

Office of the Associate Minister for Māori Development  
Chair, Cabinet Committee

## Te Tumu mō te Pae Tawhiti

### Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks agreement to an updated approach to Te Pae Tawhiti, the whole-of-government response to issues raised in the Wai 262 claim. The updated work programme seeks to create sustainable economic opportunities based on our unique place in the world, galvanise economic activity, enhance our cultural identity and protect and restore the wellbeing of our environment.
- 2 Consideration of this kaupapa is timely as a means to assist Aotearoa New Zealand's recovery from COVID-19 and set the foundations for priority work over the medium term that unlock benefits for Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand more broadly.

### Relation to government priorities

- 3 The Government identified a commitment to progressing Te Pae Tawhiti as a part of its Labour Māori Manifesto 2020. It also has strong alignment to the Government's priority focus of recovering from COVID-19 economically, culturally and socially.

### Executive Summary

- 4 In April 2019 Cabinet agreed to progress development of a whole-of-government strategy addressing the Wai 262 claim and subsequent Waitangi Tribunal report *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* [CAB-19-MIN-0138.01 refers]. Progress to date, coupled with the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, has provided an opportunity to refocus the overarching approach to issues relating to mātauranga Māori and other taonga.
- 5 Te Pae Tawhiti as a programme of mahi sets the foundational architecture needed for Māori and the government to partner effectively, to protect, promote and preserve mātauranga Māori and other taonga in an authentic way that is congruent with a tikanga approach. It will deliver a balance of immediate and longer-term economic, cultural, and environmental outcomes that will benefit Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand more broadly.
- 6 Te Puni Kōkiri will continue to lead Te Pae Tawhiti, drawing on key agencies, rūpū Māori and other expertise where relevant to feed into different kaupapa across a range of skillsets. This includes mātauranga Māori, intellectual property, international law and treaties, policy, te taiao and toi Māori.

- 7 The Associate Minister for Māori Development will report back on progress and any update on future directions for this work by 30 April 2023.

## Background

- 8 The Wai 262 claim to the Waitangi Tribunal examined the Crown's policies and laws as they affect mātauranga Māori and taonga, for example indigenous flora and fauna, the environment, Māori culture and the products of Māori culture. A subsequent Waitangi Tribunal report, *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*, explored a Crown-Māori partnership that moves beyond historical Tiriti grievances and recommended reforms that present opportunities for innovation, to leverage Aotearoa New Zealand's unique identity and to strengthen its international position as well as delivering direct benefits to Māori.
- 9 In April 2019, Cabinet agreed to progress development of a whole-of-government strategy to address the issues set out in the Wai 262 claim, and subsequent Waitangi Tribunal report, *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* [CAB-19-MIN-0138.01 refers]. This decision recognised the clear benefits of a collaborative approach to protect, promote, and preserve mātauranga Māori and taonga, and conversely the risks to upholding the status quo
- 10 A key driver to this decision was a lack of tangible progress since *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* was delivered in 2011, meaning important economic, cultural, and environmental opportunities leveraged at both domestic and international levels could be missed. Additionally, weaknesses could be exposed in Aotearoa New Zealand's international positioning in the absence of a domestic protection regime.
- 11 Since that time, significant activity has occurred across portfolios by a wide range of government agencies that have advanced our efforts to respond to tenets of *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*
- 12 Key to the work programme established in 2019 was initiating Māori-to-Māori engagement on Te Pae Tawhiti, as the representatives of the original claimants, Te Taumata Whakapūmau sought to engage broader iwi and Māori to establish a mandate and process for engagement with the Crown on a joint work programme. This was a key element of the \$6.5m allocated in Budget 2020 to the initial stages of the work programme.

## Our COVID-19 recovery is a timely opportunity to update and reaffirm Te Pae Tawhiti

- 13 In 2019, Te Pae Tawhiti established an overarching cross-agency governance structure and Ministerial groups to drive work in a whole-of-government approach through three different kete. As we pivoted to respond to COVID-19, we moved away from those arrangements to take a pragmatic focus on considering the impact of new policies as they arose in each portfolio. We also focused on addressing Wai 262-related issues as they arose within the workstreams of individual reform programmes rather than through an overarching approach and structure.

- 14 I am looking to refine and focus Pae Tawhiti efforts around mātauranga Māori and other taonga in addition to that approach, and ahead of the establishment of a joint Māori-Crown work programme. The policy opportunities related to the appropriate use of mātauranga Māori and other taonga are complex and multi-faceted and have historically been considered in a fragmented way. I consider we need to take a more coherent approach to these issues.
- 15 Striking the right balance between affording protection and enabling utilisation of mātauranga Māori, while advancing a positive Māori-Crown relationship remains an area of focus for me and for iwi leadership, even more so in light of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. There are opportunities to take a strategic approach to how we enable mātauranga Māori to be utilised in innovation, while effectively protecting intellectual property rights domestically and internationally.
- 16 Useful progress continues to be made in improving the government's approach to mātauranga Māori and taonga, including revitalisation of te reo Māori through the review of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016 and taonga species protections including the Resource Management Act 1991 reforms, the Plant Variety Rights Bill and Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020. However, significant limitations remain without an overarching strategic framework and the key foundational elements needed to build a cohesive approach to mātauranga Māori and other taonga. It is now timely to move forward with this work.
- 17 The diversion of resources toward the COVID-19 response and recovery impeded the government's progress on Te Pae Tawhiti. However, progress on the ground has continued to help us understand what is working, including:
- 17.1 Exploration of Traditional Knowledge Labels, fully customisable digital markers used by indigenous communities around the world to establish proper attribution, access and use rights for traditional knowledge.
- 17.2 Progressing tuku kaupapa with Te Taumata Whakapūmau, the original Wai 262 claimant representative rūpū. This includes the Ngāti Kuri Taonga Species Project to create a centre to support and develop local research relating to taonga species. It seeks to unlock sustainable economic and cultural growth to improve wellbeing outcomes for present and future generations.
- 17.3 Resourcing and actively supporting Te Taumata Whakapūmau as kaitiaki of the mauri of the Wai 262 claim including their mahi engaging within and across iwi at local, domestic, and international levels. This effective engagement was most recently demonstrated at the Wai 262 Symposium in August 2021 with 400 people registered to attend, 9,600 collective streams and a reach of 15,300 on social media platforms.
- 17.4 Conducting a current state analysis to understand all current and planned Te Pae Tawhiti-aligned actions being progressed across government.

- 17.5 Over 110 kaupapa from across 10 agencies fed into the development of a cross-government work programme, mirroring the complexity and breadth of the kaupapa.
- 18 A fundamental aspect of our COVID-19 recovery is how we as a country can generate economic opportunities based on our unique place in the world. The identified actions within the cross-government work programme for Te Pae Tawhiti will support our achievement of this objective. It will put in place the foundations needed to promote innovation relating to mātauranga Māori in a manner led by Māori, while at the same time protecting mātauranga Māori more effectively to ensure the benefits of its utilisation and protection are realised by Māori and all of Aotearoa New Zealand.

**Te Pae Tawhiti presents benefits that flow to Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand more broadly**

- 19 *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*, coupled with recent domestic and international research set out a compelling rationale to update and reaffirm the need to better protect, promote and preserve mātauranga Māori to deliver economic, cultural, and environmental benefits for Aotearoa New Zealand
- 20 A 2021 Productivity Commission inquiry examined the unique set of features possessed by kaupapa Māori firms that drive innovation, strong performance and serve as a valuable model for other businesses through their distinctive long-term outlooks, multiple bottom lines and values and principles centred around te ao Māori<sup>1</sup>.
- 21 Statistics New Zealand has this year reported the value of Māori authorities' exports rising by \$14m to \$755m NZD in 2020 compared to 2019 and outperforming the growth of broader Aotearoa New Zealand exports despite the impacts of COVID-19<sup>2</sup>. Internationally, a 2019 Australian Government report reinforced the value of Indigenous businesses centred in traditional knowledge, highlighting the unique dynamism, creativity and ability for Indigenous businesses and communities to significantly contribute to the economy<sup>3</sup>.

**Limited domestic policy settings impede the ability for Aotearoa New Zealand to leverage its unique identity in international fora**

- 22 My proposal to update Te Pae Tawhiti identifies key focus areas that aim to strengthen our global position through collaboration and involvement in a range of initiatives, for example proposed development of a domestic bioprospecting regime, Māori engagement in international instruments and fora and Indigenous Collaboration Arrangements.

<sup>1</sup> New Zealand Productivity Commission. (2021). *New Zealand firms: Reaching for the frontier. Final report.* <https://www.productivity.govt.nz/inquiries/frontier-firms/>.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics New Zealand Tatauranga Aotearoa. (2021, August 26). *Exports continue to rise for Māori authorities through COVID-19.* <https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/exports-continue-to-rise-for-maori-authorities-through-covid-19>.

<sup>3</sup> Blackwell, B.D., Bodle, K., Hunt, J., Hunter, B., Stratton, J. and Woods, K. (2019). *Methods for Estimating the Market Value of Indigenous Knowledge*, report commissioned by IP Australia, Canberra.

- 23 There is growing recognition of the benefits to harnessing national identity by leveraging traditional knowledge. The Institute of Public Administration New Zealand suggests small, advanced economies like Aotearoa New Zealand's can expand by exploring and pursuing areas of specialisation to support businesses with sustained competitive advantage in international markets<sup>4</sup>
- 24 The Productivity Commission found Māori businesses harnessing mātauranga Māori values deliver distinctive and specialised products that can present as significant assets in overseas markets<sup>5</sup>. The work of Lincoln University (2016 and 2017, as cited in New Zealand Productivity Commission, 2021) further pointed out the growing global interest in goods and services anchored in environmental sustainability and social responsibility, with consumers willing to pay premiums for these attributes<sup>6</sup>.
- 25 Te Puni Kōkiri has engaged Te Au Rangahau (Massey University Māori Business Research Centre) to investigate modelling approaches to better understand the economic and broader wellbeing and development benefits to protecting, preserving, and promoting mātauranga Māori and other taonga. The project is investigating a range of tools for assessing the economic and broader value that can be delivered through Te Pae Tawhiti. One early example demonstrates that by using a singular existing economic tool, this mahi could deliver up to \$340m NZD each year based on June 2021 GDP.

### Updating the foundations for Te Pae Tawhiti

- 26 The proposed programme draws on a balance of practical and broader policy-driven approaches that set a strong foundation and evidence base while also delivering opportunities to inform future directions (Attachment A refers).
- 27 Selected focus areas are based on a set of strategic criteria to ensure they bring about the greatest benefit to Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand, align to the Government's priorities and those of Te Taumata Whakapūmau and sit well with the Pou Tahua work progressing with National Iwi Chairs. The focus areas will harness cross-agency collaboration and more clearly give effect to the aspirations of claimants expressed in Wai 262.
- 28 Te Pae Tawhiti includes a balance of activities already underway, those achievable in the near term, and longer-term aspirations. This approach allows for a combination of tangible deliverables that help to maintain trust and demonstrate progress while building in the ability to adapt and learn as this kaupapa evolves, opportunities arise, and new priorities may emerge. It will also serve as a basis for a Māori-Crown work programme as the Māori-to-Māori engagement completes.

<sup>4</sup> Crawford, R. (2021). Devolving power to tackle complex issues. *The Journal of Institute of Public Administration New Zealand*, 44(3), 4-5. [https://ipan.z.org.nz/Article?Action=View&Article\\_id=150337](https://ipan.z.org.nz/Article?Action=View&Article_id=150337).

<sup>5</sup> New Zealand Productivity Commission. (2021). *New Zealand firms: Reaching for the frontier. Final report.* <https://www.productivity.govt.nz/inquiries/frontier-firms/>.

<sup>6</sup> KPMG. (2017). *Māori Economy Investor Guide.* <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1051-maori-economy-investor-guide-pdf>.



- 29 The diagram below sets out a balance of 'Te Pae Tawhiti mahi', which are 11 cross-agency, high priority, and far-reaching focus areas where I will expect my Officials to work alongside key agencies, to lean in and support Ministers priorities. Alongside these, are nine areas of 'Te Pae Tawhiti-aligned mahi'. These are smaller in scope, are currently underway and add value to the development of the broader policy approach as they continue to be progressed by the lead agencies.



- 30 Te Puni Kōkiri will continue leading Te Pae Tawhiti, coordinating with key agencies as necessary, rūpū Māori and bringing together relevant expertise to support activities. As it did to underpin the 2019 work programme, Te Puni Kōkiri will create an expert rūpū, *Te Kahu Aronui*, to assist Te Puni Kōkiri and other agencies to develop and test policy thinking, ensure policies are workable and assess whether the right conditions are set up for Māori and all of Aotearoa New Zealand to achieve their aspirations. Te Kahu Aronui will require the necessary expertise across mātauranga Māori, intellectual property, international law and treaties, policy, te taiao and toi Māori to be effective.

### Building in monitoring and lessons learned to ensure success of the programme

- 31 An evaluation framework is being established to support understanding the impacts of the Te Pae Tawhiti work programme as it is implemented, ensuring opportunities continue to be identified and appropriately assessed. This will enable us to tailor, adapt and learn in partnership with Māori.
- 32 The proposed evaluation framework will also enable us to measure and evaluate the success of various levers across the system for protecting, promoting and preserving mātauranga.

- 33 I will report back on the progress of the work programme in April 2023, and at the same time identify any next steps in the direction of this work. I expect that the report back will also be informed by the early work to be achieved through the joint Māori-Crown work programme that Te Pae Tawhiti will offer the foundations for.

### Financial Implications

- 34 Budget 2020 allocated \$6.5m over two years to support the initial stages of Te Pae Tawhiti. We will need to consider how Te Pae Tawhiti is delivered post-June 2022. 9(2)(f)(iv)

- 35 My expectation is that Te Pae Tawhiti will over time require the creation of new functions within government to give effect to kāwanatanga, provide targeted expertise, additional capacity for key agencies working together on this kaupapa and carry out strategic engagement. These functions may need additional resources, which will be the subject of consideration in future budgets. It will also require consideration of any resourcing requirements needed to support Māori aspirations.

### Legislative Implications

- 36 There are no immediate legislative implications. Any future proposals for legislative change that arise from the focus areas within the updated Te Pae Tawhiti work programme will be considered as policy work progresses.

### Impact Analysis

- 37 A Regulatory Impact Statement and Climate Implications of Policy Assessment are not required at this point.

### Population Implications

- 38 Te Pae Tawhiti will deliver economic and cultural benefits to Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand. The breadth of the work programme means that measuring and monitoring outcomes will be crucial to ensuring it meets the diverse needs of Māori and other key population groups.
- 39 Te Pae Tawhiti will further support Māori and partnerships with Māori to enable innovation and create diverse and sustaining economic benefits, with opportunities focused on leveraging mātauranga Māori in appropriate ways. There will be clear pathways for new enterprises whilst increasing opportunities for the existing approximately 10,000 Māori enterprises<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri. (2019). *Te Matapaeroa 2019 – looking toward the horizon. Some insights into Māori in business.* <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-mohiotanga/business-and-economics/te-matapaeroa-2019>.

- 40 This presents its own benefits given Māori-owned businesses have a high proportion of Māori workforce (43 per cent) compared to non-Māori owned businesses (14 per cent)<sup>8</sup>. Te Pae Tawhiti will create opportunities to expand and add to existing Māori enterprises that are already exporting, as of 2020, \$755m worth of goods and services<sup>9</sup>.
- 41 Te Pae Tawhiti will look to harness practical opportunities to learn and adapt approaches based on what works. This includes looking at the importance of wāhine Māori in positive economic and social outcomes.
- 42 Te Pae Tawhiti will also greatly contribute toward the national goal to ensure te reo Māori thrives in Aotearoa New Zealand in terms of increased learners and speakers of te reo Māori.

### Human Rights

- 43 This proposal is consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993. Human rights implications will continue to be considered over the course of the programme.

### Consultation

- 44 Te Puni Kōkiri has consulted with Te Arawhiti Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation, Department of Internal Affairs, Statistics New Zealand, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Ministry for Primary Industries and The Treasury on this Cabinet paper. The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet has been informed.

### Communications

- 45 Public statements will be managed by my office. I intend to publicly reaffirm my focus on this work and to indicate the notable expected economic benefits of better protection and utilisation of mātauranga Māori in some of my speeches in early 2022.
- 46 Te Puni Kōkiri will need to update the work programme supporting Te Pae Tawhiti on its website, including through the proactive release of this paper.

### Proactive Release

- 47 I intend to proactively release this paper alongside my announcements on the Te Puni Kōkiri website. This will be subject to any redactions, as appropriate, under the Official Information Act 1982.

---

<sup>8</sup> Household Labour Force Survey, June 2021 quarter, Stats NZ.

<sup>9</sup> Statistics New Zealand Tātauranga Aotearoa. (2021, August 26). *Tātauranga umanga Māori – Statistics on Māori businesses: 2020 (English)*. <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/tatauranga-umanga-maori-statistics-on-maori-businesses-2020-english>.



## Recommendations

The Associate Minister for Māori Development recommends that the Committee:

- 1 **note** that in April 2019, Cabinet agreed to progress development of a whole-of-government strategy to address the issues set out in the Wai 262 claim, and subsequent Waitangi Tribunal report, *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* [CAB-19-MIN-0138.01 refers];
- 2 **note** Te Pae Tawhiti continues to be a priority both as a Labour Māori Manifesto 2020 commitment and alignment to Aotearoa New Zealand's COVID-19 recovery focus;
- 3 **note** that while there has been progress with the implementation of Te Pae Tawhiti, the implications of the impact of COVID 19 means it is opportune to update and reaffirm the work programme that underpins the cross-agency approach to these issues and with a sharper focus on the protection and utilisation of mātauranga Māori and other taonga;
- 4 **agree** to the refocused work programme Te Tumu mō te Pae Tawhiti, consisting of the following components:

*System levers – the structures, relationships, frameworks and resources to give effect to change*

- 4.1 A *sui generis* intellectual property policy and legal system for mātauranga Māori and other taonga
- 4.2 Strengthened approach to how the Research, Science and Innovation System enables and protects mātauranga Māori
- 4.3 Evaluation framework to measure outcomes related to mātauranga Māori

*Domestic levers – applying a Te Pae Tawhiti approach to systems across taonga works, taonga taiao and all other taonga*

- 4.4 Development of a bioprospecting regime that considers the potential for Aotearoa New Zealand to become party to the Nagoya Protocol
- 4.5 Exploring biodiversity incentives to support Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020
- 4.6 Protection and promotion of key mātauranga collections
- 4.7 Continuing to progress kaupapa to revitalise te reo Māori
- 4.8 Review of the Wildlife Act 1953 and partial review of the National Parks and Conservation General Policies.

*International levers – enabling effective Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand engagement internationally.*

4.9 Māori engagement in international instruments and fora

4.10 Pōkai Ao and Indigenous Collaboration Arrangements

- 5 **agree** the to the refocused work programme Te Tumu mō te Pae Tawhiti also seeking to align the following related mahi:

*System levers – the structures, relationships, frameworks and resources to give effect to change*

5.1 Māori data governance

5.2 Vision mātauranga Māori

*Domestic levers – applying a Te Pae Tawhiti approach to systems across taonga works, taonga taiao and all other taonga*

5.3 National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

5.4 Review of the Haka Ka Mate Attribution Act

5.5 Mātauranga Māori Te Awe Kōtuku programme

5.6 Plant Variety Rights Bill

5.7 Aquaculture strategy and plan

5.8 Key Actions in Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

5.9 Resource Management Act reforms

- 6 **Note** the Associate Minister for Māori Development intends to publicly release the updated work programme on Te Tumu mō te Pae Tawhiti in early 2022;

- 7 **Invite** the Associate Minister for Māori Development to report on progress of the implementation of the work programme Te Tumu mō te Pae Tawhiti and an update on any future directions for this work to Cabinet by 30 April 2023.

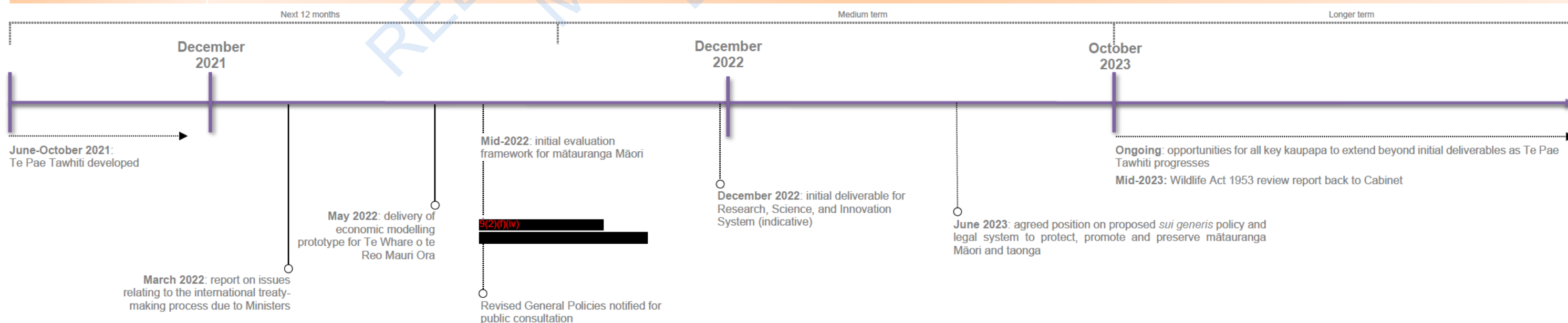
Authorised for lodgement

Hon Nanaia Mahuta

Associate Minister for Māori Development

**Attachment A:** Proposed Te Pae Tawhiti focus areas and indicative timelines

Overarching Levers	Mahi	Overview	Lead portfolio
<b>System Levers</b> The structures, relationships, frameworks and resources to give effect to change	A. Development of a <b><i>sui generis</i> policy and legal system</b> for mātauranga Māori and other taonga	Te Puni Kōkiri to lead on the development of a <i>sui generis</i> policy and legal system for the protection, promotion and preservation of mātauranga Māori and other taonga. This will involve scoping issues, options and legislation including trademarks, patents, plant variety rights and copyright and how it will work with existing intellectual property law.	Associate Minister for Māori Development
	B. Strengthening how the <b>Research, Science and Innovation System</b> enables and protects mātauranga Māori	Te Ara Paerangi – Future Pathways work programmes seek to strengthen how the Research, Science and Innovation System enables and protects mātauranga Māori with possible further mahi associated with exploration of mechanisms to give effect to te Tiriti in the science sector, led by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.	Minister for Research, Science and Innovation
	C. <b>Evaluation framework</b> to measure outcomes related to mātauranga Māori	Te Puni Kōkiri is leading on an evaluation framework for mātauranga Māori to understand if outcomes are being met across the system. It will involve identifying barriers to meeting the desired outcomes, and inform how these might be adapted as Te Pae Tawhiti progresses.	Associate Minister for Māori Development
<b>Domestic Levers</b> Applying a Te Pae Tawhiti approach to systems across taonga works, taonga taiao and all other taonga	D. Development of a <b>bioprospecting regime</b> that considers the potential for Aotearoa New Zealand to become party to the Nagoya Protocol	Development of a comprehensive domestic bioprospecting regime for Aotearoa New Zealand, led by Te Puni Kōkiri. This mahi will require application to international conventions as appropriate, including, for example, that could give effect to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol).	Associate Minister for Māori Development
	E. Exploring <b>biodiversity incentives</b> to support Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020	The Ministry for the Environment proposes to investigate options over the next six months to incentivise additional action from landowners and communities to protect, restore and enhance biodiversity to support Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020.	Minister for the Environment
	F. Protection and promotion of key <b>mātauranga collections</b>	Kaupapa may encompass collaborative cross-agency and inter-institutional mahi already underway by the Department of Internal Affairs with shared outcomes to Te Pae Tawhiti, including projects that are partnering with or driven by hapū, iwi and Māori, and enable access to taonga and mātauranga collections.	Minister of Internal Affairs
	G. Continuing to progress kaupapa to <b>revitalise te reo Māori</b>	Te Puni Kōkiri is undertaking a review of the operation and effectiveness of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 as part of its work to revitalise te reo Māori. Te Puni Kōkiri is also supporting an independent review panel and enabling policy settings that will strengthen the Māori media sector to deliver in an era of digital convergence through the <i>Modernising Māori Media and the Broadcasting Sector</i> .	Minister for Māori Development
	H. Review of the Wildlife Act 1953 and partial review of the National Parks and Conservation General Policies	The Department of Conservation has initiated work towards the fundamental reform of conservation legislation, starting with a review of the Wildlife Act 1953.  It is also overseeing partial reviews of the National Parks and Conservation General Policies to better reflect the Tiriti relationship in conservation.	Minister of Conservation
<b>International Levers</b> Enabling effective Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand engagement internationally	I. Māori engagement in <b>international instruments and fora</b>	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade will undertake work, including inter-agency mahi, relating to international treaties and instruments and improvements in engagement practices on international issues.	Minister of Foreign Affairs
	J. <b>Pōkai Ao</b> and Indigenous Collaboration Arrangements	Continuation of Pōkai Ao and Indigenous Collaboration Arrangements (ICAs), which enable kōrero between countries on areas including traditional knowledge and language revitalisation, led by Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Currently exploring opportunities for developing ICAs with other countries, for example multi-lateral ICA with APEC and discussions with Canada.	Associate Minister for Māori Development





Attachment B: 'Te Pae Tawhiti mahi', 'Te Pae Tawhiti-related mahi' their overarching levers and projected outcomes

