

10 Things

TO KNOW ABOUT THE TAKUTAI MOANA ACT

Tahi One

The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA) provides for recognition and the exercise of customary interests of iwi, hapū and whānau in the common marine and coastal areas of Aotearoa and its offshore islands.

Ono Six

There are 2 pathways available to protect our interests.

- 1 Direct negotiation with the Crown via the Te Arawhiti Takutai Moana Engagement Process
- 2 Via the High Court

Rua Two

It was brought in to replace the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

Whitu Seven

Rangitāne's Customary Marine Title (CMT) application relates to Te Pokohiwi-o-Kupe/Wairau Bar and the Wairau Lagoon, and the adjacent sea area.

Toru Three

The Takutai Moana Act also provides for the right of all New Zealanders to access and use the common marine and coastal area.

Waru Eight

Our Protected Customary Rights (CPR) application relates to our established Area of Interest, extending north from the Whakatū Nelson area to the mouth of the Waiau-Toa (Clarence River).

Whā Four

The Takutai Moana Act creates a new property class for the marine and coastal area which is vested in no-one.

Iwa Nine

Our High Court action is on hold as we undertake negotiations with the Crown.

Rima Five

There are 2 main types of rights: Protected Customary Rights (PCR) and Customary Marine Title (CMT).

Tekau Ten

Crown engagement is on going and we hope this will be completed by the end of 2025.

For more information on the Takutai Moana Act, see our website.

