapu who have not yet settled.

2.3 The Runanga will negotiate the full and final settlement of the following claims:

WAI NO.	NAME
303	Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua Claim
121	Ngati Whatua lands and fisheries (known as Manukau whanau claim)
313	Waimamaku land claim
719	Kaipara Land and Resources (Pirika Ngai Whanau) Claim
887	Ngawaka Tautari Lands
1045	Ngati Marua
1046	Ngati Whatua Tutura

2.4 The Runanga will also negotiate the partial settlement of a number of claims. The settlement will only be considered to be partial because there are other iwi interests involved in the particular claims. Therefore, only the Ngati Whatua interest within the claim will be settled. The claims that fall within this group are listed below.

WAI NO.	NAME
188	Opanake and other land claims
279	Te Ketu and Hiore Kata Lands/ Te Uruamo whanau
504	South Whangarei District Claim
619	Ngati Kahu o Torongare/Te Parawhau Hapu claim
683	Weretapou Tito – Te Parawhau
688	Nga Hapu o Whangarei claim
745	Te Uri o Te Ika Nui Te Pirihi Patuharakeke
763	Kapehu Blocks and Rating claim
857	Opanake Blocks et al
	Ngati Whatua ki Maunganui
861	Taitokerau District Maori Council
985	Hokianga regional lands claim
1114	Te Taou
1343	Ngati Torehina

2.5 The claims associated with the Ngati Whatua o Kaipara negotiations do not form part of the negotiations led by the Runanga. Further, the claims that have been, or are in the process of being, settled as part of the Te Roroa, Te Uri o Hau and Ngati Whatua o Orakei do not form part of these negotiations.

The Claimants

2.6 The claimants include all of Ngati Whatua iwi in the context of the Wai 303 iwi claim. The claimant group therefore includes all individuals, whanau and hapu within the iwi of Ngati Whatua who descend from the tupuna, Haumoewarangi and other recognised

tupuna. This is consistent with the Runanga's Charter and Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua Act 1988.

- 2.7 The 19 hapu of Ngati Whatua as set out in the Charter of Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua are as follows:

HAPU	
Nga Oho	Te Uriroro
Ngai Tahu	Te Taou
Ngati Hinga	Te Uri Ngutu
Ngati Mauku	Te Kuihi
Ngati Rango	Te Uri o Hau
Ngati Rongo	
Ngati Ruinga	
Ngati Torehina	
Ngati Weka	
Ngati Whiti	
Patuharakeke	
Te Parawhau	
Te Popoto	
Te Roroa	

- 2.8 The marae of Ngati Whatua (grouped by takiwa) as set out in the Charter of Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua are as follows:

MARAE	
Orakei	Otamatea
Orakei	Nga Tai Whakarongorua
	Omaha
South Kaipara	Orouaharo
Haranui	Otamatea
Puatahi	Otuhianga
Reweti	Parirau
Te Aroha Pa	Pouto
Te Kia Ora	Rawhitiroa
	Te Kowhai
Whangarei	Te Pounga
Korokota	Te Whetu Marama
Takahiwai	Waihaua
Tirarau	Waiohau
Toetoe	Waioatea
Northern Wairoa	
Ahikiwi	
Kapehu	
Naumai	
Oturei	
Pahinui	
Ripia	
Taita	
Tama Te Uaua	
Te Houhanga	
Waikara	
Waikaraka	

Area of Interest

2.9 The geographical area that will be covered by the negotiations will be the traditional rohe of Ngati Whatua as shown below. This is expressed as Tamaki ki Maunganui i te Tai Hauauru and Tamaki ki Manaia i te Rawhiti. The northern boundary is expressed as Manaia titiro ki Whatitiri, Whatitiri titiro ki Tutamoe, Tutamoe titiro ki Maunganui. The southern boundary is expressed as Te Awa o Tamaki.



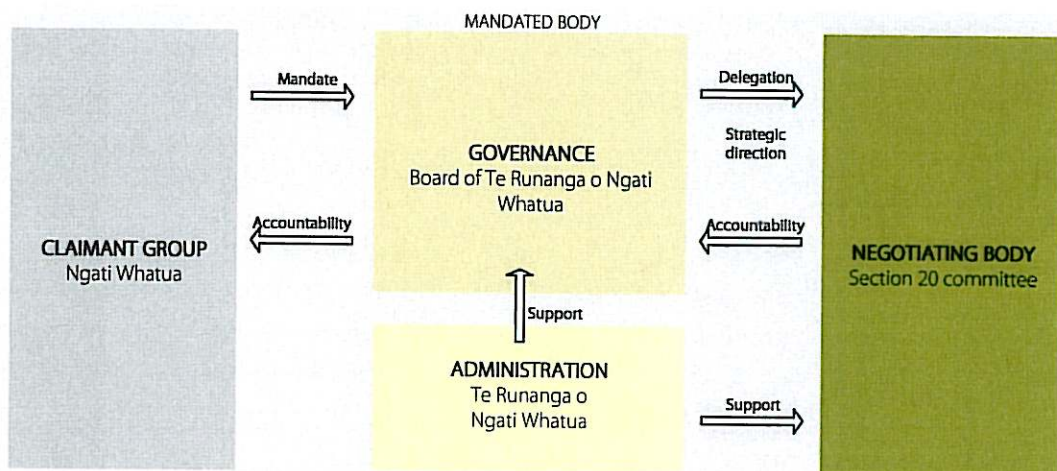
3 The Mandated Body

Background

- 3.2 The Runanga was constituted by Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua Act 1988 (Appendix 4) and has been in existence for 20 years. It is a Maori Trust Board under the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955. The Charter of Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua (Appendix 5) sets out how the Board will operate the Runanga and its accountability to Ngati Whatua.
- 3.3 The Runanga is the sole representative body and authorised voice to deal with issues affecting the whole of Ngati Whatua. It is well known within Ngati Whatua and has a positive track record in representing the iwi and the widespread support of Ngati Whatua.
- 3.4 Since 1992, the Runanga has managed the Wai 303 iwi claim on behalf of all of Ngati Whatua to ensure the iwi moves forward and settles its historical claims. In addition, the Runanga is committed to providing a unified approach across Ngati Whatua hapu who have unsettled claims.

Negotiation Structure

- 3.5 The Runanga has developed a negotiation structure and in doing so, has been guided and informed by the following principles:
- Ensure measures and procedures honour and respect the tikanga of Ngati Whatua
 - Promote collaboration and co-operation across Ngati Whatua
 - Respect the autonomy and mana of individual hapu
 - Ensure effective and appropriate representation of Ngati Whatua
 - Recognise the importance of the use of traditional structures and relationships
 - Build on existing structures and processes as much as possible
 - Ensure regular reporting to beneficiaries and meaningful consideration of their views.
- 3.6 The negotiation structure consists of four components (see below): Ngati Whatua iwi, the Board, the Runanga, and the negotiating body that will be established.



- 3.7 The Board of the Runanga will carry out a steering group type role, with responsibility for matters such as holding the mandate for negotiations and the accountability relationship with the iwi, overseeing the process and setting the strategic direction for the negotiations.
- 3.8 The administration arm of the Runanga is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operation of the negotiations. It will ensure the proper implementation of policies and work plans, compliance with statutory requirements and contractual obligations, and will also ensure that funds are managed appropriately. A Working Party has been established within the Runanga and charged with progressing Ngati Whatua's settlement negotiations.
- 3.9 While the Runanga is the mandated body, for timeliness and to optimise efficiency, the task of carrying out the negotiations will be delegated from the Board to a negotiating body (known as a section 20 committee)¹. The Negotiating Body's task is to negotiate a draft Deed of Settlement.
- 3.10 The Runanga has developed policies and processes with regard to the operation of the negotiation structure. These can be broadly grouped into the four areas: decision-making, representation, accountability and dispute resolution.

Decision-making

- 3.11 With regard to negotiating a draft Deed of Settlement, decision-making will occur at two levels - the Board level, and the Negotiating Body level. Decision-making on substantive matters rests with the Board and is informed by the views of the Negotiating Body as well as any consultation that has been carried out with the wider Ngati Whatua community. To ensure efficiency and timeliness, select powers will be delegated from the Board to the Negotiating Body to enable it to carry out its day-to-day business effectively.
- 3.12 The decision as to whether a draft Deed of Settlement is acceptable will rest with Ngati Whatua who will determine whether or not it will be ratified.

Representation

- 3.13 The Negotiating Body structure will follow the Board structure model and will be composed of a representative from each of the five takiwa as well as Runanga representatives.
- 3.14 The appointment, replacement and removal of takiwa representatives will be carried out by each takiwa. The process for appointment will be similar to that which is used for appointing Board representatives. It will consist of each marae reaching agreement on a nominee and putting that nomination to the vote at a takiwa hui. The highest polling candidate within each takiwa will be the takiwa representatives on the Negotiating Body. If a replacement is needed, it will be the next highest polling candidate or if the takiwa prefers, a new election can be called.

¹ Under section 20 of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955, a Board may appoint a committee consisting of 2 or more persons, of whom at least one shall be a member of the Board, and may by resolution delegate to such committee any of the powers or duties of the Board.

- 3.15 The formal appointment of representatives to the Negotiating Body will not occur until such time that the Deed of Mandate submitted by the Runanga is recognised by the Crown. However, prior to that, a considerable amount of work will be carried out by the Runanga to assist each takiwa to prepare for the election of their representative.

Accountability

- 3.16 There are two lines of accountability within the negotiation structure: between the Runanga and Ngati Whatua, and between the Negotiating Body and the Runanga.
- 3.17 The Runanga will have the ultimate responsibility for the negotiations, including ensuring that reporting and communication processes are adhered to. The Runanga currently has a number of existing structures and processes that it uses to report to its beneficiaries. These include reports (both written and verbal) at the annual hui and regular reports to beneficiaries through the Runanga Poupou hui.² These processes (and others as appropriate) will be used to report back regularly to the claimant community on settlement negotiations and to provide a vehicle for the iwi to input into key decisions.
- 3.18 The Runanga will also use other communication methods such as newsletters and website updates so that those who are not able to attend hui can obtain updates.
- 3.19 The second line of accountability is between the Negotiating Body and the Runanga. The Negotiating Body will be required to provide monthly updates on progress for Board meetings and verbal updates when required. These obligations will be included in the terms of reference for the Negotiating Body.

Dispute resolution

- 3.20 The Charter does not prescribe a process for resolving disputes as it hopes that conflicts can be resolved without recourse to costly, time consuming and divisive avenues.
- 3.21 Members of the claimant group will have the right to withdraw the mandate from the Runanga. In terms of the process for addressing disputes regarding mandate:
- a If a group has a concern regarding the Runanga's representation of their interests in the negotiations, they should inform the Board in writing. The Board will then consider the matter and seek further information as required from the group to ensure it has a clear understanding of the nature of their concerns;
 - b Once that information has been received, the Board will then consider the matter again and determine whether or not further action is required. If yes, the Board will then meet with the group and if necessary, enter into a dispute resolution process;
 - c If the matter cannot be resolved, the group will have the right to withdraw their mandate from the Runanga. Both parties will agree on the appropriate process for withdrawal of mandate.

² Each marae within Ngati Whatua is represented in this forum and it is the responsibility of each marae representative to keep the people of the marae informed of all happenings at Runanga Poupou hui and to pass on information received from the Runanga. Their job is also to convey to the Runanga any issues of concern that their marae members might have. This mechanism would be used both to provide update reports and where necessary, seek input.

4 Mandating Process

- 4.1 The Runanga developed a mandating plan (Appendix 2) for presenting its mandate proposal to Ngati Whatua. The mandate proposal was as follows:

That Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua is mandated to represent Ngati Whatua in negotiations with the Crown regarding the comprehensive settlement of all of the remaining historical claims of Ngati Whatua, excluding the claims associated with the South Kaipara Claims Committee.

- 4.2 In designing its mandating plan, the Runanga sought to provide for a fair, robust and open process whereby Ngati Whatua could consider and vote on the mandate proposal. As noted previously, the Office of Treaty Settlements endorsed the Runanga's mandating plan in a letter dated 23 May 2008 (Appendix 3.)

- 4.3 There were three phases of activities within the mandating plan:

- a Phase I: Pre-hui communications - Public notifications were made during this period together with the distribution of voting packs regarding the Runanga's mandate proposal to all adult members on the Runanga's iwi roll;
- b Phase II: Hui - Eight information hui were held where the Runanga presented its mandate proposal to Ngati Whatua and beneficiaries were provided with the opportunity to discuss the proposal with Runanga representatives;
- c Phase III: Voting - This involved registered adult members of the Runanga casting their votes on whether to accept or reject the Runanga's mandate proposal. This occurred by way of postal ballot.

- 4.4 Further information on the activities undertaken in each phase is provided below.

Phase I: Pre-Hui Communications

- 4.5 There were two streams of communications during this phase: notification of hui, and the distribution of voting packs.

Notification of information hui

- 4.6 All hui were publicly notified. A copy of the notification is included in Appendix 6. The first hui notification occurred on 26 April (3 weeks before the first hui on 17 May 2008).

- 4.7 The hui were notified through a range of media:

- a The notification appeared in major newspapers in the region where large numbers of Ngati Whatua reside (such as the Northern Advocate) as well as national print media (the NZ Herald, the Dominion Post). The notifications were repeated during this phase to increase awareness of the hui. A schedule of the dates on which the notification appeared is included in Appendix 7.
- b Notifications were also broadcast on iwi radio stations (Tahu FM, Atiawa Toa FM, Radio Tainui, Radio Waatea, Radio Ngati Hine) in the community notices and were broadcast in the days leading up to the hui, as well as on the day of the hui.

- c The Runanga also established a website to promote information dissemination to its beneficiaries. The hui notification was posted on the website (Appendix 8).

4.8 With regard to the substance of the notification, it covered the following matters:

- a The purpose of the hui (to present the Runanga's mandate proposal to Ngati Whatua);
- b A statement encouraging all members of Ngati Whatua to attend the hui;
- c The date, time and venue of each hui;
- d The wording of the mandate proposal which registered adult members of the Runanga were asked to vote on;
- e The method of the vote, that is, voting would occur by way of postal ballot;
- f Where information documents could be viewed or obtained.

Distribution of voting packs

4.9 Voting packs were distributed during this phase by the Runanga to all registered adult members of the Runanga. In addition to voting documentation, information was also provided to ensure that beneficiaries received sufficient information about the Runanga's mandate proposal to be able to make an informed decision. It also ensured that those beneficiaries who could not attend the information hui received the same information that was presented at those hui.

4.10 The voting packs contained the following document:

- a Ngati Whatua Historical Treaty Claims: Moving Towards Negotiation and Settlement: This document contained information on the Runanga's mandate proposal as well as information on the Crown's Treaty settlement process. Copies of the slides from the hui presentation were included within the voting pack.
- b Mandating Plan: Information Sheet: This document provided an overview of the Runanga's mandating plan, including the dates, times and venues of the information hui;
- c Public Notification: This document contained a copy of the public notification that appeared in print media;
- d Postal Ballot: Information Sheet: This document provided information on the postal ballot process including voter eligibility and voter rules;
- e Postal Ballot: Voting Instructions: This document contained instructions regarding the postal ballot.
- f Postal Ballot: Voting Paper: This document was the official voting form.
- g A Freepost Envelope

4.11 All documents that were provided in the Voting Pack are included in Appendix 9. These documents (excluding the voting papers which were able to be requested via email) as well as enrolment forms were available for downloading from the Runanga's website.

- 4.12 A physical set of the voting pack documents was also available for inspection at the offices of the Runanga during the notified postal ballot period.
- 4.13 With regard to the recipients of the voting packs, the distribution list was derived from the Runanga's iwi roll. A significant amount of work was carried out in 2006 to update the iwi roll as part of the process of transferring fisheries settlement assets from Te Ohu Kaimoana to Ngati Whatua. Therefore, it provided an effective means for capturing the large majority of the adult beneficiaries within Ngati Whatua.

Phase II: Information Hui

- 4.14 The second phase consisted of hui held both within and outside the Ngati Whatua rohe with the dual purpose of presenting the Runanga's mandate proposal to Ngati Whatua and providing an opportunity for beneficiaries to discuss the proposal with the Runanga.

Schedule of hui

- 4.15 In addition to a hui in each of the five takiwa of Ngati Whatua, hui were held at the main regional centres where there are significant populations of Ngati Whatua. These locations were selected based on the population distribution from the 2006 census data. One hui was also held in the South Island.
- 4.16 The schedule of hui was as follows:

DATE	PLACE
17 May 2008	Te Houhanga marae (Northern Wairoa takiwa)
18 May 2008	Tirarau marae (Whangarei takiwa)
20 May 2008	Copthorne Hotel, Durham St, Christchurch
21 May 2008	Copthorne Hotel, Oriental Bay, Wellington
22 May 2008	Alcamo Hotel, Ulster St, Hamilton
24 May 2008	Puatahi marae (South Kaipara takiwa)
26 May 2008	Orakei marae (Orakei takiwa)
27 May 2008	Otamatea marae (Otamatea takiwa)

Procedure

- 4.17 The Runanga followed the same procedure at each hui:
- Introduction: All hui were chaired by the trustee with responsibility for progressing Ngati Whatua's settlement negotiations. The Chair opened all hui and provided a brief overview of the nature and purpose of the information hui.
 - Housekeeping: The Project Manager explained the importance of those in attendance filling in the attendance list, and also checking the iwi roll at the registration desk. He also acknowledged the presence of the TPK observer and explained his/her role in the hui. Lastly, he explained the postal ballot process and how voting on the mandate proposal would occur.
 - Powerpoint Presentation: The project manager along with the Runanga's legal counsel gave the powerpoint presentation.

- d Questions and Discussion: The Chair then opened the floor for questions and discussion.³

4.18 The Runanga is confident that the procedure followed was fair, open and transparent.

Powerpoint presentation

4.19 The powerpoint presentation delivered by the Runanga was the same at each hui (Appendix 10)⁴. The presentation covered the following matters:

- a The purpose of the hui (to present the Runanga's mandate proposal and to provide an opportunity for attendees to discuss the proposal with Runanga representatives);
- b Background matters such as the Runanga's involvement in the claims process;
- c Ngati Whatua's current options in terms of progressing down the Tribunal path or proceeding directly to negotiations, and the Runanga's position in this regard;
- d The Crown's Treaty settlement process and policies;
- e The Runanga's mandate proposal (the Runanga's overall vision, what will be covered (the claimant group, the claim area, the historical claims that are to be settled) and the negotiation structure that will be established to carry out the negotiations including how representatives will be appointed, accountability mechanisms etc);
- f The relationship between the Runanga's mandate proposal and the negotiations being progressed by the South Kaipara Claims Committee;
- g The process by which the mandate will be sought (and how and when members could have their say on the Runanga's mandate proposal).

4.20 Hard copies of the presentation were available at all hui.

Registrations

4.21 There was a registration desk which was operated by at least one Runanga staff member. There was a copy of the latest Iwi Roll at the desk. During the opening comments of each hui, attendees were encouraged to check whether they were registered on the Iwi Roll, and if yes, to check whether their contact details were correct. For those attendees who were not registered at the time, applications for enrolment were also available at the desk and they were issued with a special voting paper (as their vote would only be counted once their application for enrolment had been accepted).

Record keeping

4.22 All hui were minuted. A copy of the minutes from each hui is contained in Appendix 11.

4.23 An independent observer from Te Puni Kokiri was invited and attended each information hui.

³ Following the completion of the series of information hui, a debrief session was held by the Working Party to discuss the issues raised.

⁴ A copy of the hui presentation was included within the voting pack and also made available through the Runanga website.

Attendance

- 4.24 There was a desk at each hui where attendees were asked to record their name and note their hapu/marae affiliations. The attendees list was also circulated throughout the room to ensure all those in attendance were recorded. A complete list of attendees and their hapu/marae affiliations from the eight hui is included as Appendix 1.1.
- 4.25 The table below shows the number of attendees at each hui.

DATE	PLACE	# ATTENDEES
17 May 2008	Te Houhanga marae (Northern Wairoa takiwa)	32
18 May 2008	Tirarau marae (Whangarei takiwa)	31
20 May 2008	Christchurch	11
21 May 2008	Wellington	13
22 May 2008	Hamilton	11
24 May 2008	Puatahi marae (South Kaipara takiwa)	31
26 May 2008	Orakei marae (Orakei takiwa)	38
27 May 2008	Otamatea marae (Otamatea takiwa)	45

Phase III: Postal Ballot

- 4.26 This phase involved voting on the Runanga's mandate proposal by way of postal ballot. The Runanga opted for a postal ballot process to allow for the wider Ngati Whatua membership to participate in the mandating process, rather than only those who could attend the hui.
- 4.27 The mandating plan was purposely designed so that by this stage in the process, registered adult members of the Runanga would have been provided with a voting pack, public notifications would have been made regarding the mandate proposal and how the postal ballot process would operate, and beneficiaries would have had the opportunity to discuss the Runanga's mandate proposal with Runanga representatives. Therefore, voters would have been provided with sufficient information about the Runanga's mandate proposal to be able to make an informed decision.
- 4.28 All registered adult members of the Runanga were automatically entitled to vote. Those adult members (18 years or older) of Ngati Whatua that were not registered were able to participate as long as, when they voted, they also provided a completed application for enrolment. That vote was only counted once that person's application had been accepted.
- 4.29 Registered members were only entitled to vote once. If a registered member was issued with a replacement voting paper, their original voting paper was no longer valid. Replacement voting paper were printed on yellow coloured paper and clearly stamped with 'Replacement' to distinguish them from the original voting papers.
- 4.30 As noted above, for those who were not registered and requested an application for enrolment and voting pack, their voting paper was marked with 'Special Vote'. It was printed on green paper to distinguish it from the standard voting papers and the replacement voting papers.

Mandate proposal

- 4.31 Adult members were asked to vote on whether to accept or reject the Runanga's mandate proposal. As noted above, the mandate proposal was as follows:

That Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua is mandated to represent Ngati Whatua in negotiations with the Crown regarding the comprehensive settlement of all of the remaining historical claims of Ngati Whatua, excluding the claims associated with the South Kaipara Claims Committee.

Voting period

- 4.32 The voting period commenced on 17 May 2008 and closed on 11 June 2008 (which was 10 working days after the last hui was held). The voting period covered both Phases II and III so that hui attendees could cast their vote after hui if they chose to.

Independent returning officer

- 4.33 An independent returning officer was appointed to receive and open the votes. The returning officer is an employee of the accounting firm, Mallett Angelo Quinn Ltd in Whangarei. Contact details are as follows:

Mallett Angelo Quinn Ltd
Chartered Accountants
PO Box 609
WHANGAREI

Phone: 09 438 5309
Fax: 09 438 7430
Email: admin@maq.co.nz
Website: www.maq.co.nz

- 4.34 The freepost envelopes were pre-printed so that votes were sent directly to the returning officer at the above address, and also so that the Runanga had no role in opening or counting votes.⁵

⁵ However, some voters did not use the freepost envelope and sent their vote to the Runanga. These votes were not opened and were immediately forwarded to the returning officer.

5 Voting Results

- 5.1 The votes were counted on 19 June 2008 which allowed 6 working days after the voting period closed for votes post-marked on or before 11 June 2008 to be received.
- 5.2 The votes were counted by the Independent Returning Officer under the observation of a Justice of the Peace who was appointed to ensure all votes were recorded accurately.
- 5.3 Once all the votes were counted, the Independent Returning Officer certified the outcome of the vote and provided a report to the Runanga dated 26 June 2008. A copy of the report received is attached and marked as Appendix 12.
- 5.4 The voting results are as follows:

Total packs distributed		5,894 ⁶
Less packs returned to sender		564
Total possible votes		5,330
Votes received		751
Proportion of total possible votes		14.09%
	Number of votes	% of votes
Analysis of votes received		
Valid votes	634	84.4
Invalid votes	117	15.6
Total votes received	751	100.0
Voting results		
Acceptance of Mandate Proposal	606	95.6
Rejection of Mandate Proposal	28	4.4
Total valid votes	634	100.0

- 5.5 These results of the postal ballot process were notified on the Runanga's website on 27 June 2008 (Appendix 13), in the NZ Herald and The Press on 28 June 2008, and in the Northern Advocate, the Dominion Post and the Waikato Times on 30 June 2008.⁷ A copy of that notification is attached as Appendix 14.

⁶ There are 5895 registered adult members (that is, 18 years and older) of the Runanga on the iwi electoral roll. The full iwi roll has 9481 beneficiaries and includes those aged less than 18 years.

⁷ Due to the time when the report of the Independent Returning Officer was received by the Runanga on 26 June 2008, it was not possible to meet the deadline to place the notification in all of the specific newspapers on 28 June 2008.

6 Overlapping Interests

- 6.1 The Runanga acknowledges that the proposed settlement area of interest overlaps and in some instances is shared with other neighbouring tribal groups along our northern and southern boundaries.
- 6.2 The Runanga has developed a process for engaging with groups with shared interests.

7 Alterations to the Deed of Mandate

- 7.1 This Deed of Mandate may be altered and amended by the Runanga as required.

8 Disclosure of the Deed of Mandate

- 8.1 The Runanga agrees to the Crown making the Deed of Mandate known through a public notification process, and to providing the Deed of Mandate, together with the supporting information, to members of the claimant community who request it.
- 8.2 The Runanga also acknowledges that the Deed of Mandate with the supporting material may be released under the Official Information Act 1982. Where a request is made under this legislation, the Runanga requests that it is informed and included on all related correspondence.

SIGNED THIS 1ST DAY OF JULY 2008

For and on behalf of Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua:



Authorised Signatory:

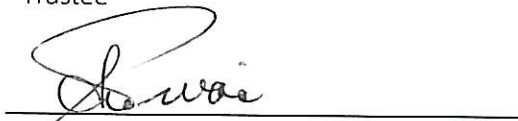
Rangimarie Naida Glavish JP
Chairperson

Authorised Signatory:



Russell Kemp
Trustee

Authorised Signatory:



Allan M Pivac JP
Secretary

9 Appendices