

BEFORE THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

WAI 3308
WAI 1310
WAI 1212
WAI 1194

IN THE MATTER OF

the Treaty of Waitangi Act
1975

AND
IN THE MATTER OF

a claim by **Charles Tawhiao**
on behalf of the **Ngāi Te
Rangi Settlement Trust**, its
Māori beneficiaries, and the
iwi of **Ngāi Te Rangi (Wai
3308)**.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF

a claim by **Colleen Skerrett-
White, Timitapo Hohepa,**
and **Te Ariki Derek Morehu**
on behalf of the hapū of **Ngāti
Te Rangiunuora** and the iwi
of **Ngāti Pīkiao**.

**Affidavit of Colleen Skerrett-White in Support of an Application by
Ngāti Te Rangiunuora and Ngāti Pīkiao of Te Arawa**

Dated at Rotorua this 23rd day of January 2024



ANNETTE
SYKES & Co.
barristers & solicitors

8 – Unit 1 Marguerita Street
Rotorua, 3010
Phone: 07-460-0433

Counsel Acting: Annette Sykes / Kalei Delamere-Ririnui
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RECEIVED

Waitangi Tribunal

31 Jan 24

Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON

I, **COLLEEN ARIHANA SKERRETT-WHITE** of Lake Rotoma, historian and researcher, swear/solemnly and sincerely affirm as follows:

- I am a descendant of Te Arawa, Takitimu, Mataatua me Tainui Waka. I set out below my whakapapa showing the many descent lines I maintain to my principal hapu Ngati Rangiuuora.

Te Rangiuuora I

Korohuna

Puhitaiki

Pareoma

Te Tuhi

Manuariki

Rewiri

Te Haimona

Te Manuaute

Haare

Emire

Arihana

Irihana/Aneta

Kataraina

Raiha

Emire

Arihana

Hinerere

Paua

Tauhu

Eruera Manuhaia

Tirangi

Te Manuaute

Haare

Emire

Arihana

Te Arawa

Te Rangiuuora II Pito

Tokia

Manuariki

Rewiri

Te Haimona

Te Manuaute

Haare

Emire

Arihana

- I was a claimant before the Waitangi Tribunal for and on behalf of the descendants of the tupuna Te Rangiuuora I & II under the mantle of Ngāti Te Rangiuuora. I was an active advocate for the **Wai 1194**, **Wai 1212** and **Wai 1310** claims as part of the Central North Island Inquiry (**Wai 1200**).
- Wai 1194** and **Wai 1212** were eventually included as part of the settlements negotiated following the findings and recommendations of the **Wai 1200** Inquiry of the Waitangi Tribunal.
- There were two principal settlements for which our claims formed a part, the Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Settlement and the CNI Forests Collective Settlement. I wish to take a brief opportunity to set out how these settlements link together and the outstanding issues that still remain to be finalised with the Crown as part of the ongoing cementing of the agreements reached.

Handwritten signature

5. I am authorised to make representations on behalf of both of these claims and have actively protected the matters that they were directed to promote for Ngāti Rangiuuora and other hapu of Ngāti Pīkiao as part of the Te Pūmāutanga o Te Arawa Settlement.

CNI Forests Collective Settlement

6. The CNI Forests Collective Settlement is the largest Treaty of Waitangi settlement in New Zealand history. Under the CNI Forests Collective Settlement, members of the Collective received 90% by value of the 176,000 hectares of Crown Forest lands in the Central North Island.
7. At the inception of the settlement the remaining 10% was held in trust by the Crown while the claims of iwi outside of the Collective were settled, and cultural redress is provided for members of the Collective. Currently that land is rented out to commercial businesses, under agreements called Crown Forest Licences (CFLs).
8. The vast majority of the settlement land is part of Kaingaroa Forest. All of the licence rentals accumulated on the settlement lands since 1990. These “assets” were returned to members of the Collective on July 1 2009. The settlement also includes New Zealand Units (NZUs or “carbon credits”) under the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme. The Settlement also provided for preferential rights to buy certain Crown properties by way of the incorporation of rights of first refusal and deferred settlement properties arrangements.

Te Pūmāutanga o Te Arawa Settlement Arrangements

9. The Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū Deed of Settlement dated 11 June 2008 is the final settlement of all historical claims of the iwi and hapū represented by Te Pūmāutanga o Te Arawa resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown prior to 21 September 1992 and is made up of a



package that includes an agreed historical account; Crown Apology; Cultural redress; Financial redress; Commercial redress.

10. The Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū have had long-standing grievances in respect of acts and omissions of the Crown since 1840 that have prejudicially affected them. In September 2003 following numerous hui with respective Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapu, Nga Kaihautu o Te Arawa was mandated to negotiate a settlement of claims. On 1 April 2004, the Crown recognised the mandate of Nga Kaihautu and negotiations on the settlement package began with the signing of Terms of Negotiation on 26 November 2004 and an Agreement in Principle on 5 September 2005, which was varied on 20 December 2005.
11. The Deed of Settlement between the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū and the Crown, was ratified by a majority of 96% of the votes in a postal ballot on 19 September 2006 and signed at Te Pakira Marae, Rotorua on 30 September 2006 (the Original Deed of Settlement).
12. Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Trust was the governance entity to receive the settlement that was ratified by a majority of 92% of the votes cast in a postal ballot of eligible voters on 19 September 2006. Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Trust was created by Deed dated 1 December 2006. With the agreement of the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū, the Crown deferred the introduction of settlement legislation giving effect to the Original 2006 Deed of Settlement, with a commitment from the Crown that the value of the settlement would be protected in any revised Deed of Settlement.
13. Following further negotiations between the Crown and Te Pūmautanga, the Original 2006 Deed was amended to take into account, among other things, the agreement reached between the Crown and the Central North Island Forests Iwi Collective (CNI Collective) regarding licensed Crown Forest land in the CNI region. The revised Deed (the 2008 Deed) was re-ratified by the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapu members in June 2008 and

signed on 11 June 2008 at Te Pakira Marae, Rotorua. This resulted in the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi/Hapū also entering into the Central North Island Settlement Deed with the Crown and other iwi and hapu with interests in the Central North Island Forests.

14. Te Pūmautanga signed the Deed of Settlement for the Central North Island (CNI) Forests Iwi Collective on 25 June 2008. Settlement legislation implementing the Deed of Settlement was passed on 29 September 2008.
15. I have been an active participant in monitoring the second settlement arrangement that flowed from the process of settlement. In the main I have been monitoring the Cultural Redress aspects of this settlement for the beneficial interests of Ngāti Pikiao provided for in the Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa Settlement. I attach herewith as **Exhibit "A"** a true copy of agreements between affiliate members of Te Pūmautanga o Te Arawa and the Crown around how the cultural redress aspects will be addressed. This agreement entered into in 2009 still has a number of outstanding facets to be concluded.
16. One of those matters is how various government agencies will protect our Mātauranga Māori; Tikanga and Reo Maori in the way they operate in the traditional territories of each of the affiliate members of Te Pūmautanga. The efforts to conclude these Cultural Redress matters has been a long and arduous one.
17. In light of recent announcements by the Crown of their now revised policy with respect to the protection of Te Reo me Oona Tikanga and other matters arising from Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and their application I have been directed by Ngāti Pikiao to bring a claim to the Waitangi Tribunal to challenge the proposals and to draw emphasis to the existing agreements.

Mandate to Bring These Claims

18. At a recent hui convened by Ngāti Pīkiao Koeke (kaumātua) on the 7th day of January 2024 at Punawhakareia ,marae Lake Rotoiti, a series of resolutions were passed expressing our concern around matters and encouraging claims to be made in support of the Kingitanga and others pursuing matters of similar concern. I attach herewith as Exhibit “B” a true copy of those resolutions.
19. I was appointed as part of a working group to take these resolutions to the wider Te Arawa hapu and iwi hui and to progress any legal action on behalf of Ngāti Pīkiao.
20. I attach herewith as Exhibit “C” the Declaration of Ngāti Pīkiao following that hui and ask the Tribunal to look at the resolutions that encourage us to take all steps to protect our rights and to take claims to the courts if necessary.
21. Following the hui, I contacted our solicitors Annette Sykes & Co, to instruct them to take steps in this regard on our behalf. I was unable to make appointments with our solicitors until they reopened for the 2024 year which was on 16 January 2024.
22. I then became aware of the several urgency proceedings that have been filed in the Waitangi Tribunal by a range of hapū and iwi seeking urgent hearings to be convened around matters relating to Te Reo me ōna Tikanga and the constitutional dimensions and impacts on Te Tiriti o Waitangi that may flow from the 100 day plan and Coalition policies negotiated since the elections in 2023.
23. I have now read all of those applications and have instructed our lawyers to seek participation for Ngāti Te Rangiuuora and Ngāti Pīkiao in urgency applications being pursued by Ngāti Whātua¹, Ngāti Rehia², Te

¹ Wai 3308, #2.8.1

² Wai 3077, #3.1.2 & 3.1.2(a)

Kapotai³, Te Aupouri⁴, Ngāti Kahu⁵ in an application being pursued by Ngāi Te Rangi⁶.

24. I know my application to join these urgency processes is out of time but in the circumstances, I hope that the Tribunal will see that I have not sat on my hands but rather have been trying to catch up, like the rest of Ngāti Pikiao with what is actually being proposed by the new coalition and how that may impact our Treaty settlements.
25. I hope the Tribunal can see the depths of our genuine concern and allow the entry of Ngāti Te Rangiunuora into the proceedings. To assist you in understanding our position I wish to turn to two of the policies that are causing us considerable angst both as to its attack on our Mana Māori Motuhake but also as to what it will mean for the unsettled aspects of our claims still being finalised.

TAKAHI MANA MĀORI MOTUHAKE

TE REO MĀORI

26. The Nat-NZ First Agreement states as follows:

To uphold the principles of liberal democracy, including equal citizenship and parliamentary sovereignty, the Parties will:

...

*Ensure all public service departments have their primary name in English, except for those specifically related to Māori; and
Require the public service departments and Crown Entities to communicate primarily in English – except those specifically related to Māori.*

³ Wai 3308, #3.1.8

⁴ Wai 3308, #3.1.14

⁵ Wai 3308, #3.1.4

⁶ Wai 3308, #3.1.1

27. For us of Ngāti Pīkiao descent, the active protection and promotion of te reo Māori is crucial for the preservation and survival of our culture and identity, and any policies and actions that diminish the mana o Te Reo Rangatira impacts on the integrity of our Mātauranga Maori.
28. Measures, primarily in relation to the visibility and usage of te reo Māori within government entities has long been a focus of our community and was a key part of our strategy with the Department of Conservation and Te Waka Kotahi to provide safety for our communities. The late Hawea Vercoe protested vigorously with the Ministry of Education for the bilingual signage on our Kura buses. I was the first to establish a Kohanga Reo in our rohe and our iwi proudly maintains our tikanga so Te Reo is the normal language of proceedings at hui and tangihanga.
29. I believe what is proposed is undermining all the efforts we have been a part of to revitalise the use of Te Reo Rangatira as the medium of communication in our away and if the policy is implements it will cause significant prejudice to Ngati Rangiuuora, Ngati Pīkiao generall and all Māori.

TREATY PRINCIPLES BILL

30. The Nat-NZ First Agreement provides as follows:

The Coalition Government will reverse measures taken in recent years which have eroded the principles of equal citizenship, specifically we will:

...

Conduct a comprehensive review of all legislation (except when it is related to, or substantive to, existing full and final Treaty settlements) that includes "The Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi" and replace all such references with specific words relating to the relevance and application of the Treaty, or repeal the references.

31. The Nat-Act Agreement provides as follows:

To uphold the principles of liberal democracy, including equal citizenship and parliamentary sovereignty, the Parties will:

...

Introduce a Treaty Principles Bill based on existing ACT policy and support it to a Select Committee as soon as practicable.

32. The Coalition has also pledged to undertake a comprehensive review of all legislation that includes references to the principles and replace all such references with specific words relating to the relevance and application of the Treaty or to repeal the references.

33. In my roles for the hapū I actively manage all Resource Consent processes and actively liaise with the local and regional councils around any efforts to erode the ecological integrity of our lakes, lands; forests; fisheries and other biodiversity in our rohe. I am very concerned what this kind of policy will mean for Memorandum of Understandings that are in place that arise not out of Treaty of Waitangi Settlements but from our efforts to maintain our Mana Maori Motuhake and responsibilities flowing from that to protect our environment. It seems to me that all of these efforts are vulnerable to neglect or even worse being dismantled.

CONCLUSION

34. We do not want to be subsumed under the mantle of anybody else in the way we bring to the Tribunal our principal concerns around the 100 day policy proposals and the Coalition agreements and their impacts on our Tikanga and Mātauranga Māori and how that is to be inculcated in the cultural redress outcomes of our Treaty of Waitangi Settlement.

35. We do not whakapapa closely to any of the principal applicant bodies that have filed claims for urgency to date although we maintain cordial relations with them on issues of common concern in some fora that we work within to protect Maori rights, interests and responsibilities. This is very important where there are overlapping interests and shared obligations around the management of waterways and our lakes and seascapes.
36. We wish to be dealt with as a separate entity or as a member of a cluster group made up of those Hapu and Iwi that we closely affiliate to who have the same whenua and grievance interests as us, namely Ngati Makino, Ngati Hinekura, Ngati Te Pikikotuku of Ngati Rongomai and Ngati Tamakari. I am in discussions with all of the representatives of these groups but have not managed to secure a mandate to prosecute matters at this time on their behalf. The time frames are just too difficult to comply with our normal monthly meetings.
37. In the meantime and given the urgency of matters before the Tribunal I have been instructed to make this application for and on behalf of Ngāti Rangiuuora. The application is supported by the Ngāti Pikiāo Koeke and Kaumatua Council.
38. I sincerely hope that our application to be joined in these proceedings will be considered favourably.

SWORN/AFFIRMED at Palmerston North)

On 24th January 2024:)

Before me:)

A Deputy Registrar/Solicitor of the
High Court of New Zealand

Liam Beals
Deputy Registrar
Palmerston North District Court

**INDEX TO EXHIBITS OF
AFFIDAVIT OF COLLEEN SKERRETT-WHITE DATED 23 JANUARY 2024**

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“A”

THIS is the exhibit marked with the letter "A" referred to in the annexed Affidavit/Declaration of Colean Skerrett-White sworn/made at Palmerston North this 20th day of January 2008 before me
Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand (Deputy) Registrar

RECORD OF AGREEMENTS REACHED AT MEDIATION BETWEEN NGATI TE RANGIUNUORA, NGATI TAMAKARI, PUMAUTANGA, NGATI PIKIAO TPT TRUST AND THE CROWN;

Liam Beals
Deputy Registrar
Palmerston North

1. The Crown accepts that it will engage in a process to consider further cultural redress being made available to Ngati Te Rangiunuora and Ngati Tamakari subject to the following caveats:
 - i. The Crown accepts no criticism of Pumautanga's performance in negotiating their settlement,
 - ii. The Crown needs clarity about what the cultural redress in question proposed is, and to whom that redress is going,
 - iii. The Crown will not compromise anything that has already been agreed with Pumautanga,
 - iv. The redress must be truly cultural and not commercial and treated in accordance with normal policy applying to cultural redress, the redress must go through an overlapping claims process,
 - v. The Crown will require approval from the Minister.

2. The Crown are to provide up to \$5000 (subject to receipts confirming appropriate expenditure) in funding to Ngati Te Rangiunuora and Ngati Tamakari to allow them to hold hui for the purpose of informing their constituents of the option to register as Ngati Pikiako beneficiaries of the Pumautanga Settlement.


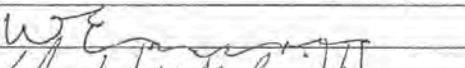
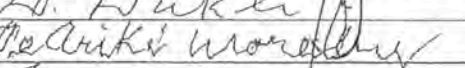

3. A Special General Meeting of the Ngati Pikiako TPT Trust is to be held in the first week of June 2008. This meeting will be funded by Pumautanga. The advertisement of this hui will inform the attendees that:
 - 3.1 The following resolution will be put at this meeting: That the Ngati Pikiako TPT Trust adopt a policy that forest land received by the Ngati Pikiako TPT Trust will be devolved to the holder of manawhenua of that land.

 - 3.2 There will be nominations for and elections of, two new trustees on the Ngati Pikiako TPT Trust.

4. Pumautanga will provide the steps to be taken to determine the policy of Pumautanga of devolving assets to its affiliates.

Dated at Rotorua this 7th day of May 2008

Signed:

 (Ngati Rangiunuora) " "
 " "
 (Ngati Tamakari)
 (Ngati Te Rangiunuora)

Joseph Te Fiosa Makelias Te Pūmānanga o Te Arāu

Edwin McKinnon

EDWIN MCKINNON

Virginia Hardy

Crown Counsel

“B”

THIS is the exhibit marked with the letter “ B ” referred to in the annexed Affidavit/Declaration of

Colleen Sheridan-White
sworn/made at Palmerston North this 24th day
January 20 24 before me

THE DECLARATION

.....
Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand
(Deputy) Registrar

Liam Beals
Deputy Registrar
Palmerston North District Court

Resolution One:

Aotearoa belongs to hapū and iwi under our Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Māori Motuhake.

This resolution simply reaffirms that our lands, language, laws, ways of life and all taonga, including our reo rangatira and mātauranga Maori, have always been and remain under the jurisdiction of hapū and iwi to be exercised in accordance with our values and principles as part of the authority of Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Māori Motuhake.

Resolution Two:

We direct all Māori MPs to oppose any legislation, under this Government and any Government hereafter, which proposes to extinguish or redefine our intrinsic, enduring and inviolable duties, responsibilities, rights and interests as whānau, hapū, iwi.

This resolution simply urges Māori MPs to support the wishes of Māori people as clearly expressed at hui convened to respond to racist attacks on our ways of life and obligations to our whānau, hapū, and iwi. It is directed deliberately at all Māori MPs, and not just Members of Government.

Perhaps more importantly, it acknowledges that the Government authority to extinguish or redefine hapū and iwi rights is itself an assumed one with precedents based solely on the power taken by colonising States to dispossess Indigenous Peoples and does not diminish our rangatiratanga or status as whānau, hapū, and iwi.

Resolution Three:

Where Government seeks to interfere with the guaranteed duties, responsibilities, rights and interests of Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Māori Motuhake, the Government must disclose its proposals immediately to whānau, hapū, and iwi, whose decision to accept or reject will be final.

This resolution arises from concern that this Government’s decisions to legislate have been made without reference to Māori, and all subsequent policy proposals have involved only minimal Māori participation, mostly amongst coalition leadership alone. Engagement with groups such as the Iwi Chairs Forum, Federation of Māori Authorities, the New Zealand Māori Council, and Māori Women’s Welfare League alone is insufficient to meet this obligation. Therefore, engagement with hapū and iwi must take place before the aforementioned entities or any other entity that operates as a corporation.

It is also a recognition that discussions with Māori MPs in the Coalition Government was not a Treaty-based dialogue but simply the Crown talking to itself.

Resolution Four:

The final decision on all matters arising from the protection of their ways of life, lands, forests, waters and waterways, and taonga kātoa rests exclusively with whānau, hapū, and iwi.

This resolution is simply a reaffirmation that decision-making on this issue is properly an exercise of rangatiratanga.

It was also a signal that Crown appointed functionaries did not have the authority to make such decisions and that, while other Māori bodies such as the Iwi Chairs Forum, FOMA, the New Zealand Māori Council, Post-Settlement Governing Entities (PSGEs), and other quangos like Te Ohi Kaimoana might have expertise to offer, the final decision has to rest with those to whom the duties, responsibilities, rights and interests belong to.

Resolution Five:

The social, spiritual, economic and ecological wellbeing of our people and te taiao is a fundamental and paramount responsibility of whānau, hapū and iwi that the Crown cannot and will not be allowed to further diminish.

This recognises that responsibility for Māori rests with Māori.

Years of colonisation have eroded that wellbeing by taking power away from whānau, hapū and iwi.

This resolution therefore makes it clear that Māori will not stand by as the Government deepens poverty, alienation and destruction of the ecosystem, and rolls back recent advances.

Resolution Six:

We support all hapū and iwi who resort to the courts as a means to hold Government to its own standards of due process and the rule of law.

This resolution is a recognition of the rangatiratanga of each hapū and iwi to pursue any issue that arises from breaches of the articles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the way they deem fit.

However, it also acknowledges that the Government's attempts to pass legislation unilaterally without due regard to Tino Rangatiranga and Mana Māori Motuhake deny the due process of its own law.

It further recognises that the courts are themselves part of Government and does not concede their authority to determine Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Māori Motuhake.

Resolution Seven:

In the event that the Government sphere continues to unilaterally attack the Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Māori Motuhake of hapū and iwi, then Te Arawa will move to secede from the unitary imposed system of governance currently in operation and re-establish our own systems of government consistent with tikanga Māori, and affirmed in He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

This resolution continues in the efforts of the early Kotahitanga and Kīngitanga movements which were built on the recognition that whānau, hapū and iwi did not and have not ceded their sovereignty to the Crown.

This is a position confirmed in a number of Waitangi Tribunal Reports and other records of constitutional conventions convened historically and in modern times like Kohimarama, Pūtiki, Hirangi, Paeroa and Waitangi and is the base from which the present declaration is drawn.

Resolution Eight:

To activate this declaration as a living document, as well as in anticipation of re-establishing our own governance system separate to the Crown as outlined in Resolution Seven, we propose the establishment of a funded task force that will be responsible for the following:

1. Monitoring and Evaluating/Providing intel on Government moves – (updating of new Treaty breaches; evaluation of the impact of Treaty breaches; evaluation of the impact on funding to Māori providers; collecting data on any increases in youth arrests, and court outcomes; any shifts in tamariki uplifts; collecting data on racist microaggressions in education, health, justice).
2. Communicating and Co-ordinating hapū and iwi planning.
3. Managing campaigns to socialise our messages to tangata whenua and tauiwi.
4. PR and Media.
5. Activism.

“C”

He Whakapuakitanga o Ngāti Pikiao

Ko wai ngā whetū e kohae mai rā

E whakakau mai ana te tara ki Matawhau.

Ko Rehua tērā,

Ko Te Pae-o-Kahukura,

Ko Kōpū-rere-ata,

Tēnei ka ora mai.

Ko Te Tokotoru-a-Manawakotokoto e tau nei!

Tihei Tū Paiahahā!

Ko te whakatau tēnei a ngā uri whakaheke, i a Rākeiao, i a Kawatapuārangi, i a Apumoana mōna e tautoko ake nei i Te Kotahitanga o ngā iwi ki te kaupapa kua tukua atu e Te Kīngi Māori, e Tuheitia Pōtatau Te Wherowhero te tuawhitu, ki te motu. Ko tā Te Tokotoru-a-Manawakotokoto, he whakatairanga i tōna anō mana motuhake. Āpiti atu ki tā Te Arawa e whāia nei, ā, ka whakatauria nei.

He kōrero hei whakatepe ake,

E te iwi, "Pūpūtia ngā rākau, kia kore ai e whati!"

Tēnā koutou, tēnā tātau katoa!

I te hui i tū ai ki Te Punawhakareia Marae, Rotoiti, i te 7 o Hānuere 2024, he hui whakarite nā Ngāti Pikiao hei whakautu ki te karanga a Te Kīngitanga kia hui tahi ā te 20 o Hānuere 2024, i mārama kau noa te whakahē a te iwi i te mahere 100 rā e kōrerohia nei, e tere whakatinanahia nei hoki e te kāwanatanga hōu nei. Tekau ngā take he whakatū, he unu, he turaki rānei. Tekau mā rua ngā take, he tīmata kaupapa, e taea ai e te kāwanatanga te uapare i tētahi tukanga hou tēnā i tētahi kua oti kē hei te paunga o te 100 rā. E ono ngā take he whakakore ture, ā, e whitu he whakatau ture hou. E tika ana kia kupu ārahi, kia hui tahi hoki ki a Ngāti Pikiao mō ēnei take, me te aha, kāore anō tērā kia whāia, ka kore hoki pea e tatū i te wā i whakaritea ai e te tukanga Kāwanatanga, ā, e whāia ana i tēnei wā e te Karauna.

Ka huraina mai i te hui rā te hāngai mai o te kaikiri i nui o ngā take me ngā whakatinanatanga e kōrerohia nei ki te tirohanga me ngā ture o ngā hapū o Ngāti Pikiao, ka mutu, e whai ana kia whakahāwea i ō Ngāti Pikiao hononga, mana whakahaere hoki ōna taonga, ōna tāngata; ōna whenua; ōna arawai; ōna hōpua wai; ōna awa me ōna roto; ōna ngahere me ōna rawa katoa e whakahaere nei rātou i ō rātou rohe kua manaakihia nei mō te hia mano tau. Kei te tiakina ēnei mōtika, haepapa hoki e Te Tiriti o Waitangi, ā, kua whakatauria hei iho matua ki ngā

THIS is the exhibit marked with the letter "C" referred to in the annexed Affidavit/Declaration of

sworn/made at Palmerston North this 24th day of January 2024 before me

Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand
(Deputy) Registrar

Liam Beale
Deputy Registrar
Palmerston North

whakataunga huhua a te Karauna i whāia nā te ngākau oha o Ngāti Pikiao; Ngāti Māhino; Ngāti Rongomai me Ngāti Tarāwhai ki te Karauna whai muri mai i te hia tau e whai ana i te ture me ngā porotū. They also provide key cornerstone principles for the ongoing operation of social institutions set up by Ngāti Pikiao to protect their tikanga and mātauranga Māori, and to ensure the intergenerational transmission of their culture, their laws, their reo, their specific ways of life for the present and future Ngāti Pikiao generations.

The hui called for the immediate cessation of steps that undermine the mana and rangatiratanga of the peoples of Ngāti Pikiao their whānau; hapū and iwi and Māori generally. The hui urged a coordinated response to be developed by Ngāti Pikiao together with alliances with Te Arawa (Mai Maketu to Tongariro); Te Kīngitanga and Kotahitanga movements to halt the attacks on their rights and interests and their authority over their taonga that have accelerated since the newly formed coalition of the New Zealand First Party, ACT Party and National Party has come into power.

Ina koa, i whakatau i te hui:

- a. Me whakarere i te turakitanga o ngā tōpūtanga, pēnei i a Te Aka Whai Ora (Māori Health Authority) me Te Pūkenga;
- b. Me kua e unu i ngā ture mō te tiaki i ngā mōtika wai kia tau rānō ngā oati kia Te Arawa mō te kaitiakitanga o ōna roto, awa hoki.
- c. Me wero, ka mutu, me kī he takahi i te Tiriti te whakaaro kaikiri e kōkiri nei i te arotakengia o ngā mātāpono Tiriti e te tukanga Select Committee e whai kē ana i te Tiriti reo Pākehā, kua ko te whakaputanga tūturu i waitohungia ai e ngā Rangatira Māori;
- d. Me kua e kōkiri te whakahoutanga o ngā ture e whakahāwea ai te whanaketanga o te iwi Māori ki te taumata matatika.

The hui saw these and many other aspects of the new governments reform agenda as objectional and a breach of the fundamental constitutional rights duties and obligations that the Crown owe to Māori nationally and internationally by virtue of a range of human rights legislation like He Whakaputanga and Te Tiriti; Covenant for the Elimination of Discrimination, and the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Te iwi Māori find ourselves at the crossroads of Tā Apirana Ngata's kōrero "...ko tō ringa ki ngā rākau ā te Pākehā, hei ara mō tō tinana..." and we as Ngāti Pikiao express that the current political climate is either going to make or break Māori if we do not unite. We have armed ourselves with the tools of the Pākehā, now is the time to use them against the very systems that gave them to us.

I ōkawa te whakaae, te whakatau hoki a Ngāti Pikiao:

- **Kia tautoko i te tono a Kīngi Tūheitia kia kotahi ai te iwi Māori, kia ngātahi ai ngā kawenga.**

- Kia tautoko i te karanga a Te Ariki Tumu Te Heuheu kia kotahi ai tātou e tānekaha ake ai te te here ki a Ngāti Tūwharetoa, hei whakamana i te kōrero 'Mai Maketū ki Tongariro'.
- Kia tautoko i te whanaketanga ā-ture me ngā kupu ārahi kua whakatakotohia i te rīpoata Matike Mai.
- Kia tautoko i ngā rangatira o āpōpō o Ngāti Pīkiao i ngā tūāhuatanga katoa e whakatinana ana i tō mātou Pīkiaotanga me te tiaki i ō mātou koeke.
- Kua kōpoua a Annette Sykes kia whakatakoto i ēnei take hei māngai mō Ngāti Pīkiao ki ngā hui e tupu ai te tapatahitanga o te urupare mō te waka o Te Arawa. E mārama ana ki a Ngāti Pīkiao kāore e taea e te anake te taumaha o tēnei whakapuakitanga te kawē ake, nō reira e whakaae tahi ana kia kōpouhia tētahi kāhui kaikōrero mō ngā awheawhe e kōrerohia nei ka tū ki te hui ā-motu, kia rite anō ki tērā ki Tūrangawaewae tae noa atu ki ngā hui ka whai ake.

Please contact Ngāti Pīkiao mandated members below for any information:

- Annette Sykes – asykes@annettesykes.com*
- Piki Thomas, Ngāti Pīkiao Iwi Trust – pikithomas@gmail.com*
- Ellen Tamati, Te Koeke o Ngāti Pīkiao - ellen.h.tamati@gmail.com*
- Rehua Mihaka, Te Māngai o Te Arawa mō Tekaumārua - pikiao@xtra.co.nz*

APPENDIX ONE

Rebuilding the economy and easing the cost of living:

1. Stop work on the Income Insurance Scheme
2. Stop work on Industry Transformation Plans
3. Stop work on the Lake Onslow pumped hydro scheme
4. Begin efforts to double renewable energy production, including drawing up a national policy statement on renewable electricity generation
5. Withdraw central government from Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM)
6. Meet with councils and communities to establish regional requirements for recovery from Cyclone Gabrielle and other recent major flooding events
7. Make any additional Orders in Council needed to speed up cyclone and flood recovery efforts
8. Start reducing public sector expenditure, including consultant and contractor expenditure
9. Introduce legislation to narrow the Reserve Bank's mandate to price stability
10. Introduce legislation to remove the Auckland Fuel Tax
11. Cancel fuel tax hikes
12. Begin work on a new government policy statement reflecting the new Roads of National Significance and new public transport priorities
13. Repeal the Clean Car Discount scheme by 31 December 2023
14. Stop blanket speed limit reductions and start work on replacing the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022.
15. Stop central government work on the Auckland Light Rail project
16. Repeal the Fair Pay Agreement legislation
17. Introduce legislation to restore 90-day trial periods for all businesses
18. Start work to improve the quality of regulation
19. Begin work on a National Infrastructure Agency
20. Introduce legislation to repeal the Water Services Entities Act 2022
21. Repeal the Spatial Planning and Natural and Built Environment Act; introduce a fast-track consenting regime
22. Begin to cease implementation of new Significant Natural Areas and seek advice on operation of the areas
23. Take policy decisions to amend the Overseas Investment Act 2005 to make it easier for build-to-rent housing to be developed in New Zealand
24. Begin work to enable more houses to be built, by implementing the Going for Housing Growth policy and making the Medium Density Residential Standards optional for councils

Restoring law and order:

25. Abolish the previous government's prisoner reduction target
26. Introduce legislation to ban gang patches, stop gang members gathering in public, and stop known gang offenders from communicating with one another
27. Give police greater powers to search gang members for firearms and make gang membership an aggravating factor at sentencing
28. Stop taxpayer funding for section 27 cultural reports
29. Introduce legislation to extend eligibility to offence-based rehabilitation programmes to remand prisoners
30. Begin work to crack down on serious youth offending
31. Enable more virtual participation in court proceedings
32. Begin to repeal and replace Part 6 of the Arms Act 1983 relating to clubs and ranges

Deliver better public services:

33. Stop all work on He Puapua
34. Improve security for the health workforce in hospital emergency departments
35. Sign an MoU with Waikato University to progress a third medical school
36. By 1 December 2023, lodge a reservation against adopting amendments to WHO health regulations to allow the government to consider these against a "national interest test"
37. Require primary and intermediate schools to teach an hour of reading, writing and maths per day starting in 2024
38. Ban the use of cellphones in school
39. Appoint an expert group to redesign the English and maths curricula for primary school students
40. Begin disestablishing Te Pūkenga
41. Begin work on delivering better public services and strengthening democracy
42. Set five major targets for health system, including for wait times and cancer treatment
43. Introduce legislation to disestablish the Māori Health Authority
44. Take first steps to extend free breast cancer screening to those aged up to 74
45. Repeal amendments to the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products Act 1990 and regulations
46. Allow the sale of cold medication containing pseudoephedrine
47. Begin work to repeal the Therapeutics Products Act 2023
48. Establish a priority one category on the social housing waitlist to move families out of emergency housing into permanent homes more quickly

49. Commission an independent review into Kāinga Ora's financial situation, procurement, and asset management