

Te Mātāwai

Te Mātāwai is a new organisation established under Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016 (The Māori Language Act 2016) to lead revitalisation of te reo Māori on behalf of iwi and Māori.

What is the purpose of the new legislation?

The purpose of the Act is:

- a. to affirm the status of the Māori language as:
 - i. the indigenous language of New Zealand;
 - ii. a taonga of iwi and Māori;
 - iii. a language valued by the nation;
 - iv. an official language of New Zealand; and
- b. to provide means to support and revitalise the Māori language.

To assist in achieving its purpose, this Act:

- a. establishes Te Mātāwai as an independent statutory entity to provide leadership on behalf of iwi and Māori in their role as kaitiaki of the Māori language; and
- b. provides for Te Mātāwai and the Crown to develop Māori language strategies to support the revitalisation of the Māori language, including by promoting an increase in the number of people speaking the Māori language and improving their fluency in that language; and
- c. adjusts the functions of Te Taura Whiri, Te Māngai Pāho, the Māori Television Service, and disestablishes Te Pūtahi Paoho.

Does the Act shift complete responsibility from the Crown to iwi and reo stakeholders?

No. The Act will provide for a more appropriate balance of responsibility between the Crown, iwi and Māori, and reo stakeholders. This approach provides for Crown responsibility at the national level while supporting iwi and Māori, and reo stakeholders to have a greater influence at the community level.

How many members will Te Mātāwai's board have?

Te Mātāwai's board will consist of 13 members. It will appoint one of its members as the chair of Te Mātāwai, and another as the deputy chair.

When will the members be appointed?

It is envisaged that the process for appointment of the first members of Te Mātāwai will be completed within the first few months after enactment of the new Act.

What are the key roles and responsibilities of Te Mātāwai?

The new Act will establish Te Mātāwai as an independent statutory entity to act on behalf of iwi and Māori –

- a. to provide leadership in promoting the health and well-being of the Māori language for iwi and Māori, and at the community level; and
- b. to support, inform, and influence the Crown's initiatives in protecting, promoting, and revitalising the Māori language; and
- c. to give effect, through its association with Ministers of the Crown, to the relationship of the Crown with iwi and Māori in relation to the Māori language; and
- d. in conjunction with the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister of Finance, to provide oversight and direction to the Māori Television Service.

The Act provides that the functions of Te Mātāwai are –

- a. to lead the development of a Maihi Māori strategy;

- b. to provide services and administer programmes that contribute to the implementation of the Maihi Māori strategy;
- c. to advise Te Puni Kōkiri and the Minister on the development of a Maihi Karauna Strategy;
- d. to assist Ministers who have responsibilities relating to the purpose of this Act to identify relevant issues, develop solutions, and take opportunities to collaborate with other agencies in the public sector in matters relating to the Māori language;
- e. to provide advice and guidance to Crown agencies on how they may contribute to developing or implementing the Māori language strategies;
- f. to provide the Minister with nominations for appointments to Te Taura Whiri and Te Māngai Pāho;
- g. to appoint, reappoint, and remove 4 of the 7 directors of the board of the Māori Television Service;
- h. jointly with the Minister of Finance and the Minister –
 - i. to exercise leadership and oversight of the Māori Television Service under the Māori Television Service Act 2003;
 - ii. to confirm the statement of intent of the Māori Television Service;
- i. to manage the spectrum management rights under the Māori Television Service Act 2003;
- j. all other functions undertaken by Te Pūtahi Paoho under the Māori Television Service Act 2003;
- k. other functions conferred on Te Mātāwai by this Act or any other enactment.

What is the composition of Te Mātāwai’s board?

Te Mātāwai’s board will consist of 13 members, as follows:

- a. seven members appointed by regional iwi clusters
 - i. Te Tai Tokerau
 - ii. Tainui
 - iii. Mātaatua
 - iv. Te Arawa
 - v. Te Tai Rāwhiti
 - vi. Te Tai Hau-ā-uru
 - vii. Te Waipounamu
- b. four members, one to be appointed by each of the following four Te Reo Tūkūtu clusters:
 - Education: Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust; Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa; Te Ringa Rau-pā o Ngā Kura-ā-Iwi; and Te Tauihu o Ngā Wānanga
 - Media: Te Whakaruruhau o ngā Reo Irirangi Māori o Aotearoa; Ngā Aho Whakaari
 - Community: Te Rūnanga o Te Ataarangi Trust; Māori Woman’s Welfare League Incorporated; New Zealand Māori Council
 - Urban: National Urban Māori Authority
- c. two members appointed by the Minister for Māori Development.

How much money is the Government putting into Te Mātāwai?

In May 2014, Cabinet noted that Te Mātāwai’s estimated operational funding to be \$2 million per annum.

In October 2015, Cabinet agreed to changes to the bill. Given these changes, the Minister for Māori Development will undertake work to confirm an updated detailed budget for establishing Te Mātāwai and its ongoing operational expenses. Any changes in the appropriations required will be considered and authorised by the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Māori Development.

Te Mātāwai’s exact funding will not be finalised until it is established and enters into a purchase agreement with the Crown.

In addition to its operational funding, Te Mātāwai will be responsible for administering approximately \$7.5 million per annum in community language and research funding. This funding is currently administered by Te Taura Whiri.

What are regional clusters of iwi?

Regional clusters of iwi are listed in Schedule 3 of the Act. There are seven regional clusters. These have been created for the purpose of selecting and appointing seven members of Te Mātāwai. Each of the seven clusters is to appoint a member. The regional cluster groups are:

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 ā Maki
- Te Uri-o-Hau
- Ngāti Rehua (Great Barrier Island)
- Ngāti Manuhiri
- Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
- Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei
- Te Roroa

Tainui (also includes Hauraki iwi)

- Te Ākitai Waiohū
- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Ngāti Hako
- Ngāti Hei
- Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)
- Ngāti Paoa
- Patukirikiri
- Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora
- Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau
- Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu
- Ngāi Tai (Hauraki)
- Ngāti Tamaterā
- Ngāti Tara Tokanui
- Ngāti Hineuru
- Ngāti Te Āta
- Ngāti Whānaunga
- Ngāti Haua (Waikato)
- Ngāti Maniapoto
- Ngāti Raukawa (Waikato)
- Pouākani
- Ngāti Koroki Kahukura
- Waikato

Mātaatua

Ngāti Pūkenga
Ngaiterangi
Ngāti Ranginui
Ngāti Awa
Ngāti Manawa
Ngāi Tai (Bay of Plenty)
Tūhoe
Whakatōhea
Te Whānau-a-Apanui
Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana
Ngāti Whare

Te Arawa

Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Rangitihī (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 ki Kawerau (Bay of Plenty)
Ngāti Tūrangitukua
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 (Dannevirke, Hawke's Bay, and Wairarapa)
Ngāti Pāhauwera
Mana Ahuriri
Maungaharuru-Tangitū
Heretaunga Tamatea
Ngāti Rākaipaaka

Te Tai Hau-ā-uru

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 Haua (Taumarunui)
Ngāti Rangī
Ngāti Hauiti
Te Ātiawa (Wellington)
Muaūpoko
Rangitāne (Manawatū)
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua and Manawatū)
Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Wellington)
Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Wellington)
Ngāti Kauwhata

Te Waipounamu

Te Ātiawa (South Island)
Ngāti Koata
Ngāti Kuia
Moriōri
Ngāti Mutunga (Chatham Islands)
Rangitāne (South Island)
Ngāti Rārua
Ngāi Tahu/Kāi Tahu
Ngāti Tama (South Island)
Ngāti Toa Rangatira (South Island)
Ngāti Apa ki Te Rā Tō

What is Te Reo Tūkūtu?

Te Reo Tūkūtu is the Māori language stakeholder group established for the purpose of appointing four members to Te Mātāwai. Te Reo Tūkūtu comprises the following four clusters and organisations:

- Education: Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust; Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa; Te Ringa Raupā o Ngā Kura-ā-Iwi; and Te Tauihu o Ngā Wānanga
- Media: Te Whakaruruhau o ngā Reo Irirangi Māori o Aotearoa; Ngā Aho Whakaari
- Community: Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i te Reo Māori; Te Rūnanga o Te Ataarangi Trust; Māori Woman's Welfare League Incorporated; New Zealand Māori Council
- Urban: National Urban Māori Authority

Each Te Reo Tūkūtu cluster will appoint a member of Te Mātāwai.

What if I'm disconnected from my iwi and want to participate in the selection process?

No specific provision has been made for those disconnected from their iwi. However, provision has been made for participation by the National Māori Urban Authority.

Who selects Te Mātāwai members?

Regional iwi clusters

Regional clusters of iwi appoint seven members to Te Mātāwai. There are 7 regional clusters of iwi listed in Schedule 3 of the Act. Each of the iwi listed can nominate a representative to sit on the selection group for the regional iwi cluster in which it is listed. Each of the 7 regional iwi cluster selection groups may appoint a member of Te Mātāwai. The participation of at least 60% of the iwi in an iwi cluster is needed to constitute a selection group for that iwi cluster.

Te Reo Tūkūtu

Te Reo Tūkūtu appoints 4 members to Te Mātāwai. Te Reo Tūkūtu stakeholder groups are categorised under one of four clusters: Education; Media; Community; and Urban. Each stakeholder organisation must nominate a representative to sit on its respective cluster selection group. Each of the four cluster selection groups will choose and appoint a member of Te Mātāwai.

Crown appointments

The Minister for Māori Development appoints two members of Te Mātāwai.

What if iwi named in the Act don't want to participate?

Each of the iwi listed in Schedule 3 of the Act must be given an opportunity to nominate a representative to participate in its relevant selection group for that regional cluster. While iwi are not required to participate, at least 60% of the iwi in an iwi cluster must nominate a representative in order to form a selection group.

What if the iwi members do not agree on who is or who should be selected?

The Act will provide for the Minister for Māori Development to make appointments (non-Crown appointments) to Te Mātāwai's board if, for any reason, an appointment cannot be made within 9 months after this Act comes into force, in relation to an initial appointment or within 3 months after a vacancy arises or a term of office expires, in relation to a subsequent appointment.

If iwi are not listed in Schedule 3, how can they be involved in the selection process for Te Mātāwai members?

Iwi that are not listed in Schedule 3 can participate if the procedures adopted by the selection group for the cluster provides for their participation.

How can the selection process make sure we get the right people for the Te Mātāwai board?

The new Act will provide that in appointing members, of Te Mātāwai, each selection group:

- a. must consider the purpose and functions of Te Mātāwai;
- b. must not be directed by any body or group but may seek advice from any person or body that the selection group considers appropriate;
- c. must not appoint persons who would be disqualified under section 30 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

The Act will also require selection groups and the Minister for Māori Development when appointing members of Te Mātāwai, to consider the need for Te Mātāwai to have a membership with the appropriate mix of knowledge skills and experience, including the following:

- Māori language proficiency;
- Māori language revitalisation;
- governance;

- community development;
- management;
- Māori culture;
- central government operations.

What is Section 30 of the Crown Entities Act?

It is the section of the Act that outlines matters that will disqualify an individual from being a member of a statutory entity – including bankruptcy and serious criminal offences. For full details go to www.legislation.govt.nz

How can we tell whether or not someone is disqualified under the Crown Entities Act?

One option is to ask your preferred candidate to sign a declaration form to state that they meet these requirements, before their appointment is confirmed. You can obtain such a form from your Te Puni Kōkiri regional director if you wish.

Can an individual be a member of Te Mātāwai if they are already a member of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori or Te Māngai Pāho?

There is no provision in the new bill that prevents such persons from being appointed to Te Mātāwai.

How do we consider the need for Te Mātāwai to have a membership with the appropriate mix of knowledge skills and experience when we do not know who else will be on it?

When the Reo Tukutuku and Iwi Cluster Select Groups are selecting a member for Te Mātāwai, they will not know who other groups are selecting. However, selecting someone with multiple of the listed criteria, eg Māori language proficiency, governance and management experience, will support Te Mātāwai to work well. The Minister for Māori Development will make their two selections after the iwi and reo tukutuku selections are made so that will provide another opportunity to ensure a good balance.

How long is each member appointed to Te Mātāwai for?

A member of an entity Te Mātāwai holds office for three years or any shorter period stated in the notice of appointment. A member may be reappointed for a maximum of two further terms.

How much will members of Te Mātāwai be paid and how is that decided?

The bill provides that members are entitled to be paid fees as determined by the Minister for Māori Development and Te Mātāwai in accordance with the fees framework determined by the government for the classification and remuneration of statutory and other bodies in which the Crown has an interest.

How much time commitment will it take to be a member of Te Mātāwai?

That will be determined by Te Mātāwai when it is established.

Can Te Mātāwai board members be dismissed?

The Act will provide that a member of Te Mātāwai may, at any time and for any reason be removed by:

- a. the iwi cluster that appointed that member; or
- b. the Te Reo Tukutuku cluster that appointed that member; or
- c. the Minister for Māori Development, if the member was appointed by the Minister as a Crown appointment.

Can iwi remove the member they select from Te Mātāwai if we are not happy with their performance?

Yes. However in doing so they must comply with the principles of natural justice and in accordance with the procedure used to appoint that member.

How do I get involved in the selection process?

Regular updates on the selection process for Te Mātāwai will be posted on the Te Puni Kōkiri website i.e. information, key contacts, proposed hui dates etc.

The Act will require Te Puni Kōkiri to facilitate the process for appointing the first members of Te Mātāwai, including by advising on the procedures of each selection group.

Do I have to be a fluent speaker to be appointed as a member of Te Mātāwai?

No. There is no requirement in this regard. See above on matters that must be considered by selection groups in making appointments.

How will Te Mātāwai members operate to represent views or concerns of all iwi within a regional cluster?

The Act will provide that the purpose of Te Mātāwai is to act on behalf of iwi and Māori. Accountability mechanisms such as statements of intent, audit reports, annual reports including financial statements are provided for in the Act.

It will be the responsibility of the iwi within a cluster and the member of Te Mātāwai appointed by that cluster to determine how best to reflect or present the views of the cluster.

My iwi cross two/three 'regional clusters', are our concerns addressed through both regional cluster representatives?

The Act will provide that each selection group must determine its own procedures for appointing members to Te Mātāwai.

Every iwi in a regional iwi cluster can nominate a representative of that iwi, to the selection group for that regional iwi cluster. An iwi may only nominate a member to the selection group for the iwi cluster in which it is listed. No iwi is listed in more than one cluster.

When will Te Mātāwai be operational?

It is envisaged that the process for appointment of the first members of Te Mātāwai will be completed within the first few months after enactment of the new Act. The operational arm will be established later that year.

Will Te Mātāwai have staff and who will appoint those staff?

Te Mātāwai must appoint a chief executive. The person appointed as the chief executive of Te Mātāwai must not be a member of Te Mātāwai. It will then be the role of the Chief Executive to determine other staff.

How many positions will the new Te Mātāwai office have? What will these positions be?

Te Mātāwai will have 13 members who will function as a board for Te Mātāwai. The operational arm of Te Mātāwai is yet to be developed. Te Puni Kōkiri is undertaking some preparatory work on what the operations of Te Mātāwai might look like for Te Mātāwai to consider. Roles and teams that are likely to be required include the Te Mātāwai Chief Executive, Policy unit, Research unit, Funding unit, and Communications unit.

What happens to Mā Te Reo funds and other community funding of Te Taura Whiri?

Te Mātāwai will assume the community language programme funding role that Te Taura Whiri currently has. Cabinet has agreed that the following community language programmes administered by Te Taura Whiri be transferred to Te Mātāwai when the Minister for Māori Development is confident that Te Mātāwai is able to undertake a fund administration role. The affected funds including:

- a. Mā te Reo (\$2.500 million per annum);
- b. Community-Based Language Initiatives (\$2.317 million per annum); and
- c. He Kāinga Kōrerorero (\$1.5 million per annum).

Cabinet also agreed to delegate the timing of the transfer to the Minister for Māori Development in consultation with the Minister of Finance provided it is within 18 months following the enactment of the Act.

Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri are working together to confirm the implications and an approach for managing these transfers.

What happens to the research money that Te Taura Whiri administers?

Cabinet has agreed that \$1 million of the \$2 million appropriated for Māori language research be transferred from Te Taura Whiri to Te Mātāwai beginning 2016/17.

Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri are working together to confirm the implications and an approach for managing this transfer.