



Engagement summary – Treaty Partners

Date: 1 March 2024

Time: 10:30 to 11:45 AM

Attendees

Representatives from: Rangitāne, Ngati Porou, Tuwharetoa, Te Aupōuri, Kopinga, Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Kuri, Ngā Taonga o Ngaitakoto Trust (Ntont) Ngāti Kahu, Te Rarawa, Whaingaroa, Ngāti Wai, Ngāpuhi, Ngati Whatua, Hauraki, Tainui, Te Nehenehenui, Te Arawa Fisheries, Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Pūkenga, , Te Whānau-ā-Apanui, Ngāti Whare, Ngai Tuhoe, Mahaki Trust, Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, Te Ati Awa ki Kapiti, Muaūpoko, Ngāti Toa, Te Ātiawa, Ngā Tāngata Tiaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Apa, Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rarua, Ngāti Tama, Ngāi Tahu, Hokotehi Moriori Trust, Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri (NMOW), Kahukuraariki, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Tūrangitukua, Port Nicholson, Raukawa, Te Arawa River Iwi Trust (TARIT), Rauru, Te Kotahitanga o Ngati Tuwharetoa (TKNT), Ngāti Hinerangi, Ngāi Takoto, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa (TRONM), Ngati Tama o Taranaki, Mana Ahuriri, Tamatea Pōkai Whenua (TPW), Ngāti Hineuru, Te Rohe o Te Wairoa (TToTW), Ātiahau, Kaipara Moana, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Manuhiri, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (NWO), Te Tumu Paeroa, Te Kawerau, Te Roroa, Te Uri o Hau, Ngāti Makino, Tapuika, Waitaha, Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Trust (TPoTA), Ngāti Pukenga, Kahukuraariki, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Tūrangitukua, Pouakani, Ngāti Maru, Taranaki, Te Kotahitanga o Ngāti Tūwharetoa (TKNT), Te Ātiawa, Te Aupouri, Tangoio, Ngāti Pāhauwera, Ngāi Tāmanuhiri, Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa (TToTW), Ngāti Rangi, Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Tū Mai Rā, Ngāti Rangitihī, Tupono, Ngāti Haua, Ngāti Tūrangitukua, He Kāinga, Ngāti Hinerangi, Ngati Toa, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tūrangitukua, Tū Mai Rā Investments (TMRI), Te Nehenehenui (TNN), Ngāti Korokī Kahukura, Hineuru

As part of the policy process for extending marine farm consent durations, we undertook engagement with Treaty partners on a proposal to extend existing marine farm consents by 25 years. We would like to thank all of you for the time taken to engage with us and we have reflected the insights and views you provided to the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries.

As part of the engagement, we agreed to share the slides with you and provide a summary of hui. The questions that we asked were:

- Do you support this proposal to extend consents? Why? Why not?
- What impact would this proposal have? What will it improve or not improve?
- Is there anything you would change in the proposal? What?

Key messages

Iwi opposed the proposal and expressed concerns with the lack of time the engagement period provided to sufficiently understand the proposal and to meaningfully engage with MPI and the Government on the substance of the proposal and any alternatives. Some iwi indicated that it is unlikely that engagement obligations contained in some Treaty settlements have been met through the decision-making process for the proposal. Key points raised include:



- This proposed process does not protect public interests.
- Concern that the proposal would limit Māori in their role as kaitiaki and in protecting and preserving their area of interest.
- Concerns about the implications on Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA) claims as MACA needs to be consistent with existing claims.
- Impact on sustainable management of taiao as future impacts on the environment are not known.
- Proposal gives rights to legacy consents for potentially 90 years, which has implications for climate change mitigation and sustainability.
- Concern over the inability to review and adjust consent conditions when the extension is given to respond to climate change impacts, including the depletion of fish stocks.
- Impact on cultural interests such as fishing rights, ability to Kaupapa on space, and biological cultural significance.
- The lack of balance between commercial interests and sustainability.

The discussion also elicited suggestions to amend the proposal to improve it, including:

- The timeframe of 25 years is too long to manage environmental impacts. A shorter extension time would be better for the environment. A possibility is to extend consents for 5 years, to provide farmers additional time to go through re consenting process.
- If the government wants to support the aquaculture opportunity, freeing up more space for aquaculture uses would be a better option. A caveat being that pushing farms out further does not mean that the previously occupied space is new; there needs to be sustainable management of impacts.