NGĀTI MANUHIRI

and

THE CROWN

DEED OF SETTLEMENT SCHEDULE: GENERAL MATTERS

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1: IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENT

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF SETTLEMENT

- 1.1 The governance entity must use best endeavours to ensure that every historical claim proceedings is discontinued
 - 1.1.1 by the settlement date; or

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- 1.1.2 if not by the settlement date, as soon as practicable afterwards.
- 1.2 The Crown may, after the settlement date, do all or any of the following:
 - 1.2.1 advise the Waitangi Tribunal (or any other tribunal, court, or judicial body) of the settlement;
 - 1.2.2 request the Waitangi Tribunal to amend its register of claims, and adapt its procedures, to reflect the settlement;
 - 1.2.3 from time to time propose for introduction to the House of Representatives a bill or bills for either or both of the following purposes:
 - (a) terminating an historical claims proceeding;
 - (b) giving further effect to this deed, including achieving -
 - (i) certainty in relation to a party's rights and/or obligations; and/or
 - (ii) a final and durable settlement.
- 1.3 The Crown may cease, in relation to Ngāti Manuhiri or a representative entity, any land bank arrangements, except to the extent necessary to comply with its obligations under this deed.
- 1.4 Ngāti Manuhiri and every representative entity must
 - 1.4.1 support a bill referred to in paragraph 1.2.3; and
 - 1.4.2 not object to a bill removing resumptive memorials from any certificate of title or computer register.

2: INTEREST

2 INTEREST

- 2.1 The Crown must pay interest on the financial and commercial redress amount to the governance entity on the settlement date.
- 2.2 The interest is payable -
 - 2.2.1 for the period
 - (a) beginning on the date of the agreement in principle; and
 - (b) ending on the day before the settlement date; and
 - 2.2.2 at the rate from time to time set as the official cash rate by the Reserve Bank, calculated on a daily basis but not compounding.
- 2.3 The interest is –

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- 2.3.1 subject to any tax payable in relation to it; and
- 2.3.2 payable after withholding any tax required by legislation to be withheld.

3 TAX

INDEMNITY

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- 3.1 The provision of Crown redress, or an indemnity payment, to the governance entity or, in the case of Te Maraeroa, to a named ancestor, is not intended to be
 - 3.1.1 a taxable supply for GST purposes; or
 - 3.1.2 assessable income for income tax purposes; or
 - 3.1.3 a dutiable gift for gift duty purposes.
- 3.2 The Crown must, therefore, indemnify the governance entity for
 - 3.2.1 any GST payable by the governance entity in respect of the provision of Crown redress or an indemnity payment; and
 - 3.2.2 any income tax payable by the governance entity as a result of any Crown redress, or an indemnity payment, being treated as assessable income of the governance entity; and
 - 3.2.3 any gift duty payable by the governance entity in respect of the provision of Crown redress that is
 - (a) cultural redress; or
 - (b) the right under the settlement documentation to purchase RFR land; and
 - 3.2.4 any reasonable cost or liability incurred by the governance entity in taking, at the Crown's direction, action
 - (a) relating to an indemnity demand; or
 - (b) under paragraph 3.13 or paragraph 3.14.1(b).

LIMITS

- 3.3 The tax indemnity does not apply to the following (which are subject to normal tax treatment):
 - 3.3.1 interest paid under part 2:
 - 3.3.2 amounts paid or distributed by the Crown Forestry Rental Trust in relation to the licensed land, including rental proceeds and interest on rental proceeds:

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- 3.3.3 the transfer of RFR land under the settlement documentation:
- 3.3.4 the governance entity's
 - (a) use of Crown redress or an indemnity payment; or
 - (b) payment of costs, or any other amounts, in relation to Crown redress.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 3.4 To avoid doubt, the parties acknowledge -
 - 3.4.1 the Crown redress is provided -
 - (a) to settle the historical claims; and
 - (b) with no other consideration being provided; and
 - 3.4.2 in particular, the following are not consideration for the Crown redress:
 - (a) an agreement under this deed to -
 - (i) enter into an encumbrance, or other obligation, in relation to Crown redress; or
 - (ii) pay costs (such as rates, or other outgoings, or maintenance costs) in relation to Crown redress:
 - (b) the performance of that agreement; and
 - 3.4.3 nothing in this part is intended to imply that the provision of Crown redress, or an indemnity payment, is
 - (a) a taxable supply for GST purposes; or
 - (b) assessable income for income tax purposes; or
 - (c) a dutiable gift for gift duty purposes; and
 - 3.4.4 the transfer of RFR land under the settlement documentation is a taxable supply for GST purposes; and
 - 3.4.5 the governance entity is the only entity that this deed contemplates performing a function described in section HF 2(2)(d)(i) or section HF 2(3)(e)(i) of the Income Tax Act 2007.

CONSISTENT ACTIONS

- 3.5 Neither the governance entity, nor a person associated with it, nor the Crown will act in a manner that is inconsistent with this part 3.
- 3.6 In particular, the governance entity agrees that
 - 3.6.1 from the settlement date, it will be a registered person for GST purposes, unless it is not carrying on a taxable activity; and
 - 3.6.2 neither it, nor any person associated with it, will claim with respect to the provision of Crown redress, or an indemnity payment,
 - (a) an input credit for GST purposes; or
 - (b) a deduction for income tax purposes.

INDEMNITY DEMANDS

- 3.7 The governance entity and the Crown must give notice to the other, as soon as reasonably possible after becoming aware that the governance entity may be entitled to an indemnity payment.
- 3.8 An indemnity demand –

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- 3.8.1 may be made at any time after the settlement date; but
- 3.8.2 must not be made more than 20 business days before the due date for payment of the tax, whether that date is
 - (a) specified in an assessment; or
 - (b) a date for the payment of provisional tax; or
 - (c) otherwise determined; and
- 3.8.3 must be accompanied by
 - (a) evidence of the tax, and of any other amount sought, which is reasonably satisfactory to the Crown; and
 - (b) if the demand relates to GST and the Crown requires, a GST tax invoice.

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

3.9 If the governance entity is entitled to an indemnity payment, the Crown may make the payment to –

- 3.9.1 the governance entity; or
- 3.9.2 the Commissioner of Inland Revenue on behalf of, and for the account of, the governance entity.
- 3.10 The governance entity must pay an indemnity payment received by it to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, by the later of
 - 3.10.1 the due date for payment of the tax; or
 - 3.10.2 the next business day after receiving the indemnity payment.

REPAYMENT

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- 3.11 If it is determined that some or all of the tax to which an indemnity payment relates is not payable, the governance entity must promptly repay to the Crown any amount that
 - 3.11.1 the Commissioner of Inland Revenue refunds or credits to the governance entity; or
 - 3.11.2 the governance entity has received but has not paid, and is not required to pay, to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
- 3.12 The governance entity has no right of set-off or counterclaim in relation to an amount payable by it under paragraph 3.11.

RULINGS

3.13 The governance entity must assist the Crown with an application to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for a ruling, whether binding or not, in relation to the provision of Crown redress.

CONTROL OF DISPUTES

- 3.14 If the governance entity is entitled to an indemnity payment, the Crown may
 - 3.14.1 by notice to the governance entity, require it to
 - (a) exercise a right to defer the payment of tax; and/or
 - (b) take any action specified by the Crown, and confirmed by expert legal tax advice as appropriate action in the circumstances, to respond to, and/or contest,
 - (i) a tax assessment; and/or

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- (ii) a notice in relation to the tax, including a notice of proposed adjustment; and
- 3.14.2 nominate and instruct counsel on behalf of the governance entity whenever it exercises its rights under paragraph 3.14.1; and
- 3.14.3 recover from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue any tax paid that is refundable.

DEFINITIONS

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3.15 In this part, unless the context requires otherwise, -

provision, in relation to redress, includes its payment, credit, transfer, vesting, making available, creation, or grant; and

use, in relation to redress or an indemnity payment, includes dealing with, payment, transfer, distribution, or application.

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4: NOTICE

4 NOTICE

APPLICATION

- 4.1 Unless otherwise provided in this deed, or a settlement document, this part applies to a notice under this deed or a settlement document.
- 4.2 In particular, this part is subject to the provisions of part 5 of the property redress schedule which provides for notice to the Crown in relation to, or in connection with, a redress property.

REQUIREMENTS

4.3 A notice must be –

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- 4.3.1 in writing; and
- 4.3.2 signed by the person giving it (but, if the governance entity is giving the notice, it is effective if not less than two trustees sign it); and
- 4.3.3 addressed to the recipient at its address or facsimile number as provided
 - (a) in paragraph 4.6; or
 - (b) if the recipient has given notice of a new address or facsimile number, in the most recent notice of a change of address or facsimile number; and
- 4.3.4 given by
 - (a) personal delivery (including by courier) to the recipient's street address; or
 - (b) sending it by pre-paid post addressed to the recipient's postal address; or
 - (c) by faxing it to the recipient's facsimile number.

TIMING

- 4.4 A notice is to be treated as having been received:
 - 4.4.1 at the time of delivery, if personally delivered; or
 - 4.4.2 on the second day after posting, if posted; or

4: NOTICE

- 4.4.3 on the day of transmission, if faxed.
- 4.5 However, if a notice is treated under paragraph 4.4 as having been received after 5pm on a business day, or on a non-business day, it is to be treated as having been received on the next business day.

ADDRESSES

4.6 The address of -

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4.6.1 Ngāti Manuhiri and the governance entity is -

Postal address:

307 Leigh **R**oad Whangateau PO Box 57 Leigh 0947

Contact person:	Terrence (Mook) Hohneck
Telephone:	094226548
Facsimile:	094226547
Email:	ngatimanuhirirmu@xtra.co.nz

4.6.2 the Crown is –

C/- The Solicitor-General Crown Law Office Level 10 Unisys House 56 The Terrace PO Box 2858 WELLINGTON

Facsimile No. 04 473 3482

5: MISCELLANEOUS

5 MISCELLANEOUS

AMENDMENTS

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5.1 This deed may be amended only by written agreement signed by the governance entity and the Crown.

ENTIRE AGREEMENT

- 5.2 This deed, and each of the settlement documents, in relation to the matters in it, -
 - 5.2.1 constitutes the entire agreement; and
 - 5.2.2 supersedes all earlier representations, understandings, and agreements.

NO ASSIGNMENT OR WAIVER

- 5.3 **P**aragraph 5.4 applies to rights and obligations under this deed or a settlement document.
- 5.4 Except as provided in this deed or a settlement document, a party
 - 5.4.1 may not transfer or assign its rights or obligations; and
 - 5.4.2 does not waive a right by -
 - (a) failing to exercise it; or
 - (b) delaying in exercising it; and
 - 5.4.3 is not precluded by a single or partial exercise of a right from exercising
 - (a) that right again; or
 - (b) another right.

PRE-GOVERNANCE ENTITY AGENT

- 5.5 Ngāti Manuhiri appoints the mandated negotiators on behalf of Ngāti Manuhiri and the governance entity, to take any action under or in relation to this deed, including:
 - 5.5.1 giving or receiving a notice or other communication; or
 - 5.5.2 exercising a right or power; or

5: MISCELLANEOUS

5.5.3 waiving a provision; or

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- 5.5.4 agreeing to an amendment.
- 5.6 When the requirements of clause 7.6 have been met:
 - 5.6.1 the appointment of the mandated negotiators under paragraph 5.5 terminates; and
 - 5.6.2 the governance entity may, on behalf of Ngāti Manuhiri, take any action referred to in paragraph 5.5.

USE OF DEFINED TERM FOR SPECIAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

5.7 The defined terms "Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island" and "Te Maraeroa" are not the official names of the geographic feature or Crown protected area to which it relates.

6 DEFINED TERMS

6.1 In this deed –

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administering body has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977; and

agreement in principle means the agreement in principle referred to in clause 1.6; and

a**rea of interest** means the area identified as the area of interest in the attachments; and

assessable income has the meaning given to it by section YA 1 of the Income Tax Act 2007; and

attachments means the attachments to this deed, being the area of interest, the deed plans, and the RFR land; and

authorised person -

- (a) in relation to the Pākiri Riverbed site, means the Commissioner of Crown Lands;
- (b) in relation to each other cultural redress property, means the Director-General of Conservation; and
- (c) in relation to a commercial redress property, means a person authorised by the chief executive of the land holding agency; and

business day means a day that is not -

- (a) a Saturday or a Sunday; or
- (b) Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, ANZAC Day, the Sovereign's Birthday, or Labour Day; or
- (c) a day in the period commencing with 25 December in any year and ending with 15 January in the following year; or
- (d) a day that is observed as the anniversary of the province of
 - (i) Wellington; or
 - (ii) Auckland; and

commercial redress property means each property described in part 3 of the property redress schedule; and

Commissioner of Crown Lands has the same meaning as Commissioner in section 2 of the Land Act 1948; and

Commissioner of Inland Revenue includes, where applicable, the Inland Revenue Department; and

consent authority has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

conservation area has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987; and

Conservation Authority or New Zealand Conservation Authority means the authority established under section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987; and

conservation board means a board established under section 6L of the Conservation Act 1987; and

conservation document has the meaning part 7 of the legislative matters schedule provides for it to be given in the settlement legislation; and

conservation protocol means the conservation protocol in the documents schedule, as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with the settlement legislation; and

control, for the purposes of paragraph (d) of the definition of Crown body, means -

- (a) in relation to a company, control of the composition of its board of directors; and
- (b) in relation to another body, control of the composition of the group that would be its board of directors if the body were a company; and

Crown has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989; and

Crown body means -

- (a) a Crown entity (as defined in section 7(1) of the Crown Entities Act 2004); and
- (b) a State enterprise (as defined in section 2 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986); and
- (c) the New Zealand Railways Corporation; and
- (d) a company or body which is wholly owned or controlled by any 1 or more of the following:

- (i) the Crown;
- (ii) a Crown entity;
- (iii) a State enterprise;
- (iv) the New Zealand Railways Corporation; and

a subsidiary of, or related company to, a company or body referred to in paragraph (d); and

Crown forest land has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989; and

Crown forestry licence -

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- (a) has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989; and
- (b) in relation to licensed land, means the licence described in relation to that land in part 3 of the property redress schedule; and

Crown Forestry Rental Trust means the trust established by the Crown forestry rental trust deed; and

Crown forestry rental trust deed means the trust deed made on 30 April 1990 establishing the Crown Forestry Rental Trust under section 34(1) of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989; and

Crown minerals protocol means a protocol issued under this deed and the settlement legislation by the Minister of Energy and Resources, as that protocol may be amended from time to time in accordance with the settlement legislation; and

Crown owned mineral means a mineral (as that term is defined in section 2(1) of the Crown Minerals Act 1991) that is the property of the Crown under section 10 or 11 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 or over which the Crown has jurisdiction under the Continental Shelf Act 1964; and

Crown redress -

- (a) means redress -
 - (i) provided by the Crown to the governance entity; or
 - (ii) vested by the settlement legislation in the governance entity that was, immediately prior to the vesting, owned by or vested in the Crown; and
- (b) includes the right of the governance entity under the settlement documentation -

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- (i) to acquire a deferred selection property; and
- (ii) of first refusal in relation to RFR land; and
- (c) includes any part of the Crown redress; and
- (d) does not include -
 - (i) an obligation of the Crown (or the New Zealand Transport Agency) under the settlement documentation to transfer RFR land; or
 - (ii) RFR land; and

cultural redress means the redress provided by or under -

(a) clauses 5.1 to 5.30; or

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(b) the settlement legislation giving effect to any of those clauses; and

cultural redress property means each property described in the appendix to the legislative matters schedule; and

date of this deed means the date this deed is signed by the parties; and

deed of recognition means the deed of recognition in part 3 of the documents schedule; and

deed of settlement and deed means the main body of this deed, the schedules, and the attachments; and

deed plan means a deed plan in the attachments; and

Director-General of Conservation has the same meaning as Director-General in section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987; and

documents schedule means the documents schedule to this deed; and

dutiable gift has the meaning given to it by section 2 of the Estate and Gift Duties Act 1968; and

effective date means the date that is 6 months after the settlement date; and

eligible member of Ngāti Manuhiri means a member of Ngāti Manuhiri who on 15 April 2011 was –

(a) aged 18 years or over; and

- (b) registered on the register of members of Ngāti Manuhiri kept by the MOKO Trust for the purpose of voting on
 - (i) the ratification, and signing, of this deed; and
 - (ii) the approval of the governance entity to receive the redress; and

encumbrance, in relation to a property, means a lease, tenancy, licence, licence to occupy, easement, covenant, or other right or obligation affecting that property; and

Environment Court means the court referred to in section 247 of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

financial and commercial redress means the redress provided by or under -

- (a) clauses 6.1 to 6.8; or
- (b) the settlement legislation giving effect to any of those clauses; and

financial and **commercial** redress amount means the amount referred to in clause 6.1 as the financial and commercial redress amount; and

general matters schedule means this schedule; and

gift duty means gift duty imposed under the Estate and Gift Duties Act 1968 and includes, for the purposes of part 3 of this schedule, any interest or penalty payable in respect of, or on account of, the late or non-payment of gift duty; and

governance entity means the trustees for the time being of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust, in their capacity as trustees of that trust; and

GST –

- (a) means goods and services tax chargeable under the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985; and
- (b) includes, for the purposes of part 3 of this schedule, any interest or penalty payable in respect of, or on account of, the late or non-payment of GST; and

Hauturu Plan has the meaning given in clause 5.8; and

historical claim proceedings means an historical claim made in any court, tribunal, or other judicial body; and

historical claims has the meaning given to it by clauses 8.2 to 8.4 and

income tax means income tax imposed under the Income Tax Act 2007 and includes, for the purposes of part 3 of this schedule, any interest or penalty payable in respect of, or on account of, the late or non-payment of income tax; and

indemnity demand means a demand made by the governance entity to the Crown under part 3 of this schedule for an indemnity payment; and

indemnity payment means a payment made by the Crown to the governance entity or the Commissioner of Inland Revenue under part 3 of this schedule; and

land holding agency, in relation to, -

- (a) Pākiri Riverbed site, means LINZ;
- (b) each other cultural redress property means the Department of Conservation; and
- (c) a commercial redress property means the agency specified opposite that property in part 3 of the property redress schedule; and

legislative matters schedule means the legislative matters schedule to this deed; and

licensed land –

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- (a) means the land described in part 3 of the property redress schedule as licensed land; but -
- (b) excludes -
 - (i) all trees growing, standing, or lying on the land; and
 - (ii) all improvements that have been acquired by a purchaser of trees on the land or made, after the acquisition of the trees by the purchaser, or by the licensee; and

LINZ means Land Information New Zealand; and

local authority has the meaning given to it by section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002; and

main body of this deed means all of this deed, other than the schedules and attachments; and

mandated negotiators means the individuals identified as the mandated negotiators by clause 8.7; and

Māori land claims protection legislation means the following sections:

(a) 8A to 8HJ of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975;

- (b) 27A to 27C of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986;
- (c) 211 to 213 of the Education Act 1989;
- (d) 35 to 37 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989; or
- (e) 38 to 40 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990; and

member of Ngāti Manuhiri means an individual referred to in clause 8.5.1; and

Minister means a Minister of the Crown; and

MOKO Trust means the Manuhiri Omaha Kaitiakitanga Ora Trust; and

month means a calendar month; and

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New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa means the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa continued by section 7 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008; and

New Zealand Historic Places Trust means the trust referred to in section 38 of the Historic Places Act 1993; and

Ngāti Manuhiri has the meaning given to it by clause 8.5; and

Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust means the trust established under clause 7.6; and

Ngāti Manuhiri values means the statement of Ngāti Manuhiri values; and

notice means a notice given under part 4 of this schedule, or any other applicable provisions of this deed, and **notify** has a corresponding meaning; and

party means each of the following:

- (a) Ngāti Manuhiri;
- (b) the governance entity;
- (c) the Crown; and

person includes an individual, a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body; and

property redress schedule means the property redress schedule to this deed; and

protected site has the meaning given to it by paragraph 14.7.1 of the legislative matters schedule; and

protection principles means the protection principles in the documents schedule, as they may be changed from time to time in accordance with the settlement legislation; and

protocol means a protocol issued under clause 5.19 and the settlement legislation; and

redress means –

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- (a) the acknowledgement and the apology made by the Crown under clauses 3.1-3.18; and
- (b) the cultural redress; and
- (c) the financial and commercial redress; and

redress property means -

- (a) each cultural redress property; and
- (b) each commercial redress property; and

regional council has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

Registrar-General of Land and **Registrar-General** means the Registrar-General of Land appointed under section 4 of Land Transfer Act 1952; and

relevant consent authority means a consent authority of a region or district that contains, or is adjacent to, a statutory area; and

rental proceeds has the meaning given to it by the Crown forestry rental trust deed; and

representative entity means -

- (a) the governance entity; and
- (b) a person (including any trustee or trustees) acting for or on behalf of:
 - (i) the collective group, referred to in clause 8.5.1; or
 - (ii) any one or more members of Ngāti Manuhiri; or
 - (iii) any one or more of the whānau, hāpu, or groups of individuals referred to in clause 8.5.2; and

reserve means a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977; and

reserve land has the meaning given to it by paragraph 12.3.1 of the legislative matters schedule; and

reserve site means -

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- (a) Mount Tamahunga summit site;
- (b) Leigh Recreation Reserve site;
- (c) Pākiri Domain Recreation Reserve site; and

resource consent has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

responsible department means -

- (a) the Ministry for Culture and Heritage;
- (b) the Ministry of Economic Development;
- (c) any other department of State authorised by the Prime Minister to exercise or perform functions or duties in respect of matters covered by a protocol; and

responsible Minister means -

- (a) the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage; and
- (b) the Minister of Energy and Resources; and
- (c) any other Minister of the Crown authorised by the Prime Minister to exercise powers and perform functions and duties in respect of matters covered by a protocol; and

resumptive memorial means a memorial entered on a certificate of title or computer register under any of the following sections:

- (a) 27A of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986:
- (b) 211 of the Education Act 1989:
- (c) 38 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Restructuring Act 1990; and

RFR land has the meaning given to it by paragraphs 15.3 and 15.4 of the legislative matters schedule; and

schedules means the schedules to this deed, being the general matters schedule, the property redress schedule, the legislative matters schedule, and the documents schedule; and

settlement means the settlement of the historical claims under this deed and the settlement legislation; and

settlement date means the date that is 20 business days after the date on which the settlement legislation comes into force; and

settlement document means a document entered into by the Crown to give effect to this deed; and

settlement documentation means this deed and the settlement legislation; and

settlement legislation means the bill proposed by the Crown for introduction to the House of Representatives under clause 7.1 and, if that bill is passed, the resulting Act; and

settlement trust means the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust; and

statement of association -

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- (a) means a statement made by Ngăti Manuhiri of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with each statutory area; and
- (b) that is in the form set out in the documents schedule of this deed at the settlement date; and

statement of Ngāti Manuhiri values means, in relation to each whenua rahui site, the statement –

- (a) made by Ngāti Manuhiri of their values relating to their cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the site; and
- (b) that is in the form set out in part 1 of the documents schedule at the settlement date; and

statutory acknowledgement means the acknowledgement to be made by the Crown in the settlement legislation as provided for in part 8 of the legislative matters schedule; and

statutory area means an area described in clause 5.14.1 the general location of which is indicated on the deed plan referred to in relation to that area in that clause, but which does not establish the precise boundaries of the statutory area; and

statutory plan -

 (a) means a district plan, regional coastal plan, regional plan, regional policy statement, or proposed policy statement as defined in section 43AA of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

(b) includes a proposed plan as defined in section 43AAC of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

subsidiary has the meaning given in section 5 of the Companies Act 1993; and

taonga tūturu -

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- (a) has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Protected Objects Act 1975; and
- (b) includes ngā taonga tūturu (which has the meaning given in section 2(1) of that Act); and

taonga tūturu protocol means the taonga tūturu protocol in the documents schedule, as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with the settlement legislation; and

tax includes income tax, GST, and gift duty; and

taxable activity has the meaning given to it by section 6 of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985; and

taxable supply has the meaning given to it by section 2 of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985; and

tax indemnity means an indemnity given by the Crown under part 3 of this schedule; and

Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island Gift Area means the area shown as Area A on deed plan OTS-125-02, being 2815.7630 hectares, more or less, being Section 2 SO 440008 (balance of the land in Gazette Notice 631196.1); and

transfer value, in relation to a commercial redress property, means the transfer value provided in part 3 of the property redress schedule in relation to that property; and

Treaty of Waitangi means the Treaty of Waitangi as set out in schedule 1 to the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975; and

trustees means the trustees for the time being of the Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust, in their capacity as trustees of the settlement trust; and

vesting, in relation to a cultural redress property, means its vesting under the settlement legislation; and

Waitangi Tribunal means the tribunal established by section 4 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975; and

whenua rahui site means each site declared to be a whenua rahui by the settlement legislation, being the sites referred to in clauses 5.10 and 5.12 and the legal description of which is set out in the appendix to the legislative matters schedule; and

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writing means representation in a visible form and on a tangible medium (such as print on paper).

GENERAL MATTERS

7: INTERPRETATION

7 INTERPRETATION

- 7.1 This part applies to this deed's interpretation, unless the context requires a different interpretation.
- 7.2 Headings do not affect the interpretation.
- 7.3 A term –

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- 7.3.1 defined by this deed has the meaning given to it by this deed; and
- 7.3.2 the legislative matters schedule provides is to be defined by the settlement legislation, has the meaning given to it by that schedule, where used in this deed.
- 7.4 All parts of speech, and grammatical forms, of a defined term have corresponding meanings.
- 7.5 The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- 7.6 One gender includes the other genders.
- 7.7 Any monetary amount is in New Zealand currency.
- 7.8 Time is New Zealand time.
- 7.9 Something, that must or may be done on a day that is not a business day, must or may be done on the next business day.
- 7.10 A period of time specified as -
 - 7.10.1 beginning on, at, or with a specified day, act, or event includes that day or the day of the act or event; or
 - 7.10.2 beginning from or after a specified day, act, or event does not include that day or the day of the act or event; or
 - 7.10.3 ending by, on, at, with, or not later than, a specified day, act, or event includes that day or the day of the act or event; or
 - 7.10.4 ending before a specified day, act or event does not include that day or the day of the act or event; or

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7.10.5 continuing to or until a specified day, act, or event includes that day or the day of the act or event.

7.11 A reference to –

- 7.11.1 an agreement or document, including this deed or a document in the documents schedule, means that agreement or that document as amended, novated, or replaced; and
- 7.11.2 legislation, including the settlement legislation, means that legislation as amended, consolidated, or substituted; and
- 7.11.3 a party includes a permitted successor of that party; and
- 7.11.4 a particular Minister includes any Minister who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is responsible for the relevant matter.
- 7.12 An agreement by two or more persons binds them jointly and severally.
- 7.13 If the Crown must endeavour to do something or achieve some result, the Crown -
 - 7.13.1 must use reasonable endeavours to do that thing or achieve that result; but
 - 7.13.2 is not required to propose for introduction to the House of **R**epresentatives any legislation, unless expressly required by this deed.
- 7.14 Provisions in -
 - 7.14.1 the main body of this deed are referred to as clauses; and
 - 7.14.2 the property redress schedule, and the general matters schedule, and the legislative matters schedule are referred to as paragraphs; and
 - 7.14.3 the documents in the documents schedule are referred to as clauses.
- 7.15 References to parts of a schedule are to each part under a numbered heading.
- 7.16 If there is a conflict between a provision that is -
 - 7.16.1 in the main body of this deed and a provision in a schedule or an attachment, the provision in the main body of the deed prevails; and
 - 7.16.2 in English and a corresponding provision in Māori, the provision in English prevails.

GENERAL MATTERS

7: INTERPRETATION

7.17 The deed plans in the attachments that are referred to in the whenua rahui provisions and the statutory acknowledgement indicate the general locations of the relevant areas but not their precise boundaries.

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