Pūrongo ki te Minita Whanaketanga Māori
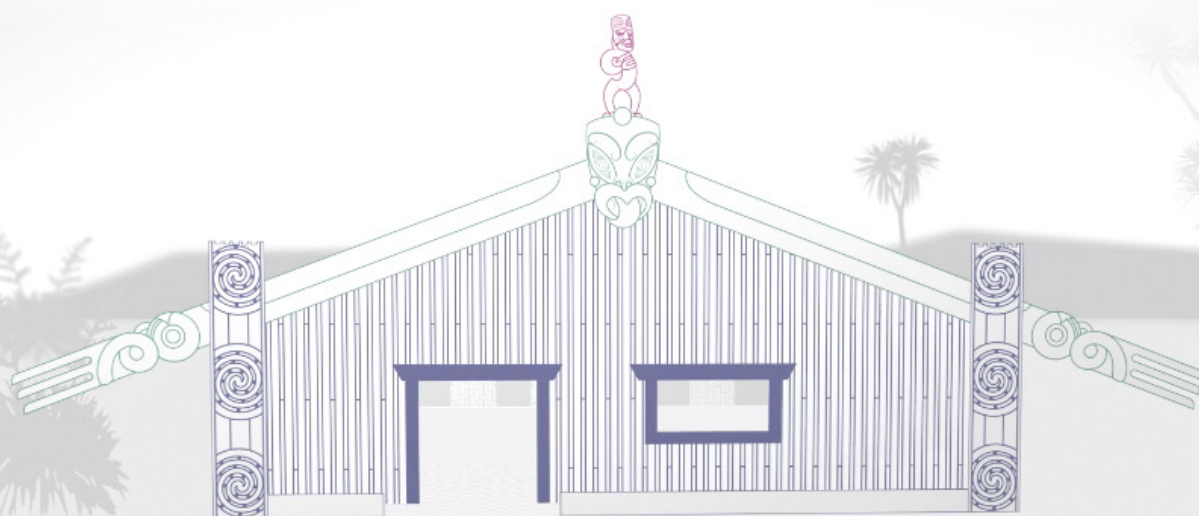
Te Rōpū Tohutohu
Reo Māori

30 o Pipiri 2015
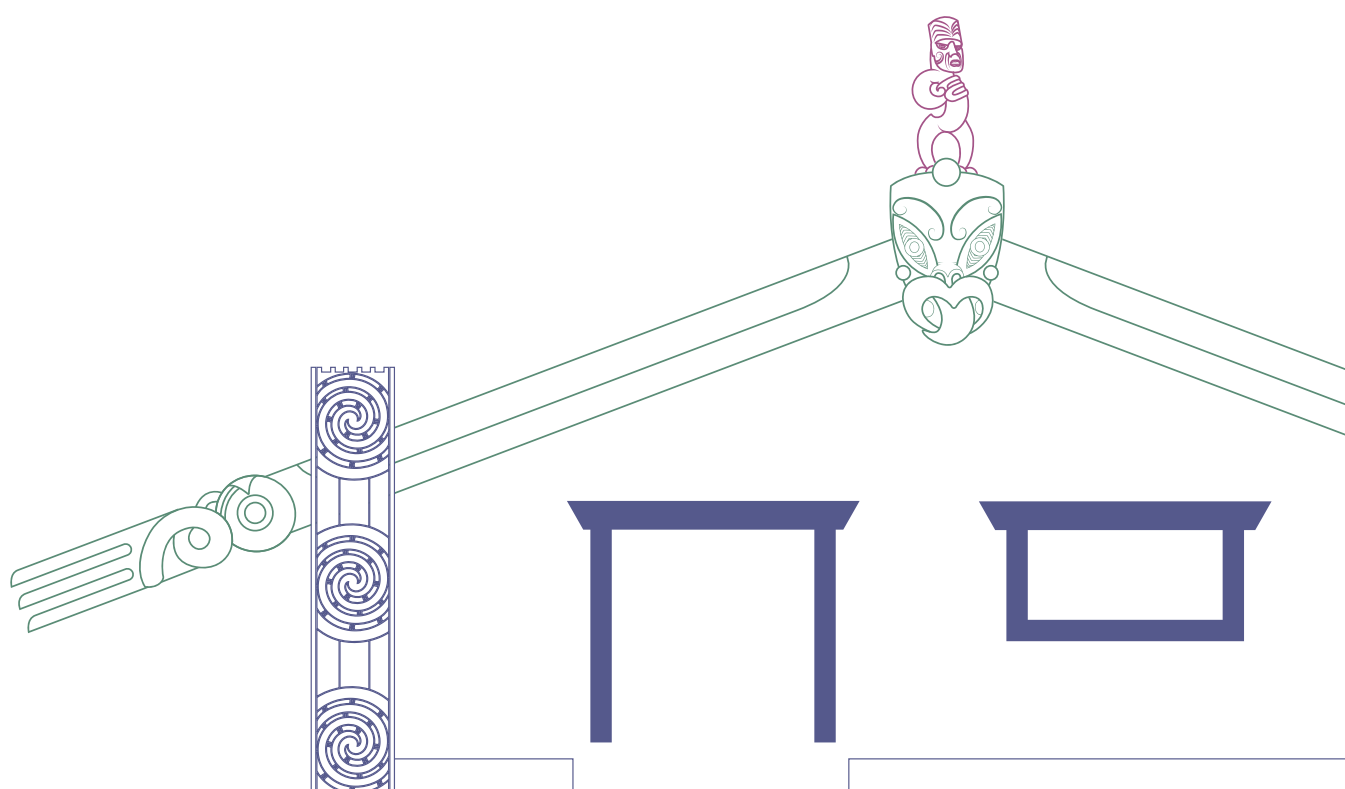
Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

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He Mihi[1]

Kei ngā piki taniwha,
Kei ngā tohunga whakairo i te kupu
Mō koutou i ngaro wawe nei i te tirohanga kanohi
E tīhaehae ai te paetara o te whatumanawa
Kua ngū ētehi momo reo, kua riro ō koutou puna mātauranga
Kua mene tahi rā koutou ki te pō
Nō reira, koutou katoa haere ki tua o te ao kikokiko
Hoatu ki te pūāhurutanga o te wāhi ngaro
Moe mai rā i roto i ngā ringa atawhai o te Atua
Ka titoko ko te ao mārama!

Tuatahi ka mihi ki a Tākuta Pita Sharples, nāna te kākano i whakatō mō te Pire nei, ā, ka waiho mā muri e tiaki kia whai pakiaka ana mahi ki te oneone. Ka riro mā te Minita Whakawhanake tēnei kaupapa e amo ake, nō reira, kai te Minita, Te Ururoa, kōrua ko Pita, me i kore tō kōrua aroha, tō kōrua whakapono ki te mana o tō tātau reo kua kore pea e whakahoungia tēnei ture. Te Ururoa, nāu mātau i tohu, ā, ko te manako ka riro mā ngā kōrero o tēnei pūrongo koe e awhi kia ture ai tēnei kaupapa. Kua tīkina e mātau te tauira o te whare hai tūāpapa mō tēnei pūrongo. Nō mai i rā anō kai ō tātau whare ngā kōrero, ngā tauira, ngā whakautu ki ngā pātai, nō te wā i a Hine Tītama. Nō reira, kia tīkina ake te waiata, nā tētahi o te rōpū i tito, hai whakamāori i ngā whakaaro o te rōpū nei inā tohua mai mātau ki tēnei mahi:

Uia kā pakitara o te whare
Kai hea te pūtake o taku arero?
Ko tapahia, ko motu
Ko mū tahaku reo ki te ao

Pātaikia kā pou o te whare
Kai hea tahaku waka tuku
i kā whakaaro o Hinekaro?
Ko noho puku tahaku reo ki te ao

Tukua te pakirehua ki kā heke o te whare
Kai hea kā tauira
o taku waha tūpuna?
Ko whakaroau tahaku reo ki te ao

Whiua te urupounamu ki te tāhuhu o te whare
Me pēhea te whakaora
i te reo noho puku nei?
Ko tae rāia te wā kia rakona tahaku reo e te ao![2]

Ki a koutou te hunga i whai whakaaro rangatira mai ki te āwhina, ki te tautoko, ki te whakamānu i tēnei pūrongo e pā ana ki tō tātau reo Māori. Anei ngā mihi nui ki a koutou i taea ai ēnei whakaaro te waihanga hai taituara mō te kaupapa whakarauora i tēnei reo kāmehameha, te reo Māori. Kia kaua ai ngā reanga o ngā rā kai te heke mai e noho tahanga, e noho pūhore engari e kawea ana e ngā mātāpono me ngā whakaaro i whakarērea mai ai e ō tātau mātua, e ō tātau tīpuna mai mai i tūāuriuri, i te whāioio tatū noa mai ki tēnei wā.

Nō reira, tomo mai ki roto i tēnei whare, te whare reo o te reo mauriora.

Nā Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori.

1 Cover image: Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation.
2 Rangipunga, Charisma (2007), 'Uia Kā Pou o Te Whare' in O'Regan, Hana & Rangipunga, Charisma. Kupu – A collection of
   contemporary Māori Poetry. Timoti Karetu & Tīpene O'Regan (eds.), Christchurch: Ake Associates, p. 138.

Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori

Prof Rawinia Higgins (Chair)
Tūhoe

Dr Ruakere Hond
Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Te Whānau a Apanui, Te Ati Awa

Dr Wharehuia Milroy
Tūhoe

Charisma Rangipunga
Ngāi Tahu, Taranaki, Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Kahungunu

Charlie Tepana
Ngāti Raukawa, Ngā Puhi

Ex-officio members

Michelle Hippolite,
Chief Executive, Te Puni Kōkiri
Waikato, Rongowhakaata, Te Aitanga a Māhaki

John Bishara,
Chief Executive, Te Māngai Pāho
Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Dr Poia Rewi,
Acting Chief Executive, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Tūhoe, Ngāti Manawa, Te Arawa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Secretariat [3]

Toni Roberts
Waikato, Te Waiohua, Ngā Puhi

Hollie Smith
Ngāti Tamakopiri, Te Atihaunui-ā-Pāpārangi, Ngāti Kahungunu

Tere Harrison
Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahungunu

Kaiwhakamāori

Te Tumatakuru O'Connell
Ngāti Tūkorehe, Ngāti Raukawa

3. The MLAG also acknowledge the support of Mikaia Leach (Ngāti Konohi, Ngāti Ira) and Lynnette Baker (Ngā Puhi Ngāti te Torehina, Ngāti Rangi) during the Public Consultation Hui.

Foreword

The Māori language is seriously threatened, and at danger of being lost. When I say that a language becomes endangered, I am actually referring to when the speakers' conditions around them have altered. Language death is an incremental process triggered by changes in social needs. In times where our language is replaced by a new language that has higher social and political status that new language becomes the dominant language in our society at the moment. A language becomes endangered when its speakers find the use of that language is no longer able to fulfil their social needs. The other point to make is that its use alienates speakers from participating or contributing to society. In instances where people have changed to another language and have given up their own entirety, it is usually as a result of political suppression, social discrimination and economic deprivation.

Our language operates in seasons, in all contexts whether pain or joy and other situations in which we find ourselves engaging in. A language in the process of dying has several stages which helps linguists to determine that language's condition from safe, endangered, moribund, or totally extinct. The death of a language deprives humanity of the opportunity of coming into contact with a knowledge of entire communities and groups. Language loss concerns whole communities. Where language loss occurs the pool of knowledge from which sociologists, anthropologists and linguists have drawn understanding from, leads to a reduction of the ability of humans and in this case, Māori, to adapt readily to those changes.

Keeping the language alive is knowing how to engage with modern life, and not think that te reo Māori is only limited to the past. Like the seasons, it needs to change and adapt with the changes in society. Whānau, hapū and iwi play a critical role in ensuring that young ones are exposed and engaged regularly with the language so that it is relevant and a living language. But this cannot be done in isolation. We also need to have some material and moral support from the Crown in order for some of these things to take place. This forms the basis of the proposed Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora in this report. But what is the use of having a whare when the poupou can't talk to each other?

In this context Te Mātāwai is an expression of meaningful engagement between Māori and the Crown to ensure a national distinctiveness through te reo Māori in Aotearoa and avoids the continued development of a monolingual society. This review of the Māori Language (te reo Māori) Bill provides an opportunity to ensure that provisions for te reo Māori, by ways and means, both official and community, are enduring and avoids any acceleration of the loss of the Māori language at this point in time. Indeed, the proposal of Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora is seeking to provide strategies and opportunities where te reo Māori can be revitalised where Aotearoa New Zealand society can be said to be uniquely bilingual and where one of those languages is te reo Māori.

Nā Dr Te Wharehuia Milroy

1.0 Executive Summary

The future of the Māori language will be revitalised within communities and supported by wider society. The Māori Language Advisory Group recommends an approach based on an enduring partnership between the Crown and Māori to prioritise the Māori language as a living language spoken in the home and within communities. The approach highlights the integral need to empower and support language development at the community level, whilst confirming multi-level strategic language development and implementation both for Māori and the Crown through a partnership arrangement.

Public feedback on the Bill

Public submissions on the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill raised concerns relating to the lack of clarity in the Māori Language Strategy, the potential abrogation of the Crown's role to support the language, the implementation of Te Mātāwai, management of the spectrum (radio and television), institutional reforms and other important matters for the revitalisation of the Māori Language.

The Māori Language Advisory Group proposes a model to address issues that Māori and government have raised as part of the public submissions on the Bill. Between April and June 2015, this model has been discussed and presented at 16 public consultation meetings throughout New Zealand, as well as one on one meetings with key stakeholders affected by the Bill including the Iwi Chairs Forum, Te Reo Tukutuku representatives, Māori language (Te Reo) Bill submitters, Board and CEO of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Board and CEO of Te Māngai Pāho, Board and CEO of Māori Television Services and the National Urban Māori Authority.

The Proposed Model: Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora

The Māori Language Advisory Group analysed the submissions and proposes a model that takes into consideration the concerns. Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora model recommends a working partnership between the Crown and Iwi Māori to influence and adopt real change for improved Māori language outcomes for whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori communities and wider society. Further, the Māori Language Advisory Group recommends clear direction and strategies for the Māori language, defining the distinctive role of the Crown and that of Iwi Māori, collectively pursuing improved Māori language outcomes that are measured and substantiates positive change.

Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora will have an overarching vision statement for the Māori language that is aspirational and reflects the overall goal for the Crown and Māori to ensure the Māori language is a living language.

Summary of the proposed changes:

The proposal requests changes and specificity in relation to:

- Te Mātāwai and the Minister for Māori Development will appoint board memberships of Te Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service

- The development of both a Māori and a Crown Māori Language Strategy that has a shared vision, values, and principles

- Te Mātāwai: selection of 13 members, its role, accountabilities and how it will work with the Crown and Māori in relation to a national Māori language strategy

- Te Reo Tukutuku and Rohe Reo: selection of its members and representation of Te Reo Tukutuku members specifically community, education, media and urban representation

- Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho: maintain their Autonomous Crown Entity status and will undertake specific roles in leading and coordinating Crown efforts to improve Māori language outcomes.

The MLAG feel strongly that the recommendations put forward in this report provides an increased purpose for the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill that will be to:

• Establish clear direction and strategies for te reo Māori;

• Create opportunities for Māori to determine and drive outcomes for te reo Māori;

• Clarify the roles and functions of both Māori and the Crown in respect to te reo Māori; and

• Encourage and support greater collaboration through agreed values, principles and vision.

2.0 Principal Recommendations Summary

The Māori Language Advisory Group recommends that:

1. Te Mātāwai is responsible for the development of the Community Māori Language Strategy (Maihi[4] Māori) using a Micro-language planning approach and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to lead the coordination of the Macro-language planning approach and development of the Government Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Karauna) alongside other agencies.

2. The purpose of Te Mātāwai be changed to reflect their leadership role in whānau, hapū and iwi language revitalisation efforts and have a meaningful partnership with the Crown.

3. Te Mātāwai be established and the membership be made up of seven Rohe Reo members and four Reo Tukutuku members with the ability to co-opt up to two other members.

4. The membership of Te Reo Tukutuku be increased to four members and in a similar manner to the Rohe Reo, Reo Tukutuku members be grouped into four clusters to ensure there is a spread of representation from respective reo Māori interest areas.

5. The two Crown appointed members become the responsibility of Te Mātāwai who can choose to co-opt up to two members to the Board in consultation with the Minister for Māori Development.

6. Consideration be given to the selection process for Te Mātāwai and be included in the Bill.

7. The appointment of a specialist language planner be recruited to the office of Te Mātāwai and a fund is established to support the wider Te Mātāwai network and language planning.

8. Mā Te Reo, He Kāinga Kōrerorero and the Community Based Language Initiative Funds be transferred and administered by Te Mātāwai.

9. The budget for Te Mātāwai is reconsidered and adjusted to suit the purpose, role and function of this group at both the governance and operational levels.

10. Te Māngai Pāho legislation be amended to enable them to administer funds related to Information Communications and Technology (ICT). Furthermore, te reo Māori will always have an interest in spectrum and in anticipation of any future funding related to this, this area becomes the consideration of, and by, Te Māngai Pāho.

11. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho maintain their Autonomous Crown Entity status.

12. Te Mātāwai and the Minister for Māori Development will appoint the board memberships of Te Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service. These boards will have a membership of five members respectively.

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4. For the purposes of this report, Maihi have been used when referring to the language strategies, rather than rautaki, to build on the wharenui analogy adopted by the MLAG.

13. The role and function of Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori should be amended to the following: Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will lead the development, and coordinate the implementation, of the Government Māori Language Strategy. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will develop Māori Language policy as defined by the Māori Language Bill. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will:

    a. take steps to give effect to the status of Māori as an official language;

    b. promote the Māori language as a living language;

    c. ensure certificates of competency in te reo are issued;

    d. coordinate the development and implementation of policies and plans to meet the Māori language objectives of agencies aligned to the Government Māori Language Strategy, the overarching vision, values and principles; and

    e. consider and report to the Minister at any time on matters relating to te reo.

14. Te Puni Kōkiri's role (in relationship to the Bill) includes:

    a. interfacing with the relevant Māori language agencies linked to the Māori Language Strategy on behalf of the Minister for Māori Development;

    b. monitoring the compliance across all government agencies against the Government's Māori Language Strategy;

    c. supporting Te Mātāwai's establishment and engagements with Te Rūnanga Reo;

    d. facilitating the initial selection process of Te Mātāwai within the Rohe Reo and Reo Tukutuku membership process; and

    e. interfacing with the Māori language related agencies in the development of annual plans for the purposes of appropriations.

15. The Vision and Mission statements of each of the Crown agencies are reconsidered to align with the overarching Vision Statement and values and principles.

16. A Governance Partnership Group named Te Rūnanga Reo be established to demonstrate an active co-partnership arrangement between the Crown and Iwi/Māori.

17. An overarching Vision statement for te reo Māori be developed that is aspirational and reflects the overall goal to ensure that the Māori language is a living language.

18. The listed set[5] of values and principles be included as part of the preamble or background of the Bill.

19. A CEO engagement forum (named Te Papa Kōrero) is established between the CEO of Te Mātāwai and the respective CEOs of the Crown agencies identified at the Te Rūnanga Reo level.

20. The quarterly CEO engagement forums, Te Papa Kōrero, report on the respective agencies' progress towards achieving the Māori language outcomes set by Te Rūnanga Reo.

5. This list of values and principles is outlined in Section 9.0 of this report.

3.0 Terms of Reference

Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill

The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill received its first reading on 24 July 2014. It was referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration. The Māori Affairs Committee has invited public submissions on the Bill, which were due by 5 December 2014. It was scheduled to report back to the House with its findings and recommendations by 31 July 2015. The Minister for Māori Development decided to establish a Māori Language Advisory Group to provide him with expert and independent advice about the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill.

Function and Powers of the Māori Language Advisory Group

The Māori Language Advisory Group will provide expert and independent advice to the Minister for Māori Development about the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill including any changes to policy intent and legislation. It can provide oral and written advice to the Minister, as it sees fit. It will provide a final written report about its assessment of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill to the Minister for Māori Development by 31 May 2015.[6]

In undertaking this function, the Māori Language Advisory Group will be supported by Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and will be able to meet with key stakeholders throughout its time. It will be able to access relevant advice and research from Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, and to consider other official language legislation. It will also have access to the interim departmental report on the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill.

Scope[7]

The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill gives effect to aspects of the Māori Language Strategy that require legislation.

In providing its expert and independent advice, Te Minita Whakanaketanga Māori wants the Māori Language Advisory Group to consider whether the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill as currently drafted meets the Result Areas of the Māori Language Strategy 2014:

i.   Te Mana o te Reo – increasing the status of the Māori language
ii. Te Ako o te Reo – increasing the number of whānau Māori and other New Zealanders who can speak Māori
iii. Te Mārama Pū ki te Whakaora Reo – increasing critical awareness about Māori language revitalisation
iv. Te Kounga o te Reo – supporting quality and appropriate use of the Māori language and iwi dialect maintenance
v.   Te Kōrerotanga o te Reo – increasing the use of the Māori language among whānau Māori and other New Zealanders, especially in the home.

The Māori Language Advisory Group should have a sharper emphasis on the Result Areas (ii) and (iv). The Māori Language Advisory Group will consider whether and how the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill achieves these Result Areas and inform advice to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori. The Māori Language Advisory Group will undertake a comprehensive and thorough approach to inform their advice and recommendations to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori.

6. In May 2015, approval was sought to extend the report submission date of 31 May 2015 to 30 June 2015 in recognition of the public consultation over June 2015.
7. Scope was included in the Māori Language Advisory Group Operating Guidelines see Appendix 1.

4.0 He Reo Mauriora Te Reo Māori:
The Māori Language is a Living Language

Background To The Review By The Māori Language Advisory Group

In recent years research has identified common themes including: the ongoing decline in the health of te reo Māori; the need for iwi and Māori to take a leadership role in Māori language revitalisation; the need to strengthen Crown-Iwi and Māori relationships and the importance of whānau Māori, hapū and iwi in language revitalisation efforts and the need to support this. Cabinet approval of the Government's Māori Language Strategy in 2014 and development of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill were intended to help address these issues.

The development of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill traces its origins to an official ministerial review of the Māori language sector and strategy in July 2010. Te Paepae Motuhake was established by the then Minister of Māori Affairs, Hon Dr Pita Sharples, and comprised Māori Language experts from across the country.[8] Up until then the Māori Language Strategy 2003-2008 had not been updated and there had been some concern with the future development of a new strategy.

The establishment of that review process also precipitated a pre-publication release of the te reo Māori section of the Waitangi Tribunal's WAI 262 findings, to support the work of Te Paepae Motuhake, as it would seem "unhelpful for two inquiries into the same subject-matter to proceed in separate silos".[9] Consequently, the pre-publication (and eventual full release) of WAI 262 and the findings of Te Paepae Motuhake, Te Reo Mauriora have gone some way in the development of a new Māori Language Strategy and the significant revision of the Māori Language Act 1987 – as proposed in the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill. A summation of the findings from both reports is as follows:

A summary of findings from WAI 262 & Te Reo Mauriora

WAI 262[10]	Te Reo Mauriora[11]
• Te Taura Whiri should become the lead Māori language sector agency. • Te Taura Whiri should function as a Crown-Māori partnership through the equal appointment of Crown and Māori appointees to its board. • Te Taura Whiri will also need increased powers. • Regional public bodies and schools must also consult iwi in the preparation of language plans.	• That a Minister for the Māori language be established • That a board known as 'Te Mātāwai' for te reo Māori be established comprising seven dialectal regions plus two large urban centres. • That a Rūnanga ā-Reo be established in the nine regions • That the principal recommendation for revitalisation is re-establishing te reo in homes and the role of the public sector is to support Māori to achieve this. • That the future implementation of the revitalisation strategy will be led by iwi.

8. Namely, Sir Dr Tamati Reedy, Pem Bird (July-November 2010), Te Kāhautu Maxwell, Hana O'Regan, Cathy Dewes, Rahera Shortland, Pānia Papa, Toni Waho.

9. Waitangi Tribunal (2010). Te Taumata Tuatahi: Te Reo Māori (pre-publication) WAI 262. Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal, p. vii.

10. ibid, p. 71

11. Te Paepae Motuhake (2011). Te Reo Mauriora: te arotakenga o te rāngai reo Māori me te rautaki reo Māori. Report on the review of the Māori language strategy and sector. Wellington: Te Puni Kōkiri, p. 7.

It is against this background that Hon Dr Pita Sharples was compelled to act on the results of these two reports and work towards developing a new Māori Language Strategy and the development of Te Mātāwai particularly.

The consultation booklet Developing a New Māori Language Strategy was produced in February 2014 followed by seven consultation hui held across the country[12] (10 – 21 February 2014). The booklet identified key questions to guide the consultation process (p. 20). In summary a large number of concerns were received that did not specifically relate to the key proposals in the consultation material. One key concern about this process was the inadequate timeframe for consultation and the "proposed speed of implementation of the changes, particularly in relation to the establishment of Te Mātāwai and changes to the governance status of the Māori language entities".[13]

It comes as no surprise that the feedback received in relation to the higher level issues such as the proposed Key Result and Key Principles were generally supported. The main concerns appear to focus on the Key Initiatives and Te Mātāwai. The concerns surrounding the Key Initiatives were related to the development of new initiatives as well as supporting initiatives that directly related to whānau language development and issues relating to the education sector. With respect to Te Mātāwai, the issues were varied around the role and function of Te Mātāwai and the Crown relationship. Specifically there was some apprehension that Te Mātāwai would divest the Crown's responsibility to support Māori language revitalisation efforts.

Two Cabinet papers[14] were developed drawing from the WAI 262 and Te Reo Mauriora findings as well as the consultation round feedback. The Cabinet papers highlighted the anxieties raised during the consultation rounds yet, despite these concerns, it was considered that there was enough support to proceed forward with the proposed Māori Language Strategy and the creation of Te Mātāwai. Cabinet considered these proposals and consideration was granted[15] for the development of a new Māori Language Strategy and the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill to enable the creation of Te Mātāwai. The first reading of this Bill occurred on 3 July 2014, prior to the retirement of Hon Dr Pita Sharples from Parliament. This initiated the normal process for legislation and the Māori Affairs Committee received written submissions up until 5 December 2014, although oral submissions were still being received as late as February 2015. In November 2014 the election saw the appointment of the Hon Te Ururoa Flavell as the new Minister for Māori Development who would be responsible for the Bill from this point on.

In light of the concerns that were raised about the Māori Language Strategy and the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, the Minister for Māori Development established the Māori Language Advisory Group (MLAG) "to provide expert and independent advice about the Bill including any changes to policy intent and legislation."[16]

The Māori Affairs Committee agreed to defer their report back to the House to 31 July 2015 to consider the views of the MLAG and agreed to develop an interim departmental report on 18 March 2015 to highlight the areas they would like the MLAG to consider.[17]

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12. These consultation hui were held in Porirua, Rotorua, Gisborne, Hāwera, Ōtautahi, Kaikohe and Auckland.
13. Te Puni Kōkiri, 'Report on Consultation on the Proposed New Māori Language Strategy February 2014'.
14. Cabinet Paper: A New Māori Language Strategy – Paper 1, Cabinet Paper: A New Māori Language Strategy – Paper 2: Revised Ownership Arrangements for Māori Language Entities.
15. See CAB Min (14) 17/12 and CAB Min (14) 17/13.
16. Section 3.0 of this report.
17. Refer to Appendix 2 for full Māori Affairs Committee Interim Report and the discussion by MLAG on pp 17-19 of this report.

MLAG received the necessary documents related to the Māori Language Strategy and the Bill alongside the submissions that were presented to the Māori Affairs Committee as the basis for this review.

Reactions to the Strategy and the Bill

A number of concerns were identified in the consultation rounds of the Developing a New Māori Language Strategy[18] that went to inform the details of the Bill, and subsequently similar concerns were also raised in the submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee. The primary concerns that were raised in these forums related to:

- The Māori Language Strategy
- The role of the Crown (abrogating its obligations to support the language)
- Institutional reforms
- Membership, role and function of Te Mātāwai
- Accountability provisions
- Use of the Māori language in legal proceedings
- Government use and promotion of te reo Māori
- Management of spectrum (radio and television)
- The tax status of Māori language entities[19]

It is apparent that despite the concerns that were raised during the consultation process of the Government's Māori Language Strategy 2014, particularly as this strategy provides the foundation for the Bill, that these concerns were not sufficiently addressed in the Bill. The Māori Language Advisory Group has considered these concerns and attempted to address these throughout the report.[20]

The Māori Language Strategy – An Overview

It is difficult to conduct a review of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill without discussing its precursor, the Māori Language Strategy. In fact they are almost synonymous with each other and that it comes as no surprise that there were mixed views on both documents and more specifically, the roles of Te Mātāwai, their relationship with Crown departments and agencies and the ability to give greater effect to language revitalisation efforts. The MLAG analysed the Government's Māori Language Strategy and noted a significant lack of understanding of language planning and policy as part of the design of the strategy, notwithstanding a number of deficiencies in basic strategic planning. Some of these areas noted by the MLAG include:

- No vision statement
- A lack of substance in the explanations of the strategy
- The direct removal of Māori education from one of the primary objectives[21]
- The roles and relationships between Te Mātāwai and lead Crown departments and agencies
- The lead role of Crown agencies in relation to whānau, hapū and iwi space
- Indicators and Targets are not quantifiable.

18. Te Puni Kōkiri, (2014) Developing a New Māori Language Strategy, Wellington: Te Puni Kōkiri.
19. Aggregated from Te Puni Kōkiri (February 2014) 'Report on Consultation on the Proposed New Māori Langauge Strategy', Te Puni Kōkiri, (23 February 2015) 'Briefing Paper to Minister for Māori Development' and Te Puni Kōkiri, (16 March 2015). 'Interim Departmental Report: Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill Report to the Māori Affairs Committee'.
20. A matrix of these specific concerns is included in this report see pp17-19.
21. In the previous Māori language strategy, education was one of the primary objectives.

The MLAG believes that some commentary and recommendations need to be considered in relationship to the Māori Language Strategy and this is discussed throughout this report.

The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill – An Overview

The Bill is made up of five primary parts and includes eight schedules:

Sections of the Bill

Parts	Schedules
Explanatory notes 1 Preliminary provisions 2 Te Mātāwai 3 Te Māngai Pāho, Te Taura Whiri and Māori Television Service 4 Miscellaneous matters	1 Transitional, savings, and related provisions 2 Courts and tribunals before which Māori may be spoken 3 Regional clusters of iwi 4 Provisions relating to entities, chairpersons, and members or directors 5 Certificates of competency in Māori language 6 Provisions applying to Te Māngai Pāho 7 Amendments to the Māori Television Services (Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori) Act 2003 8 Consequential amendments to other enactments

Explanatory Note

The Explanatory note serves as the context and rationale behind the Bill itself. With respect to this Bill, this section summarises the Māori language landscape by describing the Māori language Crown entities and their role and moves to introduce Te Mātāwai. Unlike the Crown, there is currently no singular Māori entity that can coordinate and distribute appropriations to support local level language activities on behalf of Māori. This gap was highlighted by recent reviews, and is mentioned in the 'Explanatory Note' of the Bill, noting the recommendation in the Te Reo Mauriora namely:

• that a board as Te Mātawai be established to provide direction on all matters pertaining to the Māori language; and
• that re-establishing te reo in homes in the key requirement for Māori language revitalisation; and
• that the future implementation of the revitalisation strategy be led by iwi'.[22]

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22. *Te Paepae Motuhake (2011). p. 2.*

While the Bill recognises the first recommendation of Te Paepae Motuhake to establish Te Mātāwai, the 2014 Māori Language Strategy describes Te Mātāwai as "an agent for iwi and Māori".[23] However, there is no implicit direction in the Bill for Te Mātāwai to lead the future implementation of the revitalisation strategy or re-establishing te reo in homes. Furthermore, it appears that their 'agency' only extends to governing the current Crown agencies rather than giving greater purpose to supporting community language development.

The Explanatory note goes further to refer to WAI 262 (Flora, Fauna, Cultural and Intellectual Property Claim) specifically:

• 'the development of stronger Crown-Māori relationships (for example, the Waitangi Tribunal recommended that the Māori Language Commission be reconstituted as a Crown-Māori partnership); and

• an enhanced role for iwi in language planning and implementation'.[24]

In the original intent and purpose of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill there was a perceived desire to hand over the 'ownership' of the language back to iwi and Māori. The substance of the Bill focuses on the establishment of Te Mātāwai as an independent statutory entity whose role and function would primarily be to determine the board membership of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and to some extent the Māori Television Service.[25] In creating Te Mātāwai, the Bill also transfers the status of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai from Autonomous Crown Entities to statutory bodies.

Despite the reference to the Tribunal's findings in the rationale to the Bill, it is difficult to see how there is a 'stronger Crown-Māori relationship' being developed and therefore, we could appreciate the concerns that were raised in the submissions about the Crown abrogating its obligations towards the language. In some ways it appears that Te Mātāwai was being handed over the responsibilities of the Crown to fulfill their role in supporting the language. It is agreed by the MLAG that the overall vision for the normalisation of te reo Māori requires both the Crown and Māori to work collaboratively and this should be founded on a shared set of values, principles and vision.[26]

Part 1 – Preliminary Provisions

This section reflects the original Māori Language Act 1987 (albeit with the inclusion of Te Mātāwai) in determining that the Māori Language is 'recognised as a taonga' and also an 'official language of New Zealand'. The submissions that were received identified concerns that the extent of this status provision did not give true effect in policy development, for example, translating public documents[27] and compulsory Māori language education.[28] There also appeared to be a correlation between these provisions in the Bill and the dissatisfaction towards the 2014 Māori Language Strategy:

23. Te Puni Kōkiri (2014). 2014 Māori Language Strategy, Wellington: Te Puni Kōkiri, p.5.
24. Waitangi Tribunal (2010). p. 2.
25. Replacing the role and function of the electoral college Te Pūtahi Pāoho.
26. This will be discussed in Section 9.0 of this report.
27. James Hope submission to the Māori Affairs Committee.
28. Dr Mere Skerret submission to the Māori Affairs Committee.

The Bill does not guarantee Māori language is used to promote government services, provide information to the public, gives no guarantee services and information for Māori will be provided in Te Reo Māori, but most importantly, the Bill does not recognise the special place of Māori as recognised by the Treaty of Waitangi.[29]

One of the submissions received suggested that the status of the language should be elevated and some consideration be afforded the Māori language to have its own legal identity (in a similar manner as Te Urewera and the Whanganui river).[30] The MLAG sought further clarification on this issue and also sought legal advice on how to increase the provisions afforded the language as a means of enhancing the status of the language.[31]

Other preliminary provisions that are included relate to the right to speak Māori in legal proceedings (as per the original Act) with supplementary details as to the limitations of this clause located in Schedule 2. Clause 7 – Principles, follows this and outlines a guide for government departments with respect to exercising its functions and powers when using the language. The MLAG identified some concerns with the Preliminary Provisions section of the Bill and this will be discussed further in Section 10.0 of this report.

Part 2 – Te Mātāwai

The establishment of Te Mātāwai is the most significant aspect of this part of the Bill and the 2014 Māori Language Strategy. There were varied responses in the submissions to Te Mātāwai including representation and whether iwi have the best interests in language revitalisation efforts. The MLAG do believe that there is a role for Te Mātāwai particularly as Māori play a critical role in ensuring the survival of te reo Māori for future generations.

For the success of any strategy that aims to normalise the use of te reo Māori, Māori must be empowered to help support, foster and drive local level language initiatives. Te Mātāwai play a key part in coordinating this role on behalf of iwi and Māori. Section 7.0, Te Taraiti: Te Mātāwai, of this report will discuss the thoughts of MLAG on the roles, functions and powers of Te Mātāwai in relationship to the full design of the 'whare' model.

Part 3 – Te Māngai Pāho, Te Taura Whiri, and Māori Television Service

This part of the Bill outlines the change in legal status of Te Māngai Pāho and Te Taura Whiri from Crown entities to statutory entities governed by Te Mātāwai and the removal of the Electoral College (Te Pūtahi Pāoho) from nominating members to the Māori Television Service. As noted earlier in this section, a number of concerns were raised about changing the Crown entities' status and disestablishing Te Pūtahi Pāoho and the transfer of these under Te Mātāwai. The MLAG considered these concerns and will discuss these fully in Section 8.0, Te Taranui: Te Karauna, of this report.

Part 4 – Miscellaneous Matters

This section deals with the review of the Act provisions related to other connected Acts (primarily those that relate to the aforementioned Crown entities).

29. Wynn Te Kani submission to the Māori Affairs Committee.
30. Refer to Section 10.0 of this report.
31. ibid.

Schedules

The Bill refers to different schedules that are included as appendices to the Bill. These have been outlined in the previous table.

Conclusion

It is against this background that the MLAG has endeavoured to clarify the complexities that are involved in the development of the Strategy and the Bill; the legalities of structures; the relationships between iwi and Māori with the Crown; the provisions afforded to the language and how this impacts on use and status; policy development and their implications; now and into the future. The MLAG feel strongly that the recommendations put forward in this report provides an increased purpose for the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill that will be to:

• Establish clear direction and strategies for te reo Māori;

• Create opportunities for Māori to determine and drive outcomes for te reo Māori;

• Clarify the roles and functions of both Māori and the Crown in respect to te reo Māori; and

• Encourage and support greater collaboration through agreed values, principles and vision.

5.0 Te Whare O Te Reo Mauriora:
Methodology

For the purposes of this report, the MLAG adopted the analogy of a 'whare' as a method to explain the findings of this report. Although this is not a novel approach in Māori research, it provides a culturally appropriate mechanism for MLAG to describe structures and relationships that are an essential aspect of our findings. With particular reference to the construction of this 'whare', we were reminded of the oral history recorded about the opening of the house at Te Teko, Oruataupare, and Te Kooti's words of warning:

> Ae, e hoa ma, ka pai to koutou whare. Oti ano te raruraru, e titiro ake nei ahau, kei te whawhai tētahi o nga pakitara ki tētahi o nga pakitara, te whatitoka ki te tuarongo, te taina ki te tuakana, te tamaiti ki te matua. A, titiro ake hoki ahau ki nga kai o te whare nei he kohatu, he kirikiri, he tataramoa, engari te one matua.

> Yes, my friends, what a beautiful house you have. The only trouble with it, as far as I can see, is that one wall is arguing against the other, the door against the back wall, the juniors against their seniors, the children against their parents. And I look at the contents of this house and I see stones, sand, and bush lawyer, but beyond them is the rich, fertile ground.[32]

Te Kooti's words from 1884 are analogous to the current Māori language situation, where we understand that there is a lack of coordination and cohesion (that often leads to tension) between the efforts of iwi and Māori and those of the Crown. While we acknowledge that the Bill and Strategy has some of the right components, it is our opinion that the design is incoherent and illogical in strengthening the Māori language.

The MLAG analysed all the relevant literature related to the Bill and Strategy, sought counsel from specialists as issues arose, and consulted with particular stakeholders (initially those who have been identified in the Bill) before holding public consultation rounds to socialise the notion of this 'whare' model.

32. Binney, Judith (1995). Redemption Songs – A Life of Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki. Wellington: Bridget Williams Books, p. 328. [direct quotation therefore maintained orthography]

Consultations with Stakeholders [33]

Date	Stakeholder	Location
23 March	Judge Joe Williams – WAI 262	Wellington
26 March	Peter Douglas – Te Ohu Kaimoana (Fisheries governance review)	Wellington
2 April	Damian Stone – Kāhui Legal	Wellington
2 April	Professor Tony Angelo – Victoria University – Submission to Māori Affairs Committee	Wellington
2 April	Rāhui Papa, Iwi Chairs' Forum	Wellington
9 April	Briar Gordon, Parliamentary Counsel Office	Wellington
10 April	Willie Jackson, Bernie O'Donnell, John Tamihere, Claudette Hauiti – Te Pūtahi Pāoho and NUMA.	Auckland
10 April	Māori Television Service, Board and CE	Auckland
12 April	Te Māngai Pāho Board and Management Team	Wellington
21 April	Emeritus Professor Bernard Spolsky, Bar-Ilan University, Israel	Wellington
23 April	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori Board and Management Team	Rotorua
28 April 26 May	Dame Margaret Bazley – recommended to MLAG from Judge Joe Williams	Wellington
29 April	Te Reo stakeholders from Te Kaokaoroa o Pātetere	Tokoroa
7 May	Iwi Chairs' Forum	Whangaehu
8 May	Reo Tukutuku representatives and members of the public who made submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee	Wellington
15 June	Public consultation – Mahimaru marae	Kaitaia
15 June	Public consultation –Terenga Parāoa marae	Whangarei
16 June	Public consultation – Te Puea marae	Auckland
17 June	Public consultation – Te Wānanga o Aotearoa Porirua campus	Wellington
18 June	Public consultation – Kirikiriroa marae	Hamilton
18 June	Public consultation – Te Kura Whare, Te Uru Taumatua	Tāneatua
19 June	Public consultation – Whakatāne Baptist Church	Whakatāne
19 June	Public consultation – Tama te Kapua, Ohinemutu	Rotorua
22 June	Public consultation – Copthorne Hotel	Palmerston North
23 June	Public consultation – Bay City Outreach Centre	Hastings
24 June	Public consultation – Te Whatukura, EIT	Gisborne
24 June	Public consultation – Ngā Hau e Whā marae	Christchurch
25 June	Public consultation – Kingsgate Hotel	Dunedin
26 June	Public consultation – Ascot Park Hotel	Invercargill
27 June	Public consultation – Ōwae marae	Waitara
29 June	Public consultation – Te Taurawhiri building	Whanganui [34]

Furthermore, the findings of this report explores ways towards strengthening the strategic direction of the language, the Bill and the relationships between iwi Māori and the Crown to ensure that te reo Māori is a living language for future generations.

This report has been organised by the key components of the 'whare' as a way to understand the thinking behind the recommendations that the MLAG has made. The MLAG named the whare, 'Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora'. The analogy allows us to draw from the different parts of the house when we are referring to specific aspects, but it also allows us to look at the overall construction of the house in relation to where there are intersections in our analysis.

Following on from this section is a discussion about 'Ngā Maihi' and is an analysis of the theoretical basis for this report. This section is a comprehensive analysis of Language Planning and Policy (LPP) with particular reference to micro and macro language planning. Section 7.0, Te Taraiti: Te Mātāwai, examines the establishment of Te Mātāwai, including the purpose, roles and functions of this group. This is followed by Te Taranui: Te Karauna and examines the current Crown Māori language agencies who have been identified in the Bill. These sections are followed by Section 9.0, Kotahi Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora: The Interface, and looks at the relationships between the two sides of the 'Whare', the overall governance and operations of the respective groups. Finally, the last section of this report examines whether other provisions should have been considered in the Bill to help support the findings made by the MLAG.

33. A comprehensive list of the issues raised during these consultations is included in Appendix 3 including how these issues have been addressed in the report.
34. Originally the MLAG were to hold public consultations in Whanganui on the 22nd June 2015, but due to the flooding during the weekend prior the meeting was postponed.

Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora is best summarised in the following diagram:

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

The purpose of the **Māori Language (te reo Māori)** Bill should be to:

1. *Establish clear direction and strategies for te reo Māori.*
2. *Create opportunities for Māori to determine and drive outcomes for te reo.*
3. *Clarify the roles and functions of both Māori and Crown in respect to te reo Māori.*
4. *Encourage and support greater collaboration through agreed values and principles.*

The Minister for Māori Development is reviewing the current Māori Language (te reo Māori) Bill to help ensure the future of te reo Māori.

A house is used to describe the new proposed structure to achieve this. Nau mai, hara mai ki te whare o te reo Māori, he whare reo Mauriora.
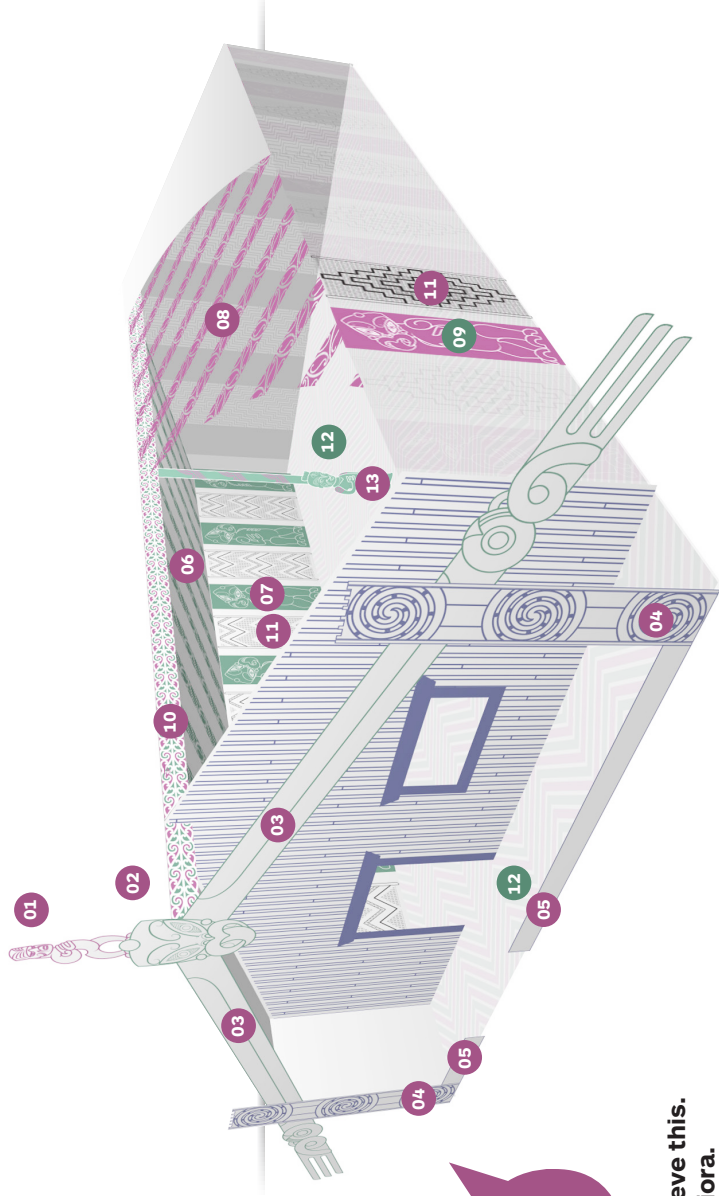
01 Tekoteko
The Māori Language Act – a guardian for the language and helps safeguard our aspirations for te reo Māori.

02 Koruru
the overarching vision for a reo Māori strategy to which both Māori and the Crown have specific roles.

03 Maihi
Māori and the Crown strategies that will be developed to support the overarching vision for te reo.

04 Amo
The focus areas of the partnership model. Māori will focus on communities and homes. The Crown will focus on support at the larger public or society level.

05 Paepae
Symbolize all peoples of Aotearoa both Māori and non-Māori who are critical to achieve our aspirations for te reo.

06 Heke Taraiti – Te Mātāwai
Te Mātāwai is a new statutory entity being proposed to allow Māori to determine and drive outcomes for te reo.

07 Poupou Taraiti
represent the different groups that Te Mātāwai are drawn from: Seven of members elected from Iwi. Four will be from Māori language stakeholder groups Up to two further positions will be available for Te Mātāwai to co-opt people with important skills and attributes required in the Board.

08 Heke Taranui
Represents Crown Ministers with a responsibility to te reo.

09 Poupou Taranui
These are the various Crown entities and departments i.e. TTW, TMP, MTS, C&H, MOE DIA, MoH, MBIE, MPI etc.

10 The Tāhuhu
Where Te Mātāwai and Ministers come together to collaborate and plan. The role of Te Rūnanga Reo is to develop and support strategic approaches for te reo Māori and monitor outcomes against those strategies.

11 Tukutuku
Located both sides of the whare between the poupou. They represent the various Statements of Intent, and annual workplans of the Crown and the office of Te Mātāwai in relation to te reo

12 Te Papa Kōrero
The interface between the CEO of Te Mātāwai and CEO's of Government agencies – this forum encourages greater alignment and collaboration between these groups to achieve joint reo outcomes.

13 Poutokomanawa
Te reo Māori.

This whare represents a partnership model, where there are two sides.
A. Te Taraiti - the left side of the whare represents iwi, hapū, whānau and communities
B. Te Taranui - the right side of the whare represents the Crown.

21

Specific Issues to Address

Another task the MLAG was asked was to examine the concerns raised in the submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee. The consultation period for the Bill went from 31 October to 5 December 2014 and the Committee received 41 submissions. The Interim Departmental Report to this Committee noted that "twenty-two of the 41 submitters opposed the Bill, with eight in support. The remaining 11 did not state their support or opposition"[35] submissions were arranged in the following manner:

Written Submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee[36]

Affiliation	Number of Submitters
Academic	7
Government	4
Iwi	4
Non-government organisations (NGO)	15
Public	11
Total	**41**

These submissions were then analysed by theme, namely:

• The Māori Language Strategy
• Institutional reforms
• Accountability provisions
• Government use and promotion of te reo Māori
• Role of the Crown
• Membership of Te Mātāwai
• Use of the Māori language in Courts
• Management of the radio spectrum

There are 40 Clauses in this Bill and the following table highlights the number of submissions who focussed on particular clauses:

Issues By Clause in the Submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee[37]

Clause	Name	Number of submissions (41)	% of total submissions
1	Title	0	
2	Commencement	0	
3	Purpose	11	26.8
4	Recognition of Māori language as taonga	13	31.7
5	Māori language as an official language of New Zealand	2	4.8
6	Right to speak Māori in legal proceedings	7	17.1
7	Principles	8	19.5
8	Interpretation	10	24.4
9	Acts binds the Crown	0	
10	Outline of Act	0	

35. Te Puni Kōkiri (16 March 2015). Interim Departmental Report – Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill to the Māori Affairs Committee, p. 5.
36. ibid.
37. ibid, pp. 14-35.

Clause	Name	Number of submissions (41)	% of total submissions
11	Te Mātāwai established	15	36.6
12	Purpose of Te Mātāwai	5	12.2
13	Functions of Te Mātāwai	12	29.3
14	Membership of Te Mātāwai	20	48.8
15	Matters relevant to appointment decisions	1	2.4
16	Appointment of chief executive	0	
17	Statement of strategic direction	2	4.8
18	Contents of strategic direction	2	4.8
19	Annual report	1	2.4
20	Contents of annual report	1	2.4
21	Audit Report	0	
22	Establishment of Te Taura Whiri	7	17.1
23	Establishment of Te Māngai Pāho	6	14.6
24	Te Pūtahi Pāoho disestablishment	3	7.3
25	Functions and powers of Te Taura Whiri	1	2.4
26	Functions and powers of Te Māngai Pāho	1	2.4
27	Appointments to Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho and Board of Māori Television Service	0	
28	Appointment of chief executive	0	
29	Statements of Intent	2	4.8
30	Quarterly and annual reports	1	2.4
31	Crown advisers	0	
32	Statutory managers	1	2.4
33	Review of Act	1	2.4
34	Application of Ombudsmen Act 1975 & Official Information Act 1982	0	
35	Application of Public Audit Act 2001	0	
36	Transitional, savings and related provisions	0	2.4
37	Repeal	1	
38	Broadcasting Act 1989 amended	0	
39	Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori) Act 2003 amended	0	
40	Other amendments	0	

It is clear that a significant number of submissions had issues related to Te Mātāwai namely, the membership clause. Whilst there were not even numbers of submissions across all issues, there were strong concerns raised in the submissions that the MLAG has considered in this report.

In February 2015, the Māori Affairs Committee heard 22 of these submissions orally. No new issues were raised from these presentations with the Committee.[38]

The Māori Affairs Committee wrote an Interim report[39] based on these submissions and identified some themes. The Committee asked the MLAG to consider the following themes in this report. The table below references the sections in the report where the themes are considered.

38. Te Puni Kōkiri (16 March 2015). Interim Departmental Report – Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill to the Māori Affairs Committee.
39. Māori Affairs Committee (2015). 'Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, (228-1), Interim report of the Māori Affairs Committee'. New Zealand House of Representatives.

Māori Affairs Committee Issues Addressed in Report

Māori Affairs Committee identified issue	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Overarching Māori Language Strategy • growth, enhancement and promotion of Te Reo Māori • role of iwi, Māori, and the Crown	Section 6.0
Governance structure • clarification of governance and responsibilities • monitoring provisions, responsibilities, & reporting of findings • establishment of a governance board, with membership determined by skill as well as by representation • future role and responsibility of Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori	Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0
Funding and implementation • determine appropriate funding body • public accountability	Section 8.0 Section 9.0
Role of the public sector • removal of Crown entity status • role of the education sector • other institutional reforms	Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0
Management of the radio spectrum	Section 7.0
Consultation process • levels of participation • short time-frame	Section 5.0 Appendix 3

Public Consultations for this Report

Public consultations occurred from the 15th June – 27th June[40] that enabled the MLAG to present preliminary findings of the review findings. A video presentation was developed to support this process and provided the basis of consistency for the public consultation meetings and for the public via the Te Puni Kokiri website. The consultations allowed the MLAG to gauge whether there were any issues that the group had overlooked. There was overwhelming support for the findings of the MLAG and not one meeting believed that the Bill should continue through the process in its current state. A number of related issues were also raised with the MLAG. Although at times not specifically related to the scope of the review, there were some connections made with broader language and cultural issues. This enabled some considered discussion to occur at the meetings. The following tables outline the key issues that were raised during these consultation meetings.

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40. *At the time of producing this report, consultations were organised with Whanganui and Te Tauihu regions although the issues were not included in this version of the report.*

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Kaitaia	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Te Mātāwai Representation • Funding of Te Mātāwai • Selection Process • Support for Māori Language Strategies • Strengthening Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and • Te Māngai Pāho • Role of Te Puni Kōkiri • Government agencies • Role of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori • Compulsory use of te reo Māori	Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 6.0 Section 8.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0 Section 8.0 Section 10.0
	Other issues raised:[41] • Te Hiku Reo Strategy • Taitokerau representative • Iwi Leaders • Timeframe for understanding the Bill • Te Reo i te Kāinga • WAI 11 & WAI 262 • Succession Planning • Māori paying for their language – Treaty Right • Reo Irirangi Māori • No increase in funding for Kōhanga or Kura Kaupapa • Ngā Puhi Wānanga • Kaiako Reo Māori • Engage parents with the language • Increased support for Te Ataarangi	
Whangarei	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Te Mātāwai representation • Consultation process and feedback • Rūnanga Reo • Compulsory education • Legislation provisions • Crown's role • Accountabilities to the rohe	Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 10.0 Section 10.0 Section 8.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Māori speakers in Parliament • Effective working relationships between iwi • The role of hapū • Treaty claims • Ngāti Hau Reo Strategy • Shortage in Kura Kaupapa Māori	
	Normalisation of the language • Māori language teacher training • Mainstream education responsibilities • Parents being ignored • Secondary School attitudes towards the language • Benefits to Taitokerau • Language in the home • Critical awareness of the language • Regional focus • Value of the language • Māori attitudes towards the language	

41. *Although these issues are not specifically addressed in the report discussions during the consultation meetings allowed the MLAG to draw reference to the whare model in response to the issues raised in the meetings.*

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Auckland	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Membership of Te Mātāwai • Crown responsibilities • Treaty obligations • Compulsory language in education • NUMA representation on Te Mātāwai • Sustaining language communities • Benefits of Te Mātāwai • Influence of Te Mātāwai • Size and representation of the region	Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0 Section 10.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Absence of the Crown during consultations • Language in the home difficult with limited speakers • Ministry of Education • Competition with Mandarin Language Strategy • Mainstream education absence from Te Mātāwai membership • Timeframes for Te Mātāwai establishment • Adequate support for Kura Kaupapa Māori and • Kōhanga Reo • Resourcing of Māori language activities • Partnering with mainstream organisations • Critical mass to normalise language across society	
Wellington	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Influence of Te Mātāwai • Duplication of current situation and bureaucracy • Representation • Accountabilities of structure • Powers of Te Mātāwai • Involvement of all Crown agencies in whare model • Crown's responsibilities • Selection process • Skills and attributes of Te Mātāwai members • Role of Te Puni Kōkiri • Alignment of the Bill and the Strategy • Compulsory education • Size of Rohe Reo	Section 7.0 Section 4.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 8.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 6.0 Section 10.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Support for Kōhanga Reo and Kura Kaupapa • Intergenerational language transmission • Reo Māori champions • Importance of the language • Language use • Distribution of resources • Ministry of Education • Succession planning • Language quality • Population size	

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Hamilton	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Role of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and Te Puni Kōkiri • Size of the rohe • Principles that bind Crown resourcing of language initiatives • Power of Te Mātāwai • Mana o te reo Māori • Role of whānau and homes • Institutions' roles • Joint decision making with Crown agencies • Numbers on Te Mātāwai • Compulsory education • ICF and spectrum issues • Māori language strategy	Section 8.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 6.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 10.0 Section 7.0 Section 6.0
	Other issues raised • Māori diaspora (from iwi) • Role of Hāhi Māori in Te Mātāwai and other language focussed groups such as Te Panekiretanga • Inclusion of Te Matatini • Structures are still Crown based (dependent) • The value of the language • Role of the Kīngitanga on Te Mātāwai • Bilingualism • Support for Kōhanga Reo and Kura Kaupapa • Minister for Māori Language	
Tāneatua	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Accountabilities back on rohe • Ownership of the strategy • Review of the Act every three years • Effectiveness of Te Papa Kōrero • Te Mātāwai membership and relevance of some of the members in Reo Tukutuku • Purpose statements • Values and Principles (that could be included to proposed list) • Crown determined list of membership	Section 7.0 Section 6.0 Section 4.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Independent facilitators • Iwi responsibilities towards the language, including resources • Quality of language – education • Value for money spent on language – impact on number of speakers • Qualifications • Education and implications for teachers and resources • Status of the reo – Māori Language Week • Te ako i te reo – creating circumstances where reo can be applied • Increase the value of the language • Creating critical mass at the grass roots level • 'Te reo Māori is the language of Aotearoa' – end game. • Taraiti – reclaiming space • Review of the current spend • Outcomes of the spend • Scaling down of Government roles • Purchasing language from the Crown	

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Whakatāne	• Aotearoa' – end game. • Taraiti – reclaiming space • Review of the current spend • Outcomes of the spend • Scaling down of Government roles • Purchasing language from the Crown	
	Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review • Crown agencies – Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and Te Puni Kōkiri • Māori Language Strategy • Selection process for Te Mātāwai • ICT • Tāhuhu o Te Whare • Compulsory education • Official language status • Status of Te Mātāwai • Role and functions of the sides of the whare • Oversight of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho	Section 8.0 Section 6.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 10.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0, 8.0 Section 8.0
	Other issues raised • Protocols for the 'whare' • Education and curriculum – focus of STEM subjects rather than languages • Ministry of Education • Māori language resourcing • Mainstream education • Specialist subject teachers for Kura Kaupapa • Teacher training • Crown acceptance of the whare model? • Implications of review not being accepted • Health promotion and te reo Māori • Role of whānau and parents • Te mana o te reo Māori	
Rotorua	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Te Mātāwai Representation • Te Rūnanga Reo • Te Paepae Motuhake • Establishment of Te Mātāwai • Coordination of roles • Role of Te Mātāwai • Role of the Crown • Governance on boards • Review of the Act	Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 4.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 8.0 Section 4.0
	Other issues raised Te Arawa to determine its own position Supporting Māori language initiatives MLAG should return to report on future progress Support Te Matatini Outcomes of Māori Language spend Education	

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Palmerston North	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Two Māori language strategies • Role of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori & Te Māngai Pāho • Power and influence of Te Mātāwai • Te Tāhuhu o te Whare • Language Revitalisation theories • Community development • Legal status • Community plans and communication • Translation licences • Crown and Te Mātāwai relationships • Accountabilities • Funding	Section 6.0 Section 8.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 6.0 Section 7.0 Section 10.0 Section 7.0 Section 4.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Aspirations for te reo • Language in government departments • Tags to the Act (like Treaty of Waitangi Tags) • Te Mita o te Reo • Kura Kaupapa Māori and Kōhanga Reo • Protection of the state of the reo (pātūwatawata) • Broadcasting • Use across government	

Hastings	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review**
	• Te Mātāwai representation including skills and
	  attributes of members
	• Size of Rohe Reo
	• Tenure on Te Mātāwai
	• Budget for Te Mātāwai
	• Reo Tukutuku members funded by Taranui side of the
	  whare – e.g. funded by Ministry of Education
	• Viability of Te Mātāwai
	• Meaningful engagement with the Crown
	• Status of te reo Māori
	• Taonga – rangatiratanga
		Section 7.0
		Section 7.0
		Section 7.0
		Section 7.0
		
		Section 7.0
		Section 7.0
		Section 9.0
		Section 9.0
		Section 9.0

	Other issues raised • Ministry of Education • Kahungunu only representative • Funding parity for Māori language • Consultation saturation – (Ture Whenua Māori) • Impact of Te Mātāwai on the ground • Inclusion of Ngāti Kahungunu	
Gisborne	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Compulsory education • Size of the rohe • Te Taura Whiri & Te Māngai Pāho should stay in te taraiti, particularly their funding • Rūnanga Reo • Crown and statutory entities	Section 10.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0 Section 8.0

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
	Other issues raised • Tai Rāwhiti need opportunity to coordinate efforts • Language in the homes is important • Māori Television – subtitling • Iwi leadership • Funding from taranui (used to pay members of taraiti) should come under Te Mātāwai • Reo Tukutuku are iwi members • Impact on the ground • Funding for Kōhanga • Expertise in regions • Value of language in the home • Link incentives to te reo (such as beneficiaries) • Māori responsibilities • Viability of the language through legislation • EFTS for language learning	
Christchurch	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Māori Language Strategy • NUMA • Te Papa Kōrero – duality • Power and influence of Te Mātāwai • Selection process • Te Taraiti and defining communities and homes • Funding • Structure of whare model	Section 6.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 5.0
	Other issues raised • Enhancing language use in the workplace • Strengthening the role of Te Taura Whiri • Capacity of this legislation to influence on other Acts • Opportunities for other iwi in whare model • Access of wider public to acquisition opportunities • Role of Non-Māori on Te Taraiti	
Dunedin	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Compulsory education • Partnership model – clarity of roles • Taonga status of the language • Power and influence of Te Mātāwai • Legal identity Crown's responsibilities to deliver outcomes • Selection process • Accountabilities • Community language development • Role of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori • Rūnanga Reo • Funding to support Te Mātāwai	Section 10.0 Section 9.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 9.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Broadcasting and the impact of new structure on this Iwi responsibilities • Critical awareness • Ownership of the language	

Public Consultation Hui	Issues Identified during Public Consultations	Sections of this report where issue has been addressed
Invercargill	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Te Mātāwai membership • Rohe Reo namely size of rohe • Vision • Increased powers • Role of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori • Macro-language planning	Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 9.0 Section 9.0 Section 8.0 Section 6.0
	Other issues raised • Education • NZQA qualifications framework • Over subscribed kāinga but lack resources • Equal status to English language • Support for parents and schools	
Waitara	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Te Mātāwai membership • Rohe Reo • Crown obligations and support of the language • Crown and statutory entity status • Te Mātāwai roles and responsibilities	Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 8.0 Section 8.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Cost to acquire language form of raupatu • Review of membership	
Whanganui	**Specific Issues Related to MLAG Review** • Te Mātāwai membership • Rohe Reo namely size of rohe • Reo Tukutuku need for this over iwi.	Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0
	Other issues raised • Ngā Kaikōkiri (ICF) to be included in model • Experience with Crown not good hope this provides better • Recognition of actual needs (social and political) of whānau, especially those in isolated areas.	

6.0 Ngā Maihi[42]
Micro and Macro Language Planning Centred Strategies

Understanding Language Planning and Policy (LPP) enables both Māori and the Crown to appreciate the roles they play in support of Māori language revitalisation efforts. It acknowledges that decisions made by key stakeholders including Government have a significant impact on how, when, about what and by who, Māori language is used nationally and internationally. To date, Māori LPP in this country has not been well developed. Key language planning activities have been undertaken regarding Government objectives, while community level language revitalisation goals have, for various reasons, regularly struggled to gain momentum. Although a more coordinated approach is likely to have resourcing implications, the MLAG considers the current dilemma to be more than simply a case of inadequate resourcing.

In essence, the effectiveness in achieving community based language goals appears to be linked with a poor appreciation by officials, communities and wider society of the rationale and objectives associated with a robust Māori LPP approach.

For example identifying the reestablishment of intergenerational language transmission as a critical success factor is not sufficient to require government agencies to plan and implement services that will enhance this language revitalisation goal. Māori language strategies so far have, on the whole, been Government strategies designed to meet Government objectives.

It is the view of the MLAG that LPP approaches should be made more explicit, in particular the prioritisation of the core activity of everyday interaction among whānau and, throughout the community. A Māori language strategy should enable complementary roles between community level efforts and those of the Crown. This report recommends that a community-based Māori Language Strategy be developed, implemented and reviewed based on the needs of speaker communities.[43]

This section of the report provides the theoretical foundations from which the Whare o Te Reo Mauriora has been constructed. Furthermore, it will describe how LPP has been drawn upon in making the proposal for two distinct Māori Language Strategies. This lays a foundation for understanding how the Bill will recognise the roles of both Government and communities together as two separate but connected strategic approaches. This report urges all key stakeholders to work in tandem to develop strategies that are meaningful for those who use te reo Māori and, more importantly, how a more coordinated approach to LPP can contribute to the achievement of Māori language revitalisation goals.

42. The maihi are the bargeboards on the outside of a wharenui. Often representing outstretched hands, these facing boards on the gable are joined at the koruru (which will be discussed in a later section). For the purposes of this report the maihi represent the proposed two Māori Language Strategies that are underpinned by Language Planning and Policy (LPP) theories as described in this section of the report.

43. Speaker communities may include groupings where there happens to be a high concentration of speakers. In most cases however it is more likely that speaker communities are formed by families and individuals with the intention of maintaining a language immersion setting or giving strong preference to the use of the target language, in this context it is te reo Māori.

Language Planning – An Overview

In essence LPP seeks to influence language use behaviours. It recognises the role of multiple levels of society and the need to support a diverse range of provisions; from large national gatherings to small whānau units. A comprehensive approach should be able to respond to contrasting needs through a broad variety of government and community services across a range of identified factors. They will include:

- **Scale:** close interpersonal relationships within the home in contrast to very large societal / population aspirations and attitudes toward reo Māori and its use.

- **Motivation:** whānau/communities responding to specific daily needs in contrast to service-centred organisations accommodating diversity of identity and social need.

- **Language:** regional language variation in contrast to national language standards and conventions for features such as, grammar, writing and lexicon.

- **Context:** specific and locally distinct cultural and interpersonal practices in contrast to broad societal activities and outcomes, for example, in education, health and welfare.

- **Domains:** sustained activity in durable speaker domains in contrast to short duration national events and large language gatherings.

A LPP centred approach, enabled by legislation, helps ensure resources are directed to high priority areas for reversing language shift towards sustaining increased use of Māori language in meaningful contexts. It strives for greater coordination of activity with a differentiation of roles seeking to limit duplication, gaps in services and siloed provision.

Language planning is inclusive of language promotion (effecting positive social, cultural, economic and political conditions supporting te reo Māori as a living language); language management (managing patterns of language use, e.g. normalisation); and language revitalisation (re-engaging natural intergenerational language transmission). Furthermore, a framework of language planning elements of status, corpus, acquisition, critical awareness and use has been used to help ensure a full range of activity is considered in language planning initiatives. At this time the five elements offer the best foundations for a planning framework.

Micro & Macro Language Planning

The MLAG identified that there is a disconnection between the efforts of community level language planning and those of the State. This is primarily as a result of a lack of understanding the critical connection between Micro and Macro Language Planning efforts. The needs and aspirations that support Māori language use over a continuum of social groupings and a variety of social contexts extends from the smallest unit of language planning (Micro language-planning) to the largest social context (Macro language-planning). For example, the language between primary caregiver and their young child differs markedly to language associated with Aotearoa New Zealand and all its citizens. This is described in the following table:

Micro & Macro Language Planning

	Micro Language Planning	Macro Language Planning
Context	• Daily interaction within whānau and small communities has the strongest influence on establishing durable norms of normalised language use • High value community contexts with sustained activity between multiple generations should be prioritised to build established patterns of Māori language use	• NZ-wide context is the overarching sphere of influence for language policy and practice • influence on patterns of language use is largely through factors such as policy, resourcing criteria and official recognition • The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples' statement on language indicates a potential to extend Māori language planning alongside other indigenous languages • speakers and potential speakers of Māori may be located overseas but are subject to limited influence from New Zealand Government policy decisions
Roles	• Reo use in the home and community should be managed by those who are directly involved and by leadership with authority over collective activities	• Government has the strongest influence (legislation and policy-driven practice) within the large population space and so should manage the wider society context
Planning	• Requires distinct goals centred on sustaining te reo Māori as a living language • Ensure successive generations have access to this critical resource of cultural identity and social capital directly related to their community	• Establish clear objectives ensuring strength of reo Māori as a living language • Seek to create progressive and favourable environmental conditions in society that will support and encourage lived speaker domains, particularly with multi-generational whānau involvement • Goals are likely to include: collective identity leading to greater social cohesion (cultural), enhanced economic activity and educational achievement (economic), effecting positive social outcomes (social), and influencing positive attitudes in wider society (political)
Measurement	• Measuring success in this environment is difficult and likely to be qualitative in nature especially given the small sample sizes	• Measuring success across a larger sample size lends itself to quantitative research

Policy and investment decisions by Government have a rapid and pronounced impact on larger institutional activity. Patterns of language use in communities are less easily influenced by the State. It would be counter-productive for the State to apply practices, policies and resources that have a detrimental effect on community initiatives.

For example poorly resourced community initiatives struggle to compete in the labour market with directly funded agency services when the contribution of those community efforts is not recognised or afforded status in meeting Māori language strategy objectives. Micro language-planning requires well-implemented and delineated localised strategy whose value is recognised through resourcing and prioritisation of projects by Government and its community. An example of how these planning perspectives can be developed are illustrated in the following matrix:

Micro Language Planning Perspective	Interface: Based on 5 Elements of Language Planning	Macro Language Planning Perspective
Five Key Features • Emphasis on regular daily communication in close interpersonal relationships • Strong focus on community and whānau empowerment and local control • Regional language variation and local pride and identity • Language and cultural identity acquired in informal learning in home/community • This level of activity is aligned to the influence & goals of Iwi and community		**Five Key Features** • Emphasis on attitudes and behaviour of national and regional populations • Strong focus on creating positive environmental conditions of influence • National language standards and tolerance toward multiple forms of identity • Language and culture largely acquired in formal education institutions • This level of activity is aligned to Government and national organisations
Reo is valued & relevant to its speakers Reo is a key marker of integrity, authenticity and solidarity for shared identity. It is used in high status activities of collective interest. Strict preference is given to its use in influential speaker domains.	Status	**Reo is valued and relevant to New Zealand society** Reo offers an opportunity for a strengthened sense of shared national identity. It is prominent in high status activities of Government and is accorded legislative official status supported by well-designed policy.
Reo is of a high standard, determined & maintained by its speakers Reo is grounded in a rich resource of local knowledge, culture and creative expression, such as dialect. Perceptions of quality are determined within language use context, community norms and integrity of locally distinctive variation. This language resource is accessible to community speakers and is accommodating of both historical content and language change.	Corpus	**Reo is benchmarked at a high standard with well-recognised conventions** Reo is a shared national resource of knowledge, culture and creative expression. A language resource is accessible to the public to support ongoing language growth and development. The national resource is maintained with clear guidelines of language quality and accept use. Examples of this include archives, dictionaries, television and radio.
Reo is acquired naturally as a mother tongue and in speaker domains Reo is a living language, normalised in daily life of whānau and communities. It is acquired as an intergenerational resource of shared identity. Children are expected to be raised to speak a form of language that relates to their lived community environment.	Acquisition	**Reo can be acquired through formal education to a standard fit for use** Reo acquisition is delivered in formal education services. It is taught to emphasise practical, vocational and academic value. Māori medium education has provision for students entering that education environment as new learners.
Reo use is actively managed and is enhanced by its speakers Reo is effectively nurtured and maintained by communities in a planned and purposeful approach. Speakers take proactive steps to protect the integrity of its use, to extend and strengthen contexts of speaker domains, and to support full engagement of community members.	Critical Awareness	**Reo is advanced & protected within a well designed strategic approach** Reo is advanced within government services in a planned and purposeful approach. Organisations take proactive steps to raise wider public awareness regarding the at-risk position of reo Māori, to protect the integrity of its use, and to extend and strengthen the range of contexts of when and where it can be used.
Reo is maintained in well-defined contexts of normal life by its speakers Reo is maintained in clearly identified activities of the community's daily life. Immersion domains are rigorously managed supporting full expression of community aspirations for development and shared practice.	Use	**Reo is accessible to the population in public domains of use** Reo speaking environments are accessible to members of the public to experience the practical value of Māori as a living language. It is used in context at public events and is prominent in large social settings.

Conclusion

The MLAG purposely included a comprehensive analysis and discussion of LPP in this report[44] not only as a significant theoretical basis for Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora, but also to support and inform future developments undertakings related to the development of strategies for te reo Māori. Understanding LPP is fundamental in supporting the roles and functions of whānau, hapū, iwi, and Māori communities alongside those of the Crown.

The MLAG believes that the current Government Māori Language Strategy has some failings and in areas assumes the roles of micro-language planning whereas, its role is best suited to the macro level. Therefore,

the MLAG recommends that Te Mātāwai is responsible for the development of the Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Māori) using a micro-language planning approach and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to lead the coordination of the macro-language planning approach and development of the Government Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Karauna) alongside other agencies.

Two Māori Language Strategies, rather than one, will help to clearly define and employ the LPP roles in the partnership model and can be developed by these respective groups. These strategies (maihi), however, should have a shared overarching vision (koruru) to ensure that there is some cohesion in achieving the ultimate goal, that is, Māori as a living language (he reo mauriora).

Ngā Maihi[45]

Maihi
Each Maihi represents the different strategy of both Māori and the Crown that will be developed to support the overarching vision for te reo.

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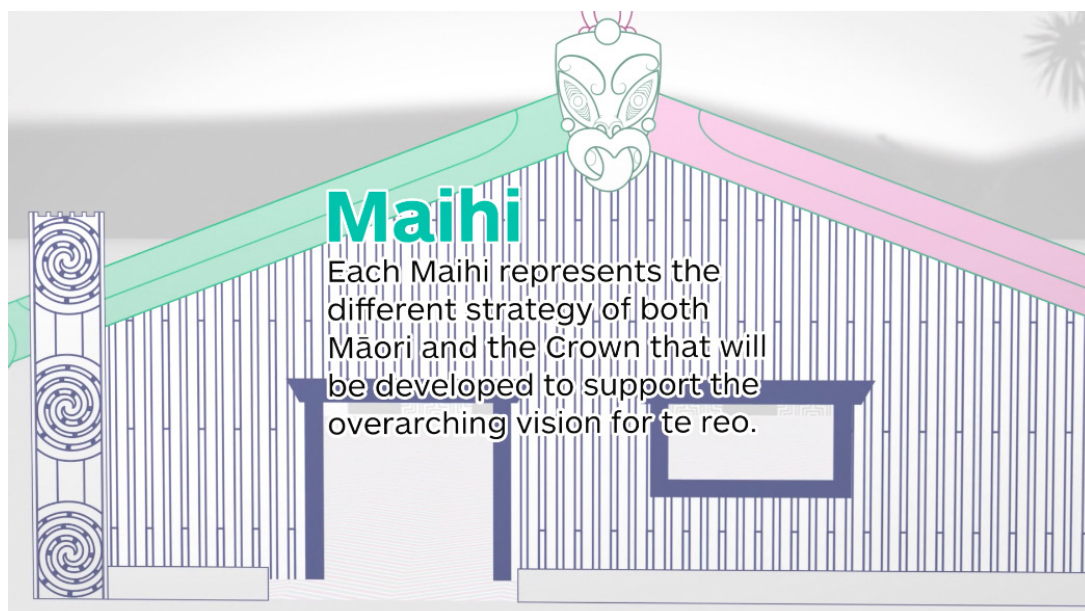
44. A further comprehensive discussion and analysis of micro and macro language planning in relation to the 2014 Māori Language Strategy and the Bill is included in Appendix 4.
45. Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation, May 2015.

7.0 Te Taraiti o Te Whare: Te Mātāwai

The architectural design of a Māori wharenui, is generally[46] divided in to two sides from the doorway. When entering the whare, te taraiti is to the left of the door and is reserved for the tangata whenua of the marae. To the right is the taranui or the manuhiri side of the house and is slightly larger to afford visitors with more space. This provides a useful analogy for the MLAG to develop the model we wish to propose. This section of the report will focus on Te Taraiti o Te Whare, and more specifically, its organisational structure, Te Mātāwai.

Māori play a critical role in ensuring the survival of te reo Māori for future generations.

A number of the key contributors to Māori language revitalisation locate their origins organically developing from within Māori communities, such as Kōhanga Reo and Te Ataarangi. Although support from the Crown has contributed to these initiatives, there continue to be inequities in the delivery of that support and maintaining the integrity of these organisations. More recently, iwi and community organisations have also developed Māori language strategies that are specifically designed to support whānau and hapū of their respective iwi and local communities to varying degrees. The strategies primarily rest on the viability of each iwi and community groups to support this development. For the success of any strategy that aims to normalise the use of te reo Māori, Māori must be empowered to help support, foster and drive local level language initiatives.

As noted earlier in the report, the creation of Te Mātāwai was a recommendation of Te Paepae Motuhake and formed a significant part of the 2014 Māori Language Strategy and consequently the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill. It is the opinion of MLAG that the establishment of this group will benefit the future of the language.

The MLAG noted a number of concerns were raised about Te Mātāwai, primarily regarding the purpose, membership, roles, functions and their relationship with the Crown. The MLAG believes that the model here addresses a number of these issues as described in this section of the report.

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46. Other models have been adopted in terms of the design of wharenui where these conventions are not always applicable, for example Te Rau Aroha marae at Awarua.

Purpose, Role & Function of Te Mātāwai

The 2014 Government Māori Language Strategy attempts to build on the findings of the Te Reo Mauriora Report through the establishment of Te Mātāwai. Accordingly,

Te Mātāwai will be an agent for iwi and Māori. It will provide leadership for the kaitiakitanga of iwi and Māori with regard to the health and wellbeing of the Māori language. It will give practical effect to this leadership through its direction and oversight of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho, as well as for the Māori Television Service in conjunction with the Minister of Māori Affairs and the Minister of Finance. Te Mātāwai will work closely with the Minister of Māori Affairs to give effect to the Crown-iwi and Māori relationship envisaged within the Treaty of Waitangi.[47]

This is captured in the Bill by establishing "…Te Mātāwai as an independent statutory entity, with the status of a body corporate and the powers necessary to exercise its functions..."[48] On the surface, it appears that the Crown recognises Māori through the institutional reforms[49] that, "…represent the most substantive policy changes given effect by the Bill".[50] However, a significant number of concerns were raised during the development of both the Strategy and the Bill relating to the purpose of Te Mātāwai, particularly as it appeared that these institutional reforms were "…equivalent to the Crown absolving itself from its responsibility for the Māori language and its responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi."[51] Further analysis of the documents associated with both the Strategy and the Bill highlighted that the purpose of Te Mātāwai was unclear insomuch that it was assuming the role of an electoral college for the named entities, within a construct that would still have a level of control from the Crown.[52]

47. *Te Puni Kōkiri, (2014) p. 7.*
48. *The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, (Clauses 11-12), p. 5.*
49. *Described as "Institutional reforms – in particular the establishment of Te Mātāwai, the disestablishment of Te Pūtahi Pāoho, and the changing in status of Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho..." in Te Puni Kōkiri (2015), Interim Departmental Report, p. 7.*
50. *ibid.*
51. *ibid.*
52. *Through Ministerial appointments and the ability for the Minister to utilise a Statutory Manager.*

Functions of Te Mātāwai in Cabinet Papers & Bill

The functions of Te Mātāwai as outlined in the Cabinet Pape[53] and the Bill[54] are as follows:

Functions as described in Cabinet Papers	Functions as described in the Bill
a. setting directions for Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho;	a. after consulting the Minister and, at its sole discretion, groups that it considers appropriate, to prepare and publish its statements of strategic direction and operating intentions in accordance with clause 17
b. appointing, re-appointing and removing all the members of the board of Te Taura Whiri;	b. to provide expert advice to the Minister of Māori Affairs on issues relating to the Māori language, including advice on reviewing and developing the Māori Language Strategy on a three-yearly cycle:
c. appointing, re-appointing and removing all the members of the board of Te Māngai Pāho;	c. to make independent comment, as it sees fit, on Māori language policy:
d. appointing, re-appointing and removing four of the seven members of the board of MTS;	d. to appoint, reappoint, and remove any or all of the members of Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho:
e. confirming the services to be delivered by Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho (not including specific funding decisions);	e. to give directions to Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho on their obligations under this Act:
f. negotiating and confirming contract instruments with the Crown (via Te Puni Kōkiri) for the purchase and delivery of Māori language programmes and services that align with the overall Māori Language Strategy, from Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho;	f. to affirm the services to be delivered by Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho (but not in relation to specific funding decisions):
g. confirming the MTS statement of intent, jointly with the Minister of Māori Affairs, and the Minister of Finance;	g. to negotiate and confirm contracts with the Crown for the purchase and delivery, from Te Māngai Pāho and Te Taura Whiri, of Māori language programmes and services that align with the Māori Language Strategy:
h. managing the spectrum management right in line with the provisions of the MTS Act 2003;	h. to appoint, reappoint, and remove four of the seven directors of the board of the Māori Television Service:

53. *Cabinet Paper: A New Māori Language Strategy – Paper 2: Revised Ownership Arrangements for Māori Language Entities (2014), 6.*
54. *Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, Clause 13.*

Functions of Te Mātāwai in Cabinet Papers & Bill

Functions as described in Cabinet Papers	Functions as described in the Bill
i. any and all other functions undertaken by Te Pūtahi Pāoho, as set out in the MTS Act 2003;	i. jointly with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Māori Affairs i. to exercise leadership and oversight of the Māori Television Service under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori) Act 2003: ii. to confirm the statement of intent of the Māori Television Service:
j. providing expert advice to the Minister of Māori Affairs about Māori language issues, including advice on updating and developing the MLS on a three-year cycle; and	j. to manage the spectrum management rights under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori) Act 2003:
k. other functions that may be required.	k. all other functions undertaken by Te Pūtahi Pāoho under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori) Act 2003:
	l. other functions conferred on Te Mātāwai by this Act or any other enactment.

It was unclear where strong lines of engagement could be demonstrated in a Crown – Iwi and Māori partnership model that enabled Te Mātāwai to engage with other Ministers who have a responsibility to the Māori language beyond that of the Minister of Māori Affairs.[55]

For example, the 2014 Māori Language Strategy outlined the agencies that would take the lead in advancing the objectives of the strategy but there is no indication of direct engagement or relationship between Te Mātāwai and those agencies.[56]

The purpose, roles and functions of Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho were viewed by the MLAG to be the responsibility of the Crown with consultation and support from Te Mātāwai.[57] With respect to the latter, the Bill should empower iwi and Māori to focus their efforts on supporting whānau, hapū and iwi.

There needs to be a clearer understanding of language planning and policy (as described in Section 6.0 of this report), that informs the roles and functions of both the Crown and Te Mātāwai to be able to deliver on the key objectives of both Strategies (Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna) through a shared overarching vision.[58]

55. Subsequently redesignated as 'Minister for Māori Development'
56. Refer to Section 9.0 of this report and a proposal to address this.
57. Refer Section 8.0 of this report.
58. Refer to Section 9.0 of this report.

Functions of Te Mātāwai in Cabinet Papers & Bill

The tensions described in submissions were recognised by the MLAG and consequently the group believes that the purpose of Te Mātāwai should directly affect the needs of iwi and Māori in relation to language revitalisation, rather than consume its energies on delivering on the strategies that are set for the Crown.[59]

Furthermore, the MLAG believes that a stronger relationship is needed between Te Mātāwai and the Crown in the development and delivery of the respective strategies (Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna) to ensure that they meet the shared overarching vision (koruru). It is against this background that the

MLAG recommends that the purpose of Te Mātāwai be changed to reflect their leadership role in whānau, hapū and iwi language revitalisation efforts and have a meaningful partnership with the Crown.

More specifically the role of Te Mātāwai[60] should be:

Te Mātāwai will be established to recognise iwi and Māori interests in Māori language revitalisation particularly in relation to whānau, hapū, iwi and community language development and will:

a. lead the development and implementation of the Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Māori)

b. ratify with the Minister for Māori Development, the Government Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Karauna)

c. influence Te Rūnanga Reo to identify issues, find joint solutions and progress high level opportunities for cross-sector collaboration

d. appoint with the Minister for Māori Development board members for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service

e. confirm statements of intent and annual work-plans for Te Mātāwai with each Government agency that has a responsibility towards te reo, alongside the Māori for Māori Development

f. appoint a CEO for Te Mātāwai

g. allocate funding to enable community language development

h. be responsible for the spectrum management rights provided for te reo Māori, and

i. assume all the functions, roles and responsibilities of Te Pūtahi Pāoho (including the appointment of two members to Māori Television Service).

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59. Refer to Section 6.0 of this report.
60. A comparative table of the redefined roles and functions is included in Appendix 5.

Membership of Te Mātāwai

The development of Te Mātāwai from its initial conception in Te Reo Mauriora through to that outlined in the Bill is relatively the same in relation to the numbers of members, albeit with some minor variations.

One of the distinctive features of the Te Reo Mauriora recommendations relating to Te Mātāwai was regionally based membership with a broader focus, inclusive of all Māori language stakeholders and activities from those regions. For example, Te Reo Mauriora made provisions for Māori located in Auckland and Wellington as two separate regions to cater for Urban Māori. Another feature from Te Reo Mauriora was each region's representative would become a member on the Board of Te Mātāwai, a process that is not described in the Māori Language Strategy or the Bill for the overarching governance group. Furthermore, by naming activities alongside organisations Te Reo Mauriora enabled a wider scope when considering initiatives that may be relevant to supporting Māori language revitalisation.

The regional membership and activities are described in Te Reo Mauriora as including:

- Kōhanga Reo
- Puna Reo
- Kura Kaupapa
- Kura ā-iwi
- Wharekura
- Te Ataarangi
- Wānanga
- Rūnanga ā-iwi
- Whare Wānanga
- Rauemi
- Whakaata Māori
- Pāpāho
- Reo Irirangi
- Rangahau
- Arotake
- Pakihi
- me ētahi atu.[61]

In the development of the Māori Language Strategy and the Bill however, the Te Mātāwai structure separates out the regional members into iwi clusters and specific key Māori language stakeholder groups. There is a reference to Te Reo Mauriora as the rationale for the design of Te Mātāwai, however the reason for the Bill shifting the focus to emphasise iwi and reducing the scope of membership to only specific organisations has not been made clear. The Bill proposes a more defined mixed-membership of Te Mātāwai made up of the following appointments:

a) Seven members, one by each of the seven clusters of iwi listed in Schedule 3; and

b) Three members, by Te Reo Tukutuku; and

c) Two members, by the Minister on behalf of the Crown.[62]

In this design, Te Mātāwai proposes a new mixed-membership composition elevating the role and responsibility of 'iwi' and details specific stakeholder groups which limits the potential for groups who do not fit this definition to be considered.

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61. *Te Paepae Motuhake (2011), pp. 52-53*
62. *The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill (Part 2, Clause 14 (1)), p. 12.*

The membership of Te Mātāwai is a critical area that the MLAG considered specifically in its deliberations in light of this background and the concerns that have been raised in submissions. The MLAG comes to the conclusion that as a result of refining the roles and functions of Te Mātāwai and its relationship with the Crown only some amendments need to be made to the membership of Te Mātāwai.

The MLAG recommends that Te Mātāwai be established and the membership be made up of seven Rohe Reo members and four Reo Tukutuku[63] with the ability to co-opt up to two other members.[64]

The membership of Te Mātāwai are further explained in the following:

Rohe Reo

Some concerns were raised about how the grouping of the iwi were determined within each cluster, as well as the scale and size of the clusters. In the consultation rounds many iwi and regional groups asked for their identity and local Iwi grouping be given a separate recognition and membership on Te Mātāwai. Despite these concerns,[65] there was nothing that compelled the MLAG to review or change the number of Rohe Reo. The MLAG places emphasis on collaborative relationships within each of the Rohe Reo, to be less centred on representation and more aligned with actively supporting reo revitalisation efforts across the region. Therefore, as per the Bill the Rohe Reo remain as:

Rohe Reo Including their Respective Iwi [66]

Rohe Reo	Iwi	
Te Tai Tokerau **(also includes Tāmaki iwi)**	Te Aupōuri Ngāti Kahu Ngāti Kuri Ngāpuhi Ngāpuhi ki Whaingaroa Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa Te Rarawa Ngāi Takoto Ngāti Wai	Ngāti Whātua Te Kawerau (o Maki) Te Uri-o-Hau Ngāti Rehua (Great Barrier Island) Ngāti Manuhiri Ngāti Whātua ki Kaipara Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Te Roroa
Tainui **(also includes Hauraki iwi)**	Te Ākitai Waiohua Ngāti Tamaoho Ngāti Hako Ngāti Hei Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) Ngāti Paoa Patukirikiri Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora	

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63. The membership of this group is discussed further in this report.
64. Based on a need for particular skills, expertise and attributes.
65. Iwi determination within these respective clusters would lead to a larger political debate about identity. No clear rationale was provided for determining 'iwi' in these clusters and this was a concern for the MLAG.
66. Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill (Schedule 3), pp. 28-31.

	Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu Ngāi Tai (Hauraki) Ngāti Tamaterā Ngāti Tara Tokanui Ngāti Hineuru Ngāti Te Ata Ngāti Whanaunga Ngāti Haua (Waikato) Ngāti Maniapoto Ngāti Raukawa (Waikato) Pouākani Ngāti Koroki Kahukura Waikato
Mataatua	Ngāti Pūkenga Ngaiterangi Ngāti Ranginui Ngāti Awa Ngāti Manawa Ngāi Tai (Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua) Tūhoe Whakatōhea Te Whānau-a-Apanui Ruapani ki Waikaremoana Ngāti Whare
Te Arawa	Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa) Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa) Ngāti Rangitihi (Te Arawa) Ngāti Rangiwewehi (Te Arawa) Tapuika (Te Arawa) Tarāwhai (Te Arawa) Tūhourangi (Te Arawa) Uenuku-Kōpako (Te Arawa) Waitaha (Te Arawa) Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa) Ngāti Tūwharetoa Ngāti Mākino Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Ngāti Turangitukua Ngāti Kearoa/Ngāti Tuara Ngāti Rongomai Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa (Te Arawa)
Te Tai Rāwhiti	Ngāti Porou Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki Rongowhakaata Ngāi Tāmanuhiri Ngāti Kahungunu Rangitāne (Te Matau-a-Māui/Hawke's Bay/ Wairarapa) Ngāti Pāhauwera Mana Ahuriri Maungaharuru Tangitu Heretaunga Tamatea Ngāti Rākaipaaka

Te Tai Hauāuru	Te Ātiawa (Taranaki) Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki) Ngā Rauru Ngā Ruahine Ngāti Ruanui Ngāti Tama (Taranaki) Taranaki Ngāti Apa (Rangitīkei) Te Āti Haunui-a-Pāpārangi Ngāti Hau (Taumarunui) Ngāti Rangi Ngāti Hauiti Te Ātiawa (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington) Muaūpoko Rangitāne (Manawatū) Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatū) Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/ Wellington) Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington) Ngāti Kauwhata
Te Waipounamu	Te Ātiawa (Te Waipounamu/South Island) Ngāti Koata Ngāti Kuia Moriori Ngāti Mutunga (Wharekauri/Chatham Islands) Rangitāne (Te Waipounamu/South Island) Ngāti Rārua Ngāi Tahu/Kāi Tahu Ngāti Tama (Te Waipounamu/South Island) Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Waipounamu/South Island) Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō

Reo Tukutuku

Similar to the concerns about the determination of iwi and groupings within the regional clusters, concerns were also raised as to the membership of Te Reo Tukutuku. Furthermore, a rationale is needed to identify who qualified to be a member of this group. As a consequence, concerns were raised as to the limitations placed on representation for other active Māori language aficionados and initiatives who fall outside of the following groups named in the Bill:

a) Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust; and
b) Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa; and
c) Te Ringa Raupā o ngā Kura-a-Iwi; and
d) Te Tauihu o Ngā Wānanga; and
e) Te Ataarangi; and
f) Te Whakaruruhau o ngā Reo Irirangi Māori o Aotearoa; and
g) Ngā Aho Whakaari; and
h) Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i te Reo Māori; and
i) Māori Women's Welfare League Incorporated; and
j) Te Huarahi Tika Trust.[67]

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67. *The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, (Part 1, Clause 8), p. 8.*

On the surface it appears obvious that a number of the aforementioned groups would be included in Te Reo Tukutuku, however, this is not always the case. For example, Te Huarahi Tika Trust requested to be removed from Te Reo Tukutuku as they advised that their role in managing the spectrum, as an economic interest, did not fit well with an inclusion of the spectrum as part of the responsibility of Te Mātāwai. Further analysis of submissions and responses from consultations highlighted the absence of groups who should be included in Te Reo Tukutuku, namely the New Zealand Māori Council and Urban Māori Authorities. Whilst the inclusion of these two groups is relatively straightforward, the designation of other groups proved to be slightly more complicated. For example, Te Reo o Taranaki[68] and Māori Studies Departments in universities do not qualify to be included in Te Mātāwai, despite their primary objective being te reo Māori. It is apparent from the original Te Reo Mauriora recommendation that its model of membership on Te Mātāwai would have included these groups based on their primary activities.

Finally concerns were raised about the balance between iwi representation and Māori language stakeholders groups and the limitations of only three members being drawn from Te Reo Tukutuku on Te Mātāwai. As the MLAG considered the roles and functions of Te Mātāwai and the relationship it has with the Crown, it became obvious that there was some merit in recommending an increase in the membership of this group.

Against this background, the MLAG recommends that the membership of Te Reo Tukutuku be increased to four members and in a similar manner to the Rohe Reo, Reo Tukutuku members be grouped into four clusters to ensure there is a spread of representation from respective reo Māori interest areas.. The following are the recommended stakeholder clusters and their respective members:

Reo Tukutuku Clusters and their Respective Organisations

Education	Media	Community	Urban Māori
Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust	Te Whakaruruhau o ngā Reo Irirangi Māori o Aotearoa	Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i te Reo Māori	NUMA (National Urban Māori Authority)[69]
Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa	Ngā Aho Whakaari	Te Rūnanga o Te Ataarangi Trust	
Te Ringa Raupā o Ngā Kura-ā-Iwi		Māori Women's Welfare League Incorporated	
Te Tauihu o Ngā Wānanga		NZ Māori Council	

68. *Te Reo o Taranaki works across the region involving many iwi and consequently would not necessarily fit under the designation of regional clusters. They are also not recognised as one of the named Reo Tukutuku groups either, yet their primary objective is to support the region-wide advancement of te reo Māori inclusive of historical connections. Consideration should be made to include other members in to Te Reo Tukutuku, particularly when their primary function is Māori language revitalisation.*

69. *NUMA represents groups such as Te Roopu Awhina ki Porirua Trust, Te Rūnanga o Ngā Māta Waka Incorporated, Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust, Manukau Urban Māori Authority Incorporated and Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa Charitable Trust.*

Other members

The Bill includes two Crown appointed members to Te Mātāwai. The MLAG identified that these appointments were to ensure some mechanism for the Crown to exercise some level of control if needed, particularly as the Crown would fund Te Mātāwai. This is understandable considering there was also a transfer of the current Crown Māori Language entities over to Te Mātāwai as statutory bodies. Despite the Māori Language Strategy and the Bill referring to Te Mātāwai as demonstrating the Crown-Iwi Māori partnership, this balance of membership does not adequately embrace the notion of partnership.

The MLAG recognised the apprehension of the Crown. In this regard, the MLAG recommends that the overarching proposed structure should address issues of accountability and ensure that there are levers that can be implemented to ensure appropriate accountabilities.[70]

Therefore, the MLAG recommends that the two Crown appointed members become the responsibility of Te Mātāwai who can choose to co-opt up to two members to the Board in consultation with the Minister for Māori Development.

The Selection Process

The MLAG identified that one of the shortcomings of the Bill (and any associated documents) was the lack of detail relating to Te Mātāwai and how both Rohe Reo Clusters and Te Reo Tukutuku, respectively, would be able to determine, ratify, engage with and/or ensure the accountability of their representative to their respective groups in any consistent manner.[71] Notwithstanding this, Māori were expected to fund this process and their respective representative to participate in Te Mātāwai.[72] Consequently, it became apparent to the MLAG that this lack of detail has contributed to concerns that were raised in submissions regarding the ability for iwi to take ownership[73] of the language, the rationale for the Rohe reflecting dialectal similarities,[74] and the absence of particular stakeholders from being able to participate in Te Mātāwai.

Therefore, the MLAG recommends that consideration be given to the selection process for Te Mātāwai be included in the Bill.

70. *Some details are provided in Schedule 4 of the Bill (p.34), however this is quite vague.*
71. *The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, (Schedule 4, (5), (a-c)), p. 34*
72. *This is described in Te Puni Kōkiri 'Interim Departmental Report, Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, Report to the Māori Affairs Committee' (2015), p. 7.*
73. *Concerns in the submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee were raised about the geographical spread of the regions having multiple rather than one dialectal distinctiveness.*
74. *The national office will also oversee the finalisation of the full membership of Te Mātāwai.*

Proposed Selection Process

In the establishment phase, Te Puni Kōkiri should administer and facilitate the selection process of Te Mātāwai. For Te Mātāwai to be successful in fulfilling its roles and functions, the membership requires the following mandatory skills and knowledge:

- Governance experience;
- Awareness and experience in working with the machinery of Government;
- Community Development;
- Organisational management;
- Language revitalisation/ planning;
- Cultural integrity – Māori communities; and
- Māori language proficiency.

Te Puni Kōkiri regional offices will be responsible for facilitating iwi involvement within their respective Rohe Reo groups. The national office[75] will be responsible for facilitating the process for Reo Tukutuku clusters. The following outlines the process that should be undertaken in the selection of Te Mātāwai members:

1. Te Puni Kōkiri will communicate a call for nominations from all respective groups for one nominee with the aforementioned set of skills and competencies.

2. Coordinate hui for each Rohe Reo to discuss the proposed nominations and facilitate the discussion to come to a consensus for a representative. This will enable already established rohe to manage this process in a manner they define. Te Puni Kōkiri may also work in conjunction with the Iwi Chairs' Forum to help with communications within this process, particularly in coordinating the presence of associated iwi in the Rohe Reo.

3. Te Puni Kōkiri national office will coordinate a hui for Reo Tukutuku arranged by specific interest areas. Each cluster may nominate a member only for their respective cluster. Each stakeholder cluster must come to a consensus as to who will represent that interest area.

4. If a consensus cannot be reached at the respective Rohe Reo or Reo Tukutuku hui then those nominees will be put forward to the Minister for Māori Development to make the final decision for each Rohe in question or Te Reo Tukutuku grouping.

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75. The national office will also oversee the finalisation of the full membership of Te Mātāwai.

Hui Taumata Mō Te Reo Māori:

As part of the selection process, and to support the work of Te Mātāwai, MLAG proposes a Hui Taumata be a key feature of the business of Te Mātāwai. The initial Hui Taumata should be facilitated and administered by Te Puni Kōkiri until such a time that Te Mātāwai has been established. The purpose of the Hui Taumata will be to provide a regular[76] forum where Te Mātāwai will be able to:

- present information on their selection process and the membership of Te Mātāwai, including the role of the Chair and Deputy Chair;

- seek endorsement of Te Rautaki Reo Māori from a wider membership forum (iwi and Māori language stakeholders)

- engage the wider membership on the priority areas for Te Rautaki Reo Māori to inform annual work plans;

- report on an outcomes framework for Te Mātāwai; and• report on the outcomes of the Rūnanga Reo meetings.

Co-opted Members:

Te Mātāwai is able to co-opt up to two members on to the group if they think there are particular sets of skills and competencies absent from the group. Members from Te Mātāwai should work in consultation with the Minister for Māori Development who must identify the specific skills required prior to initiating a process for co-opting and there should be a consensus from the group for the nominated candidate/s.

Tenure and Role of Te Mātāwai Members:

A member's term is considered to be no more than three years. The tenure of each respective member should not extend more than two terms (if nominated again after the initial term). It is the opinion of the MLAG that there should be a staggered tenure of members on Te Mātāwai to ensure some continuity of the group. In this case, the role of the initial Chair and Deputy Chair can be extended to no more than three terms. The staggered tenure may also occur as a result of the normal selection process. The Chair and Deputy Chair should monitor this to ensure that there is a balance between continuity and growth. The role of the Chair and Deputy Chair of Te Mātāwai will be selected by consensus from the membership of Te Mātāwai.

Throughout their term a nominated Te Mātāwai member would be expected to:

- Establish a work plan to coordinate the language priorities of their respective rohe;
- Facilitate rohe-wide forums to coordinate and report back on activities set by their respective rohe;
- Lead rohe wide strategies through active coordination of members of their respective rohe;
- Develop annual reports on language activities for their rohe;
- Communicate rohe priorities to wider Te Mātāwai board and office of Te Mātāwai.

Further focus on the role of Te Mātāwai indicated in this report by highlighting areas of concern raised in submissions that may form the basis of agenda items for the new body. From the perspective of micro-language planning Te Mātāwai may move to include these areas in the Community Māori Language Strategy, such as:

- Approaches to enhance shared activities within Rohe Reo and areas of Reo Tukutuku for better coordination and collaboration in reo revitalisation initiatives;
- Initiatives for improving communication from Te Mātāwai back to iwi and community groups; and,
- National and regional events of relevance and high priority (e.g. a national Hui Taumata mō te Reo) that may be established for more direct whānau, hapū and iwi engagement;

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76. This should be held at least every 12-18 months.

A key role of Te Mātāwai will also be to provide a position on Crown macro-language planning regarding issues impacting on whānau, hapū and iwi reo-based activity. Their statements of position will be in response to the design, development and implementation of the Crown's Māori language strategy. Examples of issues described in submissions believed important for Te Mātāwai to consider responding to are:

- The access of students across New Zealand schools to reo Māori as a core curriculum subject;
- The right to use reo Māori in all engagements with the Crown legal system;
- Strategies to raise critical awareness among government agencies and officials about community level language revitalisation; and,
- The support of staff with language proficiency to increase their levels of reo use in the workplace as pathways for employment and for speakers to have their community acquired proficiency recognised in the workforce.

Operations & Administration of Te Mātāwai

Some details relating to the nature of the statutory entity of Te Mātāwai are included in Schedule 4 of the Bill. The Cabinet Paper[77] provides some details regarding the operating arrangements for Te Mātāwai. The details of the operations of Te Mātāwai are relatively broad to enable the Board appointed CEO "…to appoint any other employees that he or she thinks fit for the effective and efficient operations of Te Mātāwai."[78] Furthermore, the then Minister of Māori Affairs proposed:

…to allocate $2.0 million per annum to resource the operations of Te Mātāwai from reprioritisation within Vote Māori Affairs. Te Mātāwai will have the authority and flexibility to spend this funding as it sees fit. The $2.0 million per annum was calculated based on indicative figures as follows: board fees for members of Te Mātāwai (approximately $400,000); personnel and overhead cost for a secretariat (approximately $400,000), and the establishment of support networks within each of the regional clusters and Te Reo Tukutuku (approximately $1.2 million per annum, being $150,000 per regional cluster and $150,000 for Te Reo Tukutuku)…

The proposed support networks would support Te Mātāwai to provide leadership for iwi and Māori contributions to the revitalisation of the Māori language. They will, among other things: (a) enable members of Te Mātāwai to seek the views of iwi within regional clusters and member organisations of Te Reo Tukutuku; (b) support relationships between iwi and Māori language stakeholders; and (c) support the development and implementation of iwi language plans. I do not consider that legislation is required for the establishment of these support networks. Their operations will be developed, managed and reported by Te Mātāwai.[79]

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77. Cabinet Paper: A New Māori Language Strategy – Paper 2: Revised Ownership Arrangements for Māori Language Entities, pp. 14-15.
78. ibid, p. 14.
79. ibid, p. 15.

Although these are only indicative figures to support Te Mātāwai, this is the only reference of financial support for a regional hub model in the papers. Support for the representative of the Rohe Reo was certainly a concern that was raised at the Hui Taumata at Hopuhopu (19-20 February 2015) to ensure that-that person was enabled to maintain levels of accountability with the iwi within that Rohe Reo, particularly in light of the membership size and scope of each Rohe Reo, particularly in light of the membership size and scope of each rohe.

Consequently, the MLAG had some concerns as to whether the indicative figures that were included in the Cabinet papers, would be sufficient to establish Te Mātāwai and whether it would be sustainable to support local level language planning. The MLAG sought financial management advice for establishment and operational costs for Te Mātāwai. The costs need to be considered in relation to the establishment and the ability to undertake its operational role and function and those indicated in the Cabinet paper reference (above). As noted in the previous reference there was an expectation that the regional level funding would "…(a) enable members of Te Mātāwai to seek the views of iwi within regional clusters and member organisations of Te Reo Tukutuku; (b) support relationships between iwi and Māori language stakeholders; and (c) support the development and implementation of iwi language plans".[80] Furthermore, a specialist language planner should be recruited as part of Te Mātāwai to ensure that there is an understanding of planning and policy in the delivery of the Rautaki Māori (Maihi Māori) that can be supported through providing advice and building capacity through training.

The MLAG recommends that the appointment of a specialist language planner be recruited to the office of Te Mātāwai and a fund is established to support the wider Te Mātāwai network and language planning.

In redefining the roles and functions of Te Mātāwai, Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho specifically in relation to the 2014 Māori Language Strategy,[81] it became apparent that Te Mātāwai should take the leadership role in whānau, hapū and iwi language development rather than Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori. Consequently, the MLAG believes that Te Mātāwai would be in a better position to develop and align the strategic direction of community language initiatives with the administration of the appropriations related to whānau, hapū and iwi language development, namely the Mā Te Reo, He Kāinga Kōrerorero and Community Based Language Initiative Fund (CBLI).[82] Therefore, to better align with the purpose, roles and functions of Te Mātāwai,

the MLAG recommends that Mā Te Reo, He Kāinga Kōrerorero and the Community Based Language Initiative Funds be transferred and administered by Te Mātāwai.

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80. ibid.
81. Te Puni Kōkiri (2014b) p.5.
82. Vote Māori Development Appropriations 2015/2016 have this budgeted at approximately $6.3m, p. 142.

The following hypothetical budget demonstrates that, even when estimated at a relatively conservative level, Te Mātāwai would need at least a budget of approximately $3.5m to successfully undertake its role.[83] Based on the 2015/2016 Vote Māori Development Appropriations specifically related to te reo Māori this equates to approximately 3.6%. Or 10.6% if support is gained for Te Mātāwai to manage and administer Mā Te Reo, He Kāinga Kōrerorero and the CBLI fund. It is against this rationale that

the MLAG recommends that the budget for Te Mātāwai is reconsidered and adjusted to suit the purpose, role and function of this group at both the governance and operational levels:

Governance [84]	
One Te Rūnanga Reo meeting	8,500
Monthly board meetings – travel	78,000
Fees	124,800
Subcommittee meetings [85]	
Bimonthly subcommittee meetings	36,000
Fees	28,800
Professional Development $1,000 per person	13,000
Accommodation [86]	
Operations [87]	
Chief Executive	200,000
CFO/Corporate Services	150,000
Language Planning Manager	150,000
Fund Manager	130,000

83. This does not include the $6.3m money apportioned for Mā Te Reo, He Kāinga Kōrerorero and CBLI.

84. Assumptions – 13 Board members, $500 per person per journey, fees of $400 per person per day (including preparation day), one day meetings

85. Assumptions – four subcommittees, three members per committee fees of $400 per person per day, meetings last half day and half day preparation

86. Assumptions - Board meetings, Meeting with Crown Ministers and Sub-committee meetings are held on consecutive days where possible, therefore savings made on the $500 per person per journey travel allowance and this will cover accommodation costs. Therefore no allowance made specifically for accommodation

87. Assumptions –includes Employer Kiwisaver, FBT, ACC Levies for seven staff members

Senior Analyst/Language Planning	100,000	
Policy Analyst/Fund Administrator	80,000	
Administrator	70,000	
		880,000
Professional Development – 5% of salary		**44,000**
Fund Administration[88]		
Quarterly meetings travel ($500 travel per journey)		10,000
Fees		28,000
Meeting room hire ($750), catering ($30 per person)		3,600
Accountability Forums		
Regional Hui (13)[89]		
Travel subsidy		2,500
Meeting room hire ($750), catering ($30 per person)		2,250
Hui Taumata (1)[90]		
Travel subsidy		5,000
Meeting room hire ($750), catering ($30 per person)		3,750
Training		
Funds provided to iwi for training[91]		1,500,000
Māori Language Planning Training Contract		300,000
Office Administration		
Rent (200sq mtrs @$360 per sq mtr)	72,000	
Power	3,000	
Security	1,800	
Cleaning	7,200	

88. Assumptions - Quarterly assessment panels, five people, fees of $350 per day, three days' preparation, one day meetings
89. Assumptions - 50 people attending, one day meetings, no fees, set contribution of $50 per person towards travel costs
90. Assumptions - 100 people attending, one day meeting, no fees, set contribution of $50 per person towards travel costs
91. Up to 50 iwi applying for funding of up to $30,000 for training

Insurance	10,250
Subscriptions	12,000
R & M (including website maintenance)	30,000
Communications	12,000
Hospitality	3,000
Printing	5,5000
Vehicle Running Costs	13,200
Depreciation on Assets	20,150
	193,100
Consultants/Contractors	
IT support	24,000
Marketing/Communications	12,000
Research/Evaluation	200,000
Other (estimate)	25,000
	261,000
Staff travel [92]	
Travel and Accommodation	18,000
	3,540,300
Capital Budget	
Office reciation	20,000
Furniture and fittings (Dep	10,000
Leasehold improvements (Dep	30,000
Motor vehicle (Dep	40,000
Total	100,000

Spectrum

One of the roles Te Mātāwai would assume is the roles and functions of Te Pūtahi Pāoho. Consequently, this includes the management of the spectrum related to Māori Television. The Māori Affairs Committee identified spectrum as an issue for the MLAG to address. The origins of spectrum is as a result of Māori taking issue with the Crown through Treaty of Waitangi claims and the Privy Council in 1989 over the transfer of broadcasting assets.[93] The MLAG understands that by assuming the roles of Te Pūtahi Pāoho that Te Mātāwai would also manage and administer the spectrum for Māori Television and this is something that the Group continues to support.

92. Assumptions - two staff make one journey each per month @ $750 per trip
93. Waitangi Tribunal (2010), pp. 2-3.

However, with respect to other forms of spectrum, this is not clear in any of the available documentation. For example, there is no reference to radio spectrum. Even though the Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi is a member of Te Reo Tukutuku they do not administer or manage any spectrum. The small amount of radio spectrum that remains unallocated is considered too small, non-transferable and with low frequency and power (between a 5-10km reach) to be of any real benefit. Te Puni Kōkiri currently manages this small amount.[94] If Te Mātāwai considered some value in utilising radio spectrum to advance community language initiatives, they would need to take these conditions into account.

The other area related to spectrum is the ICT Development Fund. Like previous claims related to broadcasting, the MLAG understands the subsequent claims have been made for spectrum in the ICT space, namely 3G and 4G. With respect to the latter, an urgency claim was lodged (WAI 2224) but was not granted by the Waitangi Tribunal. In lieu of these claims, the $30m ICT Development Fund was established "…to promote and support the language and culture in a digital world."[95] This was further endorsed by the Minister for Broadcasting, Hon Amy Adams, who noted that the original purpose of this fund was related to te reo Māori whereby the fund is in:

…recognition that the Government has a role to protect Māori language and culture as treaty partners … I can see opportunities for initiatives improving digital literacy, potential scholarships to improve Maori ICT training, perhaps connectivity for marae, the development of 'apps' that supported Māori language content, innovation incubators…[96]

Since this initial announcement of the Fund in February 2013 and after some negotiation the $30m ICT Development Fund was later granted to Te Māngai Pāho to administer. However, towards the end of our review period it was announced that Te Māngai Pāho no longer legally qualified to administer this fund. The MLAG has some concern that the original intention, at the establishment of the Fund, has shifted significantly away from the te reo Māori space to a solely Māori Economic Development one and that the legal issues related to Te Māngai Pāho to administer the fund have yet to be reconsidered. Furthermore, as the ICT Development Fund locates its origins in 'supporting and promoting the language and culture' the MLAG are left to ponder what considerations for the language are being developed for ICT. We believe that this will be an area that would be of significant interest to Te Mātāwai.

At the time of the review, the MLAG agreed that based on the original intention of the ICT Development Fund being related to te reo Māori, that this should still be captured in the $30m ICT fund and consequently, in reviewing the roles and functions of Te Māngai Pāho.

On this basis, the MLAG recommends that Te Māngai Pāho's legislation be amended to enable them to administer funds related to ICT. Furthermore, te reo Māori will always have an interest in spectrum and in anticipation of any future funding related to this, this area becomes the consideration of, and by, Te Māngai Pāho.

94. Carl Goldsmith Radio Portfolio Manager, Te Māngai Pāho. Personal Communication to the Chair of MLAG, 25 May 2015.
95. http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/government-welcomes-waitangi-tribunal-decision.
96. Hon Amy Adams in http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/politics/8338425/Maori-ICT-cash-not-slush-fund-minister. The MLAG added bold emphasis to this quote.

CONCLUSION

As the Taraiti of the Whare model, it is important that the establishment of Te Mātāwai (and during the transitional period until it is fully established) is appropriately supported to ensure that it can fulfill its responsibilities and meets its objectives. By prioritising the focus on whānau, hapū and iwi language development (micro-language planning), the role of Te Mātāwai is quite substantial and it is important that they are enabled to influence positive changes and make progressive and constructive impacts in this area. The recommendations that the MLAG have outlined above are to provide some substance and clarity for Te Mātāwai's establishment and ongoing operations. Further considerations could be given to possible shared operational services between Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho, such as sharing the research reports of He Puna Whakarauora (the research unit attached to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori).

Although the Taraiti is the smaller side of the Whare model, the role Te Mātāwai will play is quite significant and crucial to ensuring that language development at the whānau, hapū and iwi level is maintained and strengthened. The location of Te Mātāwai in the model demonstrates an innovative partnership model approach at both the governance and operational level with the Crown. Furthermore, the Whare model also ensures that there is a space for Māori inside the house to ensure that the directions of micro-language revitalisation efforts are targeted to the appropriate areas. Redefining the roles, functions and purpose of Te Mātāwai will enable this group to directly focus on whānau, hapū and iwi and support intergenerational transmission of te reo Māori.
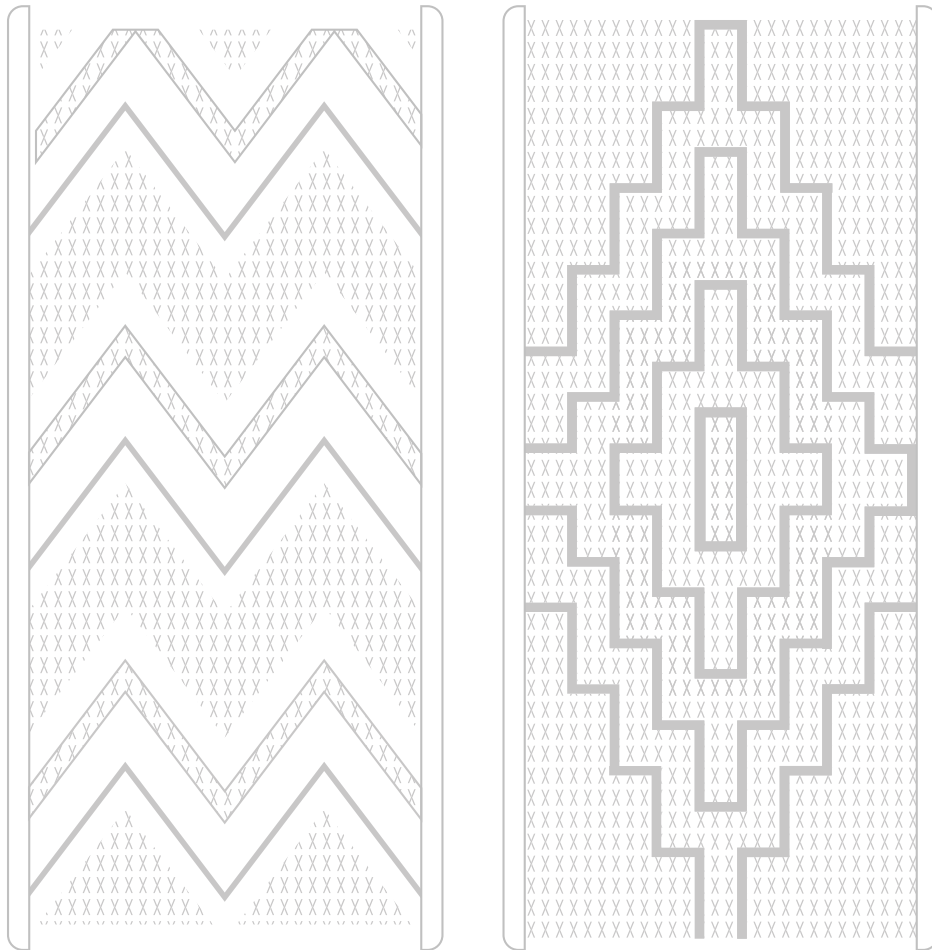
8.0 Te Taranui o Te Whare: Te Karauna

The largest side of the house, Te Taranui, is normally reserved for visitors to a marae to ensure they are treated to more space in the spirit of manaakitanga (hospitality). With respect to the proposed model of the MLAG, this is analogous to the influence of the Crown in supporting and enhancing the health of Māori language at a macro or societal level. Although afforded the larger space within the Whare, the key aspect of this proposed model is to ensure the overall structure of the Whare is well-built and balanced within a more clearly defined partnership model and shared overarching vision. [97]

The opening paragraph of the Māori Language Bill states:

Successive Governments have accepted that the Māori language is a taonga guaranteed to iwi and Māori people by the Treaty of Waitangi, and that the Crown has an enduring responsibility to take active steps to support its growth and development. [98]

The Crown has actively demonstrated its commitment to te reo Māori in supporting initiatives which specifically aim to realise the status of te reo as an official language, namely through agencies such as those identified in the Bill: Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service. The 2014 Māori Language Strategy also highlights the role of other agencies,the Department of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Education,Aa continuation of the previous Māori Language Strategy (2003-2008). However despite these efforts, criticisms found in previous reviews in relation to these Crown agencies, such as the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, the Department of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Education, in leading the Key Result Areas as a continuation of the previous Māori Language Strategy (2003-2008). However despite these efforts, criticisms found in previous reviews in relation to these Crown agencies' efforts include:

"A failure of partnership, with Māori lacking meaningful input into (let alone control of) the key decisions being made about their own language." [99]

"The State's collective responses have, however, remained largely isolated and disparate with significant questions being raised around accountabilities, confusion of roles, duplication of activities and waste." [100]

"At best, only a belated move to develop policy that will help revive te reo and safeguard dialect. The gains made since 1980 owe more to the sheer power of the Māori-language movement than to Government action, and that movement has itself been weakened by the governmental failure to give it adequate support and oxygen… Inadequate priority accorded te reo in resourcing as a result of this policy failure." [101]

"…the Government has continued to slowly grow the investment in te reo and its development across many spheres of public life. By and large, this investment however, has been made in an ad-hoc fashion and in the absence of a comprehensive strategic plan for te reo Māori." [102]

"Failure by the Government itself to become more Māori-speaking and thus reflect the aspirations of a growing number of the citizens it represents." [103]

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97. *Refer to Te Tāhuhu o Te Whare section of the Report.*
98. *The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, (Explanatory note) p. 228-1.*
99. *Waitangi Tribunal (2010), p. 17.*
100. *Te Paepae Motuhake (2011), p 33.*
101. *Waitangi Tribunal (2010), p. 24.*
102. *Te Paepae Motuhake (2011), p. 33.*
103. *Waitangi Tribunal (2010), p 24.*

The concerns outlined above are echoed by the MLAG upon reviewing the Māori Language Strategy, the Bill and the role of the Crown in supporting Māori language revitalisation. For example, the lack of detail in the Strategy as to how the Key Result Areas would be coordinated amongst all of the agencies named would appear to lead to a 'confusion of roles' and potentially result in the 'duplication of activities'. The Bill does not alleviate these concerns because it essentially establishes Te Mātāwai and transfers to it the ownership of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho and shared direction over the Māori Television Service.[104] Furthermore, supplementary papers, such as the Interim Departmental Report to the Māori Affairs Committee compounds the MLAG's concerns where it notes, "the Crown has enduring responsibilities to support iwi and Māori in leading revitalisation of the language through education, ongoing financial support for language programmes; and ownership of the Māori Language Strategy"[105] yet neither the Strategy nor the Bill refer to education as being a primary Key Result Area.[106] The MLAG notes that despite the limited detail available in how the Crown's responsibilities would be enacted, the underlying objectives for safeguarding te reo Māori as a living language are well founded.

As explained in Section 6.0, the MLAG advised that a more clearly defined Māori Language Strategy with a shared overarching vision needs to be developed in two parts, one for Iwi and Māori (Maihi Māori) and the other for the Crown (Maihi Karauna). We believe these two strategic plans need to be complementary. Te Taranui o te Whare is guided by the Crown's strategy clearly articulating objectives that are relevant to the roles and functions of the various agencies and organisations that respond to wider societal needs and public contexts. A Crown specific strategy will enable better coordination between the respective activities of each agency and provides a position of leadership to avoid duplication with, and to recognise value in, the efforts of Māori language speaking communities, inclusive of whānau, hapū and iwi.

104. Te Puni Kōkiri 'Interim Departmental Report, Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, Report to the Māori Affairs Committee' (2015), p. 3.
105. ibid, p. 7.
106. Undoubtedly, this would be a priority for the Ministry of Education in their Māori Language Strategy, Tau Mai Te Reo however, there is no cross reference or connection to this document in the Government's 2014 Māori Language Strategy.

The Crown Entities – An Overview

The Bill proposes to implement new governance and accountability arrangements for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service. This move would see the disestablishment of both Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho as Autonomous Crown Entities and re-established as Statutory Entities, with a transfer of ownership of these entities to Te Mātāwai. The rationale for this in part indicates the desire for a stronger Crown, Iwi and Māori relationship.

Many submissions voiced apprehension as to whether this was the Crown relinquishing its Treaty obligations to te reo Māori. The MLAG gave serious consideration to this proposal, particularly how this change might contribute, or not, to the strengthening of the relationship between the Crown and Māori in respect to te reo, or tightening the roles and functions of the various entities for greater effectiveness. It is the opinion of the MLAG that that there is a clear role and function for the Crown and the proposal to change the status of the Crown entities would not necessarily achieve this intention.

The proposed model of MLAG uses the analogy of a Whare to show a more balanced relationship and partnership between Iwi and Māori and the Crown. This report has already highlighted with the analogy of a Whare the necessity of sound language planning and having a coordinated approach with the respective roles of Māori and the Crown that supports language revitalisation efforts. Furthermore, it describes how Te Rūnanga Reo, Te Papa Kōrero and the mechanism of joint statements of intent and work-plans between Te Mātāwai and the various government entities (including Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho) will provide points of leverage and influence for Māori language revitalisation efforts. This would not require the Crown entities change their status to demonstrate a stronger partnership model and therefore,

the MLAG recommends that Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho maintain their Autonomous Crown Entity status. Further to this, in the spirit of partnership, the MLAG also recommends that Te Mātāwai and the Minister for Māori Development will appoint the board memberships of Te Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service. These boards will have a membership of five members respectively.

The rationale for such a decision aims to create a model of partnership in practice. The intent is at all levels Māori and the Crown will work together in respect to te reo. It will help ensure there are robust accountability and reporting mechanisms for the use of public funds and for a better aligned and coordinated approach to the measurement and achievement of Māori language outcomes. In Part 3 of the Bill - Clauses 25 and 26 set out the functions and powers of Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho. These are essentially carried over from, respectively, the Māori Language Act 1987 and Part 4A of the Broadcasting Act 1989. Te Taura Whiri continues to have its policy and operational roles in relation to the Māori language, including responsibility for certifying translators and interpreters. Te Māngai Pāho continues to have the role of making funding available for broadcasting and related activities.

The following section examines each of the Crown entities, their purpose, roles and functions particularly in relation to the proposed Whare construct.

Purpose, Roles & Functions Of Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori

Established under the 1987 Māori Language Act, the Commission was given the position of a Crown entity in order to give effect to the status of Māori as an official language to promote its use through the Act. The Commission has been the primary body for championing te reo Māori and the Crown's support for the growth and enhancement of Māori language in all spheres of contemporary society. Some of the tasks associated with the Commission have been the development of national Māori language written conventions, the certification of licensed interpreters, the facilitation of language development for contemporary technical contexts and promoting the value of Māori language as an official language.

The current vision of Te Taura Whiri is "Kia haruru a Aotearoa whānui i tō tātou reo taketake" with a mission "to support people so that the Māori language is a living and developing language."[107] A Board of five members, who set the strategic direction of the organisation and ensure that the operations deliver on their strategic intentions annually, governs them and an operation of approximately 20 FTE positions, organised into three main groups:

Te Aroākapa	Te Hāpai Ō	He Puna Whakarauora
Language Promotion Community Language Te Mātāpuna	Corporate Services	Research & Development

Te Taura Whiri has become an iconic institution considered by many to embody the Crown's intended support for the growth and enhancement of Māori language in all spheres of contemporary society. For this reason there is a level of value associated within Te Taura Whiri that has been extensively socialised among Māori communities and organisations. Although a focus on programmes of Māori language revitalisation is, however, less well articulated, the role of the Commission is inherently linked with reversing the historical effects of the persistent shift away from Māori language use in society.

It is obvious that the 2014 Māori Language Strategy would identify Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori as being the lead agency for the following:

- Whānau Language Development
- Māori Language Information Programme
- Monitoring the Māori Language
- Developing the Māori Language
- Monitoring the Māori Language
- Policy Advice and Evaluation.

107. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori Statement of Intent – July 2014 – 30 June 2018, p. 1.

However, it is the opinion of the MLAG that some of these roles and responsibilities should be located with Te Mātāwai.[108] Te Taura Whiri do offer an important interface for communication and strategy coordination for the Crown (macro) / community (micro) continuum of language planning activity rather than the developer, deliverer and then monitor of micro language planning.

In recent years, there has been some ambiguity as to the role and function of Te Taura Whiri in respect to te reo and that of other Government agencies namely, Te Puni Kōkiri. Coupled with this has been a growing expectation of what the Commission might achieve yet there appears to be an insufficient level of appropriate resourcing to enable these expectations to be met. It is important going forward to ensure the success of any te reo Māori strategy that this ambiguity is removed. The Bill outlines the functions and powers of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo in Section 25 as:

(1)   The functions of Te Taura Whiri are —
    (a)   to take such steps as are reasonably necessary in the opinion of Te Taura Whiri to give effect to the status of Māori as an official language of New Zealand; and
    (b)   to promote the Māori language —
        (i)   as a living language; and
        (ii)   as an ordinary means of communication; and
    (c)   to make provision for, and to grant, certificates in accordance with **Schedule 5**; and
    (d)   to prepare, maintain, and publish a register of persons who hold certificates granted under this Act, including any endorsement of a certificate.
(2)   Te Taura Whiri has the powers necessary to carry out its functions.

It is proposed that this wording does not clearly define the role of Te Taura Whiri in relation to te reo and in relation to the roles of both Te Mātāwai and Te Puni Kōkiri particularly. It is the opinion of the MLAG that Te Taura Whiri is best positioned to be a key conduit, on the taranui side of the house, for positive government agency buy-in and support for micro level language strategies and initiatives. Therefore, the primary function of Te Taura Whiri is to facilitate communication of the operational and strategic relationship between the community/whānau based language planning environment represented by Te Mātāwai and the Crown's activities in macro language planning environment of the state. This does not negate iwi and community engagement with the Crown in other areas of macro language planning such as formal education or other state services. The role of Te Taura Whiri is to help ensure the dialogue is well informed and recognised by both sides, in particular that the Crown recognises the distinct language context of Iwi and community.

108. As described in Section 7.0 of this report.

Consequently, the MLAG recommends that the role and function of Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori should be amended to the following:

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will coordinate the development and implementation of policies and plans for achieving language outcomes aligned with the Government Māori Language Strategy

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will develop Māori Language policy as defined by the Māori Language Bill. In doing this, Te Taura Whiri will work with Te Mātāwai and the Minister for Māori Development.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will also have a broad mandate to:
a. take steps to give effect to the status of Māori as an official language;
b. promote the Māori language as a living language;
c. ensure certificates of competency in te reo are issued;
d. coordinate the development and implementation of policies and plans to meet the Māori language objectives of agencies aligned to the Government Māori Language Strategy, the overarching vision, values and principles; and
e. consider and report to the Minister at any time on matters relating to te reo.

The core function would not only be to coordinate the development of the Government's Māori Language Strategy with other departments, but to work alongside them to examine gaps and provide support to them to achieve their responsibilities under the Strategy. Te Taura Whiri are also fundamental to linking Te Mātāwai with government agencies as and when needed to identifying the aspirations of iwi, hapū and whānau in relation to te reo and link these to the necessary government supports. A redefined emphasis for Te Taura Whiri will respond to some of the long-standing concerns about which government service has the leadership role in Māori language revitalisation, in particular which agency is able to provide support for the advancement of Iwi language strategies and Māori speaker communities.

It is important here to note that a concern was raised about the capacity of government agencies to meet the principles of use of te reo Māori in a briefing paper to the Minister.[109] It suggested that if conditions included in the Bill were too onerous it would place obligations on some departments that they would be ill-prepared to meet, opening those departments to legal challenge. The lack of positive value and prioritisation by government departments and agencies of te reo in the past was raised as a core concern to address in both WAI262 and Te Reo Mauriora. It needs to be stated that for Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora to be effective it needs buy-in and support from government departments and agencies across all sectors.

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109. Te Puni Kōkiri (25 February 2015). 'Māori Language Bill Key Issues - Briefing paper to the Minister for Māori Development', p. 5.

The MLAG concur with the advice of Te Puni Kōkiri to the extent that it is unreasonable for all Government agencies to be expected to meet all the conditions of the Māori Language Bill immediately. However, it is the opinion of the MLAG with reasonable support, resourcing and timeframes plans can be developed to help transition each Government agency closer to a position of being able to readily and positively support the aspirations of iwi, hapū and whānau in respect to te reo Māori.[110] Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori are best placed to coordinate this transition and provide advice and support where and when necessary.

Although the recommendation of the MLAG to redefine the role and functions of the Māori Language Commission appears to be broad, it is the opinion of the Group that these amendments will enable Te Taura Whiri to:

Although the recommendation of the MLAG to redefine the role and functions of the Māori Language Commission appear

- be well positioned to support Crown departments and agencies to understand the approaches, policies and structures that support language planning;
- advance robust planning approaches engaging the full spectrum of contexts relative to macro language planning contexts;
- provide advice to the Minister for Māori Development about strategy approaches by highlighting areas of need, identifying shortcomings in Crown policy and agency services, exploring opportunities for more effective resource investment, and other forms of language planning facilitation;
- support opportunities to communicate with Crown departments and agencies on how to better utilise resourcing, promote success of achievements at all levels of language planning, and other forms of language planning facilitation.

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110. Refer to Section 6.0 of this report for further clarification.

Purpose, Roles & Functions of Te Māngai Pāho

Te Māngai Pāho was established in 1993 under the Broadcasting Amendment Act and is a statutory Crown entity[111] whose role is to "… promote Māori language and Māori culture by allocating available funds for broadcasting and the production of programmes to be broadcast" (Broadcasting Amendment Act s.53(B)). As a Māori language and culture funding agency responsible for $55m, Te Māngai Pāho is located in a specialist area of service provision (broadcasting) arising from specific Māori language planning objectives. It indirectly engages with Māori speaker communities via broadcasted programmes, and directly engages via the production of content for broadcasting. Currently, Te Māngai Pāho achieves these outcomes by:

- funding 21 iwi radio stations to deliver eight hours of Māori language content each day;

- managing a contestable pool of funding for the production of independently made Māori language programmes commissioned for television and radio, including music CDs and special broadcast events.

- allocating funding directly to the Māori Television Service for the production of in-house programmes and the acquisition of local and overseas programmes of interest to Māori audiences;

Te Māngai Pāho's vision is "Ahakoa kei whea, ahakoa āwhea, ahakoa pēwhea, Kōrero Māori" (Māori language – everywhere, every day, in every way!) with a mission that states "Tuhia te hā o Te Reo Māori ki te rangi, e kaha ai te mapu o te manawa ora, e rekareka ai te taringa whakarongo, e waiwai ai te karu mātakitaki" (Bringing the joy of Māori language to all listeners and viewers).[112] The organisation has a board of up to seven members and an operation of 9.5 FTE positions.

Historically, Te Māngai Pāho has had some tumultuous periods since their establishment, however, more recently the systems and processes have stabilised the organisation and this was recognised with an increase in funding to support the iwi radio network and Māori language archiving in 2014-15, and also temporarily being awarded the $30m ICT Development Fund to manage.[113] In the 2014 Māori Language Strategy, Te Māngai Pāho (alongside the Māori Television Service) is expected to take the lead on Māori Language Broadcasting.

The Bill outlines the functions & powers of Te Māngai Pāho in Section 26 as:

(1)   The primary function of Te Māngai Pāho is to promote the Māori language and culture by making funds available, on the terms and conditions it thinks fit, -
(a) for broadcasting; and
(b) for the production of programmes to be broadcast.

(2)   Te Māngai Pāho may also make funds available (on the terms and conditions that it thinks fit and, as far as practicable, in a manner consistent with its primary function) for -
(a) transmitting on demand:
(b)   producing content for transmitting on demand:
(c) archiving content.

(3)   In carrying out its functions, Te Māngai Pāho must comply with the requirements of **Schedule 6.**

(4)   Te Māngai Pāho has the powers necessary to carry out its functions.

(5)   In this section, **transmit on demand** and **content** have the meanings given in section 2(1) of the Broadcasting Act 1989.

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111. *Under the Crown Entities Act 2004.*

112. *Te Māngai Pāho Statement of Intent 2014-2018, p. i.*

113 *Demonstrating a level of confidence from the Government. Refer also to the discussion about spectrum in Section 7.0 of this report for further clarification about the ICT Development Fund.*

It is the MLAG's opinion that the purpose, role and function of Te Māngai Pāho is largely unchanged due to the specific role that they play in broadcasting. However, the MLAG has expressed some concerns about the ICT Development Fund and the legalities associated with Te Māngai Pāho, meaning they are no longer able to manage this resource.[114] It is also the opinion of the MLAG that the roles and functions of Te Māngai Pāho continue to reflect the following:

> To promote Māori language and Māori culture by allocating available funds, on such terms and conditions, as Te Māngai Pāho thinks fit, for broadcasting and the production of programmes to be broadcast.[115]

> Make funding available to the national network of Māori radio stations and for the production of Māori language television programmes, radio programmes, music and ICT.

Broad mandate to:

a. fund at least 21 iwi radio stations to deliver no less than 8 hours of Māori language content each day;

b. allocate funding directly to the Māori Television Service for the production of in-house programmes and the acquisitions of local and overseas programmes of interest to Māori audiences;

c. manage a contestable pool of funding for the production of independently made Māori language programmes commissioned for television and radio, including music, ICT and special broadcast events.[116]

Te Māngai Pāho primary role is fundamentally in the macro-language planning space. It also occupies the interface with community level revitalisation activity by producing content that advances community enterprise and critical awareness and it enhances language use contexts and approaches. It occupies the macro-planning context in providing a Māori language, culture and identity based national broadcast and is aligned with Government level language promotion. Furthermore, Te Māngai Pāho offers significant value to supporting immersion environments in communities, and particularly for regional speaker domains (Language Use) if distinctive language content is made available to support community initiatives, for example streaming a broad range of valuable reo content (mita (dialect), horopaki (context) and mātauranga (knowledge).

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114. This is addressed by Principal Recommendation 10.
115. The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill (Section 53, (B)).
116. A comparative table of the redefined roles and functions is included in Appendix 5.

Purpose, Roles & Functions of The Māori Television Service

The Māori Television Service was established as a body corporate with perpetual succession under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori) Act 2003. Te Pūtahi Paoho was also established by this Act and is the Electoral College for Māori Television and nominates half of the members to the Māori Television Board. The Māori Television Service is responsible to both the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister of Finance (the latter is responsible for nominating the rest of the board members). The Māori Television Service was officially launched a year later and introduced the Te Reo channel in 2008.

The vision for Māori Television is "…for te reo Māori to be valued, embraced and spoken by all New Zealanders" and their mission "…is to contribute to Māori success through te reo me ngā tikanga Māori." [117] The Māori Television Service Act states that the functions of the Service are:

(1) The principal function of the Service is to contribute to the protection and promotion of

   te reo Māori me ōna tikanga through the provision, in te reo Māori and English,

   of a high-quality, cost-effective television service that informs, educates, and entertains

   viewers, and enriches New Zealand's society, culture, and heritage.

(2) The Service must also—

      (a) ensure that during prime time it broadcasts mainly in te reo Māori; and

      (b) ensure that at other times it broadcasts a substantial proportion of its

          programmes in te reo Māori; and

      (c) ensure that, in its programming, the Service has regard to the needs and

          preferences of—

          (i) young people; and

          (ii) children participating in te reo Māori immersion education; and

          (iii) all persons learning te reo Māori; and

          (iv) persons whose first language is te reo Māori and persons with a high

            level of proficiency in te reo Māori; and

      (d) provide broadcast services that are technically available throughout New

          Zealand and practicably accessible to as many people as is reasonably possible.

(3) The Service may undertake other functions that contribute to the protection and

   promotion of te reo Māori.

(4) In performing its functions, the Service may provide a range of content and services on a

   choice of delivery platforms.

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117. *Māori Television Service Statement of Intent 2014-2017, p. 3.*

In November 2013, amendments were made to the governing Act, which related to the function of the Māori Television Service including:

- The principle function was changed from "contributing to the promotion and protection of te reo Māori me ngā tikanga Māori" to contributing to the promotion and protection of te reo Māori me ōna tikanga"

- The requirement to provide a television service which "informs, educate and entertains a broad viewing audience" was changed to a television service which "informs, educates and entertains viewers."

- the requirement that we have regard to the needs and preferences of two additional audience groups, namely young people and persons whose first language is te reo Māori and persons with a high level of proficiency in te reo Māori.[118]

As noted earlier, the Māori Television Service has a board of seven (with shared accountabilities) and an operating model that is organised into six groups, namely:

- Programming

- Production

- News and Current Affairs

- Digital

- Technology

- Finance and Administration.[119]

It is the MLAG's opinion that the Māori Television Service remains the same and has already made recommendations relating to the role and function of Te Pūtahi Pāoho.[120] In order to provide some consistency across the governance roles of Māori language agencies it is recommended that they be reduced to five members only.[121]

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118. *Māori Television Service Statement of Intent 2014-2017, p. 11*
119. *Ibid, p.12.*
120. *Refer to Section 7.0 of this report for further details.*
121. *As noted earlier in this section.*

Purpose, Roles & Functions of Te Puni Kōkiri
(in relation to the Māori Language Bill)

Although Te Puni Kōkiri does not feature prominently with a specific role in the Māori Language Bill it leads Māori public policy and advises on policy affecting Māori wellbeing for the Minister for Māori Development. The MLAG believes it was important to include a section of Te Puni Kōkiri for this report to help highlight some areas of coordination between the respective departments and agencies.

As noted earlier there has often been some tension between the roles of Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, particularly in the roles of policy and monitoring. Te Puni Kōkiri has existing roles in working alongside other departments to facilitate Māori development and consequently te reo Māori is also considered to be part of this. Te Puni Kōkiri features as the lead agency in the 2014 Māori Language Strategy for:

- Māori Language Public Services,

- Policy Advice and Evaluation (with Te Taura Whiri)

- Monitoring the Māori Language (Taura Whiri is the lead but must be in consultation with Te Puni Kōkiri).

The MLAG believes that it is also important for Te Puni Kōkiri to continue to have this relationship with other agencies in the Government's Māori Language Strategy but also be supportive of Te Mātāwai to develop and deliver on their Māori Language Strategy.

Therefore, the MLAG recommends that the role of Te Puni Kōkiri[122] (in relationship to the Bill) includes:
a. interfacing with the relevant Māori language agencies linked to the Māori Language Strategy on behalf of the Minister for Māori Development;
b. monitoring the compliance across all government agencies against the Government's Māori Language Strategy;
c. supporting Te Mātāwai's establishment and engagements with Te Rūnanga Reo;
d. facilitating the initial selection process of Te Mātāwai within the Rohe Reo and Reo Tukutuku membership process; and
e. interfacing with the Māori Language related agencies in the development of annual plans for the purposes of appropriations.

Te Puni Kōkiri continues to play an important role, particularly in supporting the coordination of the relevant agencies and Te Mātāwai, the governance engagement of Te Rūnanga Reo and Te Papa Kōrero the CEO engagement process. Furthermore, this is congruent with Te Puni Kōkiri ultimately being responsible for the Vote Māori Development Appropriations for the Minister.   Furthermore, this oversight role is consistent with meeting the micro/macro Māori language planning facilitation and monitoring requirements described in the Bill.

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122. A comparative table of the redefined roles and functions is included in Appendix 5.

Resourcing

There were a number of submissions that raised concerns about the level of infrastructure and associated costs that would be required to establish Te Mātāwai and whether or not this would take away resourcing that should otherwise be directed to Māori, iwi, hapū and whānau for te reo. The MLAG considered this point and without getting into the specifics of management and operations ask that a shared services model be considered for Te Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho and Te Mātāwai for back room functions such as HR, Payroll, IT, Finance, etc.

It is also important to note that the majority of resourcing for te reo Māori continues to sit on the taranui side of the house (Crown) and that if a more coherent and balanced partnership model is to be achieved, transition of some of this resource needs to be redirected to the taraiti (Māori) side of the house, to allow for greater focus and supports to iwi, hapū and whānau.[123] A plan should be developed and supported for this to occur, which should be aligned to achievement of outcomes for te reo.

Conclusion

This section of the report has focused on the Taranui o Te Whare and the role of the Crown in relationship to te reo Māori. The MLAG agrees that there is opportunity within the Bill to strengthen and build the relationships between Māori and the Crown to allow for more meaningful engagement in respect to te reo Māori. Mechanisms have been proposed throughout this report that would enable this to occur between both sides of the model and are described in the next section of this report.

With the establishment of Te Mātāwai it is necessary to ensure there is a clear distinction between the roles of the various agencies who have a responsibility to te reo. It has been a concern raised in many submissions, regarding the roles and functions of Te Mātāwai, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service. As noted in this section of the report, each agency has its own Vision and Mission statement that support the language but there is insufficient clarity on how these collectively work towards the Government's Māori Language Strategy. On this basis,

the MLAG recommends that the Vision and Mission statements of each of the Crown agencies are reconsidered to align with the overarching Vision Statement and values and principles.[124]

The role of Te Puni Kōkiri is also important in coordinating some of the communications between the different parts of the Whare model on behalf of the Minister for Māori Development. This section of the report provides some clarity going forward by better delineating who is responsible for various functions and how it is intended that these different agencies will work together with improved efficiency and effectiveness.[125]

Finally, as the Taranui of the Whare the Crown plays an important role in supporting Māori language revitalisation efforts at the macro-level. Through a clearer understanding the roles, functions and purpose of each side of the Whare this will better strengthen the relationship between Māori and the Crown, but also directs Māori language revitalisation efforts in more meaningful ways.

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123. An example of this is the recommendation by MLAG to transfer the funds for Mā Te Reo and CBLI.
124. As noted in Section 9.0 of this Report.
125. A summary of the roles and functions are included in Appendix 2 of this report that highlights the relationships between each respective group.

9.0 Kotahi Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora: The Interface

The MLAG has some areas of concern with the Bill and believe that the plaform upon which the Bill is staged can be adjusted to allow for more meaningful engagement with Māori in respect to Māori language planning and policy. MLAG conducted its analysis of the Māori language landscape and observed tensions in the implementation of the Government's Māori Language Strategies (previous and current) to support and enhance the activities of Māori communities.[126] This has largely been due to limited engagement with Māori on language planning and policy that ensures that effective efficient and sustainable activities are developed and delivered. Furthermore, with respect to community-driven language initiatives, no equitable provisions are guaranteed and in most cases rely on the goodwill of communities.[127] Despite the goodwill of the Crown, through initiatives such as Mā Te Reo, to develop and provide some support for Māori language activities, these have often been uncoordinated or are sporadic in their approach.

Ngā Taha e Rua o te Whare[128]

The intention of the Māori Language Bill to hand back the ownership and control of the language to Iwi and Māori raised concerns in a number of submissions to the Māori Affairs Committee. It was felt that provisions in the Bill gave a false sense of control and that the Bill would abrogate the obligations and responsibilities of the Crown to the Māori Language. The MLAG is concerned that the tension between the Crown's obligations to support the language and the less clearly described mechanisms of support for community-led initiatives could limit the position of influence of Te Mātāwai, and be counter-productive in advancing Māori language revitalisation efforts.

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126. *Māori communities in the context of a Māori language strategy with reference to communities is centred on groupings who engage in regular interaction as opposed to groupings by demographic or whakapapa based connection. The emphasis is on normal daily communication and community environments where Māori language is used in both formal and informal ways. This includes involvement from whānau, hapū, iwi, urban Maori and non-Māori. These are community settings where Māori values, cultural norms and reo are prominent or have the potential to become prominent in everyday life.*
127. *As highlighted by The Waitangi Tribunal (2010), p. 3.*
128. *Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative – Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation.*

Te Tāhuhu o Te Whare:[129] Te Rūnanga Reo
Governance Partnership Group

MLAG supports the original intent of the Bill to establish Te Mātāwai to represent Māori interests in Māori language revitalisation. What is apparent to the MLAG is a need to ensure that Te Mātāwai is not rendered impuissant should the core intent of its strategic function not be made explicit. In considering the issues raised in submissions to the Māori Affairs Select Committee and during Te Puni Kōkiri's consultation for the new Māori Language Strategy[130] the MLAG believe that further clarity and distinction of roles needs to be embedded into the relationship between Te Mātāwai and the Crown.

The notion of better co-partnership arrangements that reflect the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi is not novel. The MLAG proposes a model that better demonstrates a co-partnership arrangement at both the governance and operational levels, with defined responsibilities within the Māori Language Strategy leading to a more cooperative and efficient approach to language revitalisation. Furthermore, it is important that there is an enduring and meaningful engagement between the two groups (Crown and iwi Māori) to ensure on-going support for the advancement of the Māori language as a living language. It is against this reasoning that

the MLAGs recommend that a governance partnership group named Te Rūnanga Reo be established to demonstrate an active co-partnership arrangement between the Crown and Iwi/Māori.

Te Tāhuhu o te Whare[131]

Te Tāhuhu
Where Te Mātāwai and Ministers meet, collaborate and plan.

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129. The intent of the Māori Language Bill and its approach to Māori language revitalisation has been described in the form of a carved wharenui. Various parts of the building have been linked with the different elements of the Bill and its strategic focus. Te Tāhuhu o te Whare, the ridge beam of the house, has consequently become associated with the governance level of policy and function derived from the Bill.
130. Te Puni Kōkiri (February 2014) 'Report on Consultation on the Proposed New Māori Language Strategy.'
131. Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative – Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation.

Purpose, Role & Function of Te Rūnanga Reo

Te Rūnanga Reo will act as the overarching governance group for the Māori Language Bill and will comprise members of Te Mātāwai and the relevant Crown Ministers, led by the Minister for Māori Development. Te Rūnanga Reo is a partnership group engagement forum where Te Mātāwai and Ministers come together to plan and coordinate roles in support of strategies for te reo Māori revitalisation and to monitor specific outcomes against those strategies.

The role and function of Te Rūnanga Reo will be to meet annually to:

- appraise and confirm a shared vision (koruru)[132]
- appraise and confirm the Maihi Karauna and the Maihi Māori of Te Mātāwai and prioritise outcomes
- for annual work plans across the Crown agencies and Te Mātāwai;
- monitor the priority outcomes, and plan the achievement of them; and
- identify opportunities and risks related to both Maihi (strategies).

Te Rūnanga Reo will be guided by a shared vision about the proposed values and principles of the Bill and will work in a co-partnership arrangement to identify priority areas for te reo Māori. The Rūnanga Reo will be a forum for Te Mātāwai and Crown Ministers to come together to collaborate, develop and support strategic approaches for te reo Māori and monitor outcomes against those strategies. Te Rūnanga Reo and the role of Ministers and Te Mātāwai is to advance Māori language strategies that demonstrate and promote both nationally and internationally the distinctiveness, relevance and value of te reo Māori for all New Zealanders. Te Rūnanga Reo will give careful consideration to implementing strategies in an effective and efficient manner. It also provides for activities both at the national and community levels in a manner that helps empower and enable iwi Māori and directs resourcing accordingly.

132. *The vision is sybolically linked to the kōruru of the carved wharenui*

Te Koruru: Vision

In a co-partnership governance model it is important to be guided by a shared vision that is founded on a set of values and principles. In Te Whare Reo Mauriora this is represented by the Koruru where the two partners come together under a shared vision statement.

The MLAG recommends that an overarching Vision statement for te reo Māori be developed that is aspirational and reflects the overall goal to ensure that the Māori language is a living language, such as:

Te tirohanga matua mō te reo Māori:
Ko te reo Māori, he reo mauriora. He reo mana, he reo tuku iho e kōrerotia ana i ngā kāinga, i te hapori whānui, e ngākaunuitia ana, e purutia ana e Aotearoa whānui me ngā whakatupuranga, ā haere ake nei.

The vision for te reo Māori is:
The Māori language is a living language, with sustained cultural relevance, spoken in the home and amongst close community networks, valued and embraced by wider Aotearoa/New Zealand society now and by future generations

Te Koruru[133]
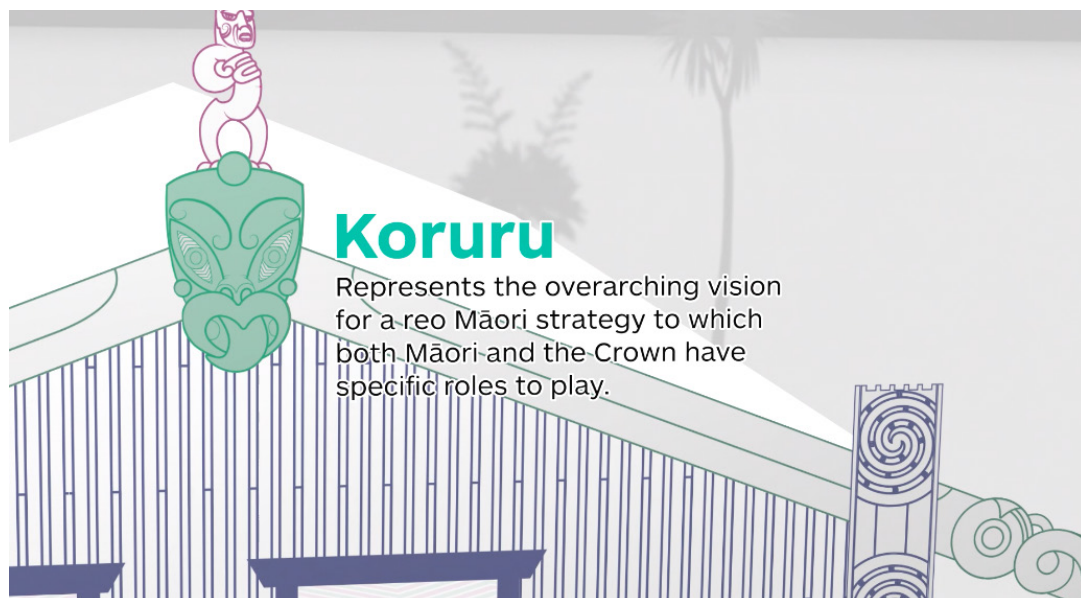
The development of an overall vision statement will also inform the development of both the Māori and Government Māori Language Strategies (Ngā Maihi). Furthermore, a vision statement will assist with the development of key outcome areas for these strategies such as increasing the:

- number and density of te reo Māori speakers
- quality and appropriate use of te reo Māori (spoken and written)
- number of te reo Māori homes
- growth and enhancement of reo speaking communities
- number and forms of domains and media where the language is used
- value and commitment from wider Aotearoa.

133. Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation.

Te Poutokomanawa – Te Reo Māori: Values & Principles

Alongside a vision statement, Te Rūnanga Reo will also be guided by a proposed set of values and principles of the Bill. These are best represented in the model as being located with the language itself (as the Poutokomanawa that holds the structure of the house up, particularly the Tāhuhu where Te Rūnanga Reo is located).

The MLAG recommends that the listed set of values and principles below be included as part of the preamble or background of the Bill, namely:

Te Reo Māori

• Te reo Māori is the indigenous language of Aotearoa/New Zealand
• Te reo Māori has inherent mana and is enduring
• Te reo Māori has dynamic spiritual value with its own mauri transcending time and space

Te Reo Māori and Whānau, Hapū and Iwi

• Whānau, Hapū and Iwi are the kaitiaki of te reo Māori
• Te reo Māori is the foundation of Māori culture and identity
• Te reo Māori enhances the lives of whānau, hapū and iwi
• Te reo Māori is best sustained through intergenerational transmission among whānau and normal everyday communication in the wider community

Te Reo Māori and the Crown

• Te reo Māori is guaranteed as a taonga within article two of the Treaty of Waitangi
• The Crown recognises the intrinsic value of te reo Māori for all citizens of Aotearoa/New Zealand
• The future for te reo Māori is made more enduring with an active partnership between the Crown and whānau, hapū and iwi through the establishment of Te Mātāwai
• The Crown is best able to advance Māori language revitalisation by promoting and putting into practice strategic objectives in wider society

Te Reo Māori and New Zealand society

• Te reo Māori is an official language of Aotearoa/New Zealand
• Te reo Māori is a defining feature of the identity of Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Te Poutokomanawa[134]

134. Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation

It is against these values and principles that Te Rūnanga Reo will be able to define their separate strategies, identify outcomes and identify the support and resources they require in order to implement the respective strategies. It is envisioned that this will bring benefit to all peoples, both at the national and community levels, and help achieve our collective aspirations for te reo Māori. This would be achieved through the development of an outcomes framework. The following is a set of sample outcomes and indicators that Te Mātāwai and whānau, hapū, iwi and communities may wish to consider when funding and supporting specific te reo Māori revitalisation interventions (e.g. iwi language plans, proficiency programmes) to work towards achieving outcomes for whānau, hapū and iwi:

An Example of a Possible Outcomes Framework

Outcomes[135]	Baseline	Result	Indicators[136]
Te reo Māori speakers participate in language immersion environments	• 20% of people speak Māori • 5% of people can speak te reo Māori very well	An increase in te reo Maori domains are common across communities	• Te reo Māori speakers identify a positive impact from language immersion activities.
One in every two Māori can speak te reo Māori	• 20% of people speak Māori • 5% of people can speak te reo Māori very well	Whānau can readily access language acquisition programmes High proficiency of te reo Maori speakers in communities	• Whānau reo Māori proficiency improves following completion of language acquisition programmes
Te reo Māori is the principle language spoken in the home	• 2.6% speakers use te reo Māori as a primary language in the home • 10% people use an equal mix of Māori and English	Te reo Māori is commonly spoken in the homes of most Māori	• Increase number of whānau use te reo Māori as a primary language in the home

135. **Outcomes** are changes or benefits resulting from specific interventions, activities or outputs relating to language revitalisation.

136. **Indicators** provide evidence that a certain condition exists or certain results have or have not been achieved. Indicators enable decision-makers to assess progress toward the achievement of intended outcomes. Each outcome is linked to multiple indicators, providing Te Mātāwai with the flexibility to choose the most relevant indicators each year to support whānau, hapū, iwi and communities to progress their language revitalisation activities towards achieving outcomes according to their own tikanga.

Membership of Te Rūnanga Reo

It is the opinion of the MLAG that a direct engagement between Te Mātāwai and Crown Ministers who are directly responsible for particular entities that have an interest in the Māori language should be included in the forums of Te Rūnanga Reo. In the Government's Māori Language Strategy 2014 (p5), the lead agencies and their roles have been identified in the strategy:

Lead Agencies In 2014 Government Māori Language Strategy[137]

Role	Lead Agency
Whānau Language Development	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Hapū and Iwi Language Development	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Māori Language Information Programme	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Developing the Māori Language	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Māori Language Broadcasting	Te Māngai Pāho & The Māori Television Service
Māori Language Education	Ministry of Education
Māori Language in Arts	Ministry for Culture & Heritage
Māori Language Archives	Department of Internal Affairs and Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Māori Language Public Services	Te Puni Kōkiri
Monitoring the Māori Language	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (in consultation with Te Puni Kōkiri)
Policy Advice and Evaluation	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Puni Kōkiri

137. *Te Puni Kōkiri (2014) Māori Language Strategy, p.5*

Membership of Te Rūnanga Reo

Although the MLAG do not prescribe to some of the roles listed in the Government's 2014 Māori Language Strategy, we do believe that the agencies listed above should form the core of the Crown's representation on Te Rūnanga Reo. Consequently, the annual forum of Te Rūnanga Reo should include the Ministers responsible for the aforementioned agencies (led by the Minister for Māori Development) and at least half of the members of Te Mātāwai (led by the Chair of Te Mātāwai) as highlighted in the following table:

Te Mātāwai	Crown Ministers
Chair of Te Mātāwai	Minister for Māori Development
At least 4 Rohe Reo representatives	Minister of Finance
At least 2 Reo Tukutuku representatives	Minister of Broadcasting
	Minister of Education
	Minister for Arts, Culture & Heritage
	Minister for Internal Affairs
	Minister for the Tertiary Education Commission[138]

Furthermore, the MLAG believes that there are Crown agencies who have an interest in the Māori language. We propose that during the development of a revised Government Māori Language Strategy that these agencies are identified and their respective Ministers are invited to participate in the Te Rūnanga Reo forums to identify Māori language outcomes that relate to their respective agencies. Some examples of these agencies may include, Ministries of Business, Innovation and Employment, Health, Justice and Social Development.

It is the opinion of the MLAG that these forums will generate discussion about key result areas and priority outcomes that will inform the respective agencies' of what support is required for language revitalisation efforts that align to the Māori Language Strategy. Further, the proposed approach to meet these outcomes will be documented in their long term outcomes framework as well as in their annual work plans and budgets. These forums will also highlight where there may be duplication of work and, therefore will lead to a more coordinated approach to Māori language revitalisation collective efforts. The work that is generated from these forums will be managed by the respective Chief Executives within Te Papa Kōrero, who will meet regularly to monitor the progress of these initiatives towards the achievement of outcomes for iwi Māori and wider society.

138. Although, the Tertiary Education Commission was not included in the Māori Language Strategy, they have been included in the Te Rūnanga Reo forum to give substance to Reo Tukutuku members who receive funding through this agency.

Te Papa Kōrero: CEO Engagement (Operations)

As noted by the MLAG there has been a tension between the role of the Government and that of the Community in the delivery of Māori language initiatives to meet the overall Māori Language Strategy. Furthermore, the MLAG notes that there needs to be a more effective partnership model at both the governance and operational levels to ensure greater collaboration, and monitoring of the effectiveness of the Māori Language strategy and the outcomes it seeks to achieve. It is envisaged that with the establishment of specific governance and operational roles and responsibilities of the Crown and Iwi/Māori, as well as specific Māori Language Strategies, there will be better clarity on how the Māori language outcomes framework will be applied, and measured, across Government and the Community. Therefore, it is important that both sides of the 'Whare' have levels of accountability in their strategic official documents, such as their Statement of Intent, Statement of Service Performance and their Annual Reports.

The MLAG recommends that a CEO engagement forum (named Te Papa Kōrero) is established between the CEO of Te Mātāwai and the respective Crown agencies identified at the Te Rūnanga Reo level.

Purpose, Role & Function of Te Papa Kōrero

In a similar manner in which Te Rūnanga Reo set the strategic priorities for the Rautaki Reo, the purpose of Te Papa Kōrero will be to implement those strategies in their respective areas, i.e. across government agencies, and within communities.

The role and function of Te Papa Kōrero will be to meet at least quarterly to:

- Operationalise the strategies in their respective areas;
- Apply the outcomes framework where specific outcomes for each agency is detailed as it relates to their respective areas;
- Develop indicators aligned to the outcomes for their respective area;
- Monitor and measure the achievement of their applicable outcomes through monitoring, research and evaluation activities;
- Collate quantitative and qualitative data to inform and measure progress against the outcomes;
- Identify opportunities to work collaboratively on initiatives where there are shared outcomes and indicators; and
- Report on the progress of achievement against their respective outcomes, risks and other matters.

Membership of Te Papa Kōrero

Te Papa Kōrero should be coordinated by the CEO of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori as their proposed new role will work at the interface between Crown agencies and Te Mātāwai. Members of Te Papa Kōrero would include the Chief Executives of the following:

- Te Mātāwai
- Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Te Māngai Pāho
- The Māori Television Service
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry for Culture & Heritage
- Ministry for Internal Affairs
- Tertiary Education Commission

In line with Te Rūnanga Reo, as other Crown Ministers (and their respective agencies) are identified as contributing to the Māori Language Strategies those Chief Executives would be included in the Te Papa Kōrero forum.

Tukutuku: Strategic Documents

It is the opinion of the MLAG that the work that is generated from the Te Papa Kōrero forums will be included in the strategic documents of the respective agencies that have an interest in the Māori language strategies. In the proposed model of the MLAG, they are described as the tukutuku of the house and they represent the various Statements of Intent and Annual Reports of the Crown agencies as well as Te Mātāwai. It would be the responsibility of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to ensure that all references to Māori language strategies is cognisant within those Te Papa Kōrero discussions, specifically in relation to micro and macro language planning. Therefore,

the MLAG recommends that the quarterly CEO engagement forums, Te Papa Kōrero, report on the respective agencies' progress towards achieving the Māori language outcomes set by Te Rūnanga Reo.

Tukutuku[139]

Tukutuku
They represent the various Statements of Intent, and annual work plans of the Crown, and the office of Te Mātāwai in relation to te reo.

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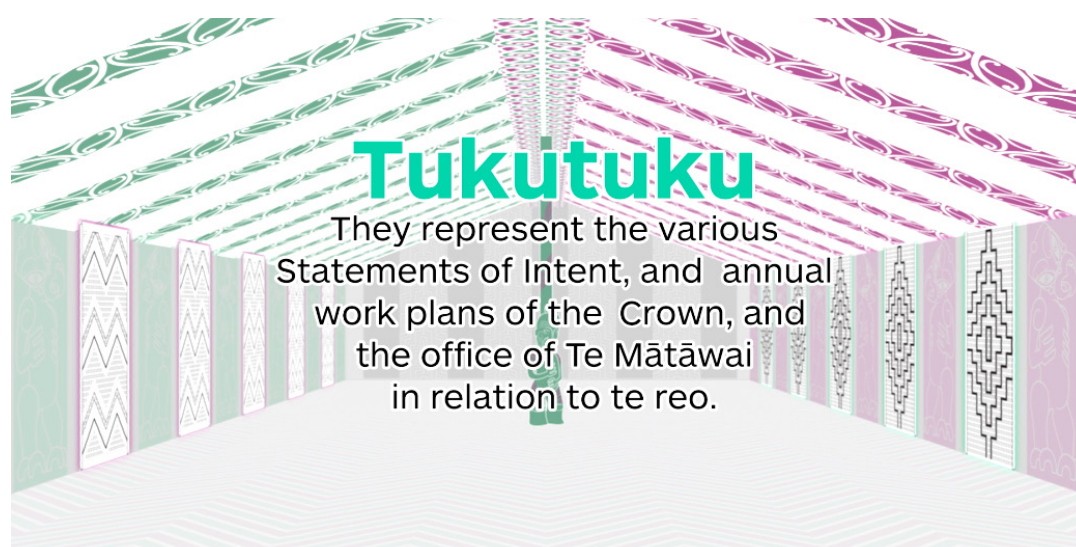
139. Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation.

Conclusion

This section of the report highlights the intersections between the two sides of the Whare model and the MLAG have proposed engagement mechanisms to embody and express a meaningful partnership relationship between Māori and the Crown. Te Rūnanga Reo and Te Papa Kōrero provide engagement forums at both the governance and operational level to ensure that there is some coordination and cohesion between the activities of each side of the Whare.

The MLAG were also conscious that these forums should be founded on a solid foundation to enable this partnership to work.

The MLAG has proposed that the development of the overarching shared vision is a priority for the Te Rūnanga Reo to support the development of the strategies for Māori and the Crown. The MLAG has recommended that the proposed lists of te reo Māori values and principles be incorporated in to the Bill to guide the engagement at the interface and the future development of the strategies. Furthermore, the inclusion of these values and principles in the Bill will help to enhance the status of the language in a more meaningful manner that highlights the relevance of te reo Māori to Māori, to the Crown and also to New Zealand society as a whole.
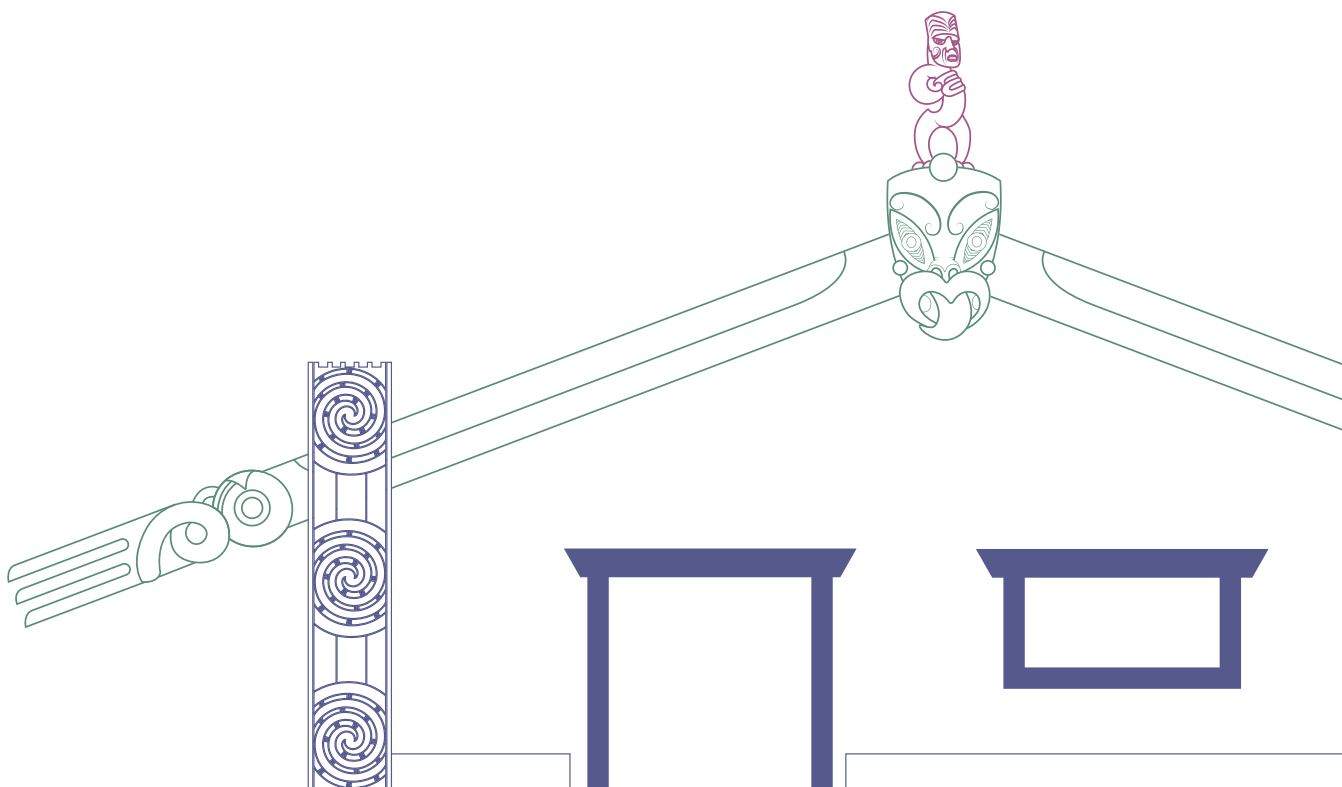
We have drawn on the tekoteko of the house as an analogy to describe legislation[140] and how this can act as a guardian for the language and safeguards our aspirations for te reo Māori. Legislation and policy are useful mechanisms that help support LPP and have described in this report how it can influence attitudes and behaviours towards ensuring that the language is a living language.

Tekoteko[141]

Provisions from the 1987 Māori Language Act that are still included in this Bill relate to the use of te reo Māori in courts and tribunals as outlined in Schedule 2. Schedule 5 describes the provisions relating to the issuing of certificates of competency in the Māori language by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. The MLAG do not have any issues with these provisions remaining in the legislation.

The MLAG considered different legislative provisions that could be included in the Bill to address concerns raised in submissions. Some of the submissions made reference to the language being made compulsory. The notion of compulsory education is not new and has been voiced since the WAI 11 claim for te reo Māori. At that time the Waitangi Tribunal asserted that te reo Māori '…should be widely taught from an early stage in the educational process' (Waitangi Tribunal 1986: 1). The Tribunal did not think that New Zealand was ready to embrace the language, nor should the language be 'imposed' on society. Nearly 30 years on, there continues to be conversations and debates as to whether te reo Māori should be made compulsory in the New Zealand education system. This issue prompted the MLAG to consider other provisions that could be included in the Bill.

A submission of particular note to the MLAG related to te reo Māori having its own legal status.[142] This prompted the group to seek further clarification on this particular issue and whether this should be an option for the MLAG to recommend or not. The MLAG opted to seek independent legal advice from Kāhui Legal particularly on strengthening the influence of Te Mātāwai.[143] The following table provides an analysis of the different levels of influence that could be explored within legislation, including examples.

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140. *In this case The Māori Language Act pending the enactment of this Bill.*
141. *Hori Mataki, Ariki Creative, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora video presentation.*
142. *Submission from Professor Tony Angelo, Professor of Law, Victoria University. The MLAG invited Professor Angelo to discuss in detail the submission put forward to the Māori Affairs Committee.*
143. *On the Taraiti side of the house it was important to ensure that the partnership model was not imbalanced. The full legal opinion is located in Appendix 5.*

Options to increase the level of influence of Te Mātāwai

	Major alterations to the Māori Language Act ie. Te reo Māori as an official language in all settings of equal status to the English language.	Establishing the overarching vision for Te Reo (Te Koruru) and the establishment of the high level values and principles. (Used in the preamble)	Establishing a legal personality for te reo.
Examples	n/a	Te Urewera Act The Waikato River Act The Whanganui River settlement	Te Urewera Act
Pro's	• All agencies will be bound by law. • Definite increase in appropriation due to increase in accountability.	• Government agencies and local authorities will be required to give effect to the vision, values and principles through their strategic documents, preparation of plans and reports. • Subordinate and other legislation related to te reo Māori, mechanisms and documents must reflect or give effect to the vision, values and principles. • Any legislation, district or regional plan inconsistent with the vision and principles must be amended. • Ensure there are provisions for Te Mātāwai to have a voice in various documents or related legislation.	• Te reo would have the same rights as a natural person.
Con's	• There is a potential the Bill will not be accepted into Parliament due to strong objection from Ministers. • Will potentially face strong public negative views. • Potentially government agencies will utilise increased expenditure to upskill their staff and processes and there will be less funding for on the ground community	• This approach may take a long time before benefits are seen. • This is reliant on a very clear, strong vision that encapsulates key language revitalisation elements. • Establishing a strong vision agreed on by government departments and iwi may be challenging.	• Te reo would need to comply with relevant obligations and may incur liabilities. • A board would need to be established. According to Kāhui Legal, Te Mātāwai could be this entity but without the ministerial appointments. • Potentially this movement may be conceived as too radical and may not be accepted by the Crown or Te Iwi Māori.

After further analysis, the MLAG were of the opinion that while the notion of te reo gaining its own legal personality has some appeal, it was difficult to ascertain what would be gained from such a recommendation. Consequently, the MLAG were satisfied with the Principal Recommendations 15 and 17 respectively reflecting the approach of the MLAG on this issue.

International Legislation

An analysis of international official language laws highlighted other provisions that are included in their legislation including:

- Education
- Acts of Parliament and other government documents
- Place names/signs/public transport
- Language when dealing with public service/authorities
- Speeches in the House of Representatives
- Goods and services
- Defence and currency
- Complaints about the implementation of official language acts
- Language use in the media, broadcasting and communications [144]

Although no specific provisions have been made in the 1987 Māori Language Act, (or the Bill) that specifically refers to those listed above, te reo Māori has featured in policy, other legislation or practice. For example, the Education Amendment Act 2000 includes 'special programmes' in schools such as Māori language immersion classes (Section 11a-112PB) and Kura Kaupapa Māori are recognised under the Education Amendment Act, 1989 (Articles 155(3) and 155 A). Some Crown agencies opt to translate their official documents or adopt a Māori name as part of their signage. Some iwi have included te reo Māori as part of their Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation, such as the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and the Ngāti Turangitukua Claims Settlement Act 1999. Broadcasting has also featured strongly in the Māori language revitalisation landscape.

As noted above there have been some obvious shifts since the 1987 Māori Language Act that has embraced the language in some practices, however, we are still some way off from being at its optimum and this practice is possibly as a result of the goodwill of people. The recommendations that have been put forward in this report aim to help support policy development that can enhance practice through a clearer understanding of LPP.

144. Higgins, R. & Rewi, P. (2015). 'Value, status, language policy and the language plan' in Policy and Planning for Endangered Languages. Mari Jones (ed.) Cambridge: Cambridge Univesity Press, pp 107-122.

He Kupu Whakamutunga

The Māori language continues to be in a perilous state. Despite the efforts of both Māori and the Crown there are still concerns as to the viability of the language as a living language in this ever changing world. Recent reviews have highlighted a number of concerns about the state of the language in Aotearoa New Zealand and the relationship between Māori and the Crown in this regard. Both Māori and the Crown have a significant role with regard to Māori language revitalisation and the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill has attempted to address some of these concerns.

The 20 recommendations in this report supports the original intent of the Bill[145] to establish Te Mātāwai as an independent statutory entity enabling whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori language stakeholders to assume a leadership role in the future of Māori language development. Furthermore, the report has outlined the responsibilities of Te Mātāwai including its relationship with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho, The Māori Television Service and Te Puni Kōkiri. The roles and functions these respective organisations play in supporting Māori language revitalisation efforts have also been outlined in this report to ensure greater coordination and efficiency amongst these agencies.

In order for this arrangement to succeed, greater clarification of roles and responsibilities of both Māori and of the Crown are presented in the partnership model known as Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. The model focuses on prioritising micro and macro language planning areas, aligning closer to each group's fundamental areas of language development. The MLAG have also noted the need to further define these priorities through the development of specific strategies for both Māori and the Crown. This alignment will be a new approach, through the development and establishment of an overarching shared vision for the language.

Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora highlights an innovative approach to collaboration through the establishment of Te Rūnanga Reo (a forum for Te Mātāwai to engage Ministers on strategic directions) and Te Papa Kōrero (a forum for the CEO of Te Mātāwai to engage with CEO's of those respective Ministers' agencies). These forums will be founded on the values and principles recommended to be included in the Bill in order to develop and deliver on the strategic goals set by these respective groups.

In assessing the current landscape and the purpose of the Bill, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora demonstrates a more meaningful way to encourage coordination and communication between the efforts of Māori and those of the Crown. It provides stability and function in supporting Māori language revitalisation efforts founded on LPP theories. Furthermore, the report demonstrates how a focus on micro and macro language planning can directly enhance Māori language revitalisation efforts more efficiently and that this should be considered in the Bill and the policy platform for the Bill

The MLAG feel strongly that the recommendations put forward in this report have provided an increased purpose for the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill that will:

• Establish clear direction and strategies for te reo Māori;
• Create opportunities for Māori to determine and drive outcomes for te reo Māori;
• Clarify the roles and functions of both Māori and the Crown in respect to te reo Māori; and
• Encourage and support greater collaboration through agreed values, principles and vision.

Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora sets a robust, distinct, and enduring foundation from which there is a shift in the Māori language from its current perilous state, to one that is living and continues to grow into the future.

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145. *Including its predecessor the 2014 Government Māori Language Strategy.*

He Kupu Whakamutunga

Kua tūtaki te kauae runga ki te kauae raro
Kia wawara te wai o te reo
Kia ngunguru te reo i te ao, i te pō.[146]

146. *Nā Dr Te Wharehuia Milroy tēnei whakataukī i tito.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Ngā Tikanga Whakahaere o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori
Te Pire Reo Māori

I te 24 o Hōngongoi 2014, i pānuitia te Pire Reo Māori mō te wā tuatahi. Kātahi ka tukuna kia whakaarotia e te Kōmiti Take Māori. Kua tuku karanga te Kōmiti Take Māori kia tuku mai te iwi whānui i ā rātou tono mō taua Pire, ā, ka katia ēnei tono i te 5 o Hakihea 2014. Ā te 25 o Mahuru 2015, ka tau te rīpoata me ngā tūtohutanga o te Kōmiti Take Māori ki te aroaro o te Whare Pāremata.

Kua whiriwhiria e te Minita Whanaketanga Māori kia whakatū i tētahi Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori hei whakarato tohutohu pūkenga, motuhake hoki ki a ia, mō te Pire Reo Māori.

Ngā Mahi me te Mana o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori

Mā Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori ngā tohutohu pūkenga, motuhake hoki mō te Pire Reo Māori e whakarato ki te Minita Whanaketanga Māori, tāpiri atu hoki ko ngā panonitanga ki ngā takune kaupapa here, ture hoki. Ka taea e Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori te whakarato tohutohu ā-waha, ā-tuhi hoki e tika ana ki te Minita. Ka whakaratoa tētahi rīpoata ā-tuhi mō tāna i tiro atu ai ki te Minita Whanaketanga Māori ā te 30 o Pipiri 2015.

Mahi ana Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori, mā Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori e tautoko, ā, ka āhei ki te tūtakitaki i te hunga whai pānga mō te roanga o tōna wā. Ka āhei hoki Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori ki te whātoro atu ki ngā tohutohu whai pānga me ngā mahi rangahau katoa kei Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, me te whakaaroaro i ture reo whai mana kē atu. Ka āhei hoki Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori ki te whātoro ki te rīpoata taupua a te tari mō te Pire Reo Māori.

Ngā Mema o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori

Tokorima (5) ngā mema o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori kei a rātou ētahi o ngā
pūkenga e whai ake nei:
• he māramatanga ki ngā ture reo whai mana;
• he wheako ki te hanga mahere reo Māori ki tā te iwi horopaki, ki tā te Māori horopaki hoki;
• he pūkenga i te ao mātauranga ki ngā take pāpori reo me te hanga mahere reo Māori; waihoki,
• he tūhonotanga tino kaha rawa atu ki ngā kaupapa hapori reo Māori.

Mā te Minita Whanaketanga Māori ngā mema whakatū e tūtohu, ā, māna anō hoki tētahi o rātou e whakatū hei Tiamana. Ka noho rātou mō te whitu marama te roa. Kei te Minita Whanaketanga Māori anō te tikanga kia panoni i ngā mema i te wā e hiahia ana ia. Ko te tikanga ka whai ngā mema i ngā tikanga matatapu. Ka utua rātou mō ā rātou mahi. Mā te reta whakaū e tautoko ngā āhuatanga o te tū hei mema mō te rōpū.

Ko te Wātaka mō Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori

Ka whakamene mai ngā mema o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori mai i te marama o Hakihea 2014. Ā te 30 o Pipiri 2015, ka tukua e Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori tana rīpoata ā—tuhi whakamutunga mō tāna i tiro atu ai mō te Pire Reo Māori ki te Minita Whanaketanga Māori.

I roto i tēnei wā e 42 ngā rā mahi kia whakaritea ai e Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori tāna rīpoata ā-tuhi whakamutunga. E 50 ngā rā mahi ka riro i te Heamana o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori. Ko ēnei rā ngā rā hei huihui, hei tūtakitaki i te hunga whai pānga, hei whakarite rīpoata hoki.

APPENDIX 1

Tautoko ā-Hekeretari

Kei Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori ngā mahi tautoko āhēkeretari mā Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori. Ko ētahi mahi kia hua ai ka whakaratoa ngā mahi katoa i oti i ngā rōpū tohutohu reo Māori o mua (pērā i Te Paepae Motuhake me te rōpū tohutohu e kīia nei ko te Iwi Technical Advisors Group mō te Pire Reo Māori). Mā Te Puni Kōkiri anō hoki ngā reta whakatū me ērā atu momo mahi e whakahaere i runga i te tono a te Minita Whanaketanga Māori.

Kōmiti Take Māori

Ka whakahaeretia e Te Kōmiti Take Māori āna uiuinga mō te Pire Reo Māori, ā, ka whakaratoa tāna rīpoata ki te Whare Pāremata ā te 25 o Mahuru 2015. Kāore he hononga, kāore he pānga whakararu hoki o te whakatūranga me ngā mahinga o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori ki ngā mahi a te Kōmiti Take Māori. Ka āhei Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori ki te whātoro ki te rīpoata taupua a te tari mō te Pire Reo Māori.

Terms of Reference for Māori Language Advisory Group

Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill
The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill received its first reading on 24 July 2014. It was referred to the Māori Affairs Committee for consideration. The Māori Affairs Committee has invited public submissions on the Bill, which are due by 5 December 2014. It is scheduled to report back to the House with its findings and recommendations by 25 September 2015.

The Minister for Māori Development has decided to establish a Māori Language Advisory Group to provide him with expert and independent advice about the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill.

Function and Powers of the Māori Language Advisory Group

The Māori Language Advisory Group will provide expert and independent advice to the Minister for Māori Development about the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill including any changes to policy intent and legislation. It can provide oral and written advice to the Minister, as it sees fit. It will provide a final written report about its assessment of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill
to the Minister for Māori Development by 30 June 2015.

In undertaking this function, the Māori Language Advisory Group will be supported by Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and will be able to meet with key stakeholders throughout its time. It will be able to access relevant advice and research from Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo
Māori, and to consider other official language legislation. It will also have access to the interim departmental report on the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill.

Membership of the Māori Language Advisory Group

The Māori Language Advisory Group will initially consist of five (5) members,
with some of the following skills:
• understanding of official language legislation;
• experience with Māori language planning in iwi and Māori contexts;
• academic background in sociolinguistics and language planning; and
• high levels of connectivity with Māori language community initiatives.

Members will be appointed by the Minister for Māori Development, who will also appoint one of the members as the Chair. Members will be appointed for up to seven months.

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The Minister for Māori Development will be able to change members from time to time, as he sees fit. Members will be expected to abide by confidentiality provisions. Members will be remunerated for their services. Appointment details will be confirmed in a letter of engagement.

Timeframe for Māori Language Advisory Group

The Māori Language Advisory Group will convene from December 2014. The Māori Language Advisory Group will provide its final written report about its assessment of the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill to the Minister for Māori Development by 30 June 2015.

During this period, members of the Māori Language Advisory Group will have 42 working days to prepare the final written report. The Chair of the Māori Language Advisory Group will have 50 working days. These days will include meeting days, engagement with key stakeholders and report preparation.

Secretariat Support

Te Puni Kōkiri with the support of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will provide secretariat support for the Māori Language Advisory Group. This will include ensuring it is provided with information about the work undertaken by previous Māori language advisory groups (including, Te Paepae Motuhake and the Iwi Technical Advisors Group on the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill). Te Puni Kōkiri will also manage the letters of engagement and related matters on behalf of the Minister for Māori Development.

Māori Affairs Committee

The Māori Affairs Committee will undertake its inquiry into the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, and provide its report to the House by 25 September 2015. The establishment and operations of the Māori Language Advisory Group is not related to, and will not affect, the operations of the Māori Affairs Committee. The Māori Language Advisory Group will have access to the interim departmental report on the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill.

Te Pire o Te Reo Māori

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Te pūrongo o tēnei wā noa a Te Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Māori

Ihirangi

Te Pire o Te Reo Māori

Tūtohutanga

E whakaaroaro ana Te Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Māori i Te Pire o Te Reo, ā, ka tūtohu kia arongia e Te Whare tāna pūrongo o tēnei wā noa.

E whakaaroaro ana Te Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Māori i Te Pire o Te Reo Māori. Ko te korongo o te pire, ki te whakapakari i te mana o Te Reo Māori i Aotearoa. Ko tā te pire ka rapu, kia whakakorea Te Ture o Te Reo Māori o te tau 1987, me Wāhanga 4A o Te Ture Pāhotanga o te tau 1989. Rapu ai kia whakapūmauhia Te Mātāwai hei hinonga tū wehe kē ki te kawe i te kaiārahitanga mō te iwi, ā, mō Māori mā e pā ana ki te hauora o Te Reo Māori. Ka wetewetengia Te Pūtahi Paoho, ā, ka whakawhitia āna mahi matua ki Te Mātāwai. Nā, mō te haepapa me te tirohanga whānui o Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori me Te Māngai Pāho, ka whakawhitia hoki ērā mai i Te Karauna ki Te Mātāwai.

Kua whakatūria e Te Minita mō Te Puni Kōkiri tētahi Kohinga Tuku Whakamaherehere hei tuku whakamaherehere ki a ia mō te pire. Nā runga i tērā, kua whakatau mātou kia hikia ētahi atu whakaaroarohanga o te pire ki te wā e whakahoki pūrongo ai te kohinga tuku whakamaherehere ki te Minita, kia whakaurua ai ōna tirohanga ki roto i tā mātou pūrongo ki Te Whare. Ko te 31 o Haratua o te tau 2015 te rā whakahokinga pūronga mā Te Kohinga Tuku Whakamaherehere ki Te Minita.

Kua rongo mātou i ngā taunakitanga mō te pire nō mai i te hunga whakatakoto tāpaetanga, ā, ka tohu i ngā kaupapa ka whai ake nei, ērā ka hiahia mātou kia whakaurua mai ki roto i tāna whakamaherehere ki Te Minita:

Ērā e areare kau ana i Te Rautaki Reo Māori
- te tipuranga, te whakanikotanga, te whakatairanga i Te Reo Māori
- te tūranga o te iwi, o Māori mā, o Te Karauna

Tuaiwi whakahaere
- whakamāramatanga o te whakahaere, o ngā haepapa
- aro turuki i ngā wāhanga, ngā haepapa, ngā āhuatanga whakatakoto pūrongo kitenga
- whakapūmautanga o tētahi poari whakahaere, me tētahi mematanga i whakatauhia e te pūkenga, e te māngaitanga
- te tūranga me te haepapa o Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori ā meake nei

Pūtea āwhina me te whakatinanatanga
- whakatau rangatōpū tika mō te pūtea āwhina
- herenga tūmatanui

Tūranga rāngai tūmatanui
- tangohanga o te tūranga hinonga Karauna
- tūranga o te rāngai whakaakoranga

2

- ētahi atu whakahounga ā-pūtahitanga

Whakahaere iarere reo irirangi

Hātepe whai akoako
- taumata o te whai wāhitanga
- poto o te anga-wā

Ēhara anake te koronga o tēnei pūrongo o tēnei wā noa ki te mau mai i ēnei kaupapa ki mua i te aroaro o te kohinga tuku whakamaherehere ēngari, ki te pānui hoki i ngā tāpaetanga me te whakamaherehere i whiwhi e te komiti, kia wātea atu ai ki te kohinga hei whakamahinga māna i tāna whakaaroarohanga.

Tāpiritanga

Huarahi o te komiti

Nō te 24 o Hōngongoi o te tau 2014, te pire i tonoa ai ki Te Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Māori o Te Pāremata e 50, ā, ka karangahia e te komiti ngā tāpaetanga tūmatanui mō te pire. Ka whakatakoto Te Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Māori o Te Pāremata e 51, ko te 5 o Hakihea o te tau 2014 te rā e kati ai ngā tāpaetanga. E 41 ngā tāpaetanga i whiwhi i a mātou, ā, e 22 i rongohia ā-taringahia i Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara, ā, i Tāmaki-makau-rau.

Ko ngā mema o te komiti, ko

Tūtehounuku Kōrako (Heamana)
Hōnore Chester Borrows
Mārama Fox
Joanne Hayes
Hōnore Nanaia Mahuta
Pita Paraone
Rino Tirikātene
Mētīria Tūrei

Mō tēnei tūemi take, nā Peeni Hēnare te wāhi o Rino Tirikātene i whakakī.

Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill

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Interim report of the Māori Affairs Committee

Contents

Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill

Recommendation

The Māori Affairs Committee is considering the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, and recommends that the House take note of its interim report.

The Māori Affairs Committee is considering the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill. The purpose of the bill is to reinforce the status of the Māori language in New Zealand. The bill seeks to repeal the Māori Language Act 1987 and Part 4A of the Broadcasting Act 1989. It seeks to establish an independent entity, Te Mātāwai, to undertake leadership on behalf of iwi and Māori regarding the health of the Māori language. Te Pūtahi Paoho would be disestablished and its functions transferred to Te Mātāwai. Responsibility for and oversight of Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho would also be transferred from the Crown to Te Mātāwai.

The Minister for Māori Development has established a Māori Language Advisory Group to advise him on the bill. Therefore, we have decided to defer further consideration of the bill until the advisory group has reported back to the Minister, so that its views can be taken into account in our report to the House. The report-back date for the Advisory Group to the Minister is 31 May 2015.

We have heard from submitters about the bill, and identified the following themes, which we would like the advisory group to consider in its advice to the Minister:

Overarching Māori Language Strategy
- growth, enhancement and promotion of Te Reo Māori
- role of iwi, Māori, and the Crown

Governance structure
- clarification of governance and responsibilities
- monitoring provisions, responsibilities, and reporting of findings
- establishment of a governance board, with membership determined by skill as well as by representation
- future role and responsibility of Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori

Funding and implementation
- determine appropriate funding body
- public accountability

Role of the public sector
- removal of Crown entity status
- role of the education sector
- other institutional reforms

Management of the radio spectrum

Consultation process
- level of participation
- short time-frame.

The purpose of this interim report is not only to bring these themes to the attention of the advisory group, but also to release the submissions and advice received by the committee so that they are available to the group for use in its consideration.

Appendix

Committee procedure

The bill was referred to the Māori Affairs Committee of the 50th Parliament on 24 July 2014, and the committee called for public submissions on the bill. The closing date for submissions of 5 December 2014 was set by the Māori Affairs Committee of the 51st Parliament. We received 41 submissions and heard 22 of the submissions orally, in Wellington and Auckland.

Committee members

Tutehounuku Korako (Chairperson)
Hon Chester Borrows
Marama Fox
Joanne Hayes
Hon Nanaia Mahuta
Pita Paraone
Rino Tirikatene
Metiria Turei

Peeni Henare replaced Rino Tirikatene for this item of business.

APPENDIX 3

MĀORI LANGUAGE ADVISORY GROUP CONSULTATION HUI 15-30 JUNE 2015

Key: WHK=Whakatāne; KIR= Kirikiriroa, TAM= Tāmaki Makaurau, TAN= Tāneatua, TUK= Tūranga nui a Kiwa, PON= Poneke, MUR= Murihiku, WAI= Waitara (Taranaki), OTE= Ōtepoti, ROT=Rotorua, PAP= Papaioea, TTK = Tai Tokerau,[151] HER = Heretaunga, OTA = Ōtautahi, WHG = Whanganui

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
TAM	Paora Puru	Waikato, Ngāti Te Ata	
TAM	Rei Mitchell		Manurewa Marae
TAM	Dean Mahuta	Waikato	Te Ipukārea, Auckland University of Technology
TAM	Amanda Steers	Te Ata Raukura	Ngā Pihi o te Pura
TAM	Anna Rawlins	Te Ata Raukura	Ngā Pihi o te Pura
TAM	Desiree Ranui	Te Ata Raukura Ngāpuhi, Hauraki, Tūhoe	
TAM	Jamie Paekitawhiti Hall	Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Te Ata Raukura	Te Kura Reo o Hoani Waititi Marae
TAM	Jean Reuben	Ngāpuhi	Kaiāwhina o Te Kura Reo o Te Arapeta
TAM	Mie Woodiffe	Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Hine	Kaupapa Kaimahi Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Tahuri Tōmoana		Tūhoe Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Benetta Fauolo	Tainui	
TAM	Hemi Clendon	Ngāpuhi, Te Rarawa	Tauira, Auckland University of Technology
TAM	Raewyn Harrison		
TAM	Lillian Cattell	Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahu	
TAM	Ada Daniels	Ngāpuhi	
TAM	Raukura Huata	Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Porou, Whakaue	Māori Television
TAM	Bernie O'Donnell	Urban Māori	Manukau Urban Māori Authority
TAM	Willie Jackson	Urban Māori	Manukau Urban Māori Authority
TAM	Tamahou Ripa	Tūhoe	Auckland University of Technology
TAM	Pereri Mahanga		Te Ataarangi ki Whangarei
TAM	Shane Harper	Ngāti Porou	Kaiako
TAM	Jasmine Castle	Ngāti Paoa, Waikato Tainui	
TAM	Rawiri Wright	Te Arawa, Ngāti Raukawa	Te Kura Kaupapa o Hoani Waititi
TAM	Renee Wright	Te Arawa, Ngā Ruahinerangi	Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori
TAM	Brennan Rigby		IMSB
TAM	Tanta Umuna		Rongomai Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Leana Dick		Te Kupenga Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Kelsi Stevens		Te Kōhanga Reo o Pomaria
TAM	Mata McClutchie Forbes		Kuia o Ngā Manukura ō Āpōpō
TAM	Coral Tatana		Te Ataarangi, Te Kākāriki Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Hine Rewenata		Otara , Māori Wardens
TAM	Mere Simon	Te Rarawa, Ngāpuhi	
TAM	Rev Keita Te Moananui	Te Aupōuri	
TAM	Winnie Martin	Te Rarawa	
TAM	Denise Rihari	Ngāti Kahu	
TAM	Cristine Kitto	Ngāpuhi, Tainui	

151. Registration sheets received by the MLAG did not deferentiate Kaitaia and Whangarei meetings so these have been grouped as Tai Tokerau.

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
TAM	Wahineata Smith	Ngāti Korokī-Kahukura, Ngāti Rang-inui	
TAM	Maahia Nathan		Te Wharekura o Manurewa
TAM	Owen Alexander	Ngāpuhi	
TAM	Te Hokimate Brown	Ngāpuhi, Tāmaki Makaurau	
TAM	Kerry Jones		Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Malia Hehea		Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Kaa Kareama		Te Kōhao
TAM	Kristy De Thierry	Tainui, Ngāti Whatua	
TAM	Hemi Kelly	Ngāti Maniapoto	
TAM	Pokoina Henry		Otara Māori Wardens
TAM	Winiata Whare		Te Ataarangi
TAM	Te Kauri Wihongi		Ngā Whare Matauranga
TAM	Lyn Brown	Ngāpuhi, Tainui	
TAM	Jennifer Penitani		Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Te Aroha Paenga		Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Mere Austin		Te Kōhanga Reo o Puau te Moananui-akiwa
TAM	Lillian Haira		Te Kōhanga Reo o Pūau te Moananui-akiwa
TAM	Kaa Kereama		Rongomai Te Kōhanga Reo
TAM	Tipi Hau		
TAM	Clay Hawke		
TAM	Puawai Kake		
TAM	Rangiatukuna	Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te rangi	
TAM	Lana Simmons-Donald-son		Whakaata Māori
TAM	Carol Rawhiti	Te Rarawa, Maniapoto	
TAM	Myra Barrett	Maniapoto	Te Rōpū Waiora
TAM	Richard Peri		Deaf Aotearoa
TAM	Hira Hunapo		Māori Party
KIR	Louis Armstrong		Raukawa Charitable Trust
KIR	Leon Blake		Kounga Limited
KIR	Koro Ngapo		Te Whare Tāhuhu o Hauraki
KIR	Te Ao Sheridan		Te Kōhao Kaumātua
KIR	Mihi Snowden		Te Kōhao Kaumātua
KIR	Parehikairo Tetataukura		Te Kōhao o te Ngira, Tūrangawaewa
KIR	Erin Wilson		Waikato Regional Council
KIR	Kingi Kiriona		Kuratini o Waikato
KIR	Jamie Lambert		Kuratini o Waikato
KIR	Curtis Bristowe	Ngāti Porou	
KIR	Te Taka Keegan		Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato – Tari rorohiko
KIR	Vera MacDonald		Office of Nanaia Mahuta
KIR	Matiu Dickson	Ngāiterangi	Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato
KIR	Pine Campbell	Ngāti Porou, Kahungunu, TA	
KIR	Rohatai Pewhairangi	Ngāti Porou, Kahungunu	Te Ataarangi Whānau
KIR	Andrea Hall	Ngāpuhi	Te Ataarangi
KIR	Maureen Muller	Ngāpuhi	Te Ataarangi

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
KIR	Hutana Maxwell	Te Arawa, Ngāti Whare	
KIR	Keith Ikin	Maniapoto	MPI
KIR	Phil Lambert		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
KIR	Rei Mihaere		Te Kōhao Health
KIR	Te Rangi Martell	Ngāi Tai, Apanui, Waikato Tainui, Whakatōhea, Kāi Tahu, etc.	
KIR	Michael Baker	Ngāti Whanaunga	Ngā Iwi FM Pare Hauraki
KIR	Victor Wang		
KIR	Jackqueline	Te Ati Awa, Te Whānau a Apanui	
KIR	Āwhina Barrett	Maniapoto	
KIR	Waihīrere Ākuhata	Tūhoe	Te Kōhao o te Ngira Kōhanga Reo
KIR	Camilla Carty-Melis		Te Kōhao o te Ngira Kōhanga Reo
KIR	Mere Clendon-Smallman		Te Whare Kura o Ngā Taiātea
KIR	Makarita Smallman		Te Kōhanga Reo o Te Ruru te Tūpuna
KIR	Kyle Amopiu		Te Kōhanga Reo o Te Ruru te Tūpuna
KIR	Tere Gilbert		Te Kōhao Kōhungahunga
KIR	Tuta Niho Niho Haereroa		Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa
KIR	Kiri Karu	Ngāti Tara Tokenui, Hauraki	
KIR	Muna Wharawhara	Ngāti Haua	Hamilton City Council
KIR	Roger Lewis	Ngāti Pākehā	Kāinga Kōrero, Te Ataarangi
KIR	Te Kāhautu Maxwell	Te Whakatōhea	University of Waikato
KIR	Lenadeen Simpson		Department of Internal Affairs
KIR	Maraea Brodrick		Te Komiti Rautaki Reo o Te Rarawa
KIR	Pikikotuku Tumai	Ngāti Haua, Kirikiriroa, Tuakau	
KIR	Tangiwai Tepana	Raukawa	Raukawa Charitable Trust
KIR	Rutene Gabel	Ngāpuhi	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
KIR	Helena Fems		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
KIR	Pou Temara		University of Waikato
KIR	Rovina Maniapoto	Ngāti Maniapoto	
KIR	Marion Tanoa		Te Purapura o Raukawa (Te Kōhanga Reo Tuarua o Tokoroa)
KIR	Ihapera Roycroft	Ngā Puhi, Tokoroa	Te Kōhanga Reo Tuarua o Tokoroa
KIR	Hera Harris		He awhi i ngā Kōhanga Reo
KIR	Joss Akuhata		Te Kōhao o te Ngira Kōhanga Reo
TAN	Te Hauauru Tahi-Rang-ihau		Te Wānanga o Awanuiārangi
TAN	Tikina Heremia	Tūhoe, Te Urewera	
TAN	Olly Jonas		Te Uru Taumatua
TAN	Hinepukohurangi Day		Te Uru Taumatua
TAN	Tracy Mariu	Tūhoe ki Ruatoki	
TAN	Kirsti Luke		Te Uru Taumatua
TAN	Maringi Baker	Waimana Kaaku	
TAN	Patrick McGarvey	Ruatoki	
TAN	Henare Meihana	Te Arawa	Tauira
TAN	Queenie Akuhata		Tanatana Marae
TAN	Moewai Roberts		Tataihape Marae
TAN	Puke Akuhata		Tanatana
TAN	Tu Temara	Tūhoe	
TAN	Huka Williams	Tūhoe	

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
TAN	Cliff Akuhata	Tūhoe	
TAN	Tāmati Kruger	Tūhoe	
TAN	Te Rangikawhetui Temara	Te Urewera, Tūhoe	
TAN	Reremoana Pitau		
TAN	Tetarapatiki		
TAN	Judy Turia Tihi		
TAN	Chris Eketone		Akawhitiki
TAN	Josephine Gage		Te Kura Toitū ō Te Whaiti –nui-a-Toi
TAN	Rihi Houia		He kaiako mō te reo
TAN	Lucy Mason	Ngā Puhi, Tūwharetoa, Te Arawa	
WHK	Danae Lee		Student (Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi)
WHK	Adele Tierney		Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa
WHK	Tamati Waaka		Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi
WHK	Te Kawe Ratu		Trident High School
WHK	Anitewhatanga Hare		Te Kura Māori-ā-Rohe ō Waiohau
WHK	Te Taahe Ākuhata		
WHK	Muriwai Jones	Ngāi Tai, Torere	
WHK	Kahi Stevens		Tumeke FM
WHK	Vervies Punohu McCausland	Waitaha	
WHK	Chris Tooley		Pūmanawa Consultancy
WHK	Dana Winitana	Waikaremoana	
WHK	Hani Totorewa		Wānanga o Aotearoa
WHK	Jimmy McLean		Trident High School
WHK	Aroha Ngaropō		Te Kura o Pāroa
WHK	Marina Rakuraku		Te Kura o Pāroa Totara
WHK	Emma Kutia		Te Ao Hou Trust
WHK	Jarrod Dodd		Tumeke FM
WHK	Jessie Tuari Hape		Te Urikori Te Arai Trust
WHK	Priscilla Gray		Te Urikori Te Arai Trust
WHK	Merekara Pouwhare		Waiohau Marae
WHK	Jessie Sam		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
WHK	Bubbie Hohipa		Te Whare kura o Ruatoki
WHK	Hans Tiakiwai		Te Whare kura o Ruatoki
WHK	Joe Te Pou		Waiohau
WHK	Danae Lee		Student at Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi
WHK	Adele Tierney		Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa
WHK	Tamati Waaka		Awanuiārangi
WHK	Te Kawe Ratu		Trident High School
WHK	Anitewhatanga Hare		Te Kura Māori-ā-Roheō
WHK	Te Taahe Akuhata		Waiohau
WHK	Muriwai Jones	Ngai Tai, Torere	
WHK	Kahi Stevens		Tumeke FM
WHK	Vervies Punohu McCausland	Waitaha	
WHK	Chris Tooley		Pūmanawa Consultancy
WHK	Dana Winitana	Waikaremoana	
WHK	Hani Totorewa		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
WHK	Jimmy McLean		Trident High School
PON	Kahu Ropata		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Chris Miller	Ngāti Hine	
PON	Anita Wyatt		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Jo Morgan	Ngāti Porou	
PON	Clarissa Godinet	Ngāti Hāmoa	
PON	Joseph Bamborough	Pākehā	
PON	Alice Peachey	Ngāti Kahungunu, Rangitāne ki Tamaki-nui-a-rua, Ngāti Porou	
PON	Meresuni Livia	Fijian	
PON	Eioun Jones		
PON	Joy Bullen	Te Rarawa, Ngāti Ruanui	
PON	Shanna Butler		Kōkiri Marae Hauora, Rangatahi Tū Rangatira
PON	Chris Toa	Ngāti Tama	
PON	Huperio Joe Tepania	Ngā Puhi	
PON	Kohuroa Ruwhiu		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Lee Rauhina-August	Taranaki Whānui	Port Nicholson
PON	Mikaere Paki	Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Apa, Kāi Tahu, Tumatakōkiri, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Paoa	
PON	Joe McLeod	Te Kākano Marae	
PON	Kahuwaero katene	Kaumātua Ngāti Toa	
PON	Ema Weepu	Waitaha, Māmoe, Kāi Tahu	
PON	Ebony Rameka	Ngāti Rangi, Ngāti Kahungunu ki te Wairarapa	
PON	Denise Riwai	Kahungunu ki o Wairarapa	
PON	Lisa Temde	Te Ati Awa, Ngāti Porou	
PON	Katarina Werahiko	Te Arawa, Tainui	
PON	Hunia Togiatama	Tūwharetoa	Tauira
PON	Janine Hauraki	Ngāti Porou, Rongowhakaata	
PON	Karmen Wallace	Ngāti Ruanui, Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Kahungunu	
PON	Aggie Seumanutafa	Ngāti Hāmoa	
PON	Faleni Sale	Ngāti Hāmoa	
PON	Tana Gaualofa	Tokelauan	
PON	Christina Aholelei	Tongan	
PON	Bulou Buakula	Fijian	
PON	Liz Love	Te Ati Awa	
PON	Tania Billingsley	Pākehā	
PON	Jonlan Crowe	Ngāti Hikairo, Kāwhia	
PON	Kimo Winiata	Raukawa	Te Wānanga o Raukawa
PON	Kotuku Tibble	Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Raukawa, Tūwharetoa	
PON	Donovan Clarke	Waikato, Ngāti Hine	
PON	Ewan Pohe	Rongomai wāhine, Ngāti Kahungunu	
PON	Josie Pulman	Ngāi Tūhoe	NZQA

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
PON	Raniora Albert	Tūhoe, Te Whānau Apanui, Ngāti Porou	
PON	Eru Ruwhiu	Te Whānau Apanui	
PON	Justin Puna	Ngāti Kahungunu	
PON	Te Pou Mitchell	Ngā Puhi	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Kingi Hepi	Maniapoto, Pikiao, Te Tini o Awa	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Taina Tangahaere-McGregor	Ngāti Porou	
PON	Arapera Royal Tangaere	Te Arawa whānui, Ngāti Raukawa, Kāi Tahu	
PON	Patrick Hape	Ngāti Kahungunu	Māori Land Court and Waitangi Tribunal (Ministry of Justice)
PON	Rogan Tanirau	Tūhoe, Ngāti Porou, Te Arawa, Te Moana nui a Kiwa	Te Kōhanga Reo o Ngā Kāwai
PON	Mal McKenzie		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Tasha Ropata		Te Kura Māori o Porirua
PON	Reagan Wi Neera	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Raukawa,	
PON	Anaru Totorewa Reedy	Ngāti Porou	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Rachel Koha		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
PON	Tapaeru Tutaki	Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Porou	Te Waka Whaiora Trust
PON	Diane Tunoho		Te Kura Māori o Porirua
PON	Sophie Tukukino		Te Kura Māori o Porirua
PON	Heni Wirihana		Te Kura Kaupapa o Te Rito
PON	Mahina Melbourne		Ministry of Education
PON	Andrew Mokalei		BSW
PON	Basil Tāpuke		Te Tumu Paeroa
PON	Mike McKay		
MUR	Michael Skerrett	Kāi Tahu	
MUR	Faylene Tokana	Ngāti Raukawa, Te Arawa	Te Kōhanga Reo
MUR	Robert Tait		
MUR	Terrence Daniels		
MUR	Arana Collette		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
MUR	Mereana Edwin		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
MUR	Debra Kuiti		
MUR	Parker Ormond		University of Otago, College of Education
MUR	Audra Teepa		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
MUR	Neitana Tane		James Hargest College
MUR	Buby Thomson		James Hargest College
MUR	Mery Thomson		James Hargest College
MUR	Wana Te Uri Karaka Lapworth		James Hargest College
TUK	Fi Kupenga	Te Aowera	Te Whatukura, Te Kura Kaupapa o Horouta Wānanga
TUK	Kelly Utting	Ngāti Porou	Kura o Manutuke
TUK	Keita Ngata	Ngāti Porou	Kura o Manutuke
TUK	Helen Amorangi	Tamanuhiri	Wairoa Primary
TUK	Rotohiko Ainsley		ERO / Te Ataarangi
TUK	Materoa Philip	Ahi Kaa, Ngāti Rangi	

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
TUK	Waihuka Wanoa		Te Puna Reo o Puhikaiti
TUK	Renata Kururangi		Te Kohanga Reo, Tari ā-rohe
TUK	Lia Collins		Kaiwhakaako Reo Māori, Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
TUK	Manawanui Tapuke-Maxwell	Ngaitai ki Te Whatukura	
TUK	Kerry Kameta		Te Whatukura
TUK	Kaiwae Scholes		Te Whatukura
TUK	Wi Pohatu		Ngai Tamanuhiri Whānui Trust
TUK	Morehu Nikora		Tūranga Wahine
TUK	Ruth Smith		Toihoukura
TUK	Vanessa Tukua		
TUK	Wayne Ngata	Te Aitanga a Hauiti	
TUK	Te Kewena White	Waikaremoana	
TUK	Tawa Paenga	Ngāti Rangi, Te Aowera, Konohi	
TUK	Rangitahi Ngarimu		Te Reo Irirangi o Ngāti Porou
TUK	Jennifer Pewhairangi		Kōhanga Reo
TUK	Wiki Gilvray		Ngā Hapū o Waipiro
TUK	Daniel Proctor	Uepōhatu	
TUK	Fred Maynard		Tūranga FM
TUK	Tia Takarangi		Tūranga FM
TUK	Marcus Aupouri	Ngāti Porou	
TUK	Joe Pihema	Ngāti Whātua	Eastern Institute of Technology
TUK	Mākere Scholes	Ngāti Whātua	Eastern Institute of Technology
TUK	Nadine McKinnon	Ngāti Porou	
TUK	Manu Niwa	Ngāti Kōnohi	Eastern Institute of Technology
TUK	Angela Tibble	Ngāti Porou, Te Aitanga ā-Mate, Te Whanau a Karuwai	
TUK	Marei Norris	Te Aitanga ā-Māhaki, Ngāi Tūhoe	Eastern Institute of Technology
TUK	Maria Wynyard	Te Aitanga ā-Mate	Eastern Institute of Technology
TUK	Karen Pewhairangi	Ngāti Porou	
TUK	Marisa Neho	Ngāpuhi	He tauira o Te Whatukura
TUK	Joseph Barker	Ngāti Kahungunu	
TUK	Venus Hungara		He tauira o Te Whatukura
TUK	Aaron Pako		Tauira, Eastern Institute of Technology
TUK	Walton Walker		Ministry of Education
TUK	Charmaine Clarke		
TUK	Sarah Pohatu		Gisborne District Council
TUK	Jone McClutchie		Ngā Pae o Te Māramatanga
TUK	Alley Teepa		Ngā Ariki Kai pūtahi
TUK	Irene Wynyard	Tainui, Ngāti Raukawa	Tauira o Te Whatukura
TUK	Jasmine Leach	Ngāti Konohi	
TUK	Maria Taylor	Ngā Paerangi	
TUK	Hinemoana Keefe-TeAowera	Ngāti Porou	
TUK	Aroha Kerekere	Te Aitanga ā-Mahaki	
OTE	Megan Potiki	Kāi Tahu	
OTE	Courtney Sullivan	Ngāti Awa, Taranaki, Ngāti Maru	

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
OTE	Elizabeth Duke		Te Rōpū Kākāriki – Green Party
OTE	Kelly Ann Tahitahi		Te Whare Wānanga o Ōtākou
OTE	Aroha Rickus		Rickus Te Pātaka Ltd
OTE	Victoria Campbell		Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
OTE	Gianna Leoni		University of Otago
OTE	Awhi Wakefield		University of Otago
OTE	Ira Heyder	Kahungunu, Tūhoe, Taranaki	
OTE	Gisele Laven	Kāi Tahu	
OTE	Tawini White	Te Rarawa, Kāī Tahu	
OTE	Paulette	Kāi Tahu	
WAI	Waitokirangi Tito	Ngāti Mutunga	
WAI	Raana Solomon	Te Ati awa	
WAI	Elizabeth Harrison	Ngāti Mutunga	
WAI	Ramon Te hana Tito	Te Ati awa	
WAI	Cordelia Parker	Maniapoto	
WAI	Michelle Martins	Te Rarawa, Te Aupōuri	
WAI	Rawiri Doorbar	Ngāti Awa, Waitara	
WAI	Marina Paki	Ngāti Haupoto	
WAI	Kapuakore Harlow	Ngāti Mutunga	
WAI	Alice Sionetama	Te Ati awa, Ngāti Kahungunu	
WAI	Marama Sionetama	Puketapu, Te Ati awa	
WAI	Irismoana Ward	Te Ati awa	
WAI	Rose Denness	Te Ati awa	
WAI	Howie Harris	Taranaki	
WAI	Belle Tupe		
WAI	Sharon Armstrong	Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairoa	
WAI	Daniel Burnett	Te Ati awa, Ngāti Mutunga, Taranaki	
WAI	Alice Burnett	Te Atiawa, Ngāti Mutunga, Taranaki	
WAI	Jimmy Tariau		
WAI	Alice Doorbar	Te Ati awa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Ruanui	
WAI	Mihipai Doorbar	Te Ati Awa, Otarawa	
WAI	Solitare Doorbar	Te Ati Awa, Otarawa	
WAI	Tana Winikerei	Maniapoto, Waikato	
WAI	Natasha Bishop	Taranaki Tuturu	
WAI	Kuia Takere Tere Pike		
WAI	Tiahuia Abraham		Māori Women's Welfare League
WAI	Makiterangi Matthews		
WAI	Rose Denness		
WAI	Andrew Judd		
WAI	Rob Green		
WAI	John Eriwata	Te Ati Awa, Taranaki	
WAI	Pekaira Jude Rei		
WAI	Rawinia Leatherby		
WAI	Kataraina Mahutonga	Te Arawa, Taranaki	
WAI	Wiki Friedlick	Ngā Rauru, Ngāti Kahungunu	
WAI	Ruth Herd	Te Ati Awa, Ngāti Mutunga	
WAI	Louana Fruean	Te Ati Awa, Ngāti Kahungunu	
WAI	Marg Taylor	Ngāti Mutunga, Te Ati Awa Nui Tonu	
WAI	Liana Poutu	Te Ati Awa, Taranaki	

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
WAI	Jamie Bodger	Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngāti Mutunga	
ROT	Bryce Murray	Te Arawa	Te Taumata o Ngāti Whakaue
ROT	Heeni Hope		
ROT	Rukuwai Daniel	Te Arawa whānui	
ROT	Niheta Jacobs	Ngāti Ngararanui	Cultural Dynamics Ltd.
ROT	Pirihira Bowen	Te Arawa	
ROT	Kirikowhai Mikaere	Tūhourangi, Ngāti Whakaue	
ROT	Kereama Wright	Ngāti Rangitihi, Ngāti Uenukukōpako	
ROT	Nika Rua	Tūhoe	
ROT	Riria Murray	Ngāi Te Rangi	
ROT	Tutu Kauta	Te Arawa, Tūhoe, Ngāti Porou	
ROT	Toro Bidois	Ngāti Rangiwewehi	
ROT	Timoti Nikora	Tūhoe	Retired
ROT	Rangitihi Pene	Tūhourangi, Ngāti Whakaue	
ROT	Hauata Palmer	Matakana Is, Tauranga	
ROT	Makoha Gardiner	Ngāiterangi/Arawa	
ROT	Thomas Rangihuna	Ngāti Porou	
ROT	Inez White	Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Pikiao	
PAP	Tammy Tuakimoana		Mid Centralhb OHMHT
PAP	Barbara Baker		Taihape College
PAP	Leonie Hond		
PAP	Anahera McGregor		Core Education/Auckland Uni
PAP	Clifford Brown	Ngāti Parewahawaha	NZ Police
PAP	Maraea Aupouri		Community Probation
PAP	Te Ao Pritchard		Te Awhi Paa Trust
PAP	Huia Winiata		
PAP	Tiratahi Taipana		
PAP	Fay Farrell		
PAP	Penny Poutu		Mana Tamariki
PAP	Hinurewa Poutu		
PAP	Kararaina Oldridge		Tanenuiarangi
PAP	Lesley MacDonald		Tanenuiarangi
PAP	Indiana Hotereni		
PAP	Maraea Ngaronoa		Highbury Social Focus Group
PAP	Denise Marshall		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatu
PAP	Wahi Lose		Te Pā Harakeke o Te Awahou ECE
PAP	Ratu Fitzgerald	Rangitane	
PAP	Tangihoro Fitgerald	Rangitane, Ngāti Porou	
PAP	Tania Rickard		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatu
PAP	Toni Waho		Mana Tamariki and Te Rūnanga o ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa
PAP	Kakara Tangatatai		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatu
PAP	Peter Cleave		Kia ora FM
PAP	Rocky Hudson		Kia Ora FM/Tanenuiarangi
PA	Hana Netana		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatu
PAP	Irihapeti Matiaha		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatu
TTK	Petina Stone	Ngāti Wai – Te Auhere o TuKaiaia	
TTK	Jenny Galpin	Waikato, Ngāti Porou	Māori Women's Welfare League

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
TTK	Lorraine Gray		
TTK	David Gray		Ministry of Social Development
TTK	Ngāroimata Meha-Edwards	Ngāti Hikairo, Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Kahungunu, Rangitane	
TTK	Hineamanu Lyndon	Ngā Puhi Nui Tonu	
TTK	Tepora Kauwhata	Ngāti Hau	
TTK	Rangimarie Shortland	Ngāti Hine	
TTK	Ngāwini Shortland	Ngāti Hine	
TTK	Mereana Pawa	Te Rarawa, Ngāti Hine	
TTK	Kendall Takuta		Ministry of Social Development
TTK	John-henry Takuta	Ngāi Tahu	
TTK	Aorangi Kawiti Te Waiariki	Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Hine	
TTK	Rawson Wright	Te Uri o Hau, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Rahiri Tumutumu	
TTK	Raewyn Wright	Te Uri o Hau, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Rahiri Tumutumu	
TTK	Marama Waddell		Whangarei Māori Executive Hapu Tribal Committee
TTK	Mangu Awarau	Ngāi Takoto	
TTK	Bundy Waitai	Ngāti Kuri	
TTK	Eva Crockenberg		
TTK	Betty Harris	Ngāi Takoto	
TTK	Steve Lloyd	Ngāti Kohere	
TTK	Henare Tautari	Ngāti Hine	
TTK	Pauline Blair-Nawana	Te Rararawa	
TTK	Ngarui Harris	Te Aupouri	
TTK	Heeni Hoterene	Ngāti Hine	
TTK	Rangimarie Pomare	Te Rarawa, Ngāpuhi, Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Pukenga	
TTK	Sylvia Pomare-Potaka	Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Hauiti	
TTK	Tangihaere Hohaia	Ngāti Kahu	Te Kōhanga Reo
TTK	Reremoana Renata	Ngāti Kahu	Te Kōhanga Reo
TTK	Lucy Milich		
TTK	Wikitoria Murupaenga		
TTK	Kara George		Rūnanga ā-Iwi o Ngāpuhi
TTK	Hilda Halkyard-Harawira		Aniwaniwa
TTK	Jo Mane		
TTK	Chris Atama		Kaumātua
TTK	Waihora Pauline Moke		Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa
TTK	Ngawai Herewini	Ngāpuhi	
TTK	Maria Tauroa	Te Rarawa	
TTK	Erena Mete	Ngāti Kuri	
TTK	Reuben Mare	Te Uri o Tai	
TTK	Rupere Mare	Te Aupouri	
TTK	Tireniamu Kapa	Te Aupouri	
TTK	Ana Caspenta	Te Aupouri	
TTK	Te Kai Makiha	Ngāpuhi	
TTK	Thomas Tumai		Kaitaia College
TTK	Kokiritanga Murray		Te Kōhanga Reo
TTK	Richalene Te Wake		Kaiako / Kairīwhi

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
TTK	Ngawai Teriaki		Te Kōhanga Reo o Rangaunui
TTK	Siobham Reti	Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu	
TTK	Charlaine Pomare	Te Rarawa, Ngāti Rehia	
TTK	Te Waru Popata	Ngāti Kuri, Ngāti Ranginui	
TTK	Te Rana Porter	Ngāpuhi, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu, Te Aupouri, Tūhoe	
TTK	Myra Bergha	Ngāi Takoto	
TTK	Manawarangi Hohaia	Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu	Te Kōhanga Reo, Te Ataarangi
TTK	Tina Perry	Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu	
TTK	Hori Chapman	Ngāpuhi Nui Tonu	Kura Kaupapa Māori o Pukemiro
TTK	Lillian Horsfall	Ngāti Ruapani	
TTK	Dawn	Ngāi Takoto	
TTK	Hariata Jaspers	Te Rarawa	
TTK	Hiki Tepania	Ngāti Kahu	
TTK	Mere Simon	Te Rarawa	
TTK	Keita Temoananui-Kapa		
TTK	Winnie Martin	Te Arawa	
HER	Jeremy Tātere McLeod	Ngāti Kahungunu	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated
HER	Dr Timoti Kāretu		Te Panekiretanga o Te Reo
HER	Pirihira Ormsby		Resource Teacher Māori
HER	Fleur Wainohu		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori, Whare Tapere o Takitimu
HER	Harono Hokianga		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori, Whare Tapere o Takitimu
HER	Secret Tunui		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori, Whare Tapere o Takitimu
HER	Rangihaanu Rolls		
HER	Tracey Nepia		Te Reo Teacher, Nelson Park School
HER	Huia Johnson		Māori Women's Welfare League
HER	Karen Paenga		Kōhanga Reo
HER	Kararaina Kire		Māori Women's Welfare League
HER	Roger Whenuara		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Ara Hou
HER	Akanihi Winiata-Heitia		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Takitimu
HER	Isaiah Taite		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Takitimu
HER	Alex-Ann Edwards		Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated
HER	Ropata Hepi		Te Kōhanga Reo
HER	Puti Nuku		Te Ūranga Waka, Eastern Institute of Technology
HER	Ahuriri Houkamau		Te Ūranga Waka, Eastern Institute of Technology
HER	Mana Hazel		Hawke's Bay District Health Board
HER	Bayden Barber		Waimarama Marae
HER	Te Maari Joe		Te Kupenga Hauora
HER	Kathy Jackson		Te Kōhanga Reo o Ōtāne
HER	Arohanui Beamsley		Te Kōhanga Reo, Te Ao Mārama
HER	Erena W Cooper		Public Health, Child Health Team, Hawke's Bay District Health Board
HER	Morgan-Brie Greening		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Takitimu
HER	Te Awe Harmer		Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Takitimu
HER	Hiria Tumoana		Te Ūranga Waka

Hui	Ingoa	Iwi / Rohe	Mahi
HER	Rawiri Anaru		Te Ūranga Waka
HER	Hira Huata		Te Wānanga Whare Tapere o Takitimu
HER	Matewai Timu-Fosio		Te Ūranga Waka
HER	Erina Bryant-Toi		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
HER	T M Whaanga		Te Reo Aroha Kōhanga Reo
HER	Ivy Rāroa		Te Wānanga o Aotearoa
HER	Kare Tipa		Eastern Institute of Technology
HER	Marama Meihana		Te Kōhanga Reo, Te Ao Mārama
OTA	Gina Colvin-Ruahine	Ngāti Porou, Ngāpuhi	University of Canterbury
OTA	Mere Skerret	Ngai Tahu,	
OTA	XX Waretini	Waikato, Maniapoto	
OTA	Hemi Hoskins	Ngāpuhi	CPIT
OTA	Hana O'Regan		CPIT, Kotahi Mano Kāika Advisory Group
OTA	Tuhorouta Kaui	Ngāti Porou	
OTA	Rikke Betts		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Darian Solomon		Kotahi Mano Kāika
OTA	Mel Wangford		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Marlena Bunnage		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Abigail Ryan		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Rachel Hughan		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Kate Sniders		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Jane Bolton		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Matakina Wakefield		Tahu FM
OTA	Mary Boyce		Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha
OTA	Jeanette King		Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha
OTA	Joshua Toki		Kiwi Flora
OTA	Regan Stokes	Ngai Te Rangi	XX Community College
OTA	Michelle Anderson		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Caroline Martin		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Rick Phillips		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Corban Te Aika		Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
OTA	Ruby Love		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Jo Hedlund		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Sally Rollo		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Courtney Hammond		Te Rito Maioha
OTA	Kendall Bond		Te Rito Maioha
WHG	Ruta Broughton		Te Ataarangi
WHG	Olive Kanawa-Te Pata		Te Awa
WHG	H Turoa		Ngā Tangata Tiaki
WHG	Paranihia Walker	Ngāti Raukawa	
WHG	A Manahi	Whanganui	
WHG	Amiria Tapa-Beamsley		Kaumatua Kaunihera, Whanganui
WHG	Carol Tyson-Rameka		Kaumatua Kaunihera, Whanganui
WHG	Angeline A. Haami		Kaumatua Kaunihera, Whanganui
WHG	Mike Paki		Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Apa

APPENDIX 4
LANGUAGE PLANNING & POLICY ANALYSIS

LPP and the Development of a Māori Language Strategy
– An Overview

Concepts of language planning have helped structure Māori language policy over more than 30 years. Early examples of language planning are the support given for the establishment of community-based initiatives of Te Kōhanga Reo, the official status conferred under the Māori Language Act 1987, the policy that made Māori medium education pathways possible and made Māori broadcasting a vibrant and significant contributor to community life in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Investment in this field has been the topic of much debate, it was the subject of recent reviews and has been a key theme in submissions to the Māori Language Bill and Strategy.

The fundamental question is to what extent will this investment be effective in achieving the revitalisation of Māori language. Language planning frameworks work to prioritise crucial elements needed to achieve long-term language goals.

The Māori Language Strategy of 2003 described five language goals [147]:

- **Language Skills** – building the overall pool of Māori language speakers and the quality of language skills
- **Language Use** – foster opportunities and outlets for people to use their language skills
- **Education Outcomes** – maintain a focus on Māori language education provisions for Māori and non-Māori population and to support growing whānau use
- **Community Leadership** – planning language activities and initiatives at a local community level to promote sustainable and meaningful change
- **Language Recognition** – creating positive and receptive environment to encourage people to use their Māori language skills, with the support of wider society.

Since the 1980s, language planning goals have been refined and become better aligned with international language policy and planning (LPP) goals. Language status, language acquisition and corpus development are prominent in early approaches to LPP. By the early 2000s Bernard Spolsky and Steven Chrisp had proposed two further LPP goals be added for Māori language planning, i.e. critical awareness and language use.

Māori language planning was one of the main areas of focus in the 2004 report on supporting Māori Language Community. Five elements of language planning were described that have become prominent in language planning approaches today. The Māori Language Community report identified [148]:

- **Language Acquisition and Knowledge** – acquiring knowledge and proficiency in the language
- **Language Use** – where people use the language, to whom and about what subjects
- **Language Status** – the status of the language at a societal and local level, the value people place on the language
- **Language Corpus** – the degree to which the language is standardised, has regional dialectal variation and process by which it acquires new vocabulary for new phenomena
- **Critical Awareness** – the level of knowledge about how threatened the language is, choices available to them and the consequences of their choices.

147. *Māori Language Strategy, 2003 p.7*
148. *Māori Language Community, 2004 pp.18-19*

These five elements have become prominent and influenced the structure (or language planning approaches) of many iwi and community based language strategies.[149] To some degree this demonstrates a desire among communities to find some alignment for localised strategies with the structure of the national Māori Language Strategy. Alternatively it may indicate the value a structured approach to language planning offers to both national and localised initiatives. As noted earlier an example of this structure is the way 'language acquisition' can be recognised in very broad terms from national language learning curriculum to the intimate relationship shared by mother and child for first language acquisition. The value of these two furthermost points of scale in language acquisition can both be acknowledged in a language planning structure.

Language Planning Components in the
Te Reo Mauriora Report, 2011

Te Reo Mauriora, the report produced by Te Paepae Motuhake, made five principal recommendations. The first three recommendations relate to the formation of organisational structure to support the advancement of Māori language.

Those recommendations are:
• To establish a Minister for the Māori Language with a direct role to determine all matters pertaining to the language.
• To establish Te Mātāwai, a board to lead with the Minister on all matters pertaining to te reo Māori.
• To establish a Rūnanga ā-Reo made up of nine regional language representatives to plan programmes, expenditure and evaluation.

Two further recommendations are more clearly associated with language planning goals:

• Re-establishing te reo in homes where the role of the public sector is to support Māori to achieve this objective.
• To support Iwi leadership as called for during consultation to lead the future implementation of the revitalisation strategy.

The report also made strong statements on the long-term strategic vision of sustainability of language outcomes based on the principle of intergenerational transmission of language. It also reinforced widely recognised concepts of rights conferred by Te Tiriti o Waitangi and international declarations, national and localised identity, Government responsibility to support reo revitalisation and sovereignty of reo to be affirmed for Māori.

Implications for language planning in the Te Reo Mauriora report are based on two principles. The first is in enhancing the role of Iwi/Māori community to deliver sustained language revitalisation outcomes. The second is in having a clearly defined role for Government in four areas:

149. For example Ngāti Whātua Reo Strategy 'Heru Hāpai', Te Reo o Taranaki Strategy, 2005-2015, Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu 2006-2027 and The Ngāti Awa Reo Strategy 2010-2015

LPP Implications from Te Reo Mauriora Report

1. Community environments: Environments of sustained language use • re-engage intergenerational language transmission as a mechanism of socialisation for whānau to achieve long-term language revitalisation goals • support the maintenance and development of regional language variation • sustain authentic social settings where community are able to fully engage in reo immersion as normal interaction	**2. Whānau, Hapū and Iwi: Empowerment of natural groupings in Māori society** • recognise the critical role Whānau, Hapū and Iwi play in sustaining normalised reo use in daily life • raise critical awareness among Māori groupings to improve understanding and engagement in Māori language revitalisation strategic approaches • implement strategies among Whānau, Hapū and Iwi founded in evidence-based research to recognise success and to guide future innovation
3. New Zealand Society: Enhance the value of reo Māori • encourage positive attitudes towards Māori language in wider New Zealand society • raise awareness in society that will lead to recognition of the role the general population has in enhancing the value and use of reo Māori	**4. Māori Language Development: Enhance the quality of reo Māori** • provide opportunities for staff and members of community to improve their reo proficiency leading to an enhanced quality of reo use • provide opportunities for proficient speakers of reo Māori to lead and model appropriate reo use in a range of social and cultural contexts • advance technology that will support greater engagement of reo speakers and enhance the quality of their reo use

Language Planning Components in the Proposed Māori Language Strategy, 2014

In February 2014, Government initiated a consultation process for iwi, whānau and Māori organisations to give feedback on a proposed Māori Language Strategy linked with the Māori Language Bill in the Select Committee stage of the legislative process. In May 2014, Cabinet approved the Māori Language Strategy. This Strategy is clearly based on Language Policy and Planning concepts and has continued with the five elements of language planning. The five elements (indicated by italicised type) are described as five result areas:

i. **Te Mana o te Reo:** increasing the status of the Māori language in New Zealand society; [Language Status]

ii. **Te Ako o te Reo:** increasing the number of whānau Māori and other New Zealanders who can speak Māori; [Language Acquisition]

iii. **Te Mārama Pū ki te Whakarauora reo:** increasing critical awareness about Māori language revitalisation; [Critical Awareness]

iv. **Te Kounga o te Reo:** supporting the quality and appropriate use of the Maori language and iwi dialect maintenance; [Language Corpus]

v. **Te Kōrerotanga o te Reo:** increasing the use of the Māori language among whānau Māori and other New Zealanders, especially in the home. [Language Use]

The Strategy also presented three principles to help guide achievement within the result areas.

i. **Whakamana whānau, whakapiki hapū, iwi:** strengthening the focus on whānau Māori, hapū and iwi;

ii. **Kia tū rangatira ai te ao Māori:** strengthening iwi and Māori leadership;

iii. **Mahi tōtika:** supporting effective, efficient and co-ordinated government.

The Strategy made it clear that it was centred on the Government's role in working towards the revitalisation of reo Māori. In light of the Bill before Cabinet at that time, the role for whānau, hapū and iwi were set aside for the newly proposed Māori language governance body, Te Mātāwai, to determine how best to advance it.

Language Planning Components in the proposed
Māori Language Bill, 2014

The Māori Language Bill gives legislative commitment on the part of the Crown to the protection and enhancement of the Māori language. It institutes the organisational structures, roles and responsibilities that will respond to the Crown's obligations in recognising and affirming the status of reo Māori as an official language and a taonga of which iwi and Māori are the kaitiaki. The Bill includes statements of guiding principles for the functions of Government departments [150]. Implications of the Bill for language planning include the role of Government in:

• conferring official recognition and status through legislation (Cl4, s5) [Language Status]

• promoting Māori language and culture through public and community use and through broadcasting (Cl25pt1(b),s26pt1) [Language Status]

• establishing processes for the setting of standards in Māori language use for official purposes such as interpreting, court proceedings and provision of services (Cl6, Cl8) [Language Corpus]

• the use of reo Māori in the public promotion of government services (Cl7pt1(b)) [Language Use]

• the provision of government services to iwi and Māori in a appropriate way, inclusive of the use of Māori language (Cl7pt1(c)) [Language Use]

In a similar way to the 2014 Māori language strategy, the Bill understandably gives greater emphasis to the role and responsibility of government. The roles of iwi and community have been aligned with Te Mātāwai to be determined at a later point in time by that body.

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150. *The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill, (Clause 7, Part 1).*

Enhancements Proposed for Language Planning in the Bill

Literature on language revitalisation emphasises the role of family and community as an essential, if not the most essential, component to achieving the revitalisation of an endangered language. From the early inclusion of LPP approaches in government strategy and service there has been little recognition of the critical role of whānau, community and iwi and most government documents stress the importance of intergenerational transmission of language and culture highlighted as the key mechanism for assuring the future of Māori language. Knowing how that approach should be advanced has been left to communities themselves with government resourcing made available by way of community grants such as Community Based Language Initiative and Mā Te Reo (Te Taura Whiri), Kāinga Kōrerorero (Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri) and Kura Whānau Reo (Ministry of Education). Other support for whānau and communities has been provided through information resources, language planning advice and forums, Māori broadcasting and community learning and participation alongside Māori Medium Education.

The MLAG proposes making the role of iwi, hapū and whānau and the role of the Crown more explicit in the Bill, particularly in describing provisions for two Māori Language Strategies.

A clear distinction made in the current Bill describes two levels of the role for language planning. The first level is the kaitiaki role of iwi and Māori confirmed in the Bill (Cl10(2)) and formalised within the function of Te Mātāwai as an independent statutory entity (Cl11, Part 2). It is proposed that the role of iwi and Māori, described in the Bill is better understood in LPP terms, using the term 'micro language planning', that is the local level activities of whānau and community. On the other hand Government has a role alluded to in the Bill, that is to ensure iwi and Māori are consulted on matters pertaining to reo Māori, to use reo Māori in the promotion of services and to promote its use (Cl7(1)(a)(b)(c)). Further, the Bill indicates the use of a Government-based Māori Language Strategy setting out "…government objectives, policies, and related matters about the Māori language" (Cl8). In LPP terms this would be described as 'macro language planning' denoting an overarching public context for language planning activities.

By distinguishing these two levels of function, micro and macro language planning, the role of whānau and community can more readily be recognised as a critical factor in successfully achieving language revitalisation. The role of the Government in influencing the political environment in society is equally critical to language revitalisation success. This report proposes a more balanced approach to language policy and planning.

It is understood that community-level activity should not be conditional on involvement of government, yet the support of State LPP approaches should not work against the interests of local initiatives. Proposed changes to the Bill and to the development of Māori Language Strategy help differentiate these two roles across all five elements of language planning.

Micro & Macro Planning Using Five LPP Elements

Micro Language Planning	Macro Language Planning
Local Language Status	**National Language Status**
• Reo is used in contexts with high community value • Characteristic language features aligned with local identity • Reo visible or prominent in daily life of community • Participation in local reo initiatives is motivated by positive community reo outcomes	• Reo is used in contexts with high value to regional and national identity and to political authority • A standardised national language is associated with national identity • Reo visible or prominent in daily life of wider society • Attitudes to reo use in society are mainly positive and supportive of development
Micro Language Planning	**Macro Language Planning**
Local Language Acquisition	**National Language Acquisition**
• Reo is primarily acquired in the home through intergenerational language transmission • Local language immersion learning opportunity particularly through informal community learning • Learners have opportunities to practice reo use in daily community life	• The standardised national language is taught in formal education programmes • A well structured formal reo programme is accessible to learners nationally to increase knowledge of reo • Professional development is available to workers to raise proficiency where reo use is prominent in public domains
Local Language Corpus	**National Language Corpus**
• Characteristic language features of local identity is developed and prominent • Reo use is appropriate for the social and cultural context e.g. style of language, local vocabulary and expressions, etc. • Local reo is well acknowledged by community to have a high level of integrity • Ongoing research is conducted to improve the appropriateness of reo use in local settings	• A wide range of resources are made available nationally to enhance quality of reo use • Appropriate forms of reo are used in a diverse range of contexts specific to reo use needs • National forms of reo Māori are recognised to have a high level of integrity • Ongoing research is conducted on national Māori language development and alignment with society's reo use practices

Local Critical Awareness	National Critical Awareness
Micro Language Planning	**Macro Language Planning**
• A high level of critical awareness exists in local speakers domains to better manage local initiatives of reo revitalisation • Key leaders in local community help drive reo revitalisation initiatives and gather information about local reo use insights • Research is conducted to increase effective use of local resources • Participation in local reo initiatives is motivated by awareness of positive community reo outcomes	• Attitudes toward reo use in society are positive and supported by awareness of strategic reo outcomes • Regional and national leadership in language planning and reo revitalisation initiatives is well informed with regular forums of communication • Ongoing research is conducted into what made micro and macro language planning effective and is shared nationally and internationally • Government Māori Language Strategy is informed by robust evidence and successful outcomes
Local Language Use	**National Language Use**
• Reo is used in the extended contexts of daily community life • The integrity of reo immersion is actively managed and promoted by the community • Reo in the home is actively supported by the community • Opportunities are made available in the community to improve participation and the quality of reo use	• Reo is used in a diverse range of social contexts nationally • A standardised national language is supported to lessen potential for unease around the use of multiple regional variations together in national contexts • Reo immersion settings are available and accessible for participation from speakers across the country • The integrity of immersion settings at a national level is actively managed

These approaches are guided by language planning themes that should be kept in mind when determining language activities.

Examples of Activities Using LPP Themes

Example of Activities	Micro Language Planning Themes	Macro Language Planning Themes
Consistency of Language Structure	Local regional language variation (distinctive features e.g. vocabulary, expressions, mita)	Standardised national Māori language (consistent guidelines, style and conventions)
Language Growth and Development	Emphasis on practical oral proficiency (participation in immersion settings, quality of interaction)	Emphasis on linguistic structure and accuracy of use (consistent guidelines, style and conventions)
Context of Language Function	Localised use in daily life (practical common language of the community)	Authorised use in the workplace, public events and spaces (technical language, accurate translation, widely understood)
Concept of Quality	Integrity of language used in local immersion activities (locations, time defined and social contexts)	Integrity of language used in a diverse range of public contexts (events, distinct public immersion spaces)
Language Acquisition	Informal and natural language acquisition via practical use (intergenerational, in home, community, local contexts)	Formal language acquisition via structured programmes (in ECE, Kura, Tertiary Education with qualifications)
Knowledge of Language Planning	Critical awareness of practical implementation of strategies (what works, what doesn't and why?)	Robust body of knowledge centred on language planning (language planning theory; language management practice)
Planning Leadership	Empowerment of community level action (local leadership, community needs; distinct local contexts)	Support national leadership, expertise and capacity for networks (organisational capacity; professional development)

APPENDIX 5

– Entities Comparative Table

	Te Mātāwai
Status	A new independent statutory entity, to be established via a Māori Language Amendment Bill to represent iwi and Māori interests in Māori language revitalisation
Status Rationale	To enable iwi Māori to participate in the leadership of the Māori Language Strategy as part of the Crown-Iwi Māori Partnership
Role	Te Mātāwai will be established to recognise iwi and Māori interests in Māori language revitalisation particularly in relation to whānau, hapū, iwi and community language development and will: a. lead the development and implementation of the Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Māori) b. ratify with the Minister for Māori Development, the Government Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Karauna) c. influence Te Rūnanga Reo to identify issues, find joint solutions and progress high level opportunities for cross-sector collaboration d. appoint with the Minister for Māori Development board members for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service e. confirm statements of intent and annual work-plans for Te Mātāwai with each Government agency that has a responsibility towards te reo, alongside the Māori for Māori Development f. appoint a CEO for Te Mātāwai g. allocate funding to enable community language development h. be responsible for the spectrum management rights provided for te reo Māori, and i. assume all the functions, roles and responsibilities of Te Pūtahi Pāoho (including the appointment of two members to Māori Television Service).
Role Rationale	These roles will enable Te Mātāwai to give effect to the iwi Māori relationship in the co-leadership of the Māori Language Strategies (Maihi Māori).
Membership	13 members including: Seven Rohe Reo (one member from the following rohe): • Te Taitokerau • Tainui • Te Arawa • Mataatua • Tai Rāwhiti • Tai Hauāuru • Te Waipounamu Four Reo Tukutuku, to be selected from: • Education • Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust • Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa • Te Ringa Raupā o ngā Kura-a-Iwi • Te Tauihu o Ngā Whare Wānanga Community • Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i te Reo Māori • Te Rūnnaga o Te Ataarangi Trust • Māori Women's Welfare League • NZ Māori Council

Membership continued	Media: • Te Whakaruruhau o ngā Reo Irirangi Māori o Aotearoa • Ngā Aho Whakaari • Urban • National Urban Māori Authority Up to two members co-opted by Te Mātāwai for specific skills and experience and in consultation with the MfMD.
Membership Rationale	The membership of Te Reo Tukutuku has been expanded to include urban Māori representation as well as the New Zealand Māori Council. Te Huarahi Tika Trust requested in their submission to be removed from Te Reo Tukutuku.
Remuneration	SSC to set remuneration with MfMD
Funding	Have an operating budget of $3.5m per annum (within Vote: Māori Affairs) Mā Te Reo and CBLI funding to be transferred from TTWh to enable disbursements to Community Language Development
Minister's Powers	MfMD oversees and manages the Crown interest of this entity, including: • Confirm the SOI and annual workplans of Te Mātāwai • Engage with Te Mātāwai over process for appropriations • Negotiate co-opted membership.
Accountability	Work with Te Rūnanga Reo to give effect to the SPE/SOI/LOE/Annual Report/Audited Financial Statements and accountability documents Quarterly reports to be provided to Te Papa Kōrero forum and MfMD on the delivery of services and programmes.

	Te Taura Whiri (TTWh)
Status	Will retain statutory entity as an ACE under the Māori Language Bill
Status Rationale	Demonstrate Crown-Iwi Māori Partnership model
Role	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will coordinate the development and implementation of policies and plans for achieving language outcomes aligned with the Government Māori Language Strategy. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will develop Māori Language policy as defined by the Māori Language Bill. In doing this, Te Taura Whiri will work with Te Mātāwai and the Minister for Māori Development. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will also have a broad mandate to: a. take steps to give effect to the status of Māori as an official language; b. promote the Māori language as a living language; c. ensure certificates of competency in te reo are issued; d. coordinate the development and implementation of policies and plans to meet the Māori language d. objectives of agencies aligned to the Government Māori Language Strategy, the overarching vision, values and principles; and e. consider and report to the Minister at any time on matters relating to te reo.
Role Rationale	This approach will ensure that Te Taura Whiri will be responsible for facilitating Government wide responsiveness to the Government Māori Language Strategy (Maihi Karauna) as well as ensuring the aspirations of Māori language revitalisation are recognised and supported.
Membership	Five Members – three appointed by MfMD and two by Te Mātāwai. The Chair will initially be appointed by the MfMD, and after two terms this will be reviewed by Te Rūnanga Reo. Te Mātāwai cannot appoint its own members to the Te Taura Whiri
Membership Rationale	As Crown Entities, members are still responsible to the MfMD, however the ability for Te Mātāwai to select members demonstrates Crown-Iwi Māori partnership model.
Remuneration	Cabinet fees framework
Funding	No change to funding level (although transfer of Mā Te Reo & CBLI to Te Mātāwai will occur) But funding will be delivered through different pathway within Vote: Māori (via a contract with TPK)
Minister's Powers	MfMD oversees and manages the Crown interest of this entity. The Chair will initially be appointed by the MfMD and the MfMD negotiates with Te Mātāwai as to the appointments on the board of TTWh. MfMD may give direction to TTWh to give effect to government policy that relates to its functions.
Accountability	Work with Te Rūnanga Reo to give effect to the SPE/SOI/LOE/Annual Report/Audited Financial Statements and accountability documents Quarterly reports to be provided to Te Papa Kōrero and MfMD on the delivery of services and programmes.

	Te Māngai Pāho (TMP)
Status	Will become a statutory entity under the Māori Language Bill (moved from Broadcasting Amendment Act 1993)
Status Rationale	Demonstrate Crown-Iwi Māori Partnership model Enable TMP to distribute ICT funding
Role	To promote Māori language and Māori culture by allocating available funds, on such terms and conditions, as Te Māngai Pāho thinks fit, for broadcasting and the production of programmes to be broadcast. Make funding available to the national network of Māori radio stations and for the production of Māori language television programmes, radio programmes, music and ICT. Broad mandate to: a. fund at least 21 iwi radio stations to deliver no less than eight hours of Māori language content each day; b. allocate funding directly to the Māori Television Service for the production of in-house programmes and the acquisitions of local and overseas programmes of interest to Māori audiences; c. manage a contestable pool of funding for the production of independently made Māori language programmes commissioned for television and radio, including music, ICT and special broadcast events.
Role Rationale	This approach ensures that appropriations for Te Māngai Pāho are not restricted to current frameworks, but allows for expansion including provisions to distribute funding towards ICT.
Membership	Five Members – three appointed by MfMD and two by Te Mātāwai. The Chair will initially be appointed by the MfMD, and after two terms this will be reviewed by Te Rūnanga Reo. Te Mātāwai cannot appoint its own members to the Te Māngai Pāho
Membership Rationale	As Crown Entities, members are still responsible to the MfMD, however the ability for Te Mātāwai to select members demonstrates Crown-Iwi Māori partnership model. Decreasing the number of members of the governance board ensure efficiency of resources.
Remuneration	Cabinet fees framework
Funding	No changes to current budget, however there needs to be provisions in this Bill that enables the disbursement of the ICT Fund
Minister's Powers	MfMD oversees and manages the Crown interest of this entity. The Chair will initially be appointed by the MfMD and the MfMD negotiates with Te Mātāwai as to the appointments on the board of TMP. MfMD may give direction to TMP to give effect to government policy that relates to its functions.
Accountability	Work with Te Rūnanga Reo to give effect to the SPE/SOI/LOE/Annual Report/Audited Financial Statements and accountability documents Quarterly reports to be provided to Te Papa Kōrero forum and MfMD on the delivery of services and programmes.

	Māori Television Service (MTS)
Status	A statutory entity established by the MTS Act 2003. Body corporate with perpetual succession.
Status Rationale	Status Quo
Role	Principal function is to 'contribute to the protection and promotion of te reo Māori me ōna tikanga through the provision in Māori and English of a television service'.
Role Rationale	Status Quo
Membership	Five Members – three appointed by MfMD and two by Te Mātāwai. The Chair will initially be appointed by the MfMD, and after two terms this will be reviewed by Te Rūnanga Reo. Te Mātāwai cannot appoint its own members to the Māori Television Service
Membership Rationale	As a statutory entity, MTS is currently responsible to the MfMD and the Minister of Finance, however the ability for Te Mātāwai to select members demonstrates Crown-Iwi Māori partnership model. Decreasing the number of members of the governance board ensure efficiency of resources.
Remuneration	SSC to set remuneration with joint Ministers
Funding	$16m operational pa through Vote: Māori Affairs; and $16m from TMP direct funding for programme making
Minister's Powers	MfMD and the Minister of Finance oversee and manage the Crown interest of this entity. The Chair will initially be appointed by the MfMD and the MfMD negotiates with Te Mātāwai as to the appointments on the board of MTS.
Accountability	Work with Te Rūnanga Reo to give effect to the SPE/SOI/LOE/Annual Report/Audited Financial Statements and accountability documents Quarterly reports to be provided to Te Papa Kōrero forum and MfMD on the delivery of services and programmes.

	Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)
Status	**Status Quo: The following column represents the relationship between TPK and the entities specifically related to the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill**
Status Rationale	Status Quo
Role	As the primary agency for the MfMD, TPK will support the entities and the Māori Language Bill by: a. interfacing with the relevant Māori Language agencies on behalf of the Minister for Māori Development linked to the Māori Language Strategy; b. monitoring the compliance across all government agencies against the Government's Māori Language Strategy; c. supporting the establishment of Te Mātāwai and engagements with Te Rūnanga Reo; d. facilitating the selection process of Te Mātāwai within the Rohe Reo and Reo Tukutuku membership process; and e. interfacing with the Māori Language related agencies in the development of annual plans for the purposes of appropriations.

APPENDIX 6

– Kāhui Legal Opinion

1 May 2015

Te Puni Kōkiri
Māori Language Advisory Group
PO Box 3943
WELLINGTON

Attention: Toni Roberts

Tena koe Toni

MĀORI LANGUAGE (TE REO MĀORI) BILL

1.   We refer to our initial meeting with you and the Māori Language Advisory Group (the **Advisory Group**) on 2 April 2015, and your subsequent instructions dated 9 April 2015.

Introduction

2.   The Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill (the **Reo Māori Bill**) was introduced to the House of Representatives on 3 July 2014, had its first reading on 24 July 2014 and was referred to the Māori Affairs Select Committee (**MASC**). Submissions on the Reo Māori Bill were due on 5 December 2014 and MASC will report back to the House of Representatives on 31 July 2015. We understand that the Advisory Group was appointed by the Minister of Māori Affairs to review the Reo Māori Bill and report back to him before the MASC report is delivered.

Instructions

3.   You have asked us to provide advice on the following questions:

       (a)   What and how are the best approaches to ensuring that Te Mātāwai can be more influential, or have more teeth, in terms of:

               (i)   accessing more funds for Te Reo revitalisation; and

               (ii)   ensuring government departments embrace Te Reo, and encourage revitalisation of it. (As noted in your letter, we spoke about a set of values, and requiring government to operate within the spirt of those values at our meeting on 2 April 2015).

       (b)   What are the options for the Advisory Group in relation to setting up a legal entity for Te Reo? What are the pros and cons? Would the administrators be Te Mātāwai on behalf of Māori? Or should it be a mix with other parties?

KTM-000187-18-46-V1:JRB

PARTNERS - Jamie Ferguson   Matanuku Mahuika   Damian Stone

Administrator for Te Reo Māori (if it had a legal personality)

51. Both the Urewera Act and the Whanganui River Deed provide for the establishment of a board to represent the relevant legal personality.

52. If Te Reo is to be given legal personality, a board will need to be established to exercise the rights and duties of Te Reo. In our view, Te Mātāwai may not be an appropriate entity to operate as that board. Te Mātāwai includes Crown appointees, and it seems to us that the Crown should not be represented on any board that effectively "personifies" Te Reo. As Te Reo is the autochthonous language of Māori, in our view any board that is established to "give effect" to the legal personification of Te Reo should be comprised exclusively of Māori.

53. An alternative approach could be for Te Mātāwai members appointed by iwi and Te Reo Tukutuku (that is, all Te Mātāwai members other than those appointed by the Crown) to constitute a separate board for the purposes of representing Te Reo.

Further Observations

54. In the case of Te Urewera and the Whanganui River, it appears that there were specific reasons to grant those tāonga legal personality. We recommend that the Advisory Group consider carefully the reasons for granting legal personality to Te Reo, particularly given the novel nature of such a step and the difficulty in predicting with certainty all of the associated consequences.

55. If the primary reason for considering granting Te Reo "legal personality" is to enhance its standing and revitalisation, then in our view such outcomes could potentially be achieved by setting out in the Reo Māori Bill the vision, strategies, values or principles discussed above. Such an approach would also render the unique and potentially uncertain step of granting Te Reo "legal personality", with the associated legal and political issues, nugatory.

Issue 3: Te Mātāwai Governance Arrangements

What are the best governance arrangements for Te Mātāwai in relation to being accountable to iwi and Māori communities? (In your letter you refer us to the diagram that was handed out at the meeting on 2 April 2015).

56. As you know, a number of iwi and Māori organisations will have a role in appointing members to Te Mātāwai. However, there appears to be a lack of accountability requirements to those appointees set out in the Reo Māori Bill.

Ability to remove Te Mātāwai members

57. Although appointors may appoint members to Te Mātāwai, there is no provision in the Reo Māori Bill to allow them to remove those appointed members. This may not be an issue as the Reo Māori Bill allows the respective appointors to convene in their respective selection groups, appoint the required number of board members, cease to exist as a selection group following appointment, then reconvene if required to fill a vacancy.[35] In addition, board members of Te Mātāwai are appointed for a 3 year term with a reappointment maximum of 2 further terms.[36] Te Mātāwai and the Minister of

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[35] Reo Māori Bill, Schedule 4, clause 2.
[36] Reo Māori Bill, Schedule 4, clause 6.

Māori Affairs may remove board members at certain times,[37] and board members may also resign.[38] Because members are appointed in 3 year terms, it may be appropriate for the appointors to not have the power to remove members during each term (much like the members of Parliament hold office for 3 year terms).

Reporting

58. The Reo Māori Bill also sets out reporting requirements from Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho to Te Mātāwai,[39] and from Te Mātāwai to the Minister of Māori Affairs and the House of Representatives.[40] There is no requirement to provide those (or any) reports to Māori or the appointors. We query whether the appointors should receive all reports directly, to enable them to monitor the performance of Te Mātāwai and make informed appointment decisions when vacancies arise.

Statement of Strategic direction

59. Clauses 17 and 18 of the Reo Māori Bill provide that Te Mātāwai must prepare a statement of strategic direction, and set out the required content of that statement. As part of that statement, the Reo Māori Bill could require Te Mātāwai to set out how it will engage with Māori (comprised of iwi, hapū or whānau, Māori organisations such as those included in Te Reo Tukutuku, or Māori communities) in order to deliver its plans and carry out its functions, and how it will be and remain accountable to Māori.

Representation and governance

60. Another option to consider is inserting detailed representation and governance provisions in to the Reo Māori Bill. An example is Schedule 8 of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, which details how members are appointed to Te Kāwai Taumata and how it is to function. Te Kāwai Taumata comprises representatives from each of 10 groups of iwi[41] and a representative of urban Māori organisations.[42] Its sole purpose is to appoint and remove directors of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited. Schedule 8 of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 prescribes the establishment of Te Kāwai Taumata, how it will appoint and remove directors in respect of Te Ohu Kai Moana, voting, meetings, procedures and much more. Schedule 8 contains the same detail (for Te Kāwai Taumata) that you would normally find in a constitutional document for an entity. Schedule 8 is replicated in full in **Appendix 3**.

61. Te Kāwai Taumata and its appointment of directors to Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited represents an electoral college type process similar to that proposed for the appointment of members to Te Mātāwai. However, Te Kāwai Taumata comprises 11 representatives from different groupings to those set out currently in the Reo Māori Bill. We assume that the number of Te Mātāwai members appointed by each selection group, and the composition of each selection group, has been considered carefully and in light of the composition of Te Kāwai Taumata.

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[37] Reo Māori Bill, Schedule 4, clause 7.
[38] Reo Māori Bill, Schedule 4, clause 8.
[39] Reo Māori Bill, clauses 29-32.
[40] Reo Māori Bill, clauses 19-21.
[41] The 10 iwi groups are Te Tai Tokerau, Ngāpuhi, Tainui, Te Arawa Waka, Mataatua, Porourangi, Takitimu, Hauāuru, Te Moana ā Raukawa and Waipounaum/Rēkohu. Each of the iwi groups are comprised of iwi with mandated iwi organisations, or recognised iwi organisations.
[42] The urban Māori organisations are the Federation of Māori Authorities, Manukau Urban Māori Authority, Māori Women's Welfare League, New Zealand Māori Council, Te Runanga o Ngā Maata Waka Incorporated, Te Runanganui o te Upoko o Te Ika Association Incorporated, and Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust.

62. In determining whether or not to include detail such as that in Schedule 8 of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 in respect of the appointors (being the 7 iwi groups and Te Reo Tukutuku), certainty and flexibility will need to be considered. If certainty is the priority, then Schedule 8 is an example of certainty being provided through the detailed voting, meeting and other processes set out in that Schedule. If flexibility is preferred, then the Reo Māori Bill may be appropriate in this regard as it is currently drafted.

General

63. We trust the matters discussed in this letter will be useful for the deliberations of the Advisory Group, and we would be happy to meet with the Advisory Group to discuss our advice.

Noho ora mai
KAHUI LEGAL

Damian Stone / Kirikaiahi Mahutariki
Partner / Senior Solicitor
000187-18

Appendix 1: Part 2 of Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua

2 TE AWA TUPUA

An indivisible and living whole from the mountains to the sea

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Te Awa Tupua – An Indivisible and Living Whole

E rere kau mai te Awa nui
Mai I te Kāhui Maunga ki Tangaroa
Ko au te awa, ko te awa ko au

The Great River flows
From the Mountains to the Sea
I am the River and the River is me

Te Awa Tupua is an indivisible and living whole comprisng the Whanganui River from the mountains to the sea, incorporating its tributaries and all its physical and metaphysical elements.

Tupua te Kawa – The Principles of Natural Law

Nō te kawa ora a 'Tupua te Kawa' hei taura here nā te
Te Awa Tupua me ōna tāngata ki te kawa nō tawhito rangi

Tupua te Kawa is the natural law and value system of
Te Awa Tupua, which binds the people to the River
and the River to the people

Tupua te Kawa comprises the set of innate values that
underpins and supports Te Awa Tupua

TE AWA TUPUA RECOGNITION

2.1 Te Awa Tupua is an indivisible and living whole comprising the Whanganui River from the mountains to the sea, incorporating its tributaries and all its physical and metaphysical elements.

TE AWA TUPUA AS A LEGAL PERSON

2.2 Te Awa Tupua is a legal person.

2.3 Te Awa Tupua has the rights, powers, duties and liabilities of a legal person.

2.4 The rights, powers and duties of Te Awa Tupua must be exercised and performed on behalf of, and in the name of Te Awa Tupua:

2.4.1 by Te Pou Tupua; and

2.4.2 in accordance with this document.

2.5 Te Pou Tupua is responsible for the liabilities of Te Awa Tupua.

TUPUA TE KAWA

2.6 Tupua te Kawa is a set of intrinsic values which represents the essence of Te Awa Tupua.

2.7 Tupua te Kawa comprises:

1. Ko Te Kawa Tuatahi

Ko te Awa te mātāpuna o te ora *(The River is the source of spiritual and physical sustenance)*

Te Awa Tupua is a spiritual and physical entity that supports and sustains both the life and natural resources within the Whanganui River and the health and wellbeing of the iwi, hapū and other communities of the River.

2. Ko Te Kawa Tuarua

E rere kau mai te Awa nui mai I te Kahui Maunga ki Tangaroa *(The great River flows from the mountains to the sea)*

Te Awa Tupua is an indivisible and living whole from the mountains to the sea, incorporating the Whanganui River and all of its physical and metaphysical elements.

3. Ko Te Kawa Tuatoru

Ko au te Awa, ko te Awa ko au *(I am the River and the River is me)*

The iwi and hapū of the Whanganui River have an inalienable interconnection with, and responsibility to, Te Awa Tupua and its health and wellbeing.

4. Ko Te Kawa Tuawhā

Ngā manga iti, ngā manga nui e honohono kau ana, ka tupu hei Awa Tupua *(The small and large streams that flow into one another and form one River)*

Te Awa Tupua is a singular entity comprised of many elements and communities, working collaboratively to the common purpose of the health and wellbeing of Te Awa Tupua.

CROWN COMMITMENT

2.8 The Crown confirms its commitment to Te Awa Tupua and Tupua te Kawa.

LEGAL EFFECT OF TE AWA TUPUA AND TUPUA TE KAWA

2.9 In addition to the statement of general relevance provided for in clauses 1.5 and 1.6, any person exercising functions, duties or powers under a statute referred to in clause 2.10 must:

2.9.1 recognise and provide for the status of Te Awa Tupua as provided for in clauses 2.1 and 2.2 ("**Te Awa Tupua status**"); and

2.9.2 recognise and provide for Tupua te Kawa.

2.10 The statutes referred to in clause 2.9 are the:

2.10.1 Biosecurity Act 1993;

2.10.2 Conservation Act 1987;

2.10.3   Fisheries Act 1996;

2.10.4   Forests Act 1949;

2.10.5   Freedom Camping Act 2011;

2.10.6   Harbour Boards Dry Land Endowment Revesting Act 1991;

2.10.7   Land Drainage Act 1908;

2.10.8   Local Government Act 1974;

2.10.9   Local Government Act 2002;

2.10.10   Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011;

2.10.11   Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978;

2.10.12   Marine Reserves Act 1971;

2.10.13   Maritime Transport Act 1994;

2.10.14   National Parks Act 1980;

2.10.15   Native Plants Protection Act 1934;

2.10.16   New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008;

2.10.17   Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977;

2.10.18   Reserves Act 1977;

2.10.19   Resource Management Act 1991 (in relation to preparing or changing a regional policy statement, regional plan or district plan);

2.10.20   River Boards Act 1908;

2.10.21   Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941;

2.10.22   Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989;

2.10.23   Walking Access Act 2008;

2.10.24   Wild Animal Control Act 1977; and

2.10.25   Wildlife Act 1953.

2.11   In addition to the statement of general relevance provided for in clauses 1.5 and 1.6, any person exercising functions, duties or powers under a statute referred to in clause 2.12 must:

2.11.1   have particular regard to the Te Awa Tupua status; and

2.11.2   have particular regard to Tupua te Kawa.

2.12   The statutes referred to in clause 2.11 are the:

2.12.1   Historic Places Act 1993; and

2.12.2   Resource Management Act 1991 (to the extent not covered by clause 2.10.19).

2.13 Where the exercise of any functions, duties or powers referred to in clauses 2.9 to 2.12 is the subject of a written report, decision or document, that report, decision or document must include a statement recording how clauses 2.9 to 2.12 have been complied with.

2.14 The obligations under clauses 2.9 to 2.13 apply:

2.14.1 where the exercise of those functions, duties or powers relate to the Whanganui River, or relate to activities within the Whanganui River catchment that affect the Whanganui River;

2.14.2 to the extent that the Te Awa Tupua status or Tupua te Kawa relate to the function, duty or power being exercised; and

2.14.3 in a manner that is consistent with the purpose of the legislation under which the function, duty or power is being exercised.

TE AWA TUPUA LEGISLATION

2.15 The Te Awa Tupua legislation will provide for the matters set out in clauses 2.1 to 2.14.

Appendix 2: Part 3 of Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua

3   TE POU TUPUA

The human face of Te Awa Tupua

Te Pou Tupua – The Sacred and Revered Station

Te pou o e whakatupua
Te pou o te whakatawhito
Te pou o Ranginui e tū nei!

The celestial post
the ancient post
The p[illar of universal order!

Te Pou Tupua is the face and voice of Te Awa Tupua and will uphold Tupua te Kawa.

Te Karewao – The Supplejack Vine

Te rau whātoro, te whanaketanga mai i te Uma Tūānuku.

The entwining vine springing from the bosom of Papatūānuku

The strong, pliable and readily available supplejack vine is utilised in the construction of hīnaki. Symbolising timely and robus support, Te Karewao is the advisory group that will provide advice to Te Pou Tupua.

PURPOSE OF TE POU TUPUA

3.1   The purpose of Te Pou Tupua is to be the human face and act in the name of Te Awa Tupua.

3.2   In exercising its functions Te Pou Tupua must act in the interests of Te Awa Tupua and consistently with Tupua te Kawa.

FUNCTIONS OF TE POU TUPUA

3.3   The functions of Te Pou Tupua are to:

    3.3.1   act and speak on behalf of Te Awa Tupua;

    3.3.2   uphold:

        (a)   the Te Awa Tupua status; and

        (b)   Tupua te Kawa;

    3.3.3   promote and protect the health and wellbeing of Te Awa Tupua;

    3.3.4   except as otherwise provided for in this document, exercise landowner functions in relation to any land vested in Te Awa Tupua;

    3.3.5   administer Te Korotete o Te Awa Tupua;

    3.3.6   maintain the Te Awa Tupua register; and

3.3.7 take any other action reasonably necessary to achieve its purpose and exercise its functions.

3.4 Without limiting clause 3.3, in exercising its functions Te Pou Tupua:

3.4.1 must, in recognising the inalienable interconnection between the iwi and hapū of the Whanganui River and Te Awa Tupua, develop appropriate mechanisms for engaging with and reporting to those iwi and hapū on matters relating to Te Awa Tupua;

3.4.2 may, from time to time, report publicly on matters relating to Te Awa Tupua;

3.4.3 may engage with any relevant agency, decision-maker or other body to assist that agency, decison-maker or body in its understanding, application and implementation of the Te Awa Tupua status and Tupua te Kawa including, if agreed, the development or review of relevant guidelines or policies; and

3.4.4 may participate in relevant statutory processes.

CAPACITY OF TE POU TUPUA

3.5 Te Pou Tupua has full capacity to exercise its functions.

APPOINTMENT OF TE POU TUPUA

3.6 Te Pou Tupua is, through the appointment process, symbolic of the Treaty partnership between the Crown and iwi.

3.7 Te Pou Tupua comprises a singular role exercised jointly by two persons.

3.8 The two persons to be appointed to the position of Te Pou Tupua are intended to be persons of high standing, recognising both the importance of the role and the need to interact with Ministers and other agencies, iwi and hapū, organisations and communities at a leadership level.

The two persons to be appointed to the position of Te Pou Tupua will be appointed by iwi with interests in the Whanganui River and the Crown ("**appointors**") as follows:

3.9.1 one person will be nominated by iwi with interests in the Whanganui River;

3.9.2 one person will be nominated by the Crown; and

3.9.3 iwi with interests in the Whanganui River and the Crown will jointly and by agreement appoint two persons to the position of Te Pou Tupua:

(a) based on the nominations referred to in clauses 3.9.1 and 3.9.2; and

(b) having regard to the joint ability of the nominees to fulfil the purpose and exercise the functions of Te Pou Tupua.

3.10 In making a nomination, the relevant nominator must be satisfied that the proposed nominee has the requisite mana, skills, knowledge and experience to achieve the purpose and exercise the functions of Te Pou Tupua.

3.11 Prior to making a nomination, each nominator must give notice to the other nominator:

3.11.1 of the name of the proposed nominee; and

3.11.2   inviting the other nominator to provide comment on whether the proposed nominee is appropriate in the context of the matters set out in clause 3.10.

3.12   Te Pou Tupua is appointed for a term of three years.

3.13   A person appointed under clause 3.9.3:

   3.13.1   may be removed by:

      (a)   the agreement of the appointors; and

      (b)   written notice to that person; or

   3.13.2   may resign by written notice to the appointors; and

   3.13.3   may be reappointed.

3.14   In the event of the removal or resignation of a person appointed under clause 3.9.3, or in the event of a vacancy for any other reason, a replacement appointment will be made by the appointors:

   3.14.1   as soon as is reasonably practicable in accordance with the process set out in clauses 3.9 to 3.11 (modified as necessary); and

   3.14.2   for the remainder of the current term.

3.15   Where there is a vacancy and only one person is at that time appointed to the position of Te Pou Tupua, that person:

   3.15.1   may, in exceptional circumstances, act as Te Pou Tupua; and

   3.15.2   must:

      (a)   inform the appointors of the intention to act if that is reasonably practicable in the circumstances; and

      (b)   as soon as is reasonably practicable after acting, inform the appointors of the circumstances and nature of any action taken under this clause.

3.16   Where for a limited period or in relation to a particular matter one person appointed to the position of Te Pou Tupua is not able to act, the other person appointed:

   3.16.1   may act as Te Pou Tupua; and

   3.16.2   must:

      (a)   inform the appointors of the intention to act if that is reasonably practicable in the circumstances; and

      (b)   as soon as is reasonably practicable after acting, inform the appointors of the circumstances and nature of any action taken under this clause.

3.17   The persons appointed as Te Pou Tupua must:

   3.17.1   act in the interests of Te Awa Tupua, consistently with Tupua te Kawa and for no other purpose; and

   3.17.2   act jointly and by agreement in the exercise of Te Pou Tupua's functions.

(c)   What are the best governance arrangements for Te Mātāwai in relation to being accountable to iwi and Māori communities? (In your letter you refer us to the diagram that was handed out at the meeting on 2 April 2015).

4.   We set out our response to each question under the following headings:

(a)   Issue 1: Influence of Te Mātāwai;

(b)   Issue 2: Establishing a legal personality for Te Reo Māori; and

(c)   Issue 3: Te Mātāwai Governance Arrangements.

5.   In responding to the questions, we have considered the following legislative (or soon to be legislative) examples:

(a)   the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 (the **Waikato River Act**), which sets out a strategy and vision for the Waikato River and requires third parties to comply with the strategy and vision and work with iwi in carrying out their respective functions;[1]

(b)   Te Urewera Act 2014 (the **Urewera Act**), which gives Te Urewera its own legal personality, establishes a Board to act on behalf of and in the name of Te Urewera, provides for the Board to prepare a management plan for Te Urewera and requires various government agencies and local authorities to comply with certain obligations. The Urewera Act also sets out principles which must be adhered to in its implementation; and

(c)   the Whanganui River settlement (which is yet to be enacted through legislation), which gives Te Awa Tupua its own legal personality, establishes a Board as the governing body responsible for exercising the rights, powers, duties of, and any liabilities incurred by Te Awa Tupua, and sets out values which must be recognised and provided for by third parties.

Executive Summary

Issue 1: Influence of Te Mātāwai

6.   Funding for Te Mātāwai could possibly be specified in the Reo Māori Bill (or other legislation) and be included as part of the government's appropriation process. A precedent for such an approach is the Waikato River Act, which provides for the Crown to fund the reasonable costs of the Waikato River Authority.

7.   There are current examples in the Treaty settlement context where visions, strategies, values or principles are enshrined in legislation, which then impact on and influence statutory decision-making and any associated subordinate legislation or non-legislative instruments or documents.

8.   The Reo Māori Bill could be amended to produce the same result for Te Reo in the same manner, or by requiring government departments to specifically address Te Reo strategies and plans in their reporting requirements under the Public Finance Act 1989. We are mindful of opposition to any obligations being imposed on government

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[1] We note that there are other enactments for Maniapoto, Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Tuwharetoa, and the Te Arawa River Iwi which are associated with the Waikato River. Those statutes replicate many of the provisions of the Waikato River Act, however for the purpose of this advice, we have used the Waikato River Act as our example.

3.18   The persons appointed as Te Pou Tupua will not be personally liable in their capacity as Te Pou Tupua, provided they have acted lawfully, in accordance with their statutory mandate and in good faith.

3.19   The appointors will by agreement set the fees (if any) to be paid to Te Pou Tupua.

SUPPORT FOR TE POU TUPUA

Advisory support

3.20   Te Karewao is an advisory group established to advise and support Te Pou Tupua in the exercise of its functions.

3.21   Te Karewao will be convened from time to time as required and at the request of Te Pou Tupua.

3.22   Te Karewao is comprised of:

3.22.1   one person appointed by Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui;

3.22.2   one person appointed by other iwi with interests in the Whanganui River; and

3.22.3   one person appointed by the relevant local authorities.

3.23   Where Te Pou Tupua is exercising a function that relates to a discrete part of the Whanganui River, Te Karewao will be comprised of:

3.23.1   the persons referred to in clause 3.22; and

3.23.2   one additional person appointed by the iwi and hapū with interests in the relevant area.

3.24   Te Pou Tupua may invite other persons to assist Te Pou Tupua or Te Karewao, including from the iwi and/or hapū with interests in the Whanganui River, local authorities or relevant government departments and other agencies.

3.25   Te Pou Tupua or Te Karewao may request information or technical advice from any government department where that advice relates to the functions of that department.

3.26   Following such a request, a relevant government department will provide information or technical advice to Te Pou Tupua or Te Karewao where it is reasonably practicable and appropriate to do so having regard to, among other things, the ability of that department to prioritise resources for that purpose.

3.27   Te Pou Tupua may:

3.27.1   subject to clause 3.28 delegate functions to Te Karewao; and

3.27.2   refer matters to Te Karewao:

(a)   for consideration; and

(b)   so that advice may be provided to Te Pou Tupua.

3.28   Te Pou Tupua must not delegate any decision-making function to Te Karewao.

3.29   In providing advice and support to Te Pou Tupua, Te Karewao must act in the interests of Te Awa Tupua and consistently with Tupua te Kawa.

3.30   The persons appointed to Te Karewao will not be personally liable in their capacity as a member of Te Karewao, provided they have acted lawfully, in accordance with their statutory mandate and in good faith.

Administrative and financial support

3.31   The Crown will pay to Te Pou Tupua $200,000 each year for a period of 20 years from the commencement date as a contribution to the costs associated with the exercise of Te Pou Tupua's functions including:

3.31.1   fees (if any) to be paid to Te Pou Tupua;

3.31.2   the costs associated with Te Karewao; and

3.31.3   the costs associated with administrative support under clause 3.34.

3.32   The first payment will be made on the commencement date unless Whanganui Iwi and the Crown agree otherwise.

3.33   The final payment will be made on the 19th anniversary of the commencement date.

3.34   Te Pou Tupua will contract Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui to provide administrative support for Te Pou Tupua unless those parties agree otherwise.

3.35   The Crown and Whanganui Iwi have agreed that, as provided for in clause 9.1.2 of Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Iwi o Whanganui, the amount of $1 million will be paid by the Crown to Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui to be used for transitional and implementation matters relating to the establishment and support of Te Pā Auroa nā Te Awa Tupua, including a scoping study identifying:

3.35.1   the current state of the health and wellbeing of Te Awa Tupua;

3.35.2   the nature and extent of the current interests in and uses of Te Awa Tupua; and

3.35.3   issues affecting the health and wellbeing of Te Awa Tupua.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH CROWN AGENCIES

3.36   The Commissioner of Crown Lands will enter into a relationship document with Te Pou Tupua on agreed terms concerning matters of mutual interest, including:

3.36.1   the exercise of landowner functions by Te Pou Tupua, including the determination of the nature and extent of land vested in Te Awa Tupua;

3.36.2   the respective roles and responsibilities of Te Pou Tupua and the Commissioner of Crown Lands in relation to land vested in Te Awa Tupua and adjoining land remaining under the management of the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and

3.36.3   other support and advice from the Commissioner of Crown Lands on matters relating to Te Pou Tupua's functions.

3.37   The Commissioner of Crown Lands will commence discussions with Te Pou Tupua for that purpose within 12 months after the commencement date.

3.38   The Director-General of Conservation will enter into a relationship document with Te Pou Tupua on agreed terms concerning matters of mutual interest, including:

3.38.1   the application of the statutory process for considering and determining applications for concessions for a lease, licence or easement in relation to land that is vested in Te Awa Tupua but is subject to the conservation legislation;

3.38.2   the respective roles and responsibilities of Te Pou Tupua and the Department of Conservation in relation to land vested in Te Awa Tupua and adjoining land managed by the Department of Conservation; and

3.38.3   other support and advice from the Department of Conservation on matters relating to Te Pou Tupua's functions.

3.39   The Director-General of Conservation will commence discussions with Te Pou Tupua for that purpose within 12 months after the commencement date.

3.40   The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment will explore the development of a relationship document with Te Pou Tupua concerning the administration of Crown-owned minerals within the Whanganui River under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

RELATIONSHIP WITH RELEVANT LOCAL AUTHORITIES

3.41   Te Pou Tupua will engage with relevant local authorities for the purpose of entering into a relationship concerning matters of mutual interest including:

3.41.1   the exercise of functions and powers by relevant local authorities in the marine and coastal area;

3.41.2   the role and responsibilities of relevant local authorities under Part 3A of the Maritime Transport Act 1994;

3.41.3   the exercise of functions and powers by relevant local authorities in relation to:

(a)   granting consents relating to the Whanganui River, or activities in the Whanganui River catchment that affect the Whanganui River, including in relation to gravel extraction; and

(b)   carrying out environmental protection works including flood protection in relation to the Whanganui River; and

3.41.4   the relationship between Te Pou Tupua and a relevant local authority may agree to record relevant matters in a relationship document.

APPLICATION FOR CHARITABLE STATUS

3.43   Te Awa Tupua and/or Te Pou Tupua are deemed to be an institution or institutions for the purpose of making an application for charitable status under the Charities Act 2005.

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3.44   The two persons to be appointed to the position of Te Pou Tupua will be deemed to be officers of Te Awa Tupua for that purpose.

TE AWA TUPUA LEGISLATION

3.45   The Te Awa Tupua legislation will provide for the matters set out in:

   3.45.1   clauses 3.1 to 3.30:

   3.45.2   clause 3.34; and

   3.45.3   clauses 3.43 and 3.44.

Appendix 3: Schedule 8 of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004

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Schedule 8   *s55*

Te Kawai Taumata

Part 1

Procedures for appointments of members
and alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata
Appointments

</div>

1   Appointment of Te Kawai Taumata members

(1)   This clause applies –

      (a)   to the initial appointments of members and alternate members under sections 55 and 57; and

      (b)   to subsequent appointments that must be made when-

            (i)   a member or alternate member is removed under clause 6; or

            (ii)   a member or alternate member is removed under clause 6; or

            (iii)   a member or alternate member dies or resigns.

(2)   In the case of the initial appointments referred to in subclause (1)(a), the mandated iwi organisation of the first iwi named in each group of iwi set out in Schedule 3 (except Group B—NGAPUHI) must—

      (a)   appoint a time and place to hold a meeting of the representatives of the mandated iwi organisations of every iwi in the group; and

      (b)   give not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting to all mandated iwi organisations in the same group, Or other period of notice previously agreed by them; and

      (c)   advise Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited of the name of the member and the alternate member appointed to Te Kawai Taumata by the mandated iwi organisations of that group of iwi.

(3)   In the case of a subsequent appointment referred to in sub- clause (1)(b), the requirements of subclause (2) apply only to the group of iwi that needs to make an appointment.

(4)   In the case of Group B—NGAPUHI, as set out in Schedule 3, the mandated iwi organisation must—

      (a)   appoint a time and place to hold a meeting of the directors, trustees, or office holders; and

      (b)   give not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting to all directors, trustees, or office holders, or any other period of notice previously agreed by them; and

(c) advise Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited of the name of the member and alternate member appointed to Te Kawai Taumata by the directors, trustees, or office holders of the mandated iwi organisation.

(5) The first representative Maori organisation named in Schedule *5* must—

(a) appoint a time and place to hold a meeting of 1 representative from each representative Maori organisation; and

(b) give not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting to every other representative Maori organisation, or other period of notice previously agreed by them; and

(c) advise Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited of the name of the member and the alternate member appointed to Te Kawai Taumata by the representative Maori organisations.

(6) A notice given under subclause (2)(b) or subclause (4)(b) or subclause (5)(b) may be combined with a notice given under clause 7 or clause 8.

2 Purpose of meetings

The only purpose and business of the meetings referred to in clause I(2)(a), (4)(a), and (5)(a) is to appoint a member of Te Kawai Taumata, an alternate member, or both, unless clause 6 applies.

3 Voting to appoint or remove members or alternative members

(1) At meetings held for the purposes of clause 1 or clause 6,-

(a) each mandated iwi organisation has 1 vote:

(b) each representative Maori organisation has 1 vote:

(c) in the case of Ngapuhi, each director, trustee, or office holder of the mandated iwi organisation ofNgapuhi has I vote.

(2) The votes cast on behalf of the iwi of Hauraki and the iwi of Te Arawa must, in each case, represent the majority view of the respective group.

(3) f Ngati Hine or Rongomaiwahine withdraws from the mandated iwi organisation of Ngapuhi or Ngati Kahungunu, as the case may be, as provided for by section 20, the votes cast on behalf of Ngapuhi or Ngati Kahungunu must, in each case, take into account the view of the withdrawing iwi.

(4) If a group of iwi listed in column 1 of Schedule 3 or the representative Maori organisations have not appointed their member and alternate member of Te Kawai Taumata by the date when the members and alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata must appoint directors under section 46(1), the appointed members or alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata must carry out their function of appointing directors

without a member or alternate member appointed by the relevant group of iwi or the representative Maori organisation, as the case may be.

(5) A decision to appoint or remove a member or alternate member of Te Kawai Taumata must be based on the votes cast at the meeting, so long as not less than 75% of those entitled to vote are present.

4 Vacancies or irregularities in appointment

(1) Despite a vacancy in the membership of Te Kawai Taumata, its appointed members or alternate members may perform their functions, provided there is a quorum.

(2) The decisions of the members or alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata are not affected if a member's appointment, or that of an alternate member, is defective.

<div align="center">Term of office</div>

5 Term of office of members and alternate members

(1) A member of Te Kawai Taumata and an alternate member—

    (a) is appointed for a term of office not exceeding 4 years; and

    (b) is eligible for reappointment; but

    (c) may not hold office for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(2) Subject to clause 6, a member and alternate member continues in office until—

    (a) he or she is reappointed; or

    (b) his or her successor is appointed.

(3) However, the term of office of an alternate member expires when the term of office of the relevant member expires.

<div align="center">Removal of members</div>

6 Removal of Te Kawai Taumata members

(1) A member or alternate member of Te Kawai Taumata may be removed from office without compensation at any time by a majority, as the case may be, of the mandated iwi organisations, the representative Maori organisations, or the directors, trustees, or office holders of the mandated iwi organisation of Ngapuhi entitled to appoint that member.

(2) The procedures of clauses 7 to 9 apply to the removal of a member or alternate member from office.

7 Procedure for renewal of Te Kawai Taumata members by mandated iwi organisation

(1) A mandated iwi organisation entitled to participate in a meeting convened under clause 1(2) and (4) to appoint a member or alternate member of Te Kawai Taumata may convene a meeting to decide whether that member or alternate member should be removed from office.

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(2)   A mandated iwi organisation that convenes a meeting under subclause (1) must—

(a)   appoint a time and place for the meeting; and

(b)   give not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting to all mandated iwi organisations in the same group of iwi, or another period of notice previously agreed by the parties; and

(c)   give the member or alternate member concerned not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting, its purpose. and a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and

(d)   advise Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited of the outcome of the meeting held under subclause (1).

(3)   In the case of the mandated iwi organisation of Ngapuhi, the procedure set out in subclause (2) must be observed in relation to its directors, trustees, or office holders.

8   Procedure for removal of Te Kawai Taumata member by representative Maori organisation

(1)   A representative Maori organisation entitled to participate in a meeting convened under clause 1(5) to appoint a member or alternate member of Te Kawai Taumata may convene a meeting to decide whether that member or alternate member should be removed from office.

(2)   A representative Maori organisation that convenes a meeting under subclause (1) must—

(a)   appoint a time and place for the meeting; and

(b)   give not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting to every other representative Maori organisation, or another period of notice previously agreed by the parties; and

(c)   give the member or alternate member concerned not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting, its purpose, and a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and

(d)   advise Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited of the outcome of the meeting referred to in subclause (1).

9   Meetings to remove members

(1)   The only purposes of the meetings referred to in clauses 7 and 8 are—

(a)   to remove a member or alternate member of Te Kawai Taumata; and

(b)   to appoint a new member or alternate member.

(2)   Resolutions to remove and appoint members or alternate members must be voted on separately.

Part 2
Procedures for Te Kawai Taumata

10   Procedure

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the members or alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata may regulate the procedures of Te Kawai Taumata.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata

11   Chairperson and deputy chairperson

(1)   The members of Te Kawai Taumata must elect one member as the chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata, and another member as the deputy chairperson.

(2)   The chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata (and the deputy chairperson when acting as chairperson) must act only—

(a)   with the authority of the members or their alternate members; and

(b)   in accordance with their directions.

(3)   Te Kawai Taumata must elect an existing member to hold the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson if the chairperson or deputy chairperson—

(a)   resigns from office; or

(b)   vacates office as a member of Te Kawai Taumata; or

(c)   s removed from office under clause 6.

Meetings of Te Kawai Taumata

12   Meetings

(1)   The chairperson—

(a)   may, as he or she considers necessary, call meetings of Te Kawai Taumata to-

(i)   consider whether any action is necessary under section 46 or section 49(2); or

(ii)   appoint or remove directors of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited under section 46 or section 49(2), as the case may be; and

(b)   must, if requested by at least 2 members, call a meeting of Te Kawai Taumata, provided the meeting relates to a matter referred to in subclause (1)(a).

(2)   The chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata must determine the date, time, and place of each meeting of Te Kawai Taumata and must give not less than 10 working days' written notice to the members and alternate members of—

(a)   the date, time, and place of the meeting; and

(b)   the agenda for the meeting.

(3)   Notice need not be given under subclause (2)—

(a)   to a member who for the time being is absent from New Zealand; or

(b)   in respect of an adjourned meeting.

(4)   If all members who are entitled to receive notice give their consent, the requirement to notify a meeting may be waived.

(5)   A member who is unable to participate in a meeting must notify that fact to—

(a)   the chairperson; and

(b)   the appropriate alternate member.

(6)   An alternate member may only participate in a meeting if the member is unable to do so.

13   Meeting to remove director

If the chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata (or the deputy chairperson when acting as the chairperson) calls a meeting under clause 12(1) for the purpose of removing a director of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited,—

(a)   the director concerned must be given not less than 10 working days' notice of the meeting and its purpose, and must be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and

(b)   clause 17(4) does not apply.

14   Teleconference meetings

(1)   A meeting may be conducted by teleconference or by any means of communication that allows each member or his or her alternate member to participate effectively in the proceedings.

(2)   All the provisions in this schedule relating to the meetings of Te Kawai Taumata apply to a meeting held in accordance with this clause.

15   Teleconference meetings

(1)   The chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata must preside at all meetings of Te Kawai Taumata.

(2)   If the chairperson is not present—

(a)   the deputy chairperson, if present, must preside; or

(b)   the deputy chairperson, if present, must preside; or if the deputy chairperson is not present, the members present must elect one of their number to preside.

(3)   A record must be kept in the minute book of all decisions taken at every meeting, signed by the person presiding at the meeting.

(4)   The signed minutes of the proceedings of a meeting are evidence—

(a)   of the proceedings; and

(b)   unless the contrary is proved, that the meeting was properly convened and the proceedings were properly conducted.

departments and the potential difficulty in distilling and agreeing a vision, strategies, values and/or principles for Te Reo.

Issue 2: Establishing a Legal Personality for Te Reo

9.   The Reo Māori Bill could be amended to give Te Reo a legal personality. It is difficult to be categorical at this stage regarding the potential advantages and disadvantages of such a step. If the step was taken, we would suggest a board comprised completely of Māori only (and no Crown appointees) be responsible for giving effect to the legal personality of Te Reo. We recommend however that the Advisory Group consider carefully the reasons to granting legal personality to Te Reo. In our view, if the primary reason for considering this approach is for revitalisation and to enhance the standing of Te Reo, that may be achieved by setting out in the Reo Māori Bill the vision, strategies, values or principles for Te Reo; and a legal personality for Te Reo may not be required.

Issue 3: Te Mātāwai Governance Arrangements

10.   The Reo Māori Bill in its current form does not provide for accountability back to iwi or Māori communities. Provisions could be inserted into the Reo Māori Bill in order to provide for such accountability. The Reo Māori Bill could also be amended to ensure that various reports that are required to be provided to Te Mātāwai and the Minister of Māori Affairs (and subsequently the House of Representatives), are also provided to the appointors of Te Mātāwai. A further amendment could be made to ensure that the statement of strategic direction required under the Reo Māori Bill includes how Te Mātāwai will engage with Māori in order to deliver its plans and carry out its functions, and how it will be and remain accountable to Māori.

Issue 1: Influence of Te Mātāwai

What and how are the best approaches to ensuring that Te Mātāwai can be more influential, or have more teeth, in terms of:

(i)   accessing more funds for Te Reo revitalisation; and

(ii)   ensuring government departments embrace Te Reo, and encourage revitalisation of it. (As noted in your letter, we spoke about a set of values, and requiring government to operate within the spirt of those values at our meeting on 2 April 2015l).

Funding

11.   In terms of accessing additional funds for Te Reo revitalisation, we understand that the current funding of Te Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service will continue in some form. We are not aware of any specific funding for Te Mātāwai, however section 13(g) of the Reo Māori Bill makes reference to Te Mātāwai purchasing contracts to be delivered by Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho, which infers that Te Mātāwai will be funded in some way.

12.   We note that in the Waikato River and Whanganui River arrangements, there are various monetary amounts payable to different entities and for differing purposes. We understand that most of the payments are specified in the deeds of settlement between iwi and the Crown that establish those arrangements. As such, those payments are contractual obligations or commitments under the respective deeds of settlement.

16 Quorum

(1) A quorum for a meeting of Te Kawai Taumata is not fewer than 6 members or alternate members present at the meeting and entitled to vote.

(2) No business may be transacted at a meeting of Te Kawai Taumata unless a quorum is present.

17 Voting to appoint or remove directors of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited

(1) Except as provided in subclause (3),-

    (a) each member present has 1 vote; and

    (b) each alternate member present on behalf of a member has 1 vote.

(2) All decisions relating to the appointment or removal of a director of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited must be decided by a majority of the votes cast by the members or alternate members present and entitled to vote.

(3) Despite clause 11(2), in the case of an equality of votes, the chairperson or member presiding has a casting vote.

(4) A written resolution signed by all members is effective for all purposes as a resolution passed at a meeting of Te Kawai Taumata and may comprise more than 1 copy of the resolution, each signed by 1 or more of the members of Te Kawai Taumata.

<div align="center">Remuneration</div>

18 Remuneration for members of Te Kawai Taumata

The members and alternate members of Te Kawai Taumata are entitled to receive from Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited—

(a) remuneration for their attendance at meetings; and

(b) reimbursing allowances or actual and reasonable expenses incurred in undertaking the function of Te Kawai Taumata.

19 Administration

The chairperson of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited, after consultation with the chairperson of Te Kawai Taumata, must include in the annual plan of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited a budget for the expenses of Te Kawai Taumata, including a budget for the provision of administrative services.

13. However we note that the Waikato River Act provides for the establishment and on-going funding of the Waikato River Authority, which is the co-management entity between iwi with interests in the Waikato River and the Crown. The Waikato River Authority is funded through Schedule 6 of the Waikato River Act, which among other things, provides that the Crown bears the reasonable operational costs of the Waikato River Authority,[2] and that members of the Waikato River Authority are paid out of money appropriated by Parliament.[3]

14. If the Advisory Group wishes to ensure that Te Mātāwai has appropriate and ongoing funding going forward, the example of the Waikato River Authority could be used as a precedent.

Ensuring government departments embrace Te Reo

15. In the meeting of 2 April 2015 we discussed the Waikato River Act and the Whanganui River settlement as examples through which various Crown agencies and local authorities are required to engage with iwi and give effect to certain visions, strategies, objectives or principles in exercising decision-making functions. We discuss these examples below.

Waikato River Act

16. The Waikato River Act imposes obligations on the Crown and local authorities to comply with the vision and strategy for the Waikato River. The vision and strategy is set out in Schedule 2 of the Waikato River Act and therefore has legislative effect.

17. The vision for the Waikato River is:[4]

> *a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come.*

18. In order to realise the vision, a number of objectives are set out in the Waikato River Act.[5] A number of strategies are also set out in order to achieve the vision.[6]

19. The vision and strategy was required to be reviewed within 3 months of the settlement date, and within 5 – 10 years of each previous review.[7] The reviews are to be carried out by the Waikato River Authority and must be agreed with the Crown and the Waikato Raupatu River Trust. Following that, amendments are communicated in writing to the Responsible Minister, who then sends the written amendments to the Governor-General to amend by Order in Council.[8]

20. The Waikato River Act is an example of how legislation can establish a framework (in the form of a vision and strategy) that must be reflected in subordinate legislative instruments or documents. The Advisory Group may wish to refer to it as a precedent to support the Reo Māori Bill setting out a vision and strategy for Te Reo, that can be reflected in subordinate legislative instruments or documents.

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[2] Waikato River Act, Schedule 6, clause 14(1).
[3] Waikato River Act, Schedule 6, clause 14(2).
[4] Waikato River Act, Schedule 2, clause 2.
[5] Waikato River Act, Schedule 2.
[6] Waikato River Act, Schedule 2.
[7] Waikato River Act, ss 18-19.
[8] Waikato River Act, ss 18-21.

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21. The Waikato Regional Policy Statement (the **Statement**)[9] and any regional or district plan must be consistent with the vision and strategy for the Waikato River. Where either the Statement, or a regional or district plan is inconsistent with the vision and strategy, it must be amended to achieve consistency.[10]

22. The vision and strategy prevails over any inconsistencies set out in National Policy Statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statements.[11]

23. Section 17 of the Waikato River Act sets out a number of enactments. Where the vision or strategy relates to any functions or powers under those enactments, any person carrying out those functions or exercising those powers in respect of the Waikato River or activities within its catchment, must have "particular regard" to the vision and strategy.[12]

24. The Waikato River Act also makes provision for iwi to have a voice in various conservation documents under the Resource Management Act 1991 and a role in a joint management committee with local authorities.[13]

Te Urewera Act and the Whanganui River Settlement

Te Urewera Principles

25. The Urewera Act is yet another example of how legislation can be used to set out values or principles that impact on statutory decision-making so as to give those values or principles "teeth".

26. The Urewera Act sets out the principles for implementing the Act. In achieving the purpose of the Urewera Act, all persons performing functions and exercising powers under the Urewera Act must act so that, as far as possible:[14]

    (a)   Te Urewera is preserved in its natural state;

    (b)   the indigenous ecological system and biodiversity of Te Urewera are preserved, and introduced plants and animals are exterminated;

    (c)   Tūhoetanga,[15] which gives expression to Te Urewera, is valued and respected;

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[9] The Waikato Regional Policy Statement (the **Statement**) is a document produced by the Waikato Regional Council, and provides an overview of resource management issues in the Waikato region. It also provides a framework for resource use, which enables the regional community to achieve its social and economic aspirations within the capacity of the environment. Section 11 of the Waikato River Act provides that the vision and strategy forms part of the Statement.

[10] Waikato River Act, s 13.

[11] Waikato River Act, s 12.

[12] Waikato River Act, s 17. Those enactments are the Conservation Act 1987, National Parks Act 1980, Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991, Wild Animal Control Act 1977, Wildlife Act 1953, Biosecurity Act 1993, Fisheries Act 1996, Forests Act 1949, Health Act 1956, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Tāonga Act 2014, Land Drainage Act 1908, Local Government Act 1974, Local Government Act 2002, Native Plants Protection Act 1934, New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977, River Boards Act 1908, Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, and Walking Access Act 2008.

[13] Waikato River Act, ss 39-41 and 80.

[14] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 5.

[15] We note that the term "Tūhoetanga" is not defined within the Urewera Act. We expect that is deliberate in order to allow for either Tūhoe and/or the Urewera Board to define that term or concept for themselves.

(d)   the relationship of other iwi and hapū with parts of Te Urewera is recognised, valued and respected;

(e)   the historical and cultural heritage of Te Urewera is preserved;

(f)   the value of Te Urewera for soil, water, and forest conservation is maintained; and

(g)   the contribution that Te Urewera can make to conservation nationally is recognised.

Tupua Te Kawa

27.   The Whanganui River settlement is an example of enshrining in legislation (which is yet to be enacted)[16] values or principles that impact on statutory decision-making, so as to give those values or principles "teeth".

28.   The Whanganui River settlement records a set of intrinsic values which represents the essence of Te Awa Tupua.[17] The particular values are set out in clause 2.7 of the Te Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua Deed of Settlement (the **Whanganui River Deed**) and are replicated in **Appendix 1**. Those values are called Tupua Te Kawa.

29.   Clauses 1.5 and 1.6 of the Whanganui River Deed provide for a new framework for the Whanganui River, which in turn becomes a relevant consideration in the exercise of all statutory functions, duties or powers relating to the River or the activities in the catchment affecting the River.

30.   The legal effect of Tupua Te Kawa is set out in clauses 2.9 to 2.14 of the Whanganui River Deed. Those clauses set out a number of statutes and provide that any person exercising functions, duties or powers under one of those statutes must "recognise and provide for" the status of Te Awa Tupua and Tupua Te Kawa. The clauses also require any person exercising functions, duties or powers under certain other statutes to have "particular regard" to the Te Awa Tupua status and Tupua Te Kawa.

31.   The exercise of any functions, duties or powers referred to in clauses 2.9 to 2.12 of the Whanganui River Deed (the list of statues) that is a written report, decision or document under any of the statutes provided, must include a statement recording how clauses 2.9 to 2.12 have been complied with (in short, how Te Awa Tupua and Tupua Te Kawa have been provided for or recognised; or how particular regard has been given to it).[18] Part 2 of the Whanganui River Deed (clauses 2.1 – 2.15) is replicated in **Appendix 1**.

Observations in relation to the Reo Māori Bill

32.   The Waikato River Act, the Urewera Act and the Whanganui River arrangements are examples that could be relied on by the Advisory Group to recommend that visions, strategies, values or principles be developed for Te Reo, which can then impact on and influence statutory decision-making and any associated subordinate legislative or non-legislative instruments or documents.

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[16] We understand that the Bill for the Whanganui River settlement is currently being drafted.
[17] Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua, clause 2.6.
[18] Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua, clause 2.13.

33. We acknowledge that each of these examples is not completely analogous to the Reo Māori Bill. However, drawing from each of the examples, the Reo Māori Bill could (for example):

   (a)   set out a long-term vision for Te Reo, together with a series of strategies (such as the Māori Language Strategy) to achieve that long-term vision (much like the vision and strategy under the Waikato River Act);

   (b)   set out some values or priniples for Te Reo, which impact on and influence statutory decison-making under Acts that touch on or affect Te Reo (much like the values set out in Tupua Te Kawa or the principles set out in the Urewera Act); and

   (c)   require government agencies, in the preparation of plans and reports, to give effect to the vision, and strategies, values or principles.

34. In the context of influencing government agencies, we note that the Reo Māori Bill does not place obligations on any government departments in respect of the Māori Language Strategy.[19] However, section 13(1)(b) of the Reo Māori Bill states that one of the functions of Te Mātāwai is to provide expert advice to the Minister of Māori Affairs on issues relating to the Māori language, including advice on reviewing and developing the Māori Language Strategy on a 3-yearly cycle.

35. We also note Part 4 of the Public Finance Act 1989 in this context. That Part requires all government departments to provide their responsible Minister with a statement of strategic intent every 4 years, or within 6 months of establishment of a new government department, or within 6 months where there has been a significant change in the nature and scope of a government department's functions.[20] The statement of strategic intent must then be published on the government department's website, and presented by the Minister to the House of Representatives.[21] Furthermore, annual reports (on operations and measuring against the statement of strategic intent), financial statements, and audit reports must be provided by government departments to their respective Minister, and presented to the House of Representatives.[22] Crown Entities also have similar obligations under the Crown Entitles Act 2004.[23]

36. An amendment to the Reo Māori Bill could be suggested in order to require all government departments to include in their respective statements of strategic intent and annual reports, information on how they are implementing the Māori Language Strategy or otherwise giving effect to a vision, strategies, values or principles that are enshrined in the legislation (through the Reo Māori Bill, once it is enacted).

37. We are mindful of your indication that govenment departments oppose the Reo Māori Bill imposing any obligations on them. Accordingly, we anticipate that government departments will oppose any amendments to the Reo Māori Bill that enshrine any vision, strategies, values or principles. The focus of our advice has been on identifying examples on which the Advisory Group can rely to justify such amendments to the Reo Māori Bill. Whether or not those amendments are made is largely (if not entirely) a poltiical question.

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[19] Clause 8 of the Reo Māori Bill defines the Māori Language Strategy as a statement prepared and published from time to time by the Government that sets out government objectives, policies, and related matters about the Māori language.
[20] Public Finance Act 1989, ss 38-40.
[21] Public Finance Act 1989, s 39.
[22] Public Finance Act 1989, ss 43 – 45D.
[23] Crown Entities Act 2004, Part 4, ss 136-176.

38.   We are also mindful that it may be difficult from a practical perspective to distill and agree a vision or set of strategies, values or principles for Te Reo. There will likely be a number of views on this point, and reaching agreement may take significant time and effort. In that context, it will likely be possible to amend the Reo Māori Bill to set out a *process* for the vision, strategies, values or principles to be developed and agreed over time.

Issue 2: Establishing a Legal Personality for Te Reo

What are the options for the Māori Language Advisory Group in relation to setting up a legal entity for Te Reo? What are the pros and cons? Would the administrators be Te Mātāwai on behalf of Māori? Or should it be a mix with other parties?

39.   You have advised that the idea of establishing a legal personality for Te Reo was suggested in a submission on the Reo Māori Bill. The submission used the Urewera Act as an example. In our hui of 2 April 2015 we also discussed the Whanganui River as an example. Both examples are discussed below.

Te Urewera Act

40.   The Urewera Act establishes and preserves in perpetuity a legal identity and protected status for Te Urewera.[24] This means that Te Urewera is a legal person and has all rights, powers, duties and liabilities of a legal person. Those rights and duties are exercised by and through a purposely established board – Te Urewera Board (the **Urewera Board**). The Urewera Board is also responsible for any liabilities incurred by Te Urewera.[25] The Urewera Board personifies Te Urewera, as it is established to act on behalf of and in the name of Te Urewera, and to provide governance for Te Urewera in accordance with the Urewera Act.[26]

41.   The Urewera Act also sets out the function and general powers of the Urewera Board.[27] These include how the Urewera Board interacts with the Department of Conservation, government departments and local bodies. A key function of the Urewera Board is to prepare and approve the Urewera Management Plan (a management plan for Te Urewera).

42.   In performing its functions, the Urewera Board may give expression to Tūhoetanga[28] and Tūhoe concepts of management of Te Urewera.[29]

43.   The Urewera Board is required to consider and provide for the relationship of iwi, hapū and their culture and other traditions with Te Urewera when making decisions. These decisions include the approval of the Management Plan, adding or removing land, statement of priorities, controls on access and the making of bylaws.[30]

44.   Section 47(2) of the Urewera Act states that every person or entity that prepares, reviews, and approves any conservation planning document relevant to Te Urewera must have regard to the Urewera Management Plan. This may include the Department

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[24] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 4.
[25] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 11(2)(b).
[26] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 17.
[27] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 18(1).
[28] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 18(2)(a).
[29] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 18(2)(b).
[30] Te Urewera Act 2014, s 20(1).

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of Conservation, another government department or a local authority that is involved with conservation planning.

Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Deed)

45.   The Whanganui River Deed states that Te Awa Tupua is a legal person.[31] Te Awa Tupua is defined as an indivisible and living whole comprising the Whanganui River from the mountains to the sea, incorporating its tributaries and all its physical and metaphysical elements.[32] As such Te Awa Tupua has the rights, powers, duties and liabilities of a legal person.[33]

46.   Te Pou Tupua is established as the governing body responsible for exercising the rights, powers, duties of, and any liabilities incurred by Te Awa Tupua.[34] All matters relating to Te Pou Tupua are set out in Part 3 of the Whanganui River Deed and includes its purpose and functions, as well as relationships with Crown agencies and relevant local authorities.   Part 3 of the Whanganui River Deed is replicated in **Appendix 2**.

"Pros and Cons" of Te Reo having a legal personality

47.   If Te Reo is granted legal personality, Te Reo will have the same rights and powers of a natural person. Te Reo will also need to comply with certain relevant obligations and may incur liabilities.

48.   Generally speaking, an entity with a legal personality can:

(a)   enter into contracts in its own name (if its rules allow this);

(b)   buy, sell, own, lease and rent property (again, subject to its rules);

(c)   execute legal documents (such as deeds and leases) in its own name;

(d)   borrow money and grant securities over property it owns (subject to its rules); and

(e)   sue and be sued in the courts in its own name.

49.   If the entity also has "perpetual succession" it will continue to exist as a separate legal entity forever unless the relevant legislation is amended or repealed.

50.   It is difficult to be categorical at this stage regarding the potential advantages and disadvantages of granting legal personality to Te Reo. This difficulty arises in most part due to the novel nature of this proposed step. Although there are examples (including the Urewera Act and the Whanganui River Deed) of legal personality being granted to tāonga, we are not aware of any example in which legal personality is granted to a language (which some may consider to be intangible in nature).

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[31] Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua, clause 2.2.
[32] Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua, clause 2.1.
[33] Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua, clause 2.3.
[34] Ruruku Whakatupua – Te Mana o Te Awa Tupua, clause 2.4.