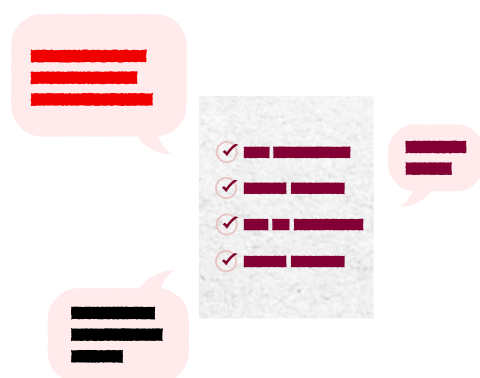


4

Discussing potential redress and interests



First, the Crown shares a list of properties it holds in the area that could be discussed as potential redress then your claimant community presents its grievances and redress aspirations to the Crown.

Redress options are explored. They are meant to be broad and could include things like asset ownership, protection of wāhi tapu, joint management arrangements and restoration of traditional place names.

5

Agreeing redress in principle



Negotiators will meet regularly with the Crown to negotiate and develop a redress package.

Once the package is agreed by Cabinet, the Crown will present a formal redress offer to your mandated entity.

If the offer is accepted, both parties will sign an Agreement in Principle - a non-binding agreement outlining the nature and scope of redress agreed.

6

Voting on a Deed of Settlement and PSGE



A Deed of Settlement is drafted to outline the details of the proposed redress package and how it will be provided.

Alongside this, settlement legislation is drafted for aspects of redress that need legislation to be given effect.

Once the Deed of Settlement is initialled by the mandated representatives and the Crown, the claimant community will vote

on whether they support the proposed settlement and the entity that seeks to hold it on their behalf.

If there is support, the deed is signed which binds both parties to the settlement.

If it is not supported, the deed is not signed and the Crown and the mandated entity discuss next steps.

Addressing overlapping interests

Maintaining a mandate

Developing a Post-Settlement Governance Entity