



Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 – Treaty settlements and other obligations (Section 18) report

Project Name: FTAA-2504-1048 Taranaki VTM Project

To:	Date:
Panel Convener, Jane Borthwick	16 June 2025

Number of attachments: 3	Attachments: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 20242. Project location map3. List of relevant Māori groups
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Ministry for the Environment contacts:

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Key points

1. As required by section 49 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (the Act), the Ministry for the Environment (on behalf of the Secretary for the Environment) has prepared this report on Treaty settlements and other obligations (section 18 of the Act) in relation to the substantive application FTAA-2504-1048 Taranaki VTM Project.
2. The applicant, Trans-Tasman Resources Limited, proposes to extract up to 50 million tonnes (Mt) of vanadium rich titanomagnetite (VTM) concentrate per year from the seabed of South Taranaki Bight in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
3. The approvals being sought are for activities that require marine consent and marine discharge consent under the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012.
4. Section 18(2) of the Act requires that the report provide a list of relevant Māori groups, including relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities. Many of these groups must be invited by the panel to comment on a substantive application under section 53(2) of the Act. There are 36 relevant Māori groups for this project area, which we have listed at **Attachment 3**.
5. The scope of those Treaty settlements that are closest to the project area – Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003, Ngāa Rauru Claims Settlement Act 2005, Ngāti Apa (North

Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010, Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016, and Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016– do not include redress in relation to the EEZ. All of these settlements include statutory acknowledgements over coastal marine areas which, although they are also outside the EEZ, are an acknowledgement by the Crown of the association of those iwi with the sea.

6. Similarly, there are 13 applicant groups seeking recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA) in areas out to the 12 nautical mile limit and bordering the project area. As with the coastal statutory acknowledgements, while the scope of these arrangements does not include the EEZ, the panel may wish to take these into consideration.

Signature

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Ilana Miller
General Manager – Delivery and Operations

Introduction

7. For a substantive application that relates to a listed project, under section 49 of the Act, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) must request a report from the responsible agency (Secretary for the Environment) that is prepared in accordance with section 18(2) and (3)(a) of the Act (but does not contain the matters in section 18(2)(l) and (m)).
8. The information which must be provided in this report includes:
 - a. relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, applicant groups under MACA, and other Māori groups with interests in the project area; and
 - b. relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements.
9. This report is structured accordingly. We have provided a list of the relevant provisions of section 18 at **Attachment 1**.

Proposed project

10. The applicant, Trans-Tasman Resources Limited, proposes to extract up to 50 million tonnes (Mt) of seabed material per year from the Project Area, located between 22 and 36 kilometres off the coastline of South Taranaki. The project proposes to process the mined material on board a vessel with processing technology, to recover 5Mt per year of naturally occurring vanadium-rich titanomagnetite (VTM) concentrates. The process returns the remainder of the de-ored material (approximately 45Mt per annum) to the seabed.
11. We have provided a location map at **Attachment 2**.
12. The approvals sought are for activities that require marine consent and marine discharge consent under sections 20, 20B and 20C of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012. The activities requiring consent include construction of structures on the seabed, removal of living and non-living materials from the seabed, the destruction, damage, or disturbance of the seabed or subsoil in a manner that is likely to have an adverse impact on marine species or their habitat, and discharge of harmful substances into the sea or onto the seabed.

Relevant iwi authorities, Treaty settlement entities, and other Māori groups

13. We note that some entities identified below may be included in more than one category. We have included a composite list of all groups at **Attachment 3**, including contact details (where these could be located within the timeframe for delivering this report).

Iwi authorities

14. We consider the following groups to be the relevant iwi authorities for the project area:
 - a. Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust, representing Taranaki Iwi;
 - b. Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust, representing Ngāruahine;
 - c. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust, representing Ngāti Ruanui;
 - d. Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust, representing Ngā Rauru Kītahi;
 - e. Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui, representing Whanganui Iwi/Te Atihaunui a Pāpārangī;
 - f. Whanganui Land Settlement Negotiation Trust, representing Lower Whanganui iwi; and

- g. Ngā Wairiki-Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust, representing Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa.

Treaty settlement entities

15. Under section 4(1) of the Act, “Treaty settlement entity” means any of the following:

- (a) a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE):
- (b) a board, trust, committee, authority, or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, that is recognised in or established under any Treaty settlement Act:
- (c) an entity or a person that is authorised by a Treaty settlement Act to act for a natural resource feature with legal personhood:
- (d) Te Ohu Kai Moana or a mandated iwi organisation (as those terms are defined in section 5(1) of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004):
- (e) an iwi aquaculture organisation (as defined in section 4 of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004).

16. We have identified the following relevant Treaty settlement entities (including mandated iwi organisations (MIO) under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004), which may be relevant for this project area:

- a. Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust, PSGE for Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016 and MIO for Taranaki Iwi;
- b. Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust, PSGE for Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016 and MIO for Ngāruahine;
- c. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust, PSGE for Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003 and MIO for Ngāti Ruanui;
- d. Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust, PSGE for Ngāa Rauru Claims Settlement Act 2005 and MIO for Ngā Rauru Kītahi;
- e. Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui, PSGE for Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017 and MIO for Whanganui Iwi/Te Atihaunui a Pāpārangī;
- f. Ngā Wairiki-Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust, PSGE for Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010 and MIO for Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa;
- g. Te Ohu Kaimoana, under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, Maori Fisheries Act 2004;¹
- h. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, MIO for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki);
- i. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga, MIO for Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki);
- j. Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust, MIO for Te Ātiawa (Taranaki); and
- k. Maru (Taranaki) Fisheries Trust, MIO for Ngāti Maru (Taranaki)

¹ Te Ohu Kaimoana is the trustee of the Fisheries Settlement established under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and manages the quota of iwi groups that do not have a MIO listed in the Māori Fisheries Act 2004. All iwi from North Taranaki to Fiordland have fishing quota shares in the fisheries that are or have been most actively fished within the project area.

Groups mandated to negotiate Treaty settlements

17. Most historical claims under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi have been settled in respect of land nearest the project area, except for the claims of Whanganui Iwi. The Whanganui Land Settlement Negotiation Trust, representing Lower Whanganui iwi groups, has a mandate to negotiate the settlement of these claims, and signed an agreement in principle with the Crown in August 2019. The Trust may have interests in the project area.

Takutai Moana groups and ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou

18. The project area is beyond the boundaries of the common marine and coastal area, being the area bounded on the landward side, by the line of mean high-water springs, and on the seaward side, by the outer limits of the territorial sea (generally defined as 12 nautical miles from the low water mark). However, the list of groups seeking recognition of customary marine title (CMT) or protected customary rights (PCR) within the nearby marine and coastal area is likely to be indicative of those groups with interests in the project area.

19. The following applicant groups are seeking CMT or PCR in coastal areas landward of the project area:

- a. MAC-01-10-005 / CIV-2017-485-183 Ngā Rauru Kiitahi;
- b. MAC-01-10-006 / CIV-2017-485-293 Ngāti Hāua hapū, Ngaruahinerangi iwi;
- c. MAC-01-10-009 / CIV-2017-485-300 Ngāti Tamaahuroa and Titahi Hapū- Oeo Pā Trustees;
- d. MAC-01-10-019 / CIV-2017-485-282 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust;
- e. MAC-01-10-001 / CIV-2017-485-210 Araukuuku Hapū;
- f. MAC-01-10-010 / CIV-2017-485-213 Ngāti Tu;
- g. MAC-01-10-013 / CIV-2017-485-212 Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi;
- h. MAC-01-10-017 / CIV-2017-485-243 Ngā Hapū o Ngāruahine;
- i. MAC-01-10-018 / CIV-2017-485-254 Te Patutokotoko;
- j. MAC-01-10-009 / CIV-2017-485-301 Te Awa Tupua and Ngā Hapū me ngā Uri o Te Iwi o Whanganui;
- k. CIV-2011-485-797 Ngāti Manuhiakai;
- l. CIV-2011-485-803 Okahu Inuawai hapū; and
- m. CIV-2011-485-814 Kānihi Umutahi me Ētahi hapū.

20. At the time of writing, there are no groups with court orders or agreements that recognise PCR or grant CMT on the landward side of the project area.

21. The project area is not within ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (as set out in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).

Iwi or hapū whose practices are recognised under the Fisheries Act 1996 through regulation or customary management areas

22. The project area appears to be within an area subject to regulations for customary food-gathering made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Pursuant to regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, the Fisheries (Notification of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki for Area/Rohe Moana of Te Tai Hauāuru) Notice 2019 provides for management of customary food-gathering within an area/rohe moana by the appointed

tangata kaitiaki/tiaki. The following are the tāngata whenua of the rohe moana who nominate the tangata kaitiaki/tiaki:

- a. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama;
- b. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga;
- c. Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Fisheries Trust;
- d. Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust;
- e. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui;
- f. Ngā Hapū o Ngāruahine Trust;
- g. Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust;
- h. Te Kaahui o Rauru;
- i. Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui;
- j. Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki;
- k. Te Patiki Holdings Ltd representing Ngāti Hauiti;
- l. Te Ohu Tiaki o Rangitāne Te Ika a Māui;
- m. Muaūpoko Tribal Authority;
- n. Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust;
- o. Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust;
- p. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc; and
- q. Te Atiawa Poneke.

Owners of identified Māori land where electricity infrastructure or land transport infrastructure is proposed

23. Section 23 of the Act provides that, in making a decision on a referral application under section 21, the Minister may determine that, for the purposes of the project, an activity described in section 5(1)(a) is not an ineligible activity if it:

- a. is the construction of electricity lines or land transport infrastructure by (or to be operated by) a network utility operator that is a requiring authority; and
- b. would occur on identified Māori land that is Māori freehold land or General land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land.

24. This project does not involve an activity described in section 23(1) (i.e. including both (a) and (b)) of the Act.

Iwi authorities and groups representing hapū who are party to relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements

25. If the project area is within the boundaries of either a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreement, and the application includes a proposed RMA approval described in section 42(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation), we are required to identify the relevant iwi authority/group that represent hapū that are parties to these arrangements.

26. We have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area, and accordingly there no parties to these arrangements to identify.

Any other Māori groups with relevant interests

27. In addition to the groups identified above, Te Puni Kōkiri identified the following Māori groups as having relevant interests:

- a. Te Tōpuni Ngārahu Trust (Ngā Iwi ō Taranaki Collective); and
- b. Parihaka Papakāinga Trust.

28. We are also aware there are a number of reserves (including Māori reservations) along the Taranaki coast that have traditionally been used by tangata whenua for launching fishing vessels. Examples include Rangatapu Reserve at Ohawe, and Waikaramihi within the Nukumarū Recreation Reserve near Waiinu Beach (where Ngā Rauru Kītahi housed the Karewaonui waka until 1987). These reserves underscore the relationship between hapū and customary use of the sea in this area for offshore fishing.

Relevant principles and provisions in Treaty settlements and other arrangements

Treaty settlements

29. Under section 4(1) of the Act, a Treaty settlement includes both a Treaty settlement Act and a Treaty settlement deed which is signed by both the Crown and representatives of a group of Māori.

30. The following Treaty settlements relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources which are closest to the project area:

- a. Ngāti Ruanui Claims Settlement Act 2003;
- b. Ngāa Rauru Claims Settlement Act 2005;
- c. Ngāti Apa (North Island) Claims Settlement Act 2010;
- d. Ngāruahine Claims Settlement Act 2016; and
- e. Taranaki Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016.

Relevant principles and provisions

31. Section 7 of the Act requires all persons exercising powers and functions under the Act to act in a manner consistent with Treaty settlements. While the settlements outlined at paragraph 30 are the closest to the project area, the scope of the settlement redress does not include the EEZ. However, we have identified some principles and provisions in these settlements which may be relevant to the panel's consideration of this application.

Crown acknowledgements and apologies

32. The Crown offers acknowledgements and an apology to relevant groups as part of Treaty settlement redress to atone for historical wrongs that breached te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, to restore honour, and begin the process of healing.

33. As part of its apologies to Ngāti Ruanui, Ngā Rauru Kītahi, Ngāti Apa, Ngāruahine, and Taranaki Iwi, the Crown stated that it looked forward to building a new relationship with these groups based on co-operation, mutual trust, and respect for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the

Treaty of Waitangi and its principles. The redress mechanisms provided for in Treaty settlements should be viewed in the context of these intentions.

34. The Crown acknowledged that environmental degradation of Ngāruahine lands, waterways, and coastal waters, including deforestation, freshwater and marine pollution, and the displacement of indigenous plants and animals from the effects of the dairy industry, resource extractive industries, and other causes, is a source of great distress for Ngāruahine.

Statutory Acknowledgements

35. The settlement acts identified in paragraph 30 above all provide for statutory acknowledgements over the coastal marine areas adjoining the area of interest of each Treaty settlement entity.
36. Statutory acknowledgements are an acknowledgement by the Crown of a 'statement of association' between the iwi and an identified area (the 'statutory area'). Under the RMA and relevant Treaty settlement Acts, a consent authority must, when considering a resource consent for a proposed activity that is within, adjacent to, or affecting a statutory area:
- a. provide a summary of the application to the holder of the statutory acknowledgement. The summary of the application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under the RMA. The summary must be provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application, but before they decide whether to notify the application; and
 - b. have regard to the statutory acknowledgement when deciding whether the holder (generally a PSGE) is an 'affected person' for the purposes of notification decisions under the RMA.²
37. The holder of a statutory acknowledgment may also cite this as evidence of their association with a statutory area in any submission before a relevant consent authority (or the EPA, board of inquiry, Environment Court, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga), who may, in turn, take that statutory acknowledgement into account.
38. We note that statutory acknowledgements only apply to decision making in relation to activities on land and within the coastal marine area, and not in the EEZ. However, the holders of these statutory acknowledgements – Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust, Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust, Ngā Wairiki-Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust, Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust, and Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust – are highly likely to have an interest in the sea beyond the statutory area.
39. These interests are evident in the statements of association for statutory acknowledgements in the respective deeds of settlement. For example:
- a. for Ngāti Ruanui, the resources found within Te Moananui a Kupe have, since time immemorial, provided the people with a constant supply of food resources;
 - b. Ngāa Rauru Kītahi used the entire coastal area from Te Awanui o Taikehu (Patea River) to the mouth of the Whanganui River and inland for food gathering and as a means of transport. The coastal area was a rich source of all kai moana, and Ngāa

² In addition to consent authorities, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must also have regard to statutory acknowledgements in relation to some of their processes.

Rauru Kiitahi exercised the values of Ngaa Raurutaanga in both harvesting and conserving kai moana;

- c. for Ngāti Apa, the coastline was traditionally used as a highway. Sea fishing was a major activity, and the mouths of the major rivers were the sites of fishing stations where sea fishing waka launched and landed;
 - a. for Ngāruahine the domain of Tangaroa extending from the sources of the awa to the moana, and that each awa is linked and together form an entity that includes the moana. The resources of Tangaroa have nourished the hapū of Ngāruahine for generations, and also provided a highway for travel, a source of rongoa, wellbeing and spiritual sustenance. Through the preservation and maintenance of their traditional associations with their coastline and fisheries, the hapū continue to assert rangatiratanga over these resources; and
 - b. Taranaki Iwi claim mana moana from their area of interest to the outer extent of the EEZ, and know the seas that bound the coastal marine area as Ngā Tai a Kupe. The sea and coastal reefs provided a staple food source, and tauranga waka or awa waka, where large boulders were moved aside by hand to create channels in the reef, provided access to offshore fishing grounds.
40. Iwi and hapū are likely to have cultural associations with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga beyond what is specifically identified in a Treaty settlement or other arrangements. The absence of settlement redress over the EEZ does not necessarily mean that iwi and hapū do not have interests in the project area. Rather, it reflects the type of redress the Crown is prepared to offer, which has changed over time as Crown policy has developed.³
41. The panel may wish to bear these limitations in mind, and seek further advice from local tangata whenua and their representatives on these interests.

Maori Fisheries Act 2004

42. The Maori Fisheries Act 2004 provides a framework for the allocation and transfer of specified settlement assets to iwi, in the form of fisheries quota, and management of the remainder of those settlement assets. While the MIOs listed at paragraph 16 hold fishing quota in the wider Quota Management Area, it is not clear whether the application will affect these interests. The Ministry for Primary Industries advises that if the proposal has an impact on fisheries it would affect all iwi with quota in the vicinity of the project area.

Customary Marine Title/Protected Customary Rights

43. As noted above, the project area is not within a customary marine title area, protected customary rights area, or within or adjacent to ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou. However, there are a number of applicant groups seeking recognition of CMT or PCR within the nearby marine and coastal area. If any of the CMT/PCR applications are ultimately successful, a number of rights would be conferred on the relevant applicants under MACA, including in relation to permission for certain resource consents. The applicant groups are likely to view the exercise of those rights as being impacted by the project if it is approved.

³ For example, the more recent Maniapoto Claims Settlement Act 2022 provides for Crown acknowledgement of a Maniapoto statement of interest in an area of the EEZ.

Taiāpure-local fisheries/mātaitai reserves/areas subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996

44. As noted at paragraph 22, the project area is within an area/rohe moana subject to regulations under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 for the management of customary food-gathering. The Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 provide that the tangata kaitiaki/tiaki appointed for the area may authorise any individual to take fisheries resources, managed under the Fisheries Act 1996, for customary food-gathering purposes from within the whole or any part of the area/rohe moana.
45. While the application itself does not include the proposed taking of fisheries resources, it is possible that the project may affect the ability of the tangata whenua to exercise customary food-gathering practices under the authority of the kaitiaki/tiaki. We do not have the technical expertise to comment on the potential impact of the project on fisheries, but in light of the customary interests in this area, we consider this is a matter the panel should investigate. Tangata whenua are best suited to inform the panel of these effects.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe/Joint management agreement

46. As noted above, we have not identified any Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements that are relevant to the project area.

Consultation with departments

47. In preparing this report, we are required to consult relevant departments. We sought advice from Te Puni Kōkiri and The Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana – Te Tari Whakatau regarding the relevant Māori groups, and from the Ministry for Primary Industries – Manatū Ahu Matua in relation to fisheries, and have incorporated their views into this report.

Attachment 1: Provisions of section 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

Section	Information required	Paragraph reference in this report
18(1)	The Minister must, for a referral application, obtain and consider a report that is prepared by the responsible agency in accordance with this section.	Not applicable to substantive applications – s 18 report is required by s 49.
18(2)(a)	Any relevant iwi authorities and relevant Treaty settlement entities	14-16
18(2)(b)	Any Treaty settlements that relate to land, species of plants or animals, or other resources within the project area	29-30
18(2)(c)	The relevant principles and provisions in those Treaty settlements, including those that relate to the composition of a decision-making body for the purposes of the Resource Management Act 1991	31-42
18(2)(d)	Any recognised negotiation mandates for, or current negotiations for, Treaty settlements that relate to the project area.	17
18(2)(e)	Any court orders or agreements that recognise protected customary rights or customary marine title within the project area.	18, 20
18(2)(f)	Any applicant groups under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 that seek recognition of customary marine title or protected customary rights within the project area.	19, 43
18(2)(g)	Whether the project area would be within or adjacent to, or the project would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (and, if so, the relevant provisions of the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019).	21
18(2)(h)	Whether the project area includes any taiāpure-local fisheries, mātaimai reserves, or areas that are subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (and, if so, who the tangata whenua are).	22, 44-45
18(2)(i)	Whether the project involves an activity that could be the subject of a determination under 23 (and, if so, who the owners of the land are).	23-24
18(2)(j)	If the proposed approvals include an approval described in any of section 42C(4)(a) to (d) (resource consent, certificate of compliance, or designation),	25-26, 46

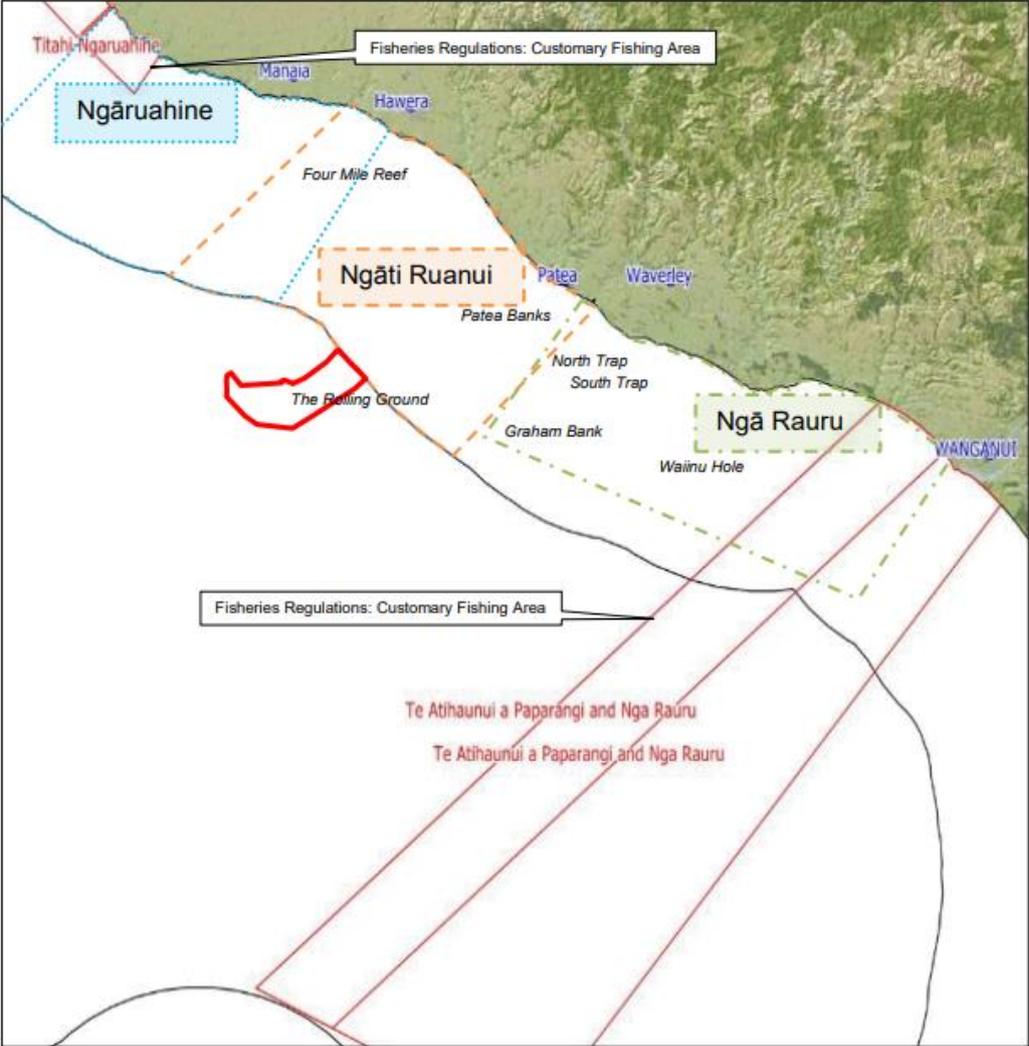
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) iwi authorities and groups that represent hapū that are parties to any relevant Mana Whakahono ā Rohe or joint management agreements. (ii) The relevant principles and provisions in those Mana Whakahono ā Rohe and joint management agreements. 	
18(2)(k)	Any other Māori groups with relevant interests.	27-28
18(2)(l)	<p>A summary of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) comments received by the Minister after inviting comments from Māori groups under section 17(1)(d) and (e); (ii) any further information received by the Minister from those groups 	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(2)(m)	The responsible agency's advice on whether, due to any of the matters identified in this section, it may be more appropriate to deal with the matters that would be authorised by the proposed approvals under another Act or Acts.	Not applicable to substantive applications
18(3)	<p>In preparing the report required by this section, the responsible agency must—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consult relevant departments; and (b) provide a draft of the report to the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti. 	<p>47 (Section 18(3)(a))</p> <p>Section 18(3)(b) not applicable to substantive applications</p>
18(4)	Those Ministers must respond to the responsible agency within 10 working days after receiving the draft report	Not applicable to substantive applications

Attachment 2: Project location maps

Location of the proposed project area shown in blue shading below.



Relationship of the project area in relation to MACA Application Areas and Regulated Customary Fishing Areas. Project area is indicated by red marking.



Attachment 3: List of relevant Māori groups

Name of group	Type of group (section of Act)	Contact email
Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity, including MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	resource.consent@taranaki.iwi.nz
Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity, including MIO (s18(2)(a);	policy@ngaruahine.iwi.nz office@ngaruahine.iwi.nz
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity, including MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	Graham.young@ruanui.co.nz office@ruanui.co.nz
Te Kaahui o Rauru Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity, including MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	jude@rauru.iwi.nz admin@rauru.iwi.nz
Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity, including MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	office@ngatangatatiaki.co.nz
Whanganui Land Settlement Negotiation Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); negotiation mandate (s18(2)(d))	Info.wlsnt@gmail.com
Ngā Wairiki-Ngāti Apa Charitable Trust	Iwi authority (s18(2)(a); Treaty settlement entity, including MIO (s18(2)(a);	chris@ngawairikingatiapa.iwi.nz info@ngawairikingatiapa.iwi.nz
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Treaty settlement entity (s18(2)(a);	Kylie.Grigg@teohukaimoana.nz
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama	Treaty settlement entity – MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	office@ngatitama.iwi.nz
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga	Treaty settlement entity – MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	office@ngatimutunga.iwi.nz
Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust	Treaty settlement entity – MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	joshua@teatiawa.iwi.nz tari@teatiawa.iwi.nz
Maru (Taranaki) Fisheries Trust	Treaty settlement entity – MIO (s18(2)(a); Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	patuwairua@hotmail.com admin@ngatimaru.co.nz
MAC-01-10-005 / CIV-2017-485-183 Ngā Rauru Kīitahi	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	
MAC-01-10-006 / CIV-2017-485-293 Ngāti Hāua hapū, Ngaruahinerangi iwi	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	iremumore@gmail.com chairperson@ngatihaua.nz teaorangi.dillon@gmail.com dmk.ngatai@gmail.com
MAC-01-10-009 / CIV-2017-485-300 Ngāti Tamaahuroa and Titahi Hapū- Oeo Pā Trustees	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	rr@opunake.school.nz
MAC-01-10-019 / CIV-2017-485-282 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust;	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	Hiria.tamarapa@ruanui.co.nz

MAC-01-10-001 / CIV-2017-485-210 Araukuuku Hapū;	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	info@tuutuu.co.nz tom@bennion.co.nz matuactive@hotmail.com
MAC-01-10-010 / CIV-2017-485-213 Ngāti Tu	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	lisa@bennion.co.nz tom@bennion.co.nz
MAC-01-10-013 / CIV-2017-485-212 Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	whare@taranaki.iwi.nz
MAC-01-10-017 / CIV-2017-485-243 Ngā Hapū o Ngāruahine	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	allie@ngaruahine.iwi.nz accounts@ngaruahine.iwi.nz
MAC-01-10-018 / CIV-2017-485-254 Te Patutokotoko	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	lisa@bennion.co.nz; patutokotoko1@gmail.com
MAC-01-10-016 / CIV-2017-485-301 Te Awa Tupua and Ngā Hapū me ngā Uri o Te Iwi o Whanganui	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	gerrard@ngatangatatiaki.co.nz
CIV-2011-485-797 Ngāti Manuhiakai	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	deborah.Edmunds@kensingtonswan.com
CIV-2011-485-803 Okahu Inuawai hapū	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	deborah.Edmunds@kensingtonswan.com
CIV-2011-485-814 Kānihi Umutahi me Ētahi hapū	MACA applicant group (s18(2)(f))	deborah.Edmunds@kensingtonswan.com
Ngā Hapū o Ngāruahine Trust	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	
Te Rūnanga o Ngā Wairiki	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	info@ngawairikingati
Te Patiki Holdings Ltd representing Ngāti Hauiti	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	
Te Ohu Tiaki o Rangitāne Te Ika a Māui	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	esther@rangitaane.iwi.nz steveandmoira@xtra.co.nz
Muaūpoko Tribal Authority	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	ceo@muaupoko.iwi.nz admin@muaupoko.iwi.nz
Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	Office-coordinator@teatiawakapiti.co.nz
Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	raukawakitonga@gmail.com
Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	resourcemanagement@ngatitooa.iwi.nz runanga@ngatitooa.iwi.nz
Te Atiawa Poneke	Customary fisheries (s18(2)(h))	info@atiawa.com
Te Tōpuni Ngārahu Trust (Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Collective)	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	paul@niot.org.nz
Parihaka Papakāinga Trust	other Māori groups with relevant interests (s18(2)(k))	tono@ppt.maori.nz