



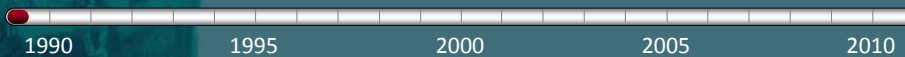
Introduction

Sir Archie Taiaroa

The story of the Maori Fisheries Settlement is one that stretches back twenty years to 1989. In some ways, it may seem a long time, in other ways it seems like yesterday.

1989

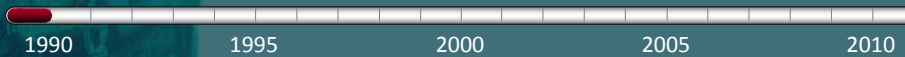
- Geoffrey Palmer is Prime Minister.
- Maori Fisheries Act 1989 enacted.
- Maori Fisheries Commission established.
- Maori receive 10% of all species in the QMS.



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1990

- Mike Moore is Prime Minister.
- Commissioners appointed by Minister of Maori Affairs.



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1991

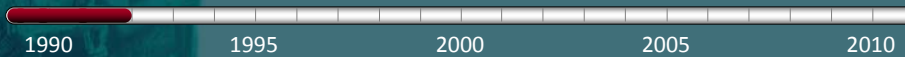
- Commission promotes an overarching principle for allocation based on mana whenua mana moana and fishing rights being collective in nature.



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1992

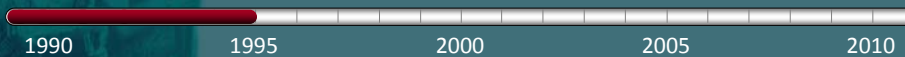
- The Sealord Settlement
- Jim Bolger is Prime Minister.
- Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claim) Settlement Act 1992 enacted.
- Maori Fisheries Commission becomes Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission.
- 50% share of Sealord acquired.



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1995

- Two main views on allocation emerge – one based on mana whenua-mana moana and one favouring allocation based on iwi population; the High Court rules that a preliminary question to be determined is:
 - “must the Commission be required to allocate PRESA solely to iwi?”



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1996

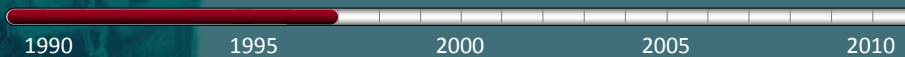
- Court of Appeal considers the meaning of 'iwi'; rules that allocation scheme should include provision for urban Maori.
- Decision appealed.



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1997

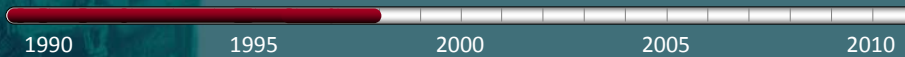
- Privy Council upholds appeal and quashes Court of Appeal finding to include urban Maori in any allocation scheme.



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1998

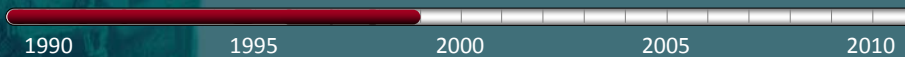
- Jenny Shipley is Prime Minister.
- High Court finds that the Commission is required to allocate PRESA solely to iwi.
- Decision appealed.



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1999

- Helen Clark is Prime Minister.
- Court of Appeal holds that “iwi” means traditional tribe.
- High Court determines commercial freshwater fisheries included in the Settlement.
- Court of Appeal reaffirms the Fisheries Settlement remains a tribal settlement available through “tribal mechanisms”.



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2001

- Privy Council reaffirms Court of Appeal decision that allocation of pre-settlement assets must be to iwi.
- Commission releases document containing four allocation models.



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2003

- He Kawai Amokura: A model for allocation of the Fisheries Settlement Assets reported to Minister of Fisheries.
- Maori Fisheries Bill introduced into Parliament.



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2004 2005

- Maori Fisheries Act 2004 establishes Te Ohu Kaimoana (in place of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission); legislates for allocation model for the transfer of assets to iwi.
- The Foreshore & Seabed Bill is passed amid strong opposition from Maori.



1990

1995

2000

2005

2010

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2006

- 29 iwi complete mandating process and receive fishing assets.
- Te Kawai Taumata meets and selects 4 Directors.



1990

1995

2000

2005

2010

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2008

- John Key becomes Prime Minister in Nov 2008.
- 12 iwi complete mandating process in 2007, and a further 2 in 2008.
- All 7 Te Ohu Directors now appointed by iwi through Te Kawai Taumata in 2008.



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2009

- \$97 million Aquaculture Deed of Settlement signed between iwi of Te Tau Ihu, Hauraki, Ngai Tahu and the Crown.
- A total of 50 iwi have now achieved MIO status





Introduction

Sir Archie Tairaroa



Our Vision

Maori and New Zealanders are proud of how the Maori Fisheries Settlement is managed by capable and well prepared Maori/iwi organisations.

All Maori can expect that their interests in the Fisheries Settlement will be managed and developed in a way they find relevant and that will maintain their long term interests upper most. We must be proud of what we achieve as well as the way we achieve it.

Our Mission

By 2010 to have successfully effected the transfer of assets to iwi organisations properly prepared to manage them on behalf of Maori.

To grow and protect the value of Maori fisheries assets through effective governance, representation, technical support, and capability development.

Our Values

Future focused

Our responsibilities are beyond our lifetimes and those of our children

Providing leadership

Effective, focused and inspiring, to set a standard

People focused

People achieving their full potential, developing lasting and relevant relationships

Transparency

Reporting clearly and inviting scrutiny

Results oriented

Effort and activity count for little without results

Protecting and Sustaining the Value of Maori Fisheries Assets

A central tenet of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work has been and remains protecting and enhancing the interests of iwi, primarily by developing fisheries, fishing and fisheries-related activities, all the while working alongside and with iwi...



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