

IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

CONCERNING the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

AND remaining historical claims

**MEMORANDUM OF THE CHAIRPERSON
CONCERNING REMAINING HISTORICAL CLAIMS**

22 September 2015

Tēnā koutou katoa

Introduction

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to inform all claimants and the Crown of a new Waitangi Tribunal programme for the consideration of claims with historical grievances that have not yet been inquired into or settled, and which are not in (or about to be in) negotiations. The memorandum outlines a general framework for the programme and the initial steps that the Tribunal will take to implement it.
2. The memorandum sets out, in particular:
 - (a) the place of the remaining historical claims programme in the Tribunal's strategic framework;
 - (b) the general scope of remaining historical claims;
 - (c) the Tribunal's approach to remaining historical claims;
 - (d) a district framework for considering remaining historical claims;
 - (e) a remaining historical claims programme conducted by two standing panels, involving:
 - (i) a fast-track standing panel process for claims filed after the cut-off date for inclusion in completed district inquiries;
 - (ii) a standard standing panel process for claims in districts that have not seen a Tribunal inquiry;
 - (f) an interlocutory phase to prepare for the remaining historical claims programme;
 - (g) starting the standing panel process; and
 - (h) next steps.

Summary

3. This memorandum sets out a framework for the Tribunal's remaining historical claims programme. The programme will provide an inquiry pathway for claims with historical grievances that have fallen outside the district inquiry programme, have not previously been fully heard, reported on or settled, and are not in negotiation for a historical Treaty settlement.
4. The programme is designed to complement the district inquiry programme and the kaupapa inquiry programme. The programme set out in this memorandum will assist in fulfilling the Tribunal's strategic goal of completing all historical claims by 2020. Within the limitations stated above in paragraph (3), it will include claims with historical grievances that arise:
 - (a) in districts where the Tribunal has completed a district inquiry and where the claims were submitted too late for inclusion in the inquiry; or
 - (b) in districts where the Tribunal has not held a district inquiry.
5. The programme will not cover claims to the extent that they are participating in a current district inquiry or are eligible to participate in a listed kaupapa inquiry.
6. The programme will offer two inquiry processes for claims that have not participated in past or current district inquiries in districts in which all or part of their claims arise:
 - (a) A fast-track process for claims or parts of claims in districts with completed Tribunal inquiries that have issue coverage of their historical grievances in the respective evidential record of inquiry and Tribunal report; and

- (b) A standard process for claims or parts of claims in districts without a Tribunal inquiry, as well as post-inquiry claims in districts with completed Tribunal inquiries that do not have issue coverage of their historical grievances in the respective Tribunal report;
7. Two standing panels will be appointed, one for each process (for a summary, see Appendix A). The panels will work in parallel and will be able to coordinate their processes for claims that span both processes.
 8. Each standing panel will set its own procedure and order of business, taking into account a general framework of priorities. A preparatory interlocutory phase will commence in 2016, after which the standing panels will be appointed.

Remaining historical claims in the Tribunal's strategic framework

9. The Waitangi Tribunal's *Strategic Direction, 2014-2025*, launched on 2 July 2014, states the Tribunal's overarching objective of completing its inquiry into most registered claims by the mid-2020s. To that end, it sets five strategic goals to be achieved by 2025 and outlines new inquiry pathways for claims that have not already been fully heard in district and other inquiries and are not participating in inquiries currently under way.
10. One of the new pathways is a process for considering remaining historical claims. 'Historical Treaty claims' are defined in s 2 Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 as claims alleging Crown breaches of Treaty principles that occurred before 21 September 1992. Many claims raise historical grievances that continued beyond that date and contemporary grievances that arose on or after 21 September 1992. In this memorandum a 'historical claim' means a claim with historical grievances arising from Crown actions that occurred before 21 September 1992, whether or not it also has grievances that arose on or after that date.
11. Since the extension of the Tribunal's jurisdiction in 1986 back to the first signing of the Treaty on 6 February 1840, the majority of Tribunal inquiries of all types have included historical claims. The Tribunal has already heard and is currently inquiring into many historical claims. Since the 1990s the Tribunal has prioritised the hearing of claims on a district basis in order to assist the Crown and claimants to negotiate the settlement of historical claims.
12. Some historical claims will be heard in the Tribunal's programme of inquiries into claims that raise nationally significant kaupapa (thematic) issues affecting Māori generally. However, several hundred historical claims have yet to be fully heard or settled, are not part of the final six district inquiries now under way, and have specific or local grievances. In most cases this has occurred because the claim was submitted too late for inclusion in the respective district inquiry or relates to a district for which the Tribunal has not held an inquiry. They thus fall outside the district and kaupapa inquiry programmes. Some of them, as noted in paragraph (3), may already be in negotiations with the Crown and, in that case, would not be included.
13. The Tribunal's strategic framework aims to assist in the resolution of historical Treaty claims, to which both Māori and the Crown have given high priority. In common with the district and kaupapa inquiry programmes, the principal aim of the new programme is to complete the Tribunal's inquiry into remaining historical claims in a manner that contributes to the broad engagement between Māori and the Crown in negotiating the settlement of historical claims.
14. The programme will run in parallel with the final district inquiries and the kaupapa inquiry programme to address those historical claims that still require Tribunal consideration. The Tribunal's overall aim is to complete the programme by 2020. It is

therefore timely to set out a general framework to guide the conduct of the process and the initial steps towards getting it under way.

The scope of remaining historical claims

15. A provisional assessment of currently registered claims suggests that several hundred claims remain whose historical grievances have not been fully inquired into or settled and are not fully covered by the current district inquiries. Most have grievances which relate to a geographical area and which are commonly specific and local. The claim areas are located in two broad contexts:
 - (a) areas where the Tribunal has completed a district inquiry; and
 - (b) areas where the Tribunal has not held a district inquiry.

Claims in districts into which the Tribunal has inquired

16. The Tribunal's district inquiry programme is organised into 37 districts nationwide. To date, the Tribunal has completed inquiries in 18 districts. In another three (Te Urewera, Whanganui and Te Rohe Pōtae), hearings have finished and the Tribunal panels are preparing their reports. Together, the 21 districts encompass 81 per cent of the national territory.
17. Claims with historical grievances arising in these 21 districts have continued to be submitted and registered since the cut-off deadline for inclusion in the respective inquiry or since the release of the Tribunal's report on the inquiry. They make up just over half of the remaining historical claims.
18. Post-inquiry claims are of both early and recent origin. The Tribunal completed its first district inquiry reports as far back as the early 1990s. Some of the remaining historical claims arising in the 21 districts were submitted more than two decades ago. Many others were filed in the weeks leading up to the 1 September 2008 statutory deadline for submitting new historical claims.

Claims in districts where the Tribunal has not held a district inquiry

19. Of the 37 districts, eight have not seen a Tribunal inquiry. In all but one case (North-eastern Bay of Plenty), this has resulted from one or more of the principal tribal groups in the district choosing to enter into settlement negotiations without a prior Tribunal inquiry. In several districts (Waikato-Tainui, South-east Waikato, East Coast), large tribal groups have completed settlements of their historical claims with the Crown. In four (Central and South Auckland, Wairoa, Hawke's Bay), negotiations are under way. In the North-eastern Bay of Plenty district, no negotiations appear to be imminent or contemplated, on the Tribunal's present information. It is possible that a full district inquiry may be required for the North-eastern Bay of Plenty district, but that has not been sought to date by the principal claimant groups.
20. Excluding fully settled claims, roughly half of the remaining historical claims arise in the eight districts, including a substantial number of older claims. As noted, there would be no inquiry where claims are under negotiation.

The Tribunal's approach to remaining historical claims

Scope and participation

21. Over the last quarter century, historical claims have commanded the Tribunal's priority attention. They are a central focus for the final district inquiries and the new kaupapa inquiry programme.
22. Nonetheless, some remaining historical claims lie outside the ambit of district and kaupapa inquiries. Typically, they raise specific and local grievances. The Tribunal is

bound by s 6(2) Treaty of Waitangi Act 1875 to inquire into all claims submitted to it, barring exceptions noted in the Act. For those that wish to bring their remaining historical claims before the Tribunal, a new inquiry programme is needed.

23. In opening a new inquiry programme for remaining historical claims, the Tribunal is mindful that not all claimants with eligible claims may want to participate. Some may decide to prioritise issues they wish to have heard in current district or future kaupapa inquiries. For some, the issue may have passed. Others may be members of groups that are currently negotiating or preparing to negotiate historical Treaty settlements. As a preparatory step towards commencing the new programme, the Tribunal will consult all claimants who appear to have eligible claims on whether they still want their claim heard.

Claims in district and kaupapa inquiries

24. In considering applications to participate in the remaining historical claims programme, it is not the Tribunal's intention to reopen previous district inquiries. The Tribunal will also ensure that the integrity of the current district and kaupapa inquiry programmes is maintained. The new programme will therefore not be open for inquiry into claimants' historical grievances:
- (a) arising in the same district in which the claimants participated in a previous Tribunal inquiry;
 - (b) that are being heard in a current district inquiry; or
 - (c) that fit within the thematic scope of the kaupapa inquiry programme.
25. The Tribunal is aware that a substantial number of remaining historical claims appear to raise both kaupapa and local grievances. Claimants may wish to participate in either the appropriate kaupapa inquiry or the remaining historical claims programme, or both. The Tribunal will coordinate the two programmes so as to ensure that all aspects of such claims that claimants wish to bring before the Tribunal are included in the appropriate process.

Claims under negotiation

26. The Tribunal will, as a general rule, not hear claims under this inquiry programme that are formally and publicly notified as represented by a mandated group which has been recognised by the Crown and is negotiating the settlement of its historical Treaty claims.
27. This exclusion applies both to negotiations currently under way and those that commence in the future. It will extend to claims which are publicly notified by a mandated group recognised by the Crown while they are in preparation for hearing under the remaining historical claims programme. However, if at that point the claim has already been scheduled for hearing or has been heard, the Tribunal will complete its inquiry into the claim should that be the wish of the claimants.
28. The Tribunal's urgency procedure will continue to be available to claimants who consider that they may be exposed to significant and irreversible prejudice while joined to a settlement negotiation process. Claimants will also continue to be able to apply to the Tribunal for a hearing should the negotiations fail.

Claims excluded by legislation implementing historical Treaty settlements

29. Most – though not all – legislation giving effect to settlements of historical Treaty claims lists Wai-numbered claims from which the Tribunal's jurisdiction is fully or partly removed. The terms of the settlement usually refer to individuals collectively defined by hapū or iwi identity, by whakapapa to named ancestors, and by a designated tribal area of customary interest. This definition may include claims that are not listed in the

legislation but have been submitted by claimants who affiliate to or act on behalf of settled groups.

30. The Tribunal cannot inquire further into settled historical claims, or parts of claims, from which its jurisdiction has been removed by legislation. Nor can such claims be amended so as to introduce new historical grievances. Its jurisdiction may persist where:
 - (a) a claim is listed as partially settled;
 - (b) the claimant(s) can demonstrate affiliation with different hapū/iwi and tūpuna;
 - (c) particular grievances are excluded;
 - (d) particular grievances are brought not as members of settled tribal collectives but by or on behalf of individual(s) or non-tribal group(s).
31. Questions concerning a claim's eligibility for inquiry under the Tribunal's jurisdiction will be considered in the preparatory phase prior to commencing the remaining historical claims programme, and thereafter on a case by case basis.

The general scope of the remaining historical claims programme

32. In summary, the remaining historical claims programme is intended to provide a pathway for claims with historical grievances relating to particular areas, localities or issues:
 - (a) that fall outside the scope of current district inquiries and of kaupapa inquiries;
 - (b) that do not arise in a district in which the claimants have participated in a previous district inquiry, and on which the relevant issue has been reported by the Tribunal;
 - (c) that have not been settled;
 - (d) for which the claimants are not members of a group whose mandate the Crown has recognised for the negotiation of a historical Treaty settlement; and
 - (e) that the claimants wish to bring before the Tribunal.

A district framework

33. For most purposes of the remaining historical claims programme, the established 37-district regime provides a strong and appropriate organisational framework. It has provided the architecture for the district inquiry programme and has stood the test of time. Had the remaining claims been submitted in time, the great majority would have been heard in one or more of the 29 districts for which inquiries were convened. The wealth of evidence produced in each inquiry and the resulting Tribunal report provide a deeply informed context for considering the historical claims submitted too late for inclusion in the respective district inquiry.
34. The Tribunal will therefore consider remaining historical claims that relate to a particular area or locality within the framework of the 37 inquiry districts.
35. Claims submitted too late for inclusion in the appropriate district inquiry or without access to a district inquiry will be considered in two groups, one comprising:
 - (a) claims or parts of claims in districts with completed Tribunal inquiries that have issue coverage of their historical grievances in the respective record of inquiry and Tribunal report; and the other,
 - (b) claims or parts of claims in districts which have not seen a Tribunal inquiry, as well as claims in districts with completed Tribunal inquiries that do not have

issue coverage of their historical grievances in the record of inquiry and Tribunal report.

Inquiry processes for remaining historical claims

36. The Tribunal will provide two district-based processes for remaining historical claims that the claimants wish to bring before the Tribunal.

A fast-track process in districts with completed inquiries

37. Many of the remaining historical claims arise in districts on which Tribunal panels have previously reported (18) or are now preparing their reports (3). In all these inquiries the Tribunal investigated the principal grievances of the participating claimants. In most, the Tribunal heard claimants on all the issues they wished to present, whether district-wide or local. It is likely that many claimants with remaining historical claims will find some or all of their grievances have been addressed in the respective district inquiry's evidential record of documents and Tribunal report.
38. The nexus between remaining historical claims and previous district inquiries, in particular their evidential resources and the Tribunal's reports on claims with similar issues, opens the door to a fast-track inquiry process. The process will focus on claims with grievances where a nexus can be demonstrated.
39. In outline, under the fast-track process the Tribunal will take the following steps for each district:
- (a) Identify remaining claims with historical grievances that arise in the district and relate to issues heard in the preceding district inquiry;
 - (b) Consult with and confirm which claimants want the Tribunal to consider their claims;
 - (c) Resolve any jurisdictional matters affecting the Tribunal's ability to inquire into the claims;
 - (d) Commission an assessment of claim issue coverage in the evidential record of the preceding district inquiry and in the Tribunal report;
 - (e) In consultation with the claimants, determine:
 - (i) which claims or parts of claims are ready to proceed;
 - (ii) what are the priority issues to be heard; and
 - (iii) which claims, if any, raise new grievances not considered in the preceding inquiry that are best transferred to the standard process;
 - (f) Commission any essential gap-filling research required;
 - (g) Hear any claimant and Crown evidence, any technical research, and submissions from the parties; and
 - (h) Complete short reports on the claims, either individually or jointly.
40. The main purpose of this expedited process is to enable many of the claimants with remaining historical claims that were submitted too late for inclusion in a district inquiry to have their claims rapidly considered and reported on by the Tribunal. To that end, the Tribunal will commission, for consultation with the parties, a claim coverage review for each district that will assess:
- (a) The sufficiency and adequacy of evidence relevant to the claims that is already on the record of inquiry or otherwise in the public domain;
 - (b) The extent to which issues similar to those of the remaining claims have been addressed in the previous Tribunal's report, and in what manner.

41. The Tribunal will generally not commission new technical research for the fast-track process. Exceptions may apply where a remaining claim's issues are covered in the respective Tribunal report but there is insufficient specific evidence on the claim itself. Brief, targeted research may then be undertaken. It will also be open to the claimants to commission their own evidence, produce expert witnesses and present tangata whenua evidence. For a fast-track process to achieve its purpose, however, the parties must be ready to proceed rapidly to hearing. The Tribunal will seek to ensure that the production of any new evidence does not unduly slow the proceedings.
42. Together with any gap-filling research and any new evidence and submissions presented by the parties, the claim coverage review will assist the Tribunal in determining the extent to which it can hear and report on the remaining historical claims before it.
43. The focus of the fast-track process is on remaining historical claims. The Tribunal's overarching goal of completing historical claims by 2020 requires that contemporary (post-1992) grievances be deferred to a subsequent contemporary claims process. However, particular exceptions may be allowed into the fast-track process where a historical grievance extends beyond 1992 and falls within the issue coverage of the Tribunal's district inquiry report, provided that the claimants are ready to proceed with it.
44. This fast-track process will best serve its purpose if it moves at pace. Any required gap-filling research will be precisely targeted and claim issues prioritised for hearing and rapid Tribunal reporting. With the cooperation of the parties, the Tribunal considers that its consideration of many of the outstanding historical claims can be effectively expedited.

A standard process for districts without a Tribunal inquiry and claims in completed districts with new issues

45. The fast-track process will not be able to accommodate some claims and some issues. They comprise mainly:
 - (a) claims arising in districts not subject to previous inquiry; and
 - (b) claims transferred from the fast-track process that arise in districts with completed Tribunal inquiries and raise new grievances not considered in those inquiries.
46. While some claimants may be ready to proceed, most of these remaining historical claims are likely to lack sufficient technical evidence to go to hearing. Preparing research and expert evidence is therefore a key requirement. This must cover a number of distinct claimant groups and historical grievances in districts where most of the principal iwi and hapū have had their claims heard or settled, or are in or preparing for settlement negotiations. A mix of thematic and claim-specific research is likely to be needed.
47. In outline, the process for remaining historical claims with no issue coverage in a previous Tribunal inquiry will involve the following steps for each district:
 - (a) Identifying remaining historical claims in districts which have not seen a Tribunal inquiry, as well as claims transferred from the fast-track process that arise in districts with completed inquiries and whose historical grievances lack issue coverage in the preceding inquiry;
 - (b) Consulting with claimants and the Crown to confirm which claimants are in negotiations, and which claimants who are not in negotiations want the Tribunal to consider their claims;

- (c) Resolving any jurisdictional matters affecting the Tribunal's ability to inquiry into the claims;
 - (d) Consulting on and determining priority issues for hearing;
 - (e) Commissioning a review of evidential resources and an assessment of thematic and claim-specific technical research requirements;
 - (f) Setting a research programme and commissioning research;
 - (g) Hearing claimant and Crown evidence, technical research and submissions from the parties; and
 - (h) Reporting on the claims, either individually or jointly.
48. It should be made clear that in providing a pathway for remaining historical claims not informed by a preceding district inquiry, the Tribunal intends neither to revive previously completed inquiries nor to convene new district inquiries in districts that have not seen one. As in the fast-track process, the focus will be on claims with specific and local issues that have remained, for various reasons, outside the scope of previous Treaty settlements and current negotiations, and that the claimants wish to bring before the Tribunal. The chief difference in the standard process will be the larger effort required to build a sufficient evidential base, including technical research.

Standing inquiry panels

49. Although founded on inquiry districts, the remaining historical claims programme has a national scope and considerable diversity in its workload within and across the districts. It will demand flexibility in approach and an ability to adapt quickly to changing circumstances.
50. The Tribunal considers that the most appropriate and efficient approach to conducting the remaining historical claims programme is to constitute standing inquiry panels with broad portfolios of claims. Two standing panels will be appointed initially, one to conduct the fast-track process and the other to start up the standard process. Additional standing panels may be appointed as required.

Standing panel – fast track process

51. The fast-track standing panel will focus on claims arising in the 18 districts with completed inquiries, comprising:
- Muriwhenua, Te Roroa, Kaipara, Hauraki, Tauranga, Eastern Bay of Plenty, Rotorua, Kaingaroa, Taupo, National Park, Turanga/Gisborne, Mohaka ki Ahuriri, Wairarapa ki Tararua, Taranaki, Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington, Te Tau Ihu/Northern South Island, Southern South Island and Rekohu/Chatham Islands.
52. The panel may also consider claims registered too late to be heard in current district inquiries once the respective inquiry panels have released their final reports. These districts include:
- Te Urewera, Te Rohe Pōtae and Whanganui.
53. The purpose of the fast-track process is to expedite those claims whose grievances have relevant issue coverage in the records of inquiry and reports of previous district inquiries. For some claimants with claims arising in these districts, one or more of their grievances may lack the necessary issue coverage and sufficient additional evidence to proceed. At its discretion, the standing panel will be able to transfer them to the second standing panel for consideration in the standard process.

54. As a general approach, the standing panel will consider remaining historical claims within a single inquiry process for each district in which they arise. This has the advantage of being able to draw on a common foundation of evidence and Tribunal reporting in the preceding district inquiry.
55. At the same time the standing panel will be able to adopt flexible procedures. These may include:
 - (a) proceeding in parallel with multiple districts;
 - (b) taking into account the readiness of claimants to proceed with their claims;
 - (c) early access for claims in circumstances meriting priority; and
 - (d) opportunities to bring together all aspects of claims that span more than one district.

Standing panel – standard process

56. The standard standing panel will focus on claims arising in the 8 districts in which the Tribunal has not held a district inquiry. They are:

Central Auckland, South Auckland, South East Waikato, Waikato-Tainui, North Eastern Bay of Plenty, East Coast, Wairoa and Hawke's Bay.
57. This panel may also consider any claims from other districts referred to it by the fast-track standing panel for further inquiry.
58. The standing panel will consider remaining historical claims within a single inquiry process for each of its eight districts. Because of the negotiations programme, it may even be that no claims are ultimately inquired into in some of the districts.
59. Depending on its workload, the panel may be able to conduct more than one district process in parallel. It will also be able to adjust its process according to need and opportunity, for example:
 - (a) to give priority to claims meriting early attention;
 - (b) to unify its consideration of a claim located in more than one district; or
 - (c) to research and hear together a group of claims that raise the same issue across several districts.

Coordinating the standard panel programme

60. The two processes for remaining historical claims will progress concurrently. Each standing panel will determine its own work programme and inquiry process. The standing panels will be able, at their discretion, to coordinate their hearing of multi-district claims that have grievances for consideration by both panels.
61. Each standing panel's work will end when all remaining historical claims seeking Tribunal consideration have been completed across all the districts assigned to it. The panel will also formally note the status of those claims into which the claimants state they do not wish the Tribunal to inquire or inquire further.

Preparing for the remaining historical claims programme

62. Many of the claims to which the remaining historical claims process may be relevant have participated in previous district Tribunal inquiries, may be involved in present district or future kaupapa inquiries, have been partly settled or currently have some but not all their historical grievances under negotiation by mandated groups. The complexity of the various pathways for resolving historical Treaty claims indicates a

need to establish a sound foundation from which the standing panels can proceed with efficiency and certainty.

63. Prior to the appointment of the standing panels, the Tribunal will conduct a preliminary interlocutory process to consult all claimants who consider that their claims qualify for inclusion in the remaining historical claims programme. Its purpose will be to clarify the eligibility of claims and claimants' interest in participating in the programme.
64. In this preparatory phase the Tribunal will:
 - (a) clarify the extent to which partly settled historical claims remain within the Tribunal's jurisdiction;
 - (b) establish which claims are included in current settlement negotiations and, if partially, the extent of their remaining grievances;
 - (c) identify the districts in which claims with remaining historical grievances are located;
 - (d) ascertain whether or not claimants with eligible claims are likely to want to participate in a standing panel process and if so, what grievances they wish the Tribunal to consider;
 - (e) evaluate whether any such grievances might more appropriately be redirected to a kaupapa inquiry; and
65. Following the completion of the above process, the Tribunal will communicate a provisional listing:
 - (a) of all claims eligible for and interested in participating in the remaining historical claims programme;
 - (b) the districts to which they relate; and
 - (c) the principal issues they wish to raise.

Starting the standing panel process

66. Following the preliminary interlocutory process and at the appropriate time, the Chairperson will appoint two standing panels, one to conduct a fast-track process and the other to conduct a standard process. Each standing panel will comprise a presiding officer and two or more other members of the Tribunal. The Tribunal will notify the appointment of the panels to all claimants, the Crown and any identifiable interested parties.
67. It will be for each standing panel to decide the order in which the districts for which it is responsible will proceed. There is no predetermined order and a panel may decide to consider several districts in parallel.
68. As circumstances are likely to vary widely across districts and between the claimants in a district, the standing panel will adopt a flexible and responsive approach to setting a process for considering the claims arising in each district.

Next steps

69. The preparatory phase of interlocutory proceedings will get under way during 2016. Following its completion, the two standing panels will be appointed and commence the preparation of their work programmes.
70. The pace at which the remaining historical claims programme advances will depend on a number of factors. These include the completion of the final inquiries currently under way in the Tribunal's district inquiry programme, the availability of judges and members able to serve, and the resources available to the Tribunal and the parties.

71. Updates to the district schedules of the standing panels will be published on the Tribunal's website and significant developments reported in the Tribunal's journal, *Te Manutukutuku*, which is published twice yearly.

The Registrar is to send this memorandum to the Crown and all claimants with registered claims and to place an electronic copy on the Tribunal's website for public information.

DATED at Wellington this 22nd day of September 2015



Chief Judge W W Isaac
Chairperson
WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

Appendix A. Overview of the standing panel programme

Standing Panel	District/Claim Category	District Inquiry Status	No. of Claims **	WT report released	
Fast-track process	Muriwhenua	Completed	24	1997	
	Te Roroa	Completed	2	1992	
	Kaipara	Completed	11	2006	
	Hauraki	Completed	26	2006	
	Tauranga	Completed	17	2004, 2010	
	Eastern Bay of Plenty	Completed	31	1999	
	Rotorua	Completed	54	2007	
	Kaingaroa	Completed	8	2007	
	Taupō	Completed	43	2007	
	National Park	Completed	1	2013	
	Gisborne	Completed	11	2004	
	Mohaka ki Ahuriri	Completed	5	2004	
	Wairarapa ki Tararua	Completed	7	2010	
	Taranaki	Completed	35	1996	
	Wellington	Completed	7	2003	
	Northern South Island	Completed	8	2008	
	Southern South Island	Completed	12	1991	
	Chatham Islands	Completed	2	2001	
		Urewera *	In report writing	10	
		Te Rohe Pōtae *	In report writing	16	
	Whanganui *	In report writing	8		
Standard process	Central Auckland	None	44	-	
	South Auckland	None	25	-	
	Waikato-Tainui	None	34	-	
	South East Waikato	None	23	-	
	North Eastern Bay of Plenty	None	46	-	
	East Coast	Deferred	24	-	
	Wairoa	None	36	-	
	Hawke's Bay	None	59	-	
	In districts with a completed inquiry	Fast-track	309	56%	
	In districts without a completed inquiry	Standard	266	48%	
	Total claims	Both processes	549	100%	

* District inquiry in report writing; claims registered after the inquiry's cut-off date.

** Approximate number of remaining historical claims that may be eligible, prior to determination of the Tribunal's jurisdiction to inquire. Claims relating to more than one district are counted for each district.