Document 4 – Attachment 3: Excerpt of Section 8I Draft Summary Table

Section 8I from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

It is time to develop The Section 8I Report - A report on the progress made on implementation of Waitangi Tribunal recommendations for the Crown.

Please could you update the progress of your department against the Waitangi Tribunal recommendations in the table below by November 22nd 2022.

1. Add to the status column what was achieved from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
2. Include the status – In Progress/ Ongoing/ Partially settled/ Settled (see definitions below)
3. Use the index document to find the page number of your report
4. You can refer to last year's report (below) and add what has been achieved since that time

https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/o-matou-mohiotanga/crownmaori-relations/waitangi-tribunal-claims-update

Note:
In progress = report relates to claims currently under active negotiation or subject to work currently being undertaken by government.

Ongoing = indicates that the Tribunal is still hearing claims related to the inquiry.

Partially settled = indicates that a settlement has been reached with respect to some, but not all, claims inquired into by the Tribunal in the report. However, the settlement of any outstanding claims is not currently under active consideration by the Crown.

Settled = indicates that a settlement has been reached with a particular claimant group, even where particular recommendations do not immediately appear to have been addressed in the context of that settlement.

Tribunal Report	Wai Number	Year	Recommendations	Status Update 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	Relevant agency
The Mangatū Remedies Report	814	2021	The Mangatū Remedies Report concerns remedy applications filed by groups affected by Crown Te Tiriti breaches in the Tūranga (Poverty Bay) district. These breaches were earlier identified in the Tribunal's 2004 Tūranga inquiry and included the Crown's acquisition of parts of the land now comprising the Mangatū Crown Forest. At that time, the Tribunal made no recommendations, giving rise to the remedies applications. In the 2021 Remedies Report, the Tribunal found significant economic, spiritual, and cultural prejudice and breaches of article 2 of Te Tiriti		Out of scope Te Arawhiti
			through the actions of the Crown and the loss of the Mangatū land. It said this prejudice and breaches have resulted in severe socio-economic consequences for the claimant community, as well as disrupting claimants cultural and spiritual connection with the land. The Tribunal made an interim binding recommendation that the Mangatū Crown Forest licensed land be returned to Māori ownership under section 8HB of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975. Additionally, the Tribunal recommended the claimants receive the entirety of the compensation available under clause 3, schedule 1 of the Crown Forest Assets Act 1989. The Tribunal also recommended that the Crown issue a joint historical report and Crown apology and negotiate additional redress with the claimant groups; the report also includes some general non-binding recommendations.		

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The Priority Report on the Whakatōhea Settlement Process	1750	2022	Following the release of the Wai 2662 Whakatōhea Mandate Inquiry Report, the Crown offered a 'parallel process approach' to Whakatōhea. The parallel process approach entails the Waitangi Tribunal's historical inquiry occurring alongside and after settlement negotiations. However, the Waitangi Tribunal would be unable to make any historical recommendations, and the offer was conditional on the Whakatōhea Pre-Settlement Claims Trust (the Trust) amending the withdrawal mechanism. The Wai 1750 Report inquired into the parallel process offer, withdrawal mechanism issues, and the role of hapū during ratification. The Tribunal found various breaches of active protection, partnership, and hapū rangatiratanga (some of which prejudiced Whakatōhea) through the parallel process approach, its conditions, the withdrawal mechanism, and the ratification process. The Tribunal also found aspects that were not in breach of Te Tiriti, and areas where potential future Te Tiriti breaches could be avoided by mitigating action. The Tribunal recommended: • To remove prejudice, the Crown make initialling the Deed of Settlement conditional on amendments to the withdrawal mechanism and adequate time be provided following these amendments • The Crown ensure hui-ā-hapū after the initialling of the Deed of Settlement and before the ratification hui and hapū postal vote The Tribunal suggested to avoid further Te Tiriti breaches, the Crown amend the funding policy, ensure suitable funding is given, and ensure the rangatiratanga of hapū that have decided to withdraw are actively protected.		Te Arawhiti

Tribunal Report	Wai Number	Year	Recommendations	Status Update 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	Relevant agency
Te Mana Whatu Ahuru: Report on Te Rohe Pōtae Claims	898	2019	Parts I and II of the pre-publication version of Te Mana Whatu Ahuru: Report on Te Rohe Pōtae Claims were centrally concerned with the negotiations between the Crown and leaders of Te Rohe Pōtae – especially Ngāti Maniapoto (Maniapoto) – regarding land, land laws, the extension of the North Island Main Trunk Railway into their district, and the respective spheres of Crown and Māori authority within the district. These negotiations, and the agreements that resulted, are known by Te Rohe Pōtae Māori as Te Ōhākī Tapu. This term is derived from Te Kī Tapu (the sacred word), a phrase Maniapoto leaders used to describe the conduct they sought from the Crown. Parts I and II also reviewed numerous other aspects of the Crown's actions in Te Rohe Pōtae before 1905. The Tribunal found the claims covered in parts I and II of the report to be well founded. In summary, the Crown chose not to give practical effect to the Treaty principle of partnership in Te Rohe Pōtae from 1840 to 1900. It failed to recognise or provide for Te Rohe Pōtae Māori tino rangatiratanga before and during the negotiations collectively described as Te Ōhāki Tapu. This failure resulted in multiple breaches of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and Te Rohe Pōtae Māori have suffered significant and long-lasting prejudice as a result. The Tribunal therefore recommended the Crown take immediate steps to act, in conjunction with the mandated settlement group or groups, to put in place means to give effect to their rangatiratanga. The Tribunal said that how this can be achieved will be for the claimants and Crown to decide. However, it recommended that, at a minimum, legislation must be enacted that recognises and affirms the rangatiratanga and the rights of autonomy and self-determination of Te Rohe Pōtae Māori.		Te Arawhiti Out of scope

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			In the case of Ngāti Maniapoto, or their mandated representatives, the Tribunal recommended that legislation must take into account and give effect to Te Ōhāki Tapu, in a way that imposes an obligation on the Crown and its agencies to give effect to the right to mana whakahaere. In Part III of Te Rohe Pōtae Māori report the Tribunal recommended that during settlement negotiations with Te Rohe Pōtae Māori, the Crown should discuss a possible legislative mechanism (should they wish it) that will enable iwi and hapū to administer their lands, either alongside the Māori Land Court and Te Tumu Paeroa (the Māori Trustee) or as separate entities. The Tribunal released part IV of Te Mana Whatu Ahuru in 2019 which looked at how the rapid alienation of Māori land affected tribal authority and autonomy in the district. Part V, released in 2020, examined the effects of Crown policies and actions on health, education and te reo Māori in Te Rohe Pōtae. In Part IV of the report, the Tribunal found that the Crown failed to sustain Te Rohe Pōtae self-government in a Treaty compliant way. While Te Rohe Pōtae Māori participated in a succession of representative structures and institutions expected to provide them with at least a form of mana whakahaere, these spheres of influence were limited, and many did not prove enduring. The Tribunal found a number of Treaty breaches including: • The Crown's failure to ensure structures within local government enabled Te Rohe Pōtae to exercise their mana whakahaere and tino rangatiratanga • the compulsory taking of Māori land for public works development purposes, alienated large tracks of Māori land and		

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			Te Rohe Pōtae tribal authority. Without meaningful consultation or meeting tests of last resort, the Crown undertook the largest individual takings for public works in New Zealand history in the inquiry district during the twentieth century • Crown regulation of the natural environment further diminished Te Rohe Pōtae Māori tribal authority over many taonga and sites of significance, and Crown regulation and mismanagement of the natural environment likely resulted in significant damage to many of these important sites. Based on its findings of Treaty breach in these areas, the Tribunal made recommendations to restore or better enable Te Rohe Pōtae Māori mana whakahaere, including amending the legislative and policy frameworks associated with each area under review and by accounting for identified breaches in any Treaty settlement processes with claimants. In Part V of the report, the Tribunal found that breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi have led to long-term and ongoing poor health and wellbeing outcomes for many Māori in Te Rohe Pōtae. The Tribunal found that Crown policies relating to land contributed to the erosion of the economic and resource base that could otherwise have been drawn upon to provide for Te Rohe Pōtae Māori experiencing hardship. As a result, Māori were disadvantaged within the		

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			local economy, earned less than other population groups, had worse health and lower quality housing, migrated away from the district out of necessity, had an often-fragile hold on employment, and for many years were unable to exert social autonomy over the health and well-being of their communities, including on matters such as alcohol use and regulation. In the areas of education and te reo Māori the Tribunal found that the declining use of te reo Māori in the district throughout much of the twentieth century was clearly linked to the large-scale alienation of Te Rohe Pōtae land and the associated erosion of Māori mana whakahaere, customary ways of life and social organisation, as well as the spread of state-administered native and board schooling throughout the district. Part VI – Take a Takiwā was released in 2021 and is an inventory of all the claims in this district inquiry and of the Tribunal's claim specific findings.		
The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 Inquiry Stage 1 Report	2660	2020	The inquiry is being held in two stages. In stage 1, the Tribunal prioritised hearing issues of Crown procedure and resources under Te Takutai Moana Act 2011 (the Act), particularly applicant funding. The Tribunal reported on stage 1 on 30 June 2020. The Tribunal found that aspects of the procedural and resourcing regime did fall short of Treaty compliance. Among other things, the regime failed to: • Provide cultural competency training for registry staff, to improve the experiences of Māori interacting with the High Court, both on marine and coastal matters and more generally. • Provide adequate and timely information about the Crown engagement pathway for applicants to seek recognition of their customary rights in the marine and coastal area		Te Arawhiti

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			• Provide adequate policies to ensure that the High Court pathway and the Crown engagement pathway operate cohesively • Actively and practically support efforts to resolve overlapping interests in the marine and coastal area • Cover 100 per cent of all reasonable costs that claimants incur in pursuing applications under the Act • Manage real or perceived conflicts of interest in the administration of funding • Provide sufficiently independent, accessible, and transparent mechanisms for the internal reviewing of funding decisions • Enable timely access to funding for applicants in the Crown engagement pathway • Fund judicial review for Crown engagement applicants and Māori third parties. The Tribunal found that, in these respects, Māori had been and remained significantly prejudiced. However, it said that other deficiencies in the regime had not ultimately prejudiced the claimants. The Tribunal urged the Crown to remedy the shortcomings identified in the report. It said that Māori would continue to be prejudiced until the Crown took steps to make the Act's supporting procedural arrangements fairer, clearer, more		

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			cohesive, and consistent with the Crown's obligations as a Treaty partner.		
The Maniapoto Mandate Inquiry Report	2858	2019	The Tribunal's overall finding was that the Crown's recognition of the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board's mandate was reasonable given the board's community support, infrastructure, and extensive involvement in previous settlements. However, it also found that aspects of the process to recognise the Trust Board's mandate were neither fair nor undertaken in good faith. The Tribunal did not recommend a halt to negotiations but made several practical recommendations to guide the Crown and parties towards reaching an amicable, durable, and robust settlement. These recommendations included that: • the Crown provide distinct recognition in the claimant definition for Ngāti Paretāpoto, Ngāti Paia, Ngāti Paretekawa, and Ngāti Apakura having regard to their relationship with Ngāti Maniapoto • the Crown disregard its qualification in the claimant definition that Ngāti Apakura claims are recognised only insofar as they are based on Ngāti Maniapoto whakapapa (genealogy) and instead endeavour to settle all outstanding non-Waikato-Tainui raupatu (land confiscation) and non-raupatu Ngāti Apakura claims in this settlement		Te Arawhiti

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			• the Crown give serious consideration to the possibility of Te Ihingārangi combining in any prospective post-settlement governance entity with Ngāti Rereahu • should the outstanding non-Waikato-Tainui raupatu and non-raupatu Ngāti Apakura claims be included in this settlement, the Crown adjust the resourcing for negotiations and the quantum for settlement • the Crown clarify point 3 of the removal or amendment of mandate • process, particularly the wording of '[a] quorum of 350 Maniapoto • members' • the Crown communicate to all parties to the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board's mandate, the nature of the funding available to them should they wish to proceed with the removal or amendment of the mandate process • the Crown prioritise its Treaty relationship with Ngāti Maniapoto by having an active regard to its duty of whanaungatanga.		
The Hauraki Settlement Overlapping Claims Inquiry Report	2840	2019	The Tribunal found that the claims of Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki were not well founded, but upheld the claims of Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui, and Ngātiwai. It found the Crown had breached its Treaty obligations to the iwi in several ways and criticised the policies and processes guiding the Crown's actions.		Te Arawhiti Out of scope

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			The Tribunal recommended the Crown halt progress of the legislation giving effect to the Pare Hauraki Collective settlement deed, and individual Hauraki iwi settlement deeds, until the contested redress items have been through a proper process to resolve overlapping claims. It also recommended that the Crown, when undertaking overlapping engagement processes during settlement negotiations, fully commits to and facilitates consultation, information-sharing, the use of tikanga-based resolution processes at appropriate times, and for the Red Book (a guide to the Treaty of Waitangi claims settlement process) to be amended accordingly. The Tribunal set out substantive new recommendations on the use of tikanga-based processes to resolve overlapping interests.		
The Mana Ahuriri Mandate Report	2573	2019	The Tribunal found flaws in both the accountability of Mana Ahuriri Trust to claimants and in keeping their mandate, and the ratification process that occurred during settlement negotiations with the Crown. It recommended that the Crown should proceed with the Mana Ahuriri settlement legislation with some urgency but also require Mana Ahuriri to hold an election for all nine trustee positions before the Bill was enacted. The Tribunal also recommended: • the Crown should pay the election costs and arrange independent oversight of election information		Te Arawhiti

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			• improvements to the mandate monitoring process to avoid similar problems in the future (legal review of constitution and mandate, monitoring accountability, governance training and funding enrolment of mandated members, more equitable facilitation arrangements).		
The Muriwhenua Land Report	45	1997	This report covers seven claims in Muriwhenua, the country's most northerly district. The Tribunal concluded that the Muriwhenua claims were well-founded. The claims relate to: • the disposal of the pre-Treaty transaction land by grant or the presumptive acquisition of the scrip lands and surplus • land purchases by the Government • impacts in terms of land tenure reform and disempowerment.		Waitangi Tribunal
The Taranaki Report: Kaupapa Tuatahi	143	1996	The Taranaki Report - Kaupapa Tuatahi dealt with 21 claims relating to issues including the Crown's purchase of land in Taranaki, the Taranaki land wars, the confiscation of 1.2 million acres of land under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863, the Crown's invasion, and destruction of Parihaka in 1881, and the placement of reserves under the administration of the Public Trustee. The Tribunal described the history of Crown actions in Taranaki as "the antithesis to that envisaged by the Treaty of Waitangi" and found that the Taranaki claims could be the largest in the country. The Tribunal		Te Arawhiti

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			recommended reparations that reflected not only the scale of land loss, but the destruction of Taranaki society and culture, economic destabilisation, personal injury, and the denial of rights over generations.		
Te Whanganui a Tara me ōna Takiwā Report on the Wellington District	145	2003	The Tribunal's main finding was that the Crown seriously breached the Treaty in the Port Nicholson block causing prejudice to Te Atiawa, Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rangatahi, Taranaki and Ngāti Ruanui. The Tribunal recommended that, given the relative complexities of the issues and the interrelationships of these groups affected by a number of Treaty breaches, the parties should clarify matters of representation and enter negotiations with the Crown.		Te Arawhiti
The Mohaka ki Ahuriri Report	201	2004	The Tribunal identified serious breaches of the Treaty and recommended that the Crown and claimants should negotiate for the settlement of these claims accordingly. With respect to Ngāti Pāhauwera, the Tribunal recommended that the Crown take steps to negotiate a settlement of the Mōhaka River Claim. The Tribunal also recommended that in consultation with Ngāti Pāhauwera, the Crown continue to explore policy initiatives on how to turn the patchwork of small, multiply held fragments of land, such as those remnant holdings of Ngāti Pāhauwera, into a useable land base.		Te Arawhiti Out of scope
Te Raupatu o Tauranga	215	2004	The Tribunal found that the Crown was not justified in taking military action against Tauranga		Te Arawhiti

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Moana: Report on the Tauranga Confiscation Claims (2004) Tauranga Moana, 1886-2006: Report on the Post-Raupatu Claims Vol 1 & 2 (2010)		2010	Māori in the 1860s. Tauranga Māori suffered considerable prejudice as a result of breaches of the principles of the Treaty arising from the Crown's confiscation, return and purchase of Māori land in the Tauranga district before 1886. The Tribunal recommended that the Crown move quickly to settle the Tauranga claims with generous redress.		
Wairarapa ki Tararua Report	863	2010	The Tribunal recommended that: • the current public works regime be changed to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi, through amending the Public Works Act 1981 and amendments to Section 134 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and Section 342 and Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 1974 • the bed of the Wairarapa Moana be returned • Te Reo Māori be better supported in the area • the Local Government Act 2002, Resource Management Act 1991, Historic Places Act 1993, and the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and other relevant legislation be amended to provide Māori the level of input that recognises their status as a Treaty partner.		Te Arawhiti Out of scope

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He Whiritaunoka: Whanganui Land Report	903	2015	The He Whiritaunoka: Whanganui Land Report identified a large number of Treaty breaches by the Crown, relating to issues including the Crown's military conduct between 1846 and 1848, its purchase of the Whanganui Block in 1848 and the Waimarino Block in 1887, the operation of the native land laws, the acquisition of Whanganui lands for scenic reserves, and the development of native townships. The Tribunal described the serious economic, social, and cultural damage that these breaches caused the iwi of Whanganui and recommended that the Crown take this serious prejudice into account when it negotiated Treaty settlements.		Te Arawhiti
Te Kāhui Maunga: The National Park District	1130	2012	The Tribunal noted that the Treaty principles of dealing fairly and with utmost good faith have been breached, that substantial restitution is due, and that the quantum should be settled by prompt negotiation. The Tribunal recommended that the Crown undertake further research on the Ōkahukura 8M2 acquisition to ascertain whether compensation was ever paid to the owners. The Tribunal recommended an expression of recognition and respect for the spiritual regard that the claimants express for Tongariro as a special maunga (mountain), in the form of joint management of the Tongariro National Park by the Crown and the former owners. It should be taken out of DOC control and managed jointly by a statutory authority of both Crown and Ngā Iwi o Te Kāhui Maunga representation. Title should also be held jointly between these two groups, in a new form of 'Treaty of Waitangi title'.		Te Arawhiti

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			The land used for quarrying and metal extraction should not only be returned but be made clear and safe: returned in a usable condition at no cost to the former owners or their successors. The Tribunal further recommended that there be compensation for the damage and destruction caused to the land and ancestral remains. Finally, the Tribunal recommended that waterways of Te Kāhui Maunga, including Lake Rotoaira, should be monitored, and the Crown should fund this research.		
He Maunga Rongo: Report on Central North Island Claims	1200	2007	This report describes the Tribunal's inquiry into approximately 120 claims from three districts: Rotorua, Taupō and Kaingaroa. The Tribunal found that substantial redress was necessary. It recommended that the Crown and claimants negotiate.		Te Arawhiti
The Te Arawa Settlement Process Reports	1353	2007	The Tribunal has convened three inquiries into this settlement, with the first two examining mandate issues while negotiations were in progress. This report focuses on mandating and overlapping claims, noting that the Tribunal has separately heard and will report on matters associated with licensed Crown forestry land. The Tribunal recommended that: • the Minister of Māori Affairs commission annual audits of the Office of Treaty Settlements to ensure its management		Te Arawhiti

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			and policy operations are aligned with the Crown's Treaty obligations • a number of non-exclusive redress items apply to groups outside the affiliate Te Arawa iwi/hapū. • the Crown use a process to re-engage with non-affiliate groups to discuss redress sites. • the Crown commence negotiations with Ngāti Makino • the Crown facilitate mandating hui with identified groups outside of the affiliate Te Arawa iwi/hapū mandate.		
Matua Rautia: The Report on the Kōhanga Reo Claim	2336	2013	The urgent inquiry was triggered by the publication in 2011 of the report of the Early Childhood Education (ECE) Taskforce, which, the claimants said, they had not been consulted on and had seriously damaged their reputation. They argued that the report, and Government policy development based on it, would cause irreparable harm to the kōhanga reo movement. The Tribunal endorsed the conclusion of the Wai 262 report that urgent steps were needed to address recent Crown policy failures if te reo is to survive. The Tribunal noted that survival requires both Treaty partners – Māori and the Crown – to collaborate in taking whatever reasonable steps are required to achieve the shared aim of assuring the long-term health of te reo as a taonga of Māori. It recommended that the Crown, through the Prime Minister, appoint an interim advisor to		Te Arawhiti Out of scope

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			oversee the implementation of the Tribunal's recommendations to redevelop the engagement between Government agencies and the Trust. The Tribunal recommended that the Crown, through the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and the independent advisor, oversee the urgent completion of a work programme addressing: i) a policy framework for kōhanga reo ii) policy and targets for increasing participation and reducing waiting lists, iii) identification of measures for maintaining and improving the quality in kōhanga reo. iv) supportive funding for kōhanga reo and the Trust v) provision of capital funding to ensure that kōhanga reo can meet the standards for relicensing vi) support for the Trust to develop the policy capability to collaborate with Government in policy development for kōhanga reo. The Tribunal further recommended that the Crown discuss and collaborate with the Trust to scope and commission research on the kōhanga reo model. The Crown, though TPK, the Ministry of Education, and the Trust, must inform Māori whānau of the relative benefits for mokopuna in attending kōhanga reo for te reo Māori and education outcomes.		
			Finally, the Tribunal recommended that the Crown formally acknowledge and apologise to the Trust and kōhanga reo for the failure of its ECE policies to sufficiently provide for kōhanga reo. The Crown should also agree to meet the reasonable legal expenses of the Trust in bringing this claim.		

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The Ngāpuhi Mandate Inquiry Report	2490	2015	The Tribunal identified flaws in the structure and processes of the Tūhoronuku Independent Mandated Authority (IMA) and found the Crown to have breached the Treaty. It did not, however, believe that the Crown should withdraw its recognition of the mandate and require that a new mandate process take place. The Tribunal recommended that the Crown halt negotiations with the Tūhoronuku IMA until the Crown could be satisfied: • that Ngāpuhi hapū had been able to discuss and confirm whether they wanted the Tūhoronuku IMA to represent them in negotiations • that Ngāpuhi hapū who did want to be represented this way had been able to confirm (or otherwise) their hapū kaikōrero (speaker) and hapū representatives on the board • that Ngāpuhi hapū had been able to discuss and confirm whether there was appropriate hapū representation on the board • that there was a workable withdrawal mechanism. The Crown should also make it a condition of its recognition of the mandate that a majority of hapū kaikōrero remain involved in Tūhoronuku. Finally, the Tribunal also recommended that the Crown support those hapū who did withdraw to enter settlement negotiations as soon as possible.		Te Arawhiti

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The Ngātiwai Mandate Inquiry Report	2561	2017	The Tribunal recommended that the negotiations process be paused, and that the following steps be undertaken: i) Mediation or facilitated discussions be held to debate the unsatisfactory elements of the Deed of Mandate		Te Arawhiti
			ii) In the event these mediated discussions were rejected by the parties, the Tribunal recommended withdrawing the mandate and setting up of a new entity such as a rūnanga or taumata (congress). In the event these mediated discussions proposed changes, the Tribunal recommended that these would need to be put to hapū for approval.		
The Whakatōhea Mandate Inquiry Report	2662	2018	The Tribunal found that the Crown should not have recognised the Pre-settlement Trust mandate in December 2016 and that the decision to recognise the Whakatōhea Pre-Settlement Claims Trust (WPCT) mandate was not fair and reasonable, and breached the Treaty principle of partnership. The Tribunal also found that: • including the Mokomoko whānau claim in the Pre-Settlement Trust mandate without the whanau's consent and honouring commitments previously made breached duties of good faith, conduct and partnership • the way in which the Crown included and described the Te Kahika claimants in the Deed of Mandate fell short of Treaty requirements of good faith conduct and partnership. The Tribunal's main recommendation was that the Crown meet the reasonable costs of		Te Arawhiti

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			implementing a vote process enabling Whakatōhea hapū to decide on how they now wish to proceed with their historical claims. It also recommended the Crown: • suspend substantive work on the Whakatōhea negotiations until completion of the vote • commit to maintaining the baseline redress offered in the Whakatōhea Agreement-In-Principle • pay interest at commercial rates on the cash component of the settlement offer.		
Horowhenua: The Muaūpoko Priority Report	2200	2017	The Tribunal recommended that the Crown negotiate with Muaūpoko a Treaty settlement that will address the harm suffered, and that the settlement include a contemporary Muaūpoko governance structure with responsibility for the administration of the settlement. The Tribunal further recommended that the Crown legislate as soon as possible for a contemporary Muaūpoko governance structure to act as kaitiaki for Lake Horowhenua and the Hōkio Stream, and associated waters and fisheries, following negotiations with the Lake Horowhenua Trustees, the lakebed owners, and all Muaūpoko on the detail. The Tribunal recommended that the Crown provide to the new Lake Horowhenua Muaūpoko governance structure annual appropriations to assist it to meet its kaitiaki obligations in accordance with its legislative obligations.		Te Arawhiti