

Te Rōpū Tohutohu Motuhake – Te Pūrongo a te Rāngai Reo Māori

Kupu whakataki

E te reo Māori, e te taonga whakaepaepa a te Māori, ko te reo aroha nui tēnei ki a koe.

Inā rā, kua roa nei koe e manawanui ana ki tō iwi Māori.

I wawata nuitia koe i roto i ngā tau, hei reo kōrero mā te iwi kaingākau ki a koe.

Heoi, ko te tangi e noho mātaotao tonu nei koe i te whatumanawa o te iwi Māori, tōna tikanga māna koe e maimoa, māna hoki koe e napinapi.

Kua eke te wā kia hoki mai koe hei ūkaipōtanga mā tō iwi, hei pākaha rangatiratanga, hei reo tuku iho ki te āke, ake, ake.

He whakarāpopoto

Hāunga anō te tū o ngā iwi me ngāi Māori hei kaitiaki o te reo Māori, kei te huhua o ngā tari a te Karauna te haepapa ki te kōkiri ngātahi i te reo. Ko ngā tari reo Māori e toru ērā (arā, ko ngā Māori Language Entities), pērā i Te Māngai Pāho, i Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori me Whakaata Māori (e kiia ana i konei ko ngā MLE) rātou ko Te Puni Kōkiri, ko Te Mātāwai hoki. Mā rātou te whāinga roa e mau ana ki Te Ture mō te Reo Māori i te tau 2016, arā, *Kia Mauriora te Reo* e whakatinana.

E tāpae atu ana tēnei pūrongo i ngā ara e nui ake ai ngā hua o ngā whakapaunga pūtea a te Karauna ki ngā mahi a ngā MLE i tēnei wā tonu, i runga i te hiahia kia pai ake ngā hua o ngā mahi whakarauora i te reo Māori. Kei konei anō ētahi o ngā take nui i puta mai i ā mātau kōrero ki ngā MLE, i ngā tātaringa, i ngā arotakenga me ngā whakawhitiwhitinga i waenga i ngā kaiāpai o tēnei kaupapa e whai pānga ana ki tā mātou pūrongo. Ina koa, kua tāpaea hoki tētahi kōrero mō te tū o te rautaki o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora me te whakatinanatanga o taua kaupapa i roto i ngā mahi nei.

Tekau ngā tūmahi e tohua ana e mātou hei whakapiki ake i te nui o ngā whānau Māori e kōrero ana i te reo Māori, i te whāngaitanga atu o te reo Māori ki ngā reanga hou me te whakahokinga mai o te reo Māori hei ūkaipō, arā, hei reo tuatahi mā ngā kāinga me ngā hapori Māori.

Kua whakaemihia, kua whakahoutia hoki ētahi o ngā tohutohu nō ngā tātaringa me ngā arotake o mua, ki te taha o ngā tohutohu hou e whai ake nei:

1. me noho tōmua te whakataunga o tētahi whakamārama mō te kōrero, *Kia Mauriora te Reo*;

2. me whai te Maihi Karauna me te Maihi Māori i te whakamārama kotahi mō te kōrero *Kia Mauriora te Reo*;
3. me whakahou Te Rūnanga Reo;
4. me whakatū tētahi ranga kaihautū matua kotahi hei tautoko i Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora;
5. me noho tōmua, me whai rauemi hoki ngā kaiārahi o ngā kaupapa here o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora;
6. me tono tētahi whakatau i te Kāwanatanga e pā ana ki te whakatūnga o tētahi whare arapāho-rau Māori
7. me tāpui tētahi pūtea haumi mā Te Rangakura hei ārahi i te inenga me te aroturikitanga o te pānga o ngā kaupapa mahi ki ngā whāinga roa a te katoa;
8. me noho mātāmua ngā kōrero *Kia Mauriora te Reo* hei aronga matua mō ngā whakapaunga pūtea a ngā MLE
9. me mahi ngātahi ki ngā MLE hei tautuhi i ngā whakahoutanga e tika ana kia tino whai hua ai te kaupapa o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*; ā
10. me whakahāngai ngā pūnaha, ngā tukanga me ngā wātaka tono pūtea kia heke te nui o ngā taupā ki mua i ngā iwi me ngā hapori Māori.

E mihi ana mātou ki ngā MLE i te pai o ā mātou whakawhitinga kōrero e pā ana ki tēnei kaupapa. Kua whakanikonikohia tā mātou pūrongo e ā rātou kōrero papai. Kei te mihi hoki mātou ki ngā kaiwhakarite – nō Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Mātāwai – nā rātou mātou i tautoko.

Ko te tūmanko, ka kite a Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Mātāwai i tētahi paku hīnātore, ka rongu hoki pea i te hihiri i ngā kōrero a tā mātou pūrongo. E hikaka ana ngā MLE ki te tautoko i ngā kaupapa here e puta mai ana i ēnei kōrero.

He kupu whakataki

1. E whakamana ana Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (arā, ko **te Ture**) i ngā iwi me ngāi Māori hei kaitiaki o te reo Māori¹. Kei reira anō te anga mō te mahinga ngātahi a ngā iwi, a ngāi Māori me te Karauna i raro i te ture, hei whakarauora i te reo Māori. Kua whakatūria Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (arā, ko **Te Whare**)² hei whakaatu atu i te hononga i waenga i a rātou.
2. Nā Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Mātāwai te tono ki te Rōpū Tohutohu Motuhake – Te Pūrongo a te Rāngai Reo Māori, ki te tāpae kōrero e pā ana ki ngā ara e nui ake ai ngā hua me ngā mahi e puta mai ana i ngā whakapaunga pūtea a te Karauna ki ngā mahi a ngā Māori Language Entities³ (arā, ko ngā MLE), i runga i te hiahia ki te whakapai ake i ngā putanga ki te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori. Me tautuhi ēnei kōrero ngā ara hei

¹ Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016, s4(2).

² CAB-15-MIN-0168

³ I raro i tēnei pūrongo, ko ngā Māori Language Entities ko Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, ko Whakaata Māori, me Te Māngai Pāho.

whai mā te Minita Whanaketanga Māori hei whakatutuki i tenei whāinga, pērā anō hoki i te hanganga me ngā mahi a ngā MLE.

3. Kua whakatakotoria ā mātou mahi ki te Tūtohu Mahi (kei te **Āpitihanga 1**). Kua whakawhāitihia tō mātou titiro ki ngā whakahaere o ngā MLE, ā, kei te arahina hoki mātou e ngā whāinga roa a te Minita Whanaketanga Māori me Te Mātāwai e whai ake nei:
 - a. kia nui ake ngā whānau Māori e kōrero ana i te reo Māori, ā, kia nui ake hoki te whāngaitanga atu o te reo ki ngā reanga hou hei whakatutuki i taua whāinga; ā
 - b. kia whakahokia mai te reo Māori hei ūkaipō, arā, ki roto i ngā kāinga me ngā hapori Māori, kia manaakihia hoki te reo e te pāpori whānui me ngā momo rawa e tika ana kia ea ai ngā mahi (**arā, ko ngā whāinga roa a te katoa**).
4. I tū tō mātou hui tuatahi i te marama o Hānuere i te tau 2025 – ko ngā mema o te rōpū ko Pania Gray, ko Julian Wilcox, ko Rāniera Proctor. Kua tāpirihia mai ki te **Āpitihanga 2** tētahi tauākī e whāki ana i ō mātou kawenga e whai pānga ana ki tēnei mahi. E iwa anō ō mātou hui, arā, ka hui mātou ki ia MLE i te marama o Maehe i te tau 2025, ā, ka hui anō tō mātou rōpū i te mutunga o te marama o Āperira i te tau 2025. I tonoa te tauira hukihuki o te pūrongo ki ngā MLE kia tātarihia te pono me te tautika o ngā kōrero. E mihi ana mātou i ngā kōrero i puta mai. I āta whiriwhirihia ā rātou urupare, kātahi ka tahuri mātou ki te tīni i ētahi o ngā kōrero i mua i te putanga o te pūrongo whakamutunga.
5. Mai anō i te tau 2015, arā noa atu ngā arotake me ngā tātaringa e pā ana ki ngā momo kaupapa here me ngā anga mahi mō te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori. Kua whāngaihia ā mātou tāpaenga e aua kōrero. Kua tāpirihia mai tētahi whakarāpopoto o aua tātaringa, o ngā kupu arotake me te tū o ngā tohutohu matua o aua pūrongo ki te **Āpitihanga 3**. Ki a mātou, e whai pānga tonu ana ētahi o ngā tohutohu rā, nō reira kua tōia mai ētahi o aua kōrero ki ā mātou tohutohu.

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

6. E whakaū ana Te Whare i ngā tūranga motuhake me te taurite o te mana o te Karauna, o ngā iwi me ngāi Māori⁴. Kei raro iho nei, kei te whakaatu atu te whakaahua o Te Whare i ngā momo mahi me ngā kawenga o tēnā, o tēnā, i whakatakotoria i te whakatūnga o te Ture⁵. E heke ana te Maihi Karauna me te Maihi Māori o Te Whare i te wawata kotahi, arā, *Kia Mauriora te Reo*⁶. I whakatūria tēnei whare hei hāpai i te mahinga ngātahi o te Karauna rātou ko ngā iwi me ngāi Māori⁷ i raro i te kaupapa o te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori.

⁴ CAB-15-MIN-0168

⁵ Māori Language Advisory Group Report, 2015 (wh.21).

⁶ Māori Language Advisory Group Report, 2015.

⁷ CAB-15-MIN-0168

7. He nui ā mātou kōrero e pā ana ki te whakatinanatanga o te kaupapa o Te Whare kei raro iho nei (kei te whiti 23-29).

Whakaahua 1 Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora mai i te pūrongo o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori i te tau 2015

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

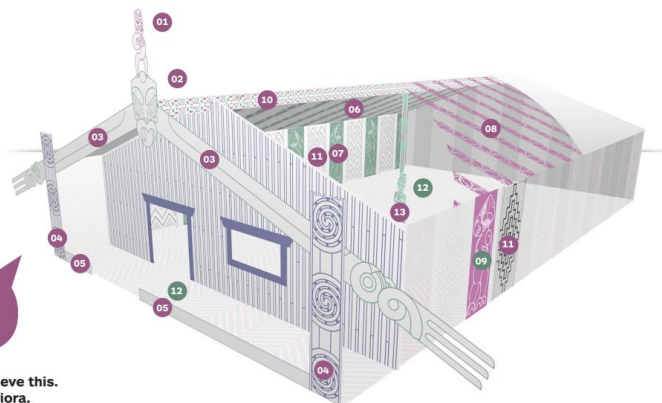
Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

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 Poupu 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 Poupu 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 poupu. 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.

Te Rūnanga Reo me Te Papa Kōrero

8. I whakamanahia ngā rōpū e rua e Te Rūnanga o te Kāwanatanga i raro i te kaupapa o Te Whare (e whakaahuangia ana e te tāhuhu me te mahau o Te Whare ki runga ake nei), arā, ko Te Rūnanga Reo me Te Papa Kōrero⁸.
9. Ko ngā mema o Te Rūnanga Reo ko ngā Minita me Te Mātāwai. He mea whakatū te rūnanga nei hei whakaahua atu i te whakatinanatanga o te mahinga ngātahi huri noa i Te Whare (i waenga i te Karauna, i ngā iwi me ngāi Māori) mō te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori⁹. Koinei te rōpū e hāpai ana i ngā whāinga o ngā Maihi e rua.
10. Ko ngā mema o Te Papa Kōrero, ko ngā Tumuaki o ngā tari kāwanatanga¹⁰ me Te Mātāwai, ā, ko te mahi, he hāpai i te whakatinanatanga o te Maihi Karauna. He mema ngā MLE katoa o Te Papa Kōrero.

⁸ CAB-15-MIN-0168

⁹ Ko ngā mema tuatahi o Te Rūnanga Reo ko te Heamana rātou ko ngā kaimahi tokorima o Te Mātāwai, ko te Minita Whanaketanga Māori (heamana) rātou ko te Minita o te Manatū Taonga, ko te Minita Mātauranga, ko te Minita Take Pūtea me te Minita Mātauranga Kura Tuatoru, ngā Pūkenga me te Ao Mahi.

¹⁰ Arā, ko Te Puni Kōkiri, ko Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga, ko te Manatū Taonga, ko Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission, ko Te Tari Taiwhenua, ko Te Tari Whakatau (ko Te Arawhiti te ingoa o mua), ko Tatauranga Aotearoa.

11. He wāhanga mahi motuhake tō tēnā, tō tēnā hinonga reo i raro i Te Papa Kōrero, ā, mā rātou aua kaupapa e whakahaere. Koinei ngā take tōmua i aronuitia e te Karauna me āna rawa i ngā tau 2019 – 2023 i raro i te Maihi Karauna.

Te Rangakura o Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora

12. I whakatūria Te Rangakura o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (**Te Rangakura**) i te tau 2018, hei ārahi i te whanaketanga mai o tētahi rārangi kaupapa rangahau kotahi kia mārama, kia inea hoki te pānga me ngā hua o ngā mahi i raro i te Maihi Māori me te Maihi Karauna. Kua tikina atu ngā mema i te hunga e tū ana ki Te Whare ¹¹.

Te Nui o te Tahua me te Haumi a te Kāwanatanga ki te Reo Māori

13. I te marama o Oketopa i te tau 2024, nā Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Mātāwai tētahi rangahau e pā ana ki te pūtea e whakapaua ana ki te reo Māori.

14. Ko te tapeke o te nui o te pūtea e tukuna ana e te Kāwanatanga ki ngā hinonga reo Māori (mai i te tahua o Pōti Whanaketanga Māori), ko te \$124.937m (i ia tau). Kei te **Tūtohi 1** ngā whakamārama.

Tūtohi 1: Te whakapaunga pūtea a te Kāwanatanga ki ngā Hinonga Reo Māori.

Hinonga	Pōti Whanaketanga Māori 2023/24
Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori	\$10.914m
Whakaata Māori ¹²	\$47.764m
Te Māngai Pāho	\$66.259m
Tapeke	\$124.937m

15. Heoi, e eke ana te nui o te pūtea e tukuna ana (e āta kitea ana) e te Kāwanatanga ki te reo Māori me ōna kaupapa ki te \$902.732m – kei te **Tūtohi 2** ngā whakamārama. E eke ana te nui o te pūtea e tukuna ana ki te Maihi Māori ki te 12% o te katoa o te pūtea e wātea ana ki te tahua o Pōti Whanaketanga Māori mō te whakatairangatanga o te reo Māori me ōna tikanga.

¹¹ Ko ngā mema o Te Rangakura ko Te Mātāwai, ko Whakaata Māori, ko Te Māngai Pāho, ko Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, ko Te Puni Kōkiri, ko Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga, ko Manatū Taonga, ko Tatauranga Aotearoa.

¹² Hei te tau 2026, ka heke te nui o te pūtea a Whakaata Māori me Te Māngai Pāho i runga i ngā here o te wā. I te Tahua Pūtea o te tau 2022, ka tukuna te \$40m ki te rāngai pāpāho Māori mō ngā tau 2022/23 me 2023/24. I te Tahua Pūtea o te tau 2023 ka tukuna te \$51m ki taua rāngai mō ngā tau 2024/25 me 2025/26, arā, he roa ake te wā, he nui ake te pūtea i te \$40m i tukuna i te Tahua o te tau 2022. Nā ngā here o te wā, ka tino heke te nui o te pūtea ā te tau 2026/27. Hei te tau 2026/27, ka heke te nui o te pūtea e tukuna ana e te Karauna ki Te Māngai Pāho i te 24%, ā, ka heke te pūtea a Whakaata Māori i te 20%.

Tūtohi 2: Te katoa o te haumi a te Kāwanatanga ki te reo Māori me ngā tūmahi e whai pānga ana ki te reo Māori

Whakahaere	Te pūtea
Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga	\$740.000m
Māori Language Entities	\$124.937m
Te Mātāwai	\$17.423m
Manatū Taonga me Te Tari Taiwhenua	\$20.372m
Tapeke:	\$902.732m

Te ao pāpāho Māori me te whakarauoratanga o te reo

16. Ehara i te mea e tukuna ana mā ngā MLE anake te reo me ōna tikanga e whakatairanga ki ngā momo tāngata katoa. Me hāpai hoki ētahi atu o ngā whakahaere i te reo me ngā tikanga Māori, ā, me whai hoki ngā whare pāpāho tūmatanui i ngā kaupapa nō te motu nei e kitea ai ngā tirohanga a te Māori¹³. E tohu ana tēnei i te nui o te wāhi ki te ao pāpāho hei tautoko i te whakarauoratanga mai o te reo Māori. Kei Irirangi te Motu rātou ko Te Tumu Whakaata Taonga, ko Te Māngai Pāho te nuinga o te pūtea tūmatanui hei utu i ngā kaupapa pouaka whakaata me ngā mahi kiriata.
17. Nō nātata nei, kua tahuri te Kāwanatanga ki te whakawhitiwhiti kōrero e pā ana ki te whakakotahitanga o ngā whare o Irirangi te Motu me Te Tumu Whakaata Taonga.
18. He hinonga tūmatanui, he hinonga tūmataiti hoki ngā whare pāpāho Māori o te rāngai pāho Māori. Kei te tautoko rātou i te whakamarumarutanga me te whakatairangatanga o te reo me ngā tikanga Māori. Ko ngā whare pāpāho ēnei pērā i Te Māngai Pāho, i Whakaata Māori me ngā reo irirangi Māori. Kei te tautokona rātou e ngā pakihi pāpāho motuhake me ngā rōpū nō te rāngai whānui pērā i Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori me Ngā Aho Whakaari.
19. Koinei ngā take e whakapātaritari ana i te rāngai pāpāho Māori¹⁴:
 - a. te korenga o tētahi tahua pūmau hei whakapakari i te kāhui kaimahi, hei whakaea i ngā take e pā ana ki te huringa atu o ngā kaimātakitaki ki ngā ara-pāho hou me ngā huringa nui o te ao matihiko;
 - b. kua pau te wā ki ngā kaupapa here me ngā ture o nāianei¹⁵; ā

¹³ Ko te mahi matua a Irirangi te Motu, he whakaata, he whakawhanake i te tuakiri me te ahurea o Aotearoa mā te whakatairangatanga o ngā hōtaka mō Aotearoa me ngā take e whai pānga ana ki Aotearoa, ā, me whakatairanga hoki te reo Māori me ōna tikanga (Broadcasting Act 1989, s36(1)(a)(i) me (ii)). Mā Te Reo Tātaki hoki ngā kaupapa e whakatairanga ana i te reo Māori me ōna tikanga e hāpai hei toro atu mā ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa (Television New Zealand Act 2003, s12(20(b)(iii)). Me whakaata Te Reo Irirangi o Aotearoa i te ‘ahurea o Aotearoa, pērā i te reo Māori me ōna tikanga’ (Radio NZ Charter 5(g)).

¹⁴ 2022 Cabinet Paper “Strengthening the Māori media sector for the future”.

¹⁵ I te marama o Noema i te tau 2024, i kitea ngā here ā-ture ki runga i a Whakaata Māori e tētahi pūrongo a te Komiti Take Māori, me te tohutohu kia tutuki wawe i te Kāwanatanga tētahi arotake mō ngā ture.

c. e tū marara ana ngā whare o te rāngai pāpāho.

20. Ahakoa i whakaaetia e Te Rūnanga o te Kāwanatanga ngā kaupapa here hou e pā ana ki te ao pāpāho Māori i te marama o Ākuhata i te tau 2022, nā te huringa o te hōtaka mahi a te Kāwanatanga me te Pōti ā-Motu o te tau 2023, kāore ēnei kaupapa i whakatutukihia (kei te **Āpitihanga 3** ngā whakamārama).
21. He hinonga Karauna a Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori e mahi ana i te ao pāpāho Māori me te ao pāpāho whānui. E mōhio ana mātou kei te rongo ngā whare pāpāho katoa o Aotearoa i ngā āinga o te wā e toitū tonu ai rātou i te ao hurihuri nei. Kei te mōhio hoki mātou, e kore e taea ngā hua me ngā painga o ēnei whare te wetewete, ki te kore mātou e whai whakaaro ki te horopaki whānui nei.

He aha rā ngā take hei whakaea kia ahu whakamua ngā whāinga a te katoa?

22. Nā runga i ā mātou whakapāpātanga atu ki ngā MLE, ki ngā hua o ngā tātaringa me ngā arotake o mua, me ngā whakawhitinga i waenga i a mātou anō, kua tautuhi mātou i ētahi take nui e ārai ana i te whakatutukinga o ngā whāinga roa a te Minita Whanaketanga Māori me ngā heamana takirua o Te Mātāwai. Ko te take matua, ko te āhua o te whakatūnga me ngā whakahaere o Te Whare.

Me hāngai anō te titiro o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora ki te ahunga whakamua o ngā whāinga a te katoa

23. Kei te matua tautoko mātou i Te Whare. E whakaponono ana mātou, ko te aronga matua o te whare ko te koruru, arā, *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Heoi, me āta whakatau i tētahi whakamārama mō te kōrero, *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Waihoki, ki a mātou, me arotahi ngā MLE ki aua kōrero rā. Ki te kore taua whāinga e aronuitia e ngā MLE, ki te kore hoki a *Kia Mauriora te Reo* e āta whakamāramahia, ki te kore hoki he kawa o Te Whare hei whai mā ngā MLE, ki a mātou anō, ka kore e eke ngā mahi a Te Whare. Kua tirohia ēnei take i roto i ā mātou tohutohu.
24. Kua āta wānanga mātou, ā, kei te tautoko hoki mātou i ngā here ki runga i te whakahoutanga o te mahere mō te whakarauoratanga mai o te reo Māori, arā, kia tirohia te tū, te kōrerotanga, te māramatanga, te kounga me ngā mahi ako.
25. Hei whai i ngā whāinga roa a te katoa, kei te whakatairanga mātou i te whāngaitanga o te reo ki ngā reanga hou me ngā āhuatanga e tika ana hei tautoko i ngā whānau Māori ki te kōrero i te reo Māori.
26. I tēnei wā, kua tino taka whakamuri te whakatutukinga o te whāinga e pā ana ki te Hononga. Me kaha ake ngā MLE e toru ki te whakatutuki i tēnei whāinga. Kei te pai tonu ngā whāinga o te Aotearoatanga me te Mātauranga.

27. I tiro atu hoki mātou ki ētahi atu o ngā tari kāwanatanga e kawea ana i ētahi o ngā haepapa o Te Whare. Me hāpai hoki rātou i te whakatutukinga pai o ngā mahi a te Whare.
28. Ko Te Mātāwai te kaupupuri me te kaitiaki o te kawa o Te Whare. Kua wānanga mātou i ngā āhuatanga o te kawa o Te Whare. He mea nui kia tautokona Te Mātāwai ki te hāpai i tēnei kawenga o rātou, ā, ki te kore, ki tō mātou titiro, ka hinga Te Whare.
29. Hei tā mātou anō, me tautoko hoki ētahi atu o ngā tari o te kāwanatanga i ngā mahi a Te Whare me te whāinga o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Ki te kore, e kore ngā mahi a Te Whare e eke ki te taumata e tika ana.

Ētahi atu take e whai pānga ana ki ngā whāinga roa a te katoa

30. He nui kē ngā take i whakaarahia e ā mātou whakawhitiwhitinga ki ngā MLE. Kua whakarārangiā, atu i te kōwae 32, ngā take i puta i tēnā me tēnā, otirā, ki a mātou, koinei ngā take e ārai ana i te whakatutukinga o ngā whāinga roa. Nō reira, ehara i te mea kei konei ngā take katoa i ara mai i roto i ā mātou kōrero ki ngā MLE.
31. Kua whakapuaki anō ngā MLE katoa i ō rātou āwangawanga e pā ana ki te whāiti o ngā kaupapa e tirohia ana e tā mātou tūtohu mahi. E mōhio ana mātou, waihoki e mārama ana rātou, ki ngā here kei runga i tā mātou Tūtohu Mahi. Heoi, kua whakaputa anō mātou i ētahi o ngā tino āwangawanga o ngā MLE i konei – ehara i te mea e whakaū ana mātou i ēnei take, e whai kē ana mātou kia pono ō mātou whakapuakanga.
 - a. Hei tā ngā MLE “...me mātua kī ake anō, ehara i te mea me arotake anō te rāngai reo Māori – me whakatakoto kē tētahi mahere kotahi, kia mahea, kia pūmau, kia matua rerekē ngā whakahaere. Me mahi tahi ki te rāngai reo Māori hei whakatū i te mahere, mā te Karauna me ngāi Māori te mahere e whakaū, ā, me noho ngā wheako o ngā tari e mahi ana i ngā mahi hei tūāpapa mō te kaupapa...”.
 - b. Waihoki, hei tā ngā MLE, e aronui ana te Tūtohu Mahi “...ki ngā MLE, ā, nā runga i tērā, kāore e āta kitea ana te whānui o ngā pūnaha o te rāngai reo Māori. Ehara i te mea e tū ana Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Mātāwai ki ngā tahataha noa o te pūnaha – kei te pūtaka kē rātou o ngā whakahaere, o te whāngaitanga o ngā rawa me te mahi a ngā kaihautū. Ko Te Puni Kōkiri te kaitohu matua a te Minita, ā, ko rātou hoki te kaituku pūtea ki ngā MLE. Nā ēnei mahi e rua ā rātou, he nui tonu tō rātou pānga ki te raukaha, ki te aronga me ngā mahi hei whakatutuki mō te reo. Otirā, ko Te Mātāwai te kaitiaki o te kawa o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora i raro i te ture, ā, kei te ārahi hoki rātou i ngā whakahaere me ngā whakaritenga o te pūnaha. Ahakoa kei te mau te tauira hukihuki o te pūrongo i ngā kōrero mō ngā whare e rua, ehara i te mea e rukuhia ana te hōhonutanga o ā rātou mahi, ā rātou kawenga me ngā here kei runga i a rātou. I te korenga o aua tūāhuatanga, kei te āta mātāhia ngā mahi a ngā MLE, heoi, kua mahue noa ngā kōrero mō te pānga o te hanganga me ngā kaupapa here ki tō rātou ao mahi. I te mutunga iho, he whāiti noa iho te tirohanga, kāore e kitea ana te matatini o te pūnaha mahi a ngā MLE. Hei tāpiri atu, kāore e kitea ana ngā raruraru matua o te pūnaha mahi i whakaarahia ake i roto i ngā kōrero ki te Rōpū Tohutohu Motuhake – ina koa, kāore tonu i te mārama ngā mahi e noho motuhake ana ki tēnā tari, ki tēnā tari, kāore hoki e tino mārama ana te

anga mō ngā kaupapa here e ārahi ana i ngā whakapaunga pūtea me te whakaratonga o ngā mahi mō te reo Māori – inā hoki, he pānga nui o ēnei āhuatanga ki ngā whakaritenga me te noho haepapa...”.

Me rerekē ngā mahi e tutuki ai ngā whāinga roa

32. Me aro atu ki ēnei mea e tutuki ai ngā whāinga roa a te Minita Whanaketanga Māori me ngā tumuaki takirua o Te Mātāwai:

- a. kia kōrero Māori ngā whānau Māori;
- b. kia whāngaihia te reo ki ngā reanga hou;
- c. kia piki ake te mātau ki te reo Māori; ā
- d. kia piki ake te nui o te hunga e kōrero ana i te reo Māori i roto i ngā tau

33. E mihi ana ngā MLE i te aranga mai o ngā whakahoutanga, ā, kei te hiahia rātou kia puta mai ngā whakataunga whakahirahira i ngā kaupapa here hou e koke ai te kaupapa, kia kitea ngā hua whānui o te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori. Kei te whakaae mātou katoa, ki te tōmuri anō ngā whakahoutanga ki ngā kaupapa here, ka raruraru nui te reo Māori.

34. Me mātua whai whakaaro ki te pānga o te whanaketanga o ngā kaupapa here hou ki runga i ngā MLE. He whakapapa motuhake, he mana motuhake tō ia MLE.

Kāore ngā kaiārahi o Te Whare i te mahi ngātahi, he rerekē hoki ngā whakaritenga

35. Kei te whakaae ngā MLE katoa, kei te raruraru Te Whare i te ngoikore me te rerekē o ngā kaupapa here e ārahi ana i ngā mahi a Te Whare, ā, kua raruraru rātou i te korenga o tētahi whakamārama kotahi mō *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

36. Kei te whakaae mātou katoa ko ngā iwi me ngāi Māori ngā kaitiaki o te reo Māori¹⁶.

37. Kei te whakaae te nuinga, ehara i te mea kei te hē te kaupapa o Te Whare me te ara e whāia ana ki ngā whakahoutanga matua. Heoi nā runga i te huhua o ngā take, kāore anō kia kitea ngā hua i tūmanakohia i tōna whakatūnga. Hei tauira:

- a. i te mea, e rua ngā rautaki, e rua hoki ngā taha motuhake o te Te Whare, rokohanga atu, he uaua te mahi ngātahi;
- b. kāore ngā kaihautū o ngā MLE i te mahi ngātahi – hei tā ngā MLE, nā te āhua o ngā kaupapa here, o ngā mahi māherehere me ngā here kei runga i a rātou me ā rātou rauemi, kāore e āta tautokona ana te mahinga ngātahi a ngā kaihautū o ngā MLE; ā
- c. kāore hoki ngā mahi a ngā rōpū pērā i Te Rūnanga Reo i te eke ki te taumata e tika ana (arā, he ngoikore ngā mahi a ngā kaiārahi o te Karauna, he ruarua noa ngā hui) – hei tā ngā Tūtohu Mahi a Te Rūnanga Reo, me tū kia kotahi, neke atu rānei ngā hui

¹⁶ E hāngai ana ki te wāhanga 8(2)(c) o Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.

i te tau. I whakakorehia ngā hui o te tau 2019 ki 2021 i te pānga mai o te Mate Kowheori, ā, i tū tō rātou hui whakamutunga i te tau 2023.

38. Kei te whakaae mātou katoa, mā te whakapūmautanga o tētahi whakaae ki waenga i ngā rōpū tōrangapū katoa, kātahi ka tau ngā āhutatanga tōtika mō tētahi kaupapa, e 25 tau te roa, hei tautoko i ngā whānau Māori ki te kōrero Māori, kia whāngaihia hoki te reo ki ngā reanga hou.

E tikoki ana, e taurite kore ana te tahua pūtea o ngā MLE

39. E noho taurite kore ana te nui o ngā rawa e tukuna ana ki Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori i ērā o ngā whare pāpāho tūmatanui (arā, o Te Reo Irirangi o Aotearoa, o Te Reo Tātaki me Irirangi te Motu). He kawenga hoki ō rātou e pā ana ki te whakatairangatanga o te reo me ngā tikanga Māori. I tēnei wā, ahakoa te iti o tō rātou pūtea kei te utu a Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori i ngā kaupapa pāpāho mō ngā tāngata katoa, ahakoa te taumata o te reo (kei te tauira o KoPA17). Ka whai hua te āta tūhura atu i ngā painga o te huringa o ngā anga tuku pūtea kia āhei Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori ki te aro atu ki ngā kaupapa pāpāho e whakapiki ake ana i te mātau me te kōrerotanga o te reo Māori mā te hunga e kōrero ana i te reo me ngā whānau Māori e kōrero ana i te reo Māori.
40. Nā te tāminga o te pūtea me te poto o te wā hei whakapau i aua pūtea, kāore e tino whai hua ana ngā mahi me ngā whakahaere a Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori, i raro i ngā āhutatanga o te ao hurihuri me te hiahia kia whakarauoratia te reo Māori. He wero nui te poto o te wā hei whakapau i te pūtea ki a Whakaata Māori; he raruraru nui tēnei e pā kino ana ki te oranga pūmau o te whare. Kei te kite mātou, kua piki ake te nui, kua auau kē rānei te whiwhinga o te pūtea o te nuinga o ō rātou hoa pāpāho tūmatanui¹⁸.
41. Kei te whakaae mātou, mēnā ka tautohua tētahi tahua penapena i ā mātou tāpaenga kōrero me te whanaketanga mai o ngā kaupapa here hou, me noho tonu aua pūtea ki te puna mō te whakarauoratanga mai o te reo Māori me te kaupapa o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

Kei te rangirua ngā kaiārahi o te Maihi Karauna

42. I te orokotimatanga o te Maihi Karauna 2019 – 2023, he whakakitenga motuhake tōna, he mahi motuhake anō āna (i tērā o te Maihi Māori); ko tā Te Puni Kōkiri he ārahi i te whanaketanga mai o te rautaki, ā, ko tā Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori he whakarite i te whakatinanatanga o te rautaki. Heoi, nō te whakatinanatanga, kāore i āta kitea te rerekētanga o ngā mahi a tēnā me tēnā, ā, kua pōkaikahatia ngā MLE.

¹⁷ E whakaine ana te KoPA i ngā waiaro me ngā whanonga o ngāi Māori me ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa e pā ana ki te reo me ngā tikanga Māori mā ngā wāhanga e toru (te Kore – kāre he reo, te Pō – he reo torohū me te Awatea – he reo kōrero) i runga i te hiahia kia koke whakamua te tangata ki te pupuri ki te manaaki hoki i te reo.

¹⁸ I te tau 2023/24, i piki ake te pae pūtea a Te Reo Irirangi o Aotearoa i te \$25.7m (heoi, i te Tahua Pūtea o te tau 2025, ka heke te pūtea i te \$4.6m i ia tau mō ngā tau e whā), ā, ka piki ake te pūtea a Irirangi te Motu i te \$10m mō te tau 2023/24 anake: [Funding boost to deliver world class public media for all New Zealanders | Beehive.govt.nz](#). Mai anō i te tau pūtea o te tau 2021, kāre ngā kaiwhaipānga o Te Reo Tātaki i whiwhi hua i ā rātou mahi (heoi, kua whakaae kē rātou ko te Karauna, ka mau tonu a Te Reo Tātaki ki aua hua hei utu i ngā whakahoutanga nui ki ngā hangarau matihiko).

43. Kei te whakatakoto te Maihi Karauna i te aronga, kei te ārahi hoki rātou i ngā MLE. Nō te takanga whakamuri o te whakahoutanga, kua piki ake anō te kōhukihuki, nā wai ā, kua raruraru te whakatutukinga o ngā mahi huri noa i ngā tari kāwanatanga.

44. Hei āpiti atu, i te tau pūtea kua pahure, kāre ngā MLE i whiwhi i ngā Reta mō ngā Koroingo, mō ngā Take Matua rānei a te Minita. Nō tēnei tau pūtea rā anō, kātahi ka puta mai, i mua tata tonu i te tuaritanga o tā mātou pūrongo hukihuki ki ngā MLE hei urupare mā rātou.

Kāore he ara kotahi, kāore hoki he puna kotahi hei ine, hei aroturuki hoki i te pānga o ngā kaupapa reo ki te whāngaitanga o te reo ki ngā reanga hou

45. Kei te whakaae ngā MLE katoa, kei te raruraru ā rātou mahi i te korenga o tētahi rākau tōtika hei ine i ngā putanga ki te reo Māori huri noa i te rāngai reo, ā, kāore hoki he anga mahi kotahi hei āwhina i aua mahi. Kua tahuri kē ia MLE ki te whakatū i ā rātou ake ritenga hei ine i ngā mahi. Waihoki, nā te iti o te haumi ki ngā uiui ā-motu, he uaua te whai haere i te kokenga whakamua o te whakarauoratanga o te reo Māori me ngā huringa ki te matatau o ngā kaikōrero. Kei reira hoki ngā taumahatanga e pā ana ki te pūtea, ki te hopukanga me te tuaritanga o ngā raraunga e tika ana mō te aroturukitanga o te whāngaitanga o te reo ki ngā reanga hou.

46. Ka āhei pea a Te Rangakura ki te whakaea i ēnei take, heoi, kāore ō rātou tari hei kōkiri i ngā mahi, kāore hoki ā rātou rauemi.

47. Ki a mātou, me hāngai ngā whakapaunga pūtea ki te reo Māori ki ngā hua o ngā whakapāpātanga atu ki ngā kaiāpai – he auau te kohikohi, me hāngai ki te wā tū – me ngā raraunga e kohia ana mā tētahi anga aromatawai kotahi.

He tini ngā kaituku pūtea ki ngā kaupapa reo Māori, he rerekē ngā whakaritenga

48. Kei te tuku pūtea Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori ki ngā kaupapa reo Māori, huri noa i te ao pāpāho – he pērā anō te mahi a Irirangi te Motu, a Te Reo Tātaki me Te Reo Irirangi o Aotearoa. Mā te whakataunga o tētahi whakamārama kotahi mō *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, ngā whakaritenga mō ngā tono kaupapa reo Māori e ārahi, e whakapai ake, huri noa i te katoa o ēnei hinonga.

Kāore ngā MLE i te mahi ngātahi

49. Nā te hanga o ngā whakahaere me te ngoikore o ngā painga, kāore ngā MLE i te mahi ngātahi:

- a. ko te mahi a ngā poari i raro i te ture, he whakahaere tōtika i tō rātou ake whare, ā, i te nuinga o te wā, kāre he hua o te mahi ngātahi, kei tua atu rānei ngā mahi i ngā āheinga me ngā mahi a taua whare;
- b. kei ngā MLE ā rātou ake tauāki haepapa e hāngai ana ki ā rātou tū, ō rātou kaupapa, ā rātou mahi me ngā āhuatanga e kōkiri ana i ā rātou kawenga; ā
- c. ahakoa kua roa ēnei taiapa e tū ana, kāore anō kia whakatikaina.

I te mea e kapi ana ētahi whare tūmatanui i te huhua o ngā pūnaha, kāore rātou e kaha aro atu ana ki ngā mahi whakarauora i te reo Māori

50. Kei te mahi ētahi o ngā tari a te Karauna ki ngā pūnaha maha. Hei tauira, ehara Te Whare i te aronga matua o ngā kaupapa here me ngā whakahaere a Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga, nō reira, ehara i te mea kei te arotahi rātou ki ngā tūmahi me ngā rauemi e hāngai ana ki te reo Māori. Hei tauira anō, kei te mahi a Whakaata Māori ki ngā rāngai e rua, arā, ki te rāngai mō te whakarauoratanga mai o te reo me te ao pāpāho Māori.

Ngā take anō

51. I a mātou e kōrero ana ki ngā MLE, he nui ngā take i whakaarahia ake nō waho atu i ā mātou mahi (kei raro i ngā Tūtohu Mahi). Arā, kāore mātou i āta whiriwhiri i ngā take e whai ake nei:

- ngā mahi a Te Puni Kōkiri me Te Mātāwai kei roto i Te Whare
- ngā mahi a Te Matatini hei whakarauora i te reo Māori
- te whakangungutanga o ngā kaimahi o te ao pāpāho Māori; ā,
- te whakawhitinga o ngā mahi a Te Whāinga Amorangi, atu i Te Arawhiti ki Te Puni Kōkiri.

Ngā tohutohu

52. E arotahi ana ā mātou tohutohu ki ngā wāhanga mahi 10 hei hiki i te ahunga whakamua o ngā whāinga a te katoa. E toru ngā momo tohutohu a tēnei pūrongo:

- kua whakaūngia anō ngā tohutohu nō ngā tātaringa me ngā arotake o mua, e whai take tonu ana, e hāngai tonu ana ki te kaupapa
- kua whakawhānuihia ētahi o aua tohutohu o mua; ā,
- kua tāpaea ētahi tohutohu hou.

1.Me noho tōmua te whakataunga o tētahi whakamārama mō te kōrero, *Kia Mauriora te Reo*¹⁹

53. Ko ngā kupu *Kia Mauriora te Reo* te koruru o Te Whare. Kei te tihi o Te Whare te koruru, ka heke ngā maihi e rua i a ia. Ki a mātou, ko te whakataunga o te whakamārama o ngā kupu *Kia Mauriora te Reo* te mahi tuatahi.

54. Ki a mātou, e hāngai pū ana tētahi whakamārama kotahi mō *Kia Mauriora te Reo* ki te wawata nui tuatoru o te Maihi Karauna²⁰, ā, e hāngai ana tērā ki ngā whāinga roa e pā ana

¹⁹ He tāpiringa anō tēnei ki tētahi o ngā tohutohu nō te Māori Language Sector Stocktake me Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

²⁰ Hei te tau 2040, ka eke te nui o te kōrerotanga o te reo Māori ki tērā o te reo Pākehā i waenga i te 150,000 o ngā Māori 15 te pakeke, neke atu.

ki te whakapikinga ake o te whāngaitanga o te reo ki ngā reanga hou me te te nui o ngā whānau Māori e kōrero ana i te reo Māori.

55. Me whakatakoto tētahi rautaki mā ngā reanga hou, hei hāpai i te reo Māori hei reo ora, hei reo mō te ao hou (arā, kia mauriora). Kua puta kē te reo Māori i te pari o te rua. Heoi, ināianei, me huri ngā whakaaro ki te whakarauoratanga mai anō o te reo Māori hei ūkaipō, hei reo tuatahi ki roto i ngā kāinga Māori – koia hoki tētahi o ngā āhuetanga motuhake o te reo ora i roto i Te Whare – arā, kia rere noa te reo. Ki a mātou, ko te whakatinanatanga o te mauriora, ko te whakaratonga o ngā rauemi ki ngā whānau Māori e kōrero ana te reo Māori i te kāinga me ngā kaupapa rumaki.
56. I tēnei wā ko ngā rōpū tōmua i raro i te kaupapa o Maihi Karauna ko ngā kaimahi a te rāngai tūmataiti, ko ngā rangatahi tae atu ki te 24 tau te pakeke, me te hunga e matatau ana ki te kōrero i te reo Māori. Ki a mātou, me whakawhāiti te titiro ki ngā rōpū whakamutunga e rua nā, kia ahu whakamua ngā whāinga roa a te katoa.
57. I te mea ko ngā iwi me ngāi Māori ngā pou ārahi o Te Whare, ki a mātou, me tuku mā Te Mātāwai te whakataunga o tētahi whakamārama mō *Kia Mauriora te Reo* e ārahi – me whai whakaaro hoki rātou ki te inenga me te aroturukitanga o taua whakamārama. Ka tau ēnā whakaritenga, mā Te Rūnanga Reo te rautaki e kōkiri huri noa i te whare, kia whakatinanahia ai ngā mahi.

2. Me whai te Maihi Karauna me te Maihi Māori i te whakamārama kotahi mō te kōrero *Kia Mauriora te Reo*²¹

58. Hei tā te tauira tuatahi o Te Whare nō te pūrongo o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori i te tau 2015, e tautoko ana ngā maihi i te whakakitenga whānui o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.
59. Hei whai i te tohutohu tuatahi, me aro atu te Maihi Karauna me te Maihi Māori ki ngā kupu *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, e hāngai ana ki te anga mahi nō te tau 2015. Kua wāwāhia te aronga o ngā MLE i ngā rautaki e rua me ngā whakakitenga rerekē e hāngai ana ki te wawata kotahi (waihoki ko ngā whāinga iti e hua mai ana). I raro i te kaupapa o te anga mahi o Te Whare, me noho kē ngā Maihi hei mahere mahi i ngā tau roa, ā, me tuku ngā rauemi katoa hei hāpai i te koruru.

3. Me whakahou Te Rūnanga Reo^{22 23}

60. He mea whakatū Te Rūnanga Reo hei whakahaere i te rautaki, hei kōkiri i te aronga, hei tāwharau i Te Whare. Ki a mātou, me whakahou ngā mema me ngā mahi a Te Rūnanga Reo. He tūrangā matua tō te rūnanga nei, kia whai te Maihi Māori me te Maihi Karauna i te ara kotahi, ā, kia hāpaitia hoki te whakatutukinga tōtika o te whāinga roa a te katoa *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

²¹ He tūmahi hou.

²² Nō nātata nei, i whakaae te Minita Whanaketanga Māori ki te whakahoutanga o Ngā Tūtohu Mahi o Te Rūnanga Reo.

²³ He tāpiringa anō tēnei ki tētahi o ngā tohutohu o mua nō Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

4. Me whakatū tētahi ranga kaihautū matua kotahi hei tautoko i Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora²⁴

61. E rua ngā ranga kaihautū matua i tēnei wā:

- a. kua whakamanahia Te Papa Kōrero e Te Rūnanga o te Kāwanatanga hei tautoko i te whakatinanatanga o ngā mahi a te Maihi Karauna. Ko ōna mema ko ngā Tumuaki o ngā tari kāwanatanga me Te Mātāwai; ā
- b. i whakatūria a Huakina Te Tatau e Te Mātāwai i te tau 2023 ki te whakaū i te whakahāngaitanga me ngā mahinga ngātahi tuatahi e ea ai te whāinga o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. I konei, ka karapinepine ngā Tumuaki me ngā mema o ngā poari o ngā hinonga nō roto i Te Whare.

62. Ki a mātou, me tū tētahi Ranga Kaihautū kotahi, e arotahi ana ki te katoa o Te Whare me te whakatutukinga o te whāinga o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Ka tāpae kōrero taua rōpū ki Te Rūnanga Reo, ā, mā rātou anō hoki pea ngā mahi aroturuki hei tautoko.

5. Me noho tōmua, me whai rauemi hoki ngā kaiārahi o ngā kaupapa here o Te Whare²⁵

63. E whakaū ana mātou i te tohutohu kia noho tōmua ngā mahi, me whai rauemi hoki ngā kaiārahi o ngā kaupapa here o Te Whare²⁶. Kua whakatakotoria kētia ngā kōrero a ngā tātaringa me ngā arotake e whakapuaki ana i te hiahia kia rerekē ngā mahi. Me tika ngā rauemi kia whakahoungia te aronga o Te Whare me ngā Maihi e rua, i raro i te kaupapa o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, kia kohia, kia tātarahia ngā raraunga e aroturuki ana i te ahunga whakamua, kia whakahaua ngā MLE, ngā hinonga a te Karauna me ngā tari kāwanatanga, ā, kia tautokona hoki Te Rūnanga Reo.

64. Ki a mātou anō, me kōkiri hoki te Minita Whanaketanga Māori me ngā heamana takirua o Te Mātāwai i te mahere tukutuku e pā ana ki ngā pūkenga o ngā poari o ngā MLE, kia tika, kia oti wawe hoki ngā whakaritenga mā ngā tau e haere mai ana

6. Me tono tētahi whakatau i te Kāwanatanga e pā ana ki te whakatūnga o tētahi whare arapāho-rau Māori²⁷

65. Kua whakahoungia te tū o Whakaata Māori hei whare arapāho-rau Māori. Heoi, ehara i te mea e hāngai ana te tahua pūtea me te ture e whakatū ana i taua whare ki tēnei whakahaere hou. Kei te uiuia tonutia ngā pātai e pā ana ki te āheinga o ngā kaihanganga kaupapa me ngā kaupāpāho ki te tautoko i te whakatutukinga o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, me whakatū hoki rānei tētahi whare pāpāho a te Karauna. Ki a mātou, ka whai hua te whakatūnga o tētahi whare arapāho-rau Māori e te Kāwanatanga hei whakatutuki i te

²⁴ He tāpiringa anō tēnei ki tētahi o ngā tohutohu o mua nō Māori Language Sector Stocktake me Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

²⁵ He tūmahi hou.

²⁶ E mōhio ana mātou, i mua i te whakamanatanga o Te Ture, i te whiriwhiria te whakaaro kia whakatūria Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori hei tari matua o te rāngai reo Māori (*Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*, Chapter 5: Te Reo Māori).

²⁷ He tāpiringa anō tēnei ki tētahi o ngā tohutohu o mua nō te Media Sector Shift (2018-2020).

whāinga o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, ā, e whakahau ana mātou mā Te Puni Kōkiri ngā kaupapa here e hāngai ana ki tēnei kaupapa e kōkiri.

66. Hāunga anō tērā, me tīmata hoki te arotake o te Ture e pā ana ki a Whakaata Māori, kia whakaatahia ngā whanaketanga o te waihangatanga, o te whakaratonga me te tuaritanga o ngā kaupapa pāpāho o nāiane²⁸.

7. Me tāpui tētahi pūtea haumi mā Te Rangakura hei ārahi i te inenga me te aroturukitanga o te pānga o ngā kaupapa mahi ki ngā whāinga roa a te katoa²⁹

67. Me whakakaha te tū o Te Rangakura. Me tautohu te kauhautū matua o Te Rangakura (arā, ko Te Mātāwai, ko Te Puni Kōkiri rānei). Mā te whakapūmautanga o tētahi pūtea ngā mahi a Te Rangakura e tautoko, arā:

- a. kia tonoa ngā rangahau e pā ana ki ngā take matua;
- b. kia āta whakaritea te kohikohinga, te tuaritanga me te tāpaenga o ngā kōrero hei whāngai i ngā mahi a ngā Maihi;
- c. kia āta wānangahia ngā take e pā ana ki te whāngaitanga o te reo ki ngā reanga hou; ā;
- d. kia whakainea, kia aroturukihia hoki te pānga o ngā kaupapa reo ki te ekenga me te ahunga whakamua o te whāinga o *Kia Mauriora te Reo* e arotahi ana ki te whāngaitanga o te reo Māori ki ngā reanga hou me te whakapikinga ake o te mātau me te rere o te reo o ngā kaikōrero me ngā whānau reo Māori.

68. Me whāki hoki i konei, hei tā ngā MLE, i te mea kāore mātou i āta tohutohu i tētahi kaihautū o Te Rangakura, i te whānuitanga o āna mahi, waihoki ko te wāhi ki ngā MLE me tētahi wātaka mō te whakatutukinga o ēnei whakahoutanga, ka raruraru pea tēnei tāpaenga a mātou, ā, ka raruraru pea te tūranga whakahirahira o Te Rangakura.

8. Me noho mātāmua ngā kōrero *Kia Mauriora te Reo* hei aronga matua mō ngā whakapaunga pūtea a ngā MLE³⁰

69. Me aro kē ngā tono mō ngā kaupapa reo Māori a Te Māngai Pāho me Whakaata Māori ki ngā whānau e kōrero ana i te reo Māori me te whāngaitanga atu o te reo ki ngā reanga hou. E tukuna ana ēnei kōrero i runga i te whakapae, me waiho mā Te Reo Irirangi o Aotearoa, mā Te Reo Tātaki, mā Te Tumu Whakaata Taonga me Irirangi te Motu ngā kaupapa mā te hunga reo torohū e tono.

9. Me mahi ngātahi ki ngā MLE hei tautuhi i ngā whakahoutanga e tika ana kia tino whai hua ai te kaupapa o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*³¹

²⁸ He tāpīringa anō tēnei ki tētahi o ngā tohutohu o mua nō te Māori Language Sector Stocktake.

²⁹ He tāpīringa anō tēnei ki tētahi o ngā tohutohu o mua nō te Māori Language Sector Stocktake me Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

³⁰ He tūmahī hou.

³¹ He tūmahī hou.

70. Ko te pūtake matua o ā mātou tāpaenga, ko te whakahoutanga o ngā mahi me ngā whakahaere a Te Whare – kei te taumata o ngā poari whakahaere me ngā mahi hoki. Mēnā e tika ana – i raro i ngā tohutohu 1—8 ki runga ake rā – me hoki anō pea ki te hanganga o ngā MLE.
71. Hei reira, me mahi tahi Te Puni Kōkiri, i raro anō i tōna mana hei kaiārahi o ngā kaupapa here e pā ana ki te reo Māori, ki ngā MLE ki te tautuhi i ngā whakahoutanga e tika ana kia ea ai te wawata o *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

10. Me whakahāngai ngā pūnaha, ngā tukanga me ngā wātaka tono pūtea kia heke te nui o ngā taupā ki mua i ngā iwi me ngā hāpori Māori³²

72. Me whakahāngai ngā pūnaha, ngā tukanga me ngā wātaka ā-pūtea ki te whakaheke i ngā taumahatanga o ngā here ki runga i ngā iwi me ngāi Māori e tautoko ana i ngā mahi *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Otirā, me whai wāhi mai hoki ngā MLE e tuku pūtea ana ki ngā kaupapa whakarauora reo o ngā rōpū Māori me Te Mātāwai.
73. Me whai whakaaro hoki ki te whakatūnga o tētahi tatau ā-ipuranga kotahi mō Te Whare, kia tono pūtea ngā hāpori Māori hei hāpai anō i ngā mahi *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, ā, kia āta whakaritea hoki ngā wā e tonoa ana aua pūtea.

Kupu Whakamutunga

Nō reira e te reo onge kāmehameha, tēnei tō kōiti o Rangapū te whakaroperope i a koe kia puta, kia ora, kia mauriora i te ākengokengo, i te āke, ake, ake.

Ao kau ana te pupuhi o Haumihi ki ngā kaiāpai i te Maihi Karauna. Ki a koutou katoa o Whakaata Māori, o Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, o Te Māngai Pāho, e rere arorangī nei ngā mihi a te uepū. I Rongomaitahanui mātou, i Rongomaitaharangi hoki mātou i a koutou kōrero, i a koutou tuhinga, i a koutou whakapuakitanga katoa.

Kia kapo noa ake mātou i te titonga a Tā Kingi Matutaera Ihaka, hei papa whakarewa i te pūrangakura o te whakaaro nui ki a koe e te reo. Kia hiwa rā, kia hiwa rā, e te iwi e. Kia pai te whakaroperope i te taonga nei, o te reo Māori, kei kaheko noa i te ringa manaaki, ka ngaro te kura e.

Ngā Āpitianga

Āpitianga 1: Te Rōpū Tohutohu Motuhake – Te Rāngai Reo Māori: Ngā Tūtohu Mahi

Āpitianga 2: Ngā Whākinga Mahi a ngā mema o Te Rōpū Tohutohu Motuhake

Āpitianga 3: Ngā tātaringa me ngā arotake o mua

³² He tohutohu hou.

Specialist Advisory Group – Māori Language Sector Report

Executive summary

While iwi and Māori are the kaitiaki of te reo Māori, there is a shared leadership responsibility across a number of Crown-funded agencies — each of the three Māori language entities (**MLEs**): Te Māngai Pāho, Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori and Whakaata Māori, Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai — to give effect to the ambition of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016 and set by Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora - *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

This report presents advice on options to maximise leverage and efficiencies from the Crown's current investment in the operations of the MLEs, with a view to improving te reo Māori revitalisation outcomes. It also sets out several substantive issues identified through our engagement with the MLEs, relevant prior reviews and evaluations and collegial deliberation that are pertinent background to our advice. In particular, and because we consider that sound strategy should guide structure, we comment on the strategic settings for Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora and the translation of that conceptual model into practice in our report.

Our recommended actions focus on ten broad areas where we consider further leverage can be obtained to achieve more whānau Māori speaking Māori, an increase in intergenerational transmission and the restoration of Māori as a nurturing first language within Māori homes and communities.

Our advice is a mix of outstanding and modified recommendations from prior reviews and evaluations, and new recommended actions:

1. define *Kia Mauriora te Reo* as a matter of priority;
2. focus both the Maihi Karauna and Maihi Māori on the shared definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*;
3. reset Te Rūnanga Reo;
4. establish a single Chief Executive forum to support Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora;
5. prioritise and resource Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora policy leadership;
6. seek a Government decision on whether to fund a Māori multi-media broadcast entity;
7. dedicate investment in Te Rangakura to lead the measurement and monitoring of the impact of initiatives on the shared ambitions;
8. refocus the commissioning of te reo Māori content by the relevant MLEs on *Kia Mauriora te Reo*;
9. work with the MLEs to identify any desirable structural change to maximise impact on *Kia Mauriora te Reo*; and

10. align MLEs funding systems, processes and cycles to reduce compliance burden on iwi and hapori Māori.

We appreciated the way that the MLEs engaged constructively with us during this process. We refined our report based on their helpful feedback. We also wish to express our gratitude to the secretariat staff – from Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai – who supported us.

We trust that our report provides some useful insight and impetus for Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai. The MLEs are eager and ready to support the policy work programme which our advice will inform.

Introduction

1. Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (**the Act**) acknowledges that iwi and Māori are the kaitiaki of te reo Māori³³. It also established the legal framework for iwi and Māori and the Crown partnering to revitalise te reo Māori. This partnership approach is expressed through a conceptual framework known as Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (**Te Whare**)³⁴.
2. Te Puni Kōkiri, together with Te Mātāwai, has commissioned us, the Specialist Advisory Group – Māori Language Sector, to provide advice on options to maximise leverage and efficiencies from the Crown’s current investment in the operations of the Māori Language Entities³⁵ (**the MLEs**), with a view to improving te reo Māori revitalisation outcomes. The advice is to identify the levers available to te Minita Whanaketanga Māori to achieve this goal, including the structures and functions of the MLEs.
3. Our role is set out in the Terms of Reference (**Appendix 1**). The scope of our work is limited to the operations of the MLEs and shall be guided by the following shared ambitions of te Minita Whanaketanga Māori and Te Mātāwai:
 - a. more whānau Māori speaking Māori and increasing intergenerational transmission to achieve that goal; and
 - b. restoring Māori as a nurturing first language within Māori homes and communities supported by positive broader societal attitudes and what is required to achieve that impact (**the shared ambitions**).
4. We, Pania Gray, Julian Wilcox and Rāniera Procter, first convened in Hānuere 2025. A record of our disclosure of interests is attached as **Appendix 2**. We met on nine further occasions to prepare our advice. This included us meeting with each of the MLEs individually in Maehe 2025 and together as a group at the end of Āperira 2025.

³³ Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016, s4(2).

³⁴ CAB-15-MIN-0168

³⁵ In the context of the report, the Māori Language Entities are comprised of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Whakaata Māori, and Te Māngai Pāho.

The MLEs were provided with an opportunity to comment on the accuracy and balance of our draft report. We appreciated their input and after giving careful consideration to their feedback, we made a number of changes to our report before it was finalised.

5. Since 2015, many evaluations and reviews have been conducted about various te reo Māori revitalisation policies and frameworks. These have heavily informed our advice. A summary of each of these reviews and evaluations, and the status of their key recommendations, is attached as **Appendix 3**. As we consider that some of the outstanding recommendations remain relevant, we have drawn on them in our recommended actions.

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

6. Te Whare acknowledges that the Crown and iwi and Māori have distinct, but equally necessary roles³⁶. The visual depiction of Te Whare below sets out the various roles and responsibilities envisaged when the Act was established³⁷. The Maihi Karauna (Crown strategy) and Maihi Māori (iwi Māori strategy) are intended to be complementary in achieving the shared vision of Te Whare: *Kia Mauriora te Reo*³⁸. This partnership approach to Māori language revitalisation is intended to encourage greater collaboration between the Crown and Māori³⁹.
7. We make substantive comment on the translation of the Te Whare concept into practice below (paragraph 23-29).

³⁶ CAB-15-MIN-0168

³⁷ Māori Language Advisory Group Report, 2015 (p.21).

³⁸ Māori Language Advisory Group Report, 2015.

³⁹ CAB-15-MIN-0168

Figure 1: Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora conceptual model from Māori Language Advisory Group Report 2015

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



Te Rūnanga Reo and Te Papa Kōrero

- Two Cabinet-mandated forums were established under the Te Whare model (represented in the diagram above as the tāhuhu and the mahau in Te Whare): Te Rūnanga Reo and Te Papa Kōrero⁴⁰.
- Te Rūnanga Reo is a forum comprising Ministers and Te Mātāwai. It was established to demonstrate an active partnership across Te Whare (between the Crown and iwi and Māori) for Māori language revitalisation⁴¹. It is the forum responsible for supporting the goals of both Maihi.
- Te Papa Kōrero comprises Chief Executives of government agencies⁴² and Te Mātāwai, and exists to support the implementation of the Maihi Karauna. Each of the MLEs are members of Te Papa Kōrero.
- Te Papa Kōrero agencies have been assigned priority areas and responsibility for implementing them. These priorities represent where the Crown intended to focus its

⁴⁰ CAB-15-MIN-0168

⁴¹ The initial membership of Te Rūnanga Reo comprised the Chair of Te Mātāwai, five other members of Te Mātāwai, te Minita Whanaketanga Māori (chair), the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Tertiary Education, Skills and Employment.

⁴² Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission, the Department of Internal Affairs, Te Tari Whakatau (formerly Te Arawhiti) and Statistics New Zealand.

attention and resources over the 2019 – 2023 implementation period of the Maihi Karauna.

Te Rangakura o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

12. Te Rangakura o Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (**Te Rangakura**) was established in 2018 to oversee the development of a shared research agenda to understand and/or measure the impact and effectiveness of activities carried out under both the Maihi Māori and the Maihi Karauna. Its membership is aligned with Te Whare membership⁴³.

Te Reo Māori funding and investment across Government

13. The stocktake that Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai completed in Oketopa 2024 provided information on targeted te reo Māori funding.
14. The total estimated Government investment in Māori language entity funding (from Vote Māori Development) is \$124.937m (pa) as set out in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Government investment in Māori Language Entities

Entity	Vote Māori Development 2023/24
Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori	\$10.914m
Whakaata Māori ⁴⁴	\$47.764m
Te Māngai Pāho	\$66.259m
Total	\$124.937m

15. In comparison, the overall Government investment in (trackable) te reo Māori and te reo Māori related activities that can be identified is \$902.732m, as set out in **Table 2**. The funding allocated to the Maihi Māori represents 12% of the total funding provided to Vote Māori Development for the promotion of Māori language and culture.

⁴³ Members of Te Rangakura include Te Mātāwai, Whakaata Māori, Te Māngai Pāho, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Education, Manatū Taonga and Statistics New Zealand.

⁴⁴ Both Whakaata Māori and Te Māngai Pāho funding levels will drop in 2026 due to time-limited funding ending. Budget 2022 allocated \$40m for the Māori media sector for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 years. Budget 2023 allocated \$51m for the sector in the 2024/25 and 2025/26 years, effectively extending and increasing the \$40m provided in Budget 2022. Because the recent funding increases are time-limited, the sector is facing a significant drop in funding from the 2026/27 year. In 2026/27, Crown funding will drop by 24% for Te Māngai Pāho and 20% for Whakaata Māori, compared to the current financial year.

Table 2: Overall Government investment in te reo Māori and te reo Māori related activities

Organisation	Amount
Ministry of Education	\$740.000m
Māori Language Entities	\$124.937m
Te Mātāwai	\$17.423m
Manatū Taonga and the Department of Internal Affairs	\$20.372m
Total:	\$902.732m

Māori media and language revitalisation

16. The promotion of Māori language and culture to a range of audiences is not the sole responsibility of the MLEs. Other entities that fund content are required to promote te reo Māori me ngā tikanga Māori and public broadcasters must carry local content that reflects Māori perspectives⁴⁵. This reflects that broadcasting and media are powerful mechanisms to support the revitalisation of te reo Māori. The bulk of public funding for television and film content is administered by New Zealand On Air, the New Zealand Film Commission and Te Māngai Pāho.
17. The Government has recently consulted on proposals to merge New Zealand On Air and the New Zealand Film Commission.
18. The Māori media sector comprises public and private Māori entities that support the protection and promotion of te reo me ngā tikanga Māori. This includes Te Māngai Pāho, Whakaata Māori and iwi radio, supported by independent Māori production companies and wider sectoral groups such as Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori and Ngā Aho Whakaari.
19. The Māori media sector is facing the following challenges⁴⁶:
- lack of sustainable funding for workforce development and to address audience shifts and digital transformation;
 - dated policies and legislation⁴⁷; and

⁴⁵ New Zealand On Air has a primary function to reflect and develop New Zealand identity and culture, by promoting programmes about New Zealand and New Zealand interests, and promoting Māori language and Māori culture (Broadcasting Act 1989, s36(1)(a)(i) and (ii)). Television New Zealand must, in its programming, enable all New Zealanders to have access to material that promotes Māori language and culture (Television New Zealand Act 2003, s12(20(b)(iii)). Radio New Zealand is required to 'reflect New Zealand's cultural identity, including Māori language and culture' (Radio New Zealand Charter 5(g)).

⁴⁶ 2022 Cabinet Paper "Strengthening the Māori media sector for the future".

⁴⁷ In Noema 2024, a report of the Māori Affairs Committee noted some of the limitations of the current legislation of Whakaata Māori and recommended that the Government progress a review of the legislation as soon as possible.

c. a lack of sector coordination.

20. The most recent Māori media policy proposals agreed by Cabinet in Ākuhata 2022 were not fully implemented due to changes to the wider Government policy work programme, and the 2023 General Election (see **Appendix 3** for more detail).

21. Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori are Crown-funded entities operating in both the Māori media and wider media sectors. We acknowledge that all New Zealand media entities are exposed to significant sustainability challenges in the global media market. We also acknowledge that we cannot consider these entities' effectiveness and/or their points of leverage in isolation from this broader context.

What issues need to be addressed to advance the shared ambitions?

22. Through our engagement with the MLEs, relevant prior reviews and evaluations, and collegial deliberation, we have identified several substantive issues that we consider impede how the shared ambitions of te Minita Whanaketanga Māori and the co-chairs of Te Mātāwai can be achieved. The primary issue relates to how Te Whare has been set up and implemented.

Refocusing Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora to advance the shared ambitions

23. We fundamentally support Te Whare. We believe that the primary focus of Te Whare should be on its koruru: *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. However, this state of mauriora te reo needs to be clearly defined. Further, we consider that the MLEs should give primary focus to *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Without the MLEs having a clear focus on that goal, and a clear definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo* and the kawa for Te Whare that the MLEs can follow, we consider that we will not see the successful implementation of Te Whare. We have considered these matters in our recommended actions.

24. We also gave careful consideration to and support the planning requirements for te reo Māori to be revitalised, which include: its status, use, critical awareness, corpus and acquisition.

25. In line with the shared ambitions, we have given primacy to intergenerational transmission of the language and the conditions to support whānau Māori speaking Māori.

26. Currently, the Hononga goal is falling far behind schedule. The three MLEs should give greater emphasis to this goal. The other two goals of Aotearoatanga and Mātauranga are on track.

27. We also looked at other government agencies which have a responsibility within Te Whare. They must also help Te Whare succeed.

28. Te Mātāwai has responsibility for, and is the guardian of the kawa of Te Whare. We have considered how the kawa of Te Whare works. It is important that Te Mātāwai is enabled to uphold this responsibility, or, in our view, Te Whare as a model will not succeed.

29. We also consider that other government agencies must support the work of Te Whare and *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. If this does not happen, Te Whare will not be implemented in a way that allows it to reach its full potential.

Other issues impacting the shared ambitions

30. Many issues were raised during our engagements with the MLEs. The issues listed from paragraph 32 onwards capture those matters which they each raised with us in some form, and which we consider would impede the achievement of the shared ambitions. Therefore, the issues traversed in this section do not represent a comprehensive record of all the matters we discussed with the MLEs.

31. In their combined feedback on our draft report, the MLEs restated their concerns on the limitations of our work scope. We note, and they accept, that we were required to work within the scope of our Terms of Reference. However, in an act of good faith and not tacit agreement with their feedback, we have reproduced the most significant of the MLE concerns here – in their words - for reasons of completeness.

- a. The MLEs “...believe it is critical [for our report] to restate that the sector does not need more reviews — it needs a clear, unified, and enduring plan for structural change. That plan must be co-designed with the sector, endorsed by the Crown and Māori, and grounded in the lived realities of the agencies doing the mahi....”.
- b. Further, the MLEs advised us that the Terms of Reference “...focused the review on the MLEs, [and that] this framing has, in [their] view, resulted in an incomplete picture of the broader reo Māori ecosystem. Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai are not peripheral players in this system — they are central to how it is governed, resourced, and led. TPK serves as the Minister’s principal advisor and is the primary funder of the MLEs. This dual role gives it significant influence over [their] capacity, direction, and performance expectations. Likewise, Te Mātāwai holds a statutory role as the kaitiaki of the kawa of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora and plays a system leadership role in governance and coordination. While the draft report references both agencies at various points, it does not meaningfully explore their respective contributions, responsibilities, or constraints. This omission creates a framing that places disproportionate scrutiny on the MLEs while underplaying the structural and policy settings that shape [their] operating environment. The result is a partial diagnosis that overlooks the full complexity of the system [the MLEs] are part of. Moreover, the report does not sufficiently reflect the core system issues raised during engagement with the SAG – particularly the lack of clear role definitions across agencies, the absence of a coherent policy framework guiding

reo Māori investment and delivery, and the impact of these gaps on coordination and accountability...”.

Change is needed to achieve the shared ambitions

32. To achieve the shared ambitions of te Minita Whanaketanga Māori and the co-chairs of Te Mātāwai, we consider that the focus needs to be on:

- a. whānau Māori speaking Māori;
- b. intergenerational transmission;
- c. increasing te reo Māori proficiency; and
- d. growing the pipeline of te reo Māori speakers.

33. The MLEs welcome the opportunity for change and expect bold policy decisions to bring about the shift required to achieve broader outcomes for te reo Māori revitalisation. We all agree that further delays in policy change will be detrimental to te reo Māori.

34. Any future policy development impacting the MLEs needs to be carefully considered. The MLEs each have a unique whakapapa which we respect.

Te Whare leadership lacks cohesion and consistency

35. The MLEs agree that there has been a lack of cohesive and consistent policy and implementation leadership in Te Whare and that the absence of a shared definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo* has been problematic.

36. We all acknowledge that iwi and Māori are the kaitiaki of te reo Māori⁴⁸.

37. There is broad agreement that Te Whare as a conceptual framework is not fundamentally flawed, nor is the theory of change underpinning it. However, its implementation has not delivered on its initial intent due to several factors. For example:

- a. the unintended impacts of having two separate strategies and structural incentives discouraging collaboration across Te Whare;
- b. the lack of MLE collective leadership and collaboration – the MLEs told us that policy, planning, accountability and resourcing settings do not encourage or incentivise MLE collective leadership and collaboration; and
- c. forums such as Te Rūnanga Reo not operating at an optimal level (inconsistent Crown leadership and irregular meetings) – the Te Rūnanga Reo Terms of Reference require it to meet at least once a year, meetings were halted between 2019 and 2021 due to COVID and the last meeting was held in 2023.

⁴⁸ Consistent with section 8(2)(c) of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.

38. We all concur that multi-partisan political commitment is needed to provide the necessary stability for a 25-year process to support whānau Māori speaking Māori and intergenerational transmission.

MLEs funding is unsustainable and inequitable

39. Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori are inequitably resourced compared to their counterpart public entities (Radio New Zealand, Television New Zealand and New Zealand On Air), which also have responsibilities for promoting Māori language and culture. Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori are currently using their comparatively modest funding for content for all audience types (in the KoPA⁴⁹ model). It is worth exploring how a refocus of the funding allocation models could enable Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori to focus more on content that increases proficiency and fluency for Māori speakers and whānau Māori speaking Māori.
40. Static baselines and time-limited funding make it difficult for Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori to operate both effectively and efficiently in a global market and to contribute to te reo Māori revitalisation. Limited term-funding is a major challenge for Whakaata Māori in particular; it poses a major threat to its long-term sustainability. We note that most of the other counterpart public entities have received additional or ongoing baseline funding⁵⁰.
41. We all agree that any savings identified through our advice and any future policy development should continue to be applied to te reo Māori revitalisation for the purpose of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

The Maihi Karauna leadership is ambiguous

42. The inaugural Maihi Karauna 2019 – 2023 had a distinct vision (from the Maihi Māori) and allocation of roles; Te Puni Kōkiri leads the strategy development and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori coordinates the implementation of the strategy. However, in practice, the role distinctions have lacked clarity and caused frustration for the MLEs.
43. The Maihi Karauna provides direction and guidance for the MLEs. The delay in its refresh has added to the frustration and, it appears, led to a loss of momentum across government agencies.

⁴⁹ KoPA measures the attitudes and behaviours of Māori and all New Zealanders towards Māori language and culture across three categories (Kore – Zero, Pō – Passive, Awatea – Active), with the aim of shifting people to being more receptive and supportive.

⁵⁰ In 2023/24, Radio New Zealand received an annual baseline increase of \$25.7m (which was offset in Budget 25 by a budget cut of \$4.6m a year for four years) and New Zealand On Air received an additional \$10m for 2023/24 only: [Funding boost to deliver world class public media for all New Zealanders | Beehive.govt.nz](#). Television New Zealand has not been required to return a dividend to shareholders since FY21 (instead, it has agreed with the Crown to hold dividend payments to allow for investment in digital transformation).

44. In addition, no Ministerial Letters of Expectations or Priorities were issued for any of the MLEs last financial year, and up until just before we issued our draft report to the MLEs for feedback, in this financial year.

There is no single tool and shared datasets for measuring and monitoring the impact of initiatives on intergenerational transmission

45. The MLEs agree that it is problematic that there is no shared rigorous measurement for te reo Māori outcomes across the sector nor a common framework to assist with that work. Instead, each MLE has developed and uses its own tools to measure performance. Further, the current lack of investment in regular national level surveys hinders the ability to track te reo Māori revitalisation progress and changes in population proficiency. There are also challenges with funding, capturing and sharing data that is fit for the purpose of monitoring intergenerational transmission.
46. Te Rangakura could potentially address these challenges but lacks a designated lead agency and dedicated resourcing.
47. We consider that regular and up to date audience engagement, and data gathered through a common assessment framework should inform te reo Māori content funding decisions.

The multiple commissioners of te reo Māori content lack coordination

48. Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori both commission te reo Māori content across the full audience range, as do New Zealand On Air, Television New Zealand and Radio New Zealand. Once a shared definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo* has been agreed, it should guide and enable more effective coordination for the commissioning of te reo Māori content across all these entities.

There is a lack of collaboration across the MLEs

49. Structural barriers and a lack of incentives hinder collaboration between the MLEs:
- a. boards have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of their own entity and often opportunities to collaborate may not be in the best interests of their entity or go beyond the entity's powers and functions;
 - b. the MLEs have their respective accountability documents which are anchored around their different statutory forms, purposes, functions and accountability drivers; and
 - c. these barriers have been known for some time and remain unaddressed.

Working across ecosystems dilutes the focus of some public entities on te reo Māori revitalisation

50. Some Crown agencies work across multiple eco-systems. For example, Te Whare is not the primary policy or operational framework for the Ministry of Education, as such

it cannot focus its activities and resources solely on te reo Māori outcomes. As another example, Whakaata Māori operates in both the language revitalisation and Māori media sectors.

Out of scope

51. During our engagement with the MLEs, several issues were raised that were out of the scope of our work (as set out in our Terms of Reference). Specifically, we did not consider the following matters:

- a. the roles of Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai in Te Whare;
- b. the role of Te Matatini in te reo Māori revitalisation;
- c. Māori media workforce development; and
- d. the transfer of the Te Whāinga Amorangi functions from Te Arawhiti to Te Puni Kōkiri.

Recommended actions

52. Our recommended actions focus on ten broad areas where we consider further leverage can be obtained to advance the shared ambitions. There are three types of recommended actions in this report:

- a. recommendations from prior reviews and evaluations that we consider still have merit and relevance, and are reiterated;
- b. recommended actions expanding on prior recommendations; and
- c. new recommended actions.

1. Define *Kia Mauriora te Reo* as a matter of priority⁵¹

53. *Kia Mauriora te Reo* is the koruru of Te Whare. As the apex of Te Whare, it performs both a symbolic and crucial function; it connects the two Maihi. We recommend defining *Kia Mauriora te Reo* as a first priority.

54. We envisage that a shared definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo* would focus more squarely on the sentiment of the third audacious goal of the current Maihi Karauna⁵², which we equate broadly to the shared ambitions of increasing intergenerational transmission and more whānau Māori speaking Māori.

55. An intergenerational strategy is needed to support te reo Māori to be a living and modern language (mauriora). Te reo Māori has evolved from being a language under threat. A new mindset is needed to restore te reo Māori as a nurturing first language within Māori homes – a distinguishing feature of a living language in Te Whare – where the language is voluntarily spoken. We consider that mauriora would accord priority

⁵¹ This builds on prior recommendations from the Māori Language Sector Stocktake and Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

⁵² By 2040, 150,000 Māori aged 15 and over will use te reo Māori at least as much as English.

resourcing to whānau Māori speaking te reo Māori at home and in immersion contexts.

56. Current priority groups under the Maihi Karauna are public servants, all young people up to 24 years old and fluent speakers. We consider that the focus should be narrowed to the latter two groups to advance the shared ambitions.

57. Given the central leadership role of iwi and Māori in Te Whare, we consider that the process for defining *Kia Mauriora te Reo* should be led by Te Mātāwai with attention also given to how that definition would be adequately measured and monitored. Once set, Te Rūnanga Reo should provide strategic leadership across Te Whare for its implementation.

2. Focus both the Maihi Karauna and Maihi Māori on the shared definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*⁵³

58. The original model in the 2015 Te Rōpū Tohutohu Reo Māori report described the Maihi as supporting the overall vision of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

59. As a flow on from recommended action 1, we recommend that both the Maihi Karauna and the Maihi Māori focus on *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, consistent with the 2015 model. The current approach with two strategies and two different but related visions (and cascading goals) has diffused the focus of the MLEs. In this regard and in the context of the Te Whare framework, the Maihi could be considered as multi-year implementation plans with all resources allocated to support the koruru.

3. Reset Te Rūnanga Reo^{54 55}

60. Te Rūnanga Reo was set up to provide the strategic governance, direction and oversight of Te Whare. We recommend resetting the membership and operations of Te Rūnanga Reo. It has a lead role in ensuring that the Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna are coordinated in supporting the effective implementation of the shared definition of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

4. Establish a single Chief Executive forum to support Te Whare⁵⁶

61. At present, two Chief Executives forums exist concurrently:

- a. Te Papa Kōrero, mandated by Cabinet to support the implementation of the Maihi Karauna and comprised of Chief Executives of government agencies and Te Mātāwai; and
- b. Huakina Te Tatau, established by Te Mātāwai in 2023 to foster alignment and initiate collaborative work towards *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. It brings together Chief Executives and governance members of entities within Te Whare.

⁵³ New recommended action.

⁵⁴ We note that te Minita Whanaketanga Māori has recently agreed to revise the Terms of Reference of Te Rūnanga Reo.

⁵⁵ This builds on a prior recommendation from Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

⁵⁶ This builds on prior recommendations from the Māori Language Sector Stocktake and Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

62. We recommend that there be a single Chief Executives forum focussing on Te Whare as a whole and the achievement of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. This forum would have an advisory role to Te Rūnanga Reo and could, for example, support its proposed monitoring role.

5. Prioritise and resource Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora policy leadership⁵⁷

63. We recommend prioritising and resourcing Te Whare policy leadership⁵⁸. Several reviews and evaluations have already emphasised the need for change. Suitable resourcing is required to reset the direction of Te Whare and the two Maihi based on *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, to collect and analyse data to monitor progress, galvanise the MLEs, Crown entities and departments, and to support Te Rūnanga Reo.

64. We also recommend that te Minita Whanaketanga Māori and the co-chairs of Te Mātāwai take a proactive role in devising the skills matrices for the MLE boards to ensure that there is effective and timely succession planning.

6. Seek a Government decision on whether to fund a Māori multi-media broadcast entity⁵⁹

65. Whakaata Māori has transitioned to a multi-media Māori broadcast platform. Its funding and foundation legislation are not based on that operating model. There are questions as to whether the existing and future market of content creators and broadcasters would effectively support the achievement of *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, or, whether there is a legitimate space for a Crown-funded organisation to occupy. We consider that there may be justification for the Government supporting a Māori multi-media entity to achieve *Kia Mauriora te Reo* and recommend that Te Puni Kōkiri urgently advances the policy work to address this matter.

66. Regardless, we recommend proceeding with a review of the Māori Television Service Act to reflect the evolution of how media content is created, distributed and accessed⁶⁰.

7. Dedicate investment in Te Rangakura to lead the measurement and monitoring of the impact of initiatives on the shared ambitions⁶¹

67. We recommend strengthening the role of Te Rangakura. It needs a clear owner (either Te Mātāwai or Te Puni Kōkiri). Dedicated investment will support Te Rangakura to:

- a. commission research on key issues;

⁵⁷ New recommended action.

⁵⁸ We acknowledge that prior to Te Ture being enacted, there was consideration of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori becoming the lead Māori language sector agency (*Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*, Chapter 5: Te Reo Māori).

⁵⁹ This builds on a prior recommendation from the Māori Media Sector Shift (2018-2020).

⁶⁰ This builds on a prior recommendation from [the Māori Language Sector Stocktake and reflects the recommendation of the Māori Affairs Select Committee in its Review briefing on the 2022/23 annual review of Te Aratuku Whakaata Irirangi Māori \(Māori Television Service\)](#).

⁶¹ This builds on prior recommendations from the Māori Language Sector Stocktake and Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22.

- b. coordinate data collection, data sharing and regular reporting to inform Maihi implementation;
- c. provide thought leadership on intergenerational transmission; and
- d. measure and monitor the impact of te reo related initiatives on and progress towards *Kia Mauriora te Reo*, with a focus on intergenerational transmission of te reo Māori, increases in proficiency and fluency for Māori speakers and whānau Māori speaking Māori.

68. For completeness, we record that the MLEs expressed concern that by us not designating a lead for Te Rangakura, specifying its scope, MLE involvement and a timeline for implementing these changes, this recommendation to secure the important role of Te Rangakura could be compromised.

8. Refocus the commissioning of te reo Māori content by the relevant MLEs on *Kia Mauriora te Reo*⁶²

69. We recommend refocussing the commissioning of te reo Māori content by Te Māngai Pāho and Whakaata Māori on whānau Māori speaking Māori and intergenerational transmission. This is based on the assumption that content for receptive audiences (i.e. those interested in and open to engaging with Māori language and culture, but who are less fluent speakers) would be a priority for Radio New Zealand, Television New Zealand, the New Zealand Film Commission and New Zealand On Air.

9. Work with the MLEs to identify any desirable structural change to maximise impact on *Kia Mauriora te Reo*⁶³

70. Our primary advice focuses on a reset of how Te Whare is implemented and led at the governance and operational levels. Should it be warranted after consideration of recommended actions 1 to 8 above, it could be timely to revisit the MLE structural arrangements.

71. At that point, Te Puni Kōkiri – in the context of it being the policy lead for te reo Māori – should work with the MLEs to identify any desirable changes to the structural arrangements to achieve *Kia Mauriora te Reo*.

10. Align MLE funding systems, processes and cycles to reduce compliance burden on iwi and hāpori Māori⁶⁴

72. We recommend aligning all the funding systems, processes and cycles to reduce the compliance burden placed on iwi and Māori supporting *Kia Mauriora te Reo*. Naturally, we expect this to include the MLEs that fund Māori organisations' te reo Māori revitalisation initiatives directly, and Te Mātāwai.

⁶² New recommended action.

⁶³ New recommended action.

⁶⁴ New recommended action.

73. Consideration could be given to establishing one Te Whare portal for hapori Māori to access funding to support *Kia Mauriora te Reo* and the coordinated timing of applications.

Kupu whakamutunga

No reira e te reo onge kāmehameha, tēnei tō kōiti o Rangapū te whakaroperope i a koe kia puta, kia ora, kia mauriora i te ākengokengo, i te āke, ake, ake.

Ao kau ana te pupuhi o Haumihi ki ngā kaiāpai i te Maihi Karauna. Ki a koutou katoa o Whakaata Māori, o Te Taurawhiri i te reo Māori, o Te Māngai Pāho, e rere arorangi nei ngā mihi a te uepū. I Rongomaitahanui mātou, i Rongomaitaharangi hoki mātou i a koutou kōrero, i a koutou tuhinga, i a koutou whakapuakitanga katoa.

Kia kapo noa ake mātou i te titonga a Tā Kingi Matutaera Ihaka, hei papa whakarewa i te pūrangakura o te whakaaro nui ki a koe e te reo. Kia hiwa rā, kia hiwa rā, e te iwi e. Kia pai te whakaroperope, i te taonga nei. O te reo Māori, kei kaheko noa, i te ringa manaaki, ka ngaro te kura e.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Specialist Advisory Group – Māori Language Sector: Terms of Reference

Appendix 2: Specialist Advisory Group members disclosures

Appendix 3: Overview of prior reviews and evaluations

Appendix 1: Specialist Advisory Group – Māori Language Sector: Terms of Reference

Context

1. In September 2024 a stocktake on Māori language revitalisation activities was completed. The stocktake was jointly commissioned by the Minister for Māori Development and the co-chairs of Te Mātāwai and carried out by Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai.
2. The focus of the stocktake was on the ‘kāwanatanga’ side of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (**Te Whare**), and the levers at the disposal of the Minister for Māori Development. Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai considered the:
 - a. Te Ture mō te Reo Māori Act (**the Act**) and related reviews and evaluations;
 - b. Government’s current Māori language investment;
 - c. roles and operational effectiveness of the Māori language entities: Te Māngai Pāho, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Whakaata Māori and Te Mātāwai (**the Māori language entities**);
 - d. current research about te reo Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand.
3. The stocktake concluded that change is required to achieve more sustainable Māori language revitalisation outcomes and to fully achieve the potential of the Act and Te Whare. Specifically, it concluded “*there is no collective strategic approach, common agenda or shared understanding of the vision and priorities at the Te Whare level. Other than the establishment of Te Mātāwai, the system hasn’t shifted to make the ‘system change’ envisaged in the Act*”.
4. The stocktake has generated a number of work-streams, being co-led by Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai. The Minister for Māori Development and the co-chairs of Te Mātāwai have agreed to the following priorities:
 - a. refocusing the collective approach of Te Whare (this includes recognising the leadership role of Iwi Māori);
 - b. strengthening the Māori language sector operating system and its alignment to an agreed understanding of ‘mauriora’ amongst all Te Whare agencies; and
 - c. developing the pool of proficient te reo Māori speakers.
5. On 17 October 2024, Te Mātāwai representatives and the Minister for Māori Development agreed to progress work in response to 4(b) above. The Minister of Māori Development has commissioned Te Puni Kōkiri to advance this work, in collaboration with Te Mātāwai. Officials have been directed to convene a group of independent consultants to contribute external perspectives to this policy work.

Purpose

6. The Specialist Advisory Group – Māori Language Sector (**the Group**) has been established to provide advice on options to maximise leverage and efficiencies from the Crown’s current investment in the operations of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo

Māori, Whakaata Māori, and Te Māngai Pāho, with a view to improving te reo Māori revitalisation outcomes (the **Purpose**). The advice will identify the levers available to the Minister for Māori Development to achieve this goal, including the structures and functions of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Whakaata Māori, and Te Māngai Pāho.

7. The Group's advice will feed into the broader te reo Māori revitalisation policy work programme.

Scope

8. Though the Group may identify gaps in knowledge and data relevant to its Purpose, its advice shall only be based on existing / available data and analysis. The Group has no capacity to commission research and evaluation work (see also paragraph 17 below).
9. The Group shall consider the statutory responsibilities of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Whakaata Māori, and Te Māngai Pāho and how those responsibilities could be more efficiently achieved. The Group's advice is not constrained by the existing statutory scheme underpinning the operations of these entities.
10. The advice of the Group shall be guided by the following shared ambitions of the Minister for Māori Development and Te Mātāwai:
 - a. more Māori whānau speaking Māori and increasing intergenerational transmission to achieve that goal;
 - b. restoring Māori as a nurturing first language within Māori homes and communities supported by positive broader societal attitudes and what is required to achieve that impact.
11. The Group shall be cognisant of the language shift phases that have occurred in the last five decades from language rights and status to language promotion, value and status, Iwi /Māori leadership and the next language shift to use (and the actions required to achieve that future shift).
12. The Group shall engage with, at a minimum, the Board Chairs, co-chairs and Chief Executives of the Māori language entities to inform its advice and achieve its Purpose. Any wider stakeholder engagement is not within scope.
13. The Group may make observations about the Maihi Karauna, the Act, and Te Whare, insofar as those observations relate to its Purpose. The Group is not responsible for the refresh of the (now expired) Maihi Karauna¹.
14. The following underlying assumptions upon which Te Whare is based are out of scope:
 - a. the Iwi/Māori (represented by Te Mātāwai) and Crown partnership as set out in the Act;
 - b. the inherent role of iwi and Māori as kaitiaki of the Māori language; and
 - c. the micro/macro approach to te reo Māori revitalisation where language shifts at the micro level are supported and enabled by the broader government and societal systems, mechanisms and services.

¹ The Maihi Karauna will be reviewed mid-2025 by Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. The strategy continues in its current form until such time as it is updated.

Approach

15. The Group will be convened by Te Puni Kōkiri, with support from Te Mātāwai. Te Puni Kōkiri is responsible for providing effective and timely secretariat support for the Group. Papers should be provided to members at least five full business days prior to the meeting.
16. The Group should review all relevant advice, data and existing research to achieve its Purpose. Specifically, the Group will be guided by data insights and informed by the Māori language sector stocktake, the Te Ture mō te Reo Māori review and the Maihi Karauna Summative Evaluation.
17. Notwithstanding the restriction on commissioning specified in paragraph 8, and for clarity, the Group can request that the Secretariat prepare materials for its consideration, based on existing data, information and research.
18. The activities of the Group are expected to follow this schedule:

Activities	Indicative timeframe
Desktop exercise (reviewing relevant documents, and legislation)	January – February 2025
Stakeholder engagement (wānanga and/or group meetings) to test analysis and options being considered	March 2025
Discussion with the Minister for Māori Development and co-chairs of Te Mātāwai	April 2025
Written advice to TPK to be provided to the Minister for Māori Development and co-chairs of Te Mātāwai	May 2025
Oral advice (if required) to the Minister for Māori Development and co-chairs of Te Mātāwai	June 2025

Group establishment

Membership and skills

19. The Group will be composed of up to three members, with a combination of the following skills:
 - a. knowledge and/or experience of the Māori language sector including experience and/or understanding of whānau, Iwi, and Māori communities and other relevant stakeholders;
 - b. knowledge and/or experience in the protection and promotion of te reo Māori and relevant legislation and government policy; Te Tiriti knowledge and understanding; and

- c. the ability to offer strategic advice and innovative approaches for the future of Māori language revitalisation, including from a rangatahi perspective.

Appointments

20. Members will be appointed by the Secretary for Māori Development, following consultation with the Minister for Māori Development and Te Mātāwai co-chairs.
21. The Group will operate between January 2025 to June 2025, though members may be replaced during this term, with the mutual agreement of the Minister for Māori Development and Te Mātāwai co-chairs.
22. Members will be remunerated for their services and expenses. Te Puni Kōkiri will manage the contracts for service with members.

Group logistics

Group meetings

23. It is estimated that the Group will meet twice each month – either in-person or on online to advance its purpose. Members may request the Chair to consider holding additional meetings, with the Chair having final decision on approving any such request.
24. The Chair, supported by the Secretariat, is responsible for setting meeting dates and agendas and the effective and efficient conduct of meetings.
25. The Group quorum will be a majority of the members, including the Chair.

Media protocols

26. No members of the Group are authorised to make public and media statements. Any media requests received shall be referred to Te Puni Kōkiri for response.
27. Membership of the Group does not prevent members expressing personal views in public or to the media at any time on Crown te reo Māori revitalisation activities, as long as those views are not presented as the views of the Group.

General expectations

28. Members will be bound, through contract, by the Public Service Commission *Standards of Integrity and Conduct*.
29. It is expected all members, including the Chair, will:
 - a. work in an inclusive manner where diverse voices of all members are listened to and heard equally in an environment of trust and respect, within which all members can safely share their views;
 - b. take collective responsibility for the actions and decisions of the Group;
 - c. operate under the 'no surprises' principle: keeping the Secretary for Māori Development informed of significant or controversial matters, especially those that may arise in public, in the Minister's portfolio areas of responsibility;
 - d. act in accordance with process and protocols agreed or mandated by the Secretary for Māori Development;
 - e. attend all scheduled meetings and undertake any required pre-meeting reading to ensure they can engage fully at each meeting;

- f. work transparently and consistent with all privacy, security and legal requirements, including but not limited to the requirements of the Official Information Act 1982 and the Privacy Act 2020;
- g. maintain and safeguard the confidentiality of information submitted to them or obtained in carrying out their role;
- h. disclose any real, potential or perceived conflicts of interest as they arise and agree to the appropriate management of these conflicts, in the manner determined by the Chair; and
- i. only claim for legitimate expenses they may incur.

Appendix 2: Specialist Advisory Group members disclosures

Pania Gray (chair)

- Registered member of Te Rūnanga o Ngā Puhi
- Registered member of Te Waiariki/Ngāti Kororā and Ngāti Takapari Hapū Iwi Trust
- Secretary, Miriama Mahanga Whānau Trust
- Former independent member, Te Mātāwai Audit and Risk Committee (August 2019 - September 2024). This means I have a number of relationships with Te Mātāwai governance body members.
- Former employee, Te Puni Kōkiri (July 1995 - October 2003)
- Former student (te reo Māori courses), Te Wānanga o Raukawa (2021 - 2023)
- Current Independent Chair, Education Services Limited
- Former Board Member, NZ Film Commission
- Current Council Member, Te Herenga Waka Victoria University
- Current Facilitator/Consultant, Institute of Directors (carried out work under contract to IoD for Te Puni Kōkiri, 2021)
- Current Facilitator, Iti Kōpara Trust
- Former trustee, Māori Education Trust (2019 - 2022)
- Former independent member, Ministry of Health Audit and Risk Committee

Raniera Procter

- Registered member of Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou
- Registered member of Ngāi Tāmanuhiri
- Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust - Co-Chair
- Sport NZ Te Taumata - Chair
- Toitū Te Ora Tairāwhiti IMPB - Member
- TKKM o Ngā Uri a Māui - Chair
- Te Matakahuki - Chair
- Tauawhi Mens Centre - Contractor
- Wai - Tai Aotearoa - Clothing Company - Director
- In relation to Te Taurawhiri i te Reo:
 - Waha Kōrero Participant and financial sum rewarded
 - Toi Reo Māori Translation participant

Julian Wilcox:

- Contractor to a programme that receives funding from Te Māngai Pāho:
 - Presenter – the Hui: I am the contracted presenter of the show funded by Te Māngai Pāho. I am contracted to the production company, Great Southern TV. This company is funded by Te Māngai Pāho to produce The Hui. I have hosted The Hui throughout the period of work of the Specialist Advisory Group. One episode involved an interview with a Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori Board member.

- I have a proposal for funding for a documentary series on Kupe that is being reviewed by Te Māngai Pāho.
- Presenter – Indigenous 100: I am the contracted presenter of the podcast funded by Te Māngai Pāho. I am contracted to the production company, Mahi Tahi. This company is funded by Te Māngai Pāho to produce Indigenous 100. I have not worked on Indigenous 100 during the period of work of the Specialist Advisory Group, though the podcast is available.
- Presenting and hosting contract work from time to time for Whakaata Māori

Following the engagement hui with Te Taura Whiri on 21 Māehe, two members of the Specialist Advisory Group were gifted a Kia Kaha te reo kākahu as a koha.

Appendix 3: Overview of prior reviews and evaluations (prepared by the Secretariat for the Specialist Advisory Group)

	Title (links included)	Key findings relating to the Māori Language Entities	Secretariat assessment of recommendations’ status
1	<p>The Māori Language Sector Stocktake: seeking an effective approach for Māori language revitalisation outcomes (2024)</p> <p>Author: Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Mātāwai Publisher: Te Puni Kōkiri For: The Minister for Māori Development and Co-Chairs of Te Mātāwai</p>	<p>This high-level stocktake of the Māori language sector identified ways to maximise te reo Māori revitalisation outcomes and ensure effective and efficient Government investment. It also suggested actions that were anticipated to have a positive impact on Māori language revitalisation.</p> <p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes are needed for sustainable Māori language revitalisation.• Focus on whānau, hapori, and iwi for long term sustainability.• Lack of collective strategic approach and shared vision at Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora level.• Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna are not well-connected.• Need for an integrated approach that acknowledges the centrality of iwi and Māori priorities as well as the wider public.	<p>The Secretariat notes that the points for future discussions and suggested actions will be considered as part of future policy development.</p>
	<p>Key points for future discussions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Seeking an agreed sector understanding about what “mauri ora” means in this next phase of language revitalisation.2. Refocusing the collective approach of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (this includes recognising the leadership role of iwi and Māori).3. Strengthening the Māori language sector operating system and its alignment to an agreed understanding of ‘mauriora’ amongst all Te Whare agencies.4. Prioritising the development of proficient speakers as a key focus group.5. Ensuring sustainability as a driver and an outcome of te reo Māori revitalisation. <p>Suggested actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Utilise the refresh of the Maihi Karauna to better unify the two Maihi and encourage Maihi Karauna agencies to support the Maihi Māori.2. Refocus Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora.3. Address Te Ture review issues.4. Update the Māori Television Service Act 2003 to reflect the audience shift from linear to digital technologies and platforms.5. Recalibrate monitoring function of Te Puni Kōkiri to be more outcomes oriented.6. Assess te reo Māori expenditure across agencies to better track Government investment.7. Develop a shared te reo Māori outcomes data plan led by Te Rangakura.8. Use the Government’s annual budget process to address fiscal pressures on Whakaata Māori and Te Māngai Pāho in Budget 2026.9. Develop a Te Reo Māori development plan linked to te reo Māori teaching/training needs, development, and the Maihi Māori.		
2	<p>Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 Review (2022)</p> <p>Author: Steering group (Crown and Te Mātāwai) Publisher: Te Puni Kōkiri in 2023 For: The Minister for Māori Development and Te Mātāwai Co-Chairs</p>	<p>As a legislative requirement under section 44 of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (the Act), the review explored the operation and effectiveness of the Act, with an aim of strengthening the legislation, in relation to its original intent and to ensure that it is fit for purpose and will support the delivery of its objectives into the future.</p> <p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Review found the Act broadly serves its purpose and is operating adequately.• It identified an opportunity to better calibrate the system of supports for te reo by strengthening the Act where it makes sense to do so, and to draw from the lessons arising from the implementation of the Maihi Karauna.• The more substantial recommendations focused on strengthening the Māori Crown partnership approach and strengthening the role and responsibility of Te Mātāwai as the partner with the Crown. <p>Although it was a legislative review and largely technical in nature, the review process enabled an in-depth conversation amongst stakeholders around wider policy matters, and in turn, identified opportunities to strengthen the existing infrastructure and give better effect to the partnership approach to the revitalisation of te reo Māori.</p>	<p>In early 2024, policy work was paused for the Māori Language Sector Stocktake 2024 and the establishment of the Specialist Advisory Group by the Minister for Māori Development and the co-chairs of Te Mātāwai.</p>
	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Category 1 recommendations: these were technical amendments and are not listed in this table.</p> <p>Category 2 recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Amend provisions relating to Te Mātāwai board membership processes and external appointment powers.2. Explore an apology or stronger acknowledgement of the detrimental effects of past Crown policies and practices on te reo Māori and highlight iwi and Māori te reo revitalisation efforts.3. Consider whether the rules of court relating to the right to speak Māori in legal proceedings are consistent with the intent of the legislation <p>Category 3 recommendations:</p>		<p>Nine of the category 1 recommendations are being implemented through the current Māori Purposes Bill.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include the Māori Crown partnership model in legislation to reflect Treaty commitments and iwi/Māori leadership. 2. Update guidelines for State departments to ensure consultation with Te Mātāwai on Māori language policy and investment. 3. Consider appointing an advocate for the Maihi strategies or expanding the role of Te Taura Whiri commissioners. 4. Explore roles and functions of Māori Language Entities for better collaboration on te reo Māori outcomes. 5. Define the functions of Te Mātāwai to include research, community capacity training, development and micro language planning. 6. Allow change to kāhui without amending the Act, through regulations by the Governor General. 7. Review current accountability provisions to better reflect the Māori Crown leadership. 	Substantive proposals (Category 2 and 3) require more policy work and have not been implemented.
4	<p>Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021/22</p> <p>Author: R & K Consultants Limited in collaboration with Aiko Consultants Limited</p> <p>Publisher: Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori</p> <p>For: Those involved in the partnership between the Crown and Iwi Māori</p> <p>This evaluation, part of the Maihi Karauna implementation monitoring, assessed the establishment and functioning of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. It examined the effectiveness of the Crown and Iwi Māori partnership (through Te Mātāwai) in protecting and promoting te reo for future generations.</p> <p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora has been slow and disjointed, and there is a lack of awareness about it by both the Crown and Iwi Māori. • There is no embedded structure to drive Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora towards achieving its potential and realising the vision – kia mauriora te reo. • The absence of shared goals up until July 2021 made working collectively challenging. <p>The evaluation identified six focus areas for improvement and suggested that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Mātāwai lead this work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a shared strategy and kawa for Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora (led by Te Rūnanga Reo). 2. Develop a business case to establish a dedicated Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora resource, such as a project office. 3. Develop a shared implementation plan and approach, so that there is an overarching implementation plan for Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora that includes agreed agency reporting requirements. 4. Focus on deliberate and targeted implementation activities. 5. Ensure activities encourage active and meaningful collaboration between Maihi partners on a common kaupapa to achieve the shared outcomes. 6. Develop shared measures using the shared outcomes framework and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework. 	Discussions with Te Rūnanga Reo and other relevant agencies are required before implementing the recommended suggestions. Therefore, none of the recommendations have been implemented.
5	<p>The Formative Evaluation of the Maihi Karauna 2021/22</p> <p>Publisher: Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori</p> <p>For: Those involved in the Maihi Karauna strategy</p> <p>The Formative Evaluation 2021/2022 monitored and evaluated the implementation of the Maihi Karauna strategy. It assessed the strategy's execution and early outcomes, identifying areas for improvement to ensure the strategy stays on track and enhances its effectiveness.</p> <p>Findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strategy requires collaboration across multiple agencies. 2. Initially, the Maihi Karauna was developed in isolation, leading to implementation challenges. Agencies responsible for coordinating action in their sector felt that they did not have adequate opportunity to participate in the development of the strategy. 3. Agencies were not accustomed to working collaboratively when the Maihi Karauna strategy was first launched, but by the third year after the strategy was launched, collaboration started to improve. <p>The following improvements which relate to Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora agencies, including the Māori Language Entities, were recommended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The next Maihi Karauna strategy (2023-2027) should be developed with active participation from all Te Papa Kōrero agencies, with consideration for the broader vision of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora and the different priorities of agencies' respective sectors. 2. Commence Te Rūnanga Reo meetings to revisit the strategic direction and buy-in from the governance level (following a period of no meetings for two years). 3. Revise the implementation plan and approach, so that there is an overarching implementation plan for Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. 4. Restrict the Maihi Karauna implementation plan activities to deliberate and targeted ones. Activities should not include 'core business'. 5. Consider the inclusion of other priority groups that better reflect the target population of the current and medium-term priorities. 6. Ensure Maihi Karauna implementation plan activities encourage active and meaningful collaboration between agencies on a common kaupapa to achieve the outcomes and audacious goals of the Maihi Karauna. 7. Ensure there is an infrastructure to support te reo Māori development in the public service including reporting, training, acquisition, promotion, events/kaupapa to support use, research and evaluation. 8. Ensure agencies routinely report on activities in the Maihi Karauna implementation plan. The completion of these should be raised as a priority at Te Papa Kōrero. 	These recommendations will be considered as part of the Maihi Karauna refresh.
6	<p>Strengthening Māori Media 2020-2022 Cabinet paper link:</p> <p>Publisher: Te Puni Kōkiri</p> <p>For: The Minister for Māori Development</p> <p>A Te Puni Kōkiri-led review to strengthen the Māori media sector, this included independent advice from a Māori Broadcasting Advisory Panel, drawing on the non-finalised proposals of the Māori Media Sector Shift, and completion of a Māori Media Sector Business Case. The advice and business case formed the basis of a plan of actions the Minister for Māori Development took to Cabinet in August 2022.</p> <p>Findings:</p>	

	<p>Current policy settings and funding levels for the Māori media sector needed strengthening to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address increasing costs and support investment in building workforce capability for the sector. • Equip the sector to deliver to the increasing demand for te reo Māori and Māori stories, with indicators suggesting the Government will not be able to reach the Maihi Karauna goals it has set. • Ensure the sector has sufficient funding to effectively deliver for audiences and adjust to a rapidly changing environment. • Update and align legislation to address the fragmentation between entities responsible for Māori language and culture. • Ensure inequities between Māori and wider public media are not exacerbated as both sectors undergo change. <p>The plan identified that the Māori media sector's contribution to te reo Māori revitalisation would be measured through the KoPA model, which is used across the sector. KoPA measures the attitudes and behaviours of Māori and all New Zealanders towards Māori language and culture across three categories (Kore – Zero, Po – Passive, Awatea – Active), with the aim of shifting people to being more receptive and supportive.</p>	
	<p>Key actions agreed by Cabinet in August 2022 were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree outcomes (including “te reo Māori is valued and is a means of everyday mass communication”), priorities, and a measurement framework (KoPA) for the sector. 2. Improve coordination with the wider public media system on content commissioning and distribution. 3. Develop a workforce and capability strategy. 4. Invest in the transition of the Māori media sector to a new public media environment. 5. Stabilise and improve current entity arrangements, including consideration of funding Whakaata Māori directly for content production. 6. Modernise legislation governing Māori media to ensure it enables entities to support te reo Māori revitalisation and to adapt to an ever-changing media environment. 	<p>The actions were partially implemented, including: time-limited funding increases in Budgets 2022 and 2023; shifting Whakaata Māori to direct content funding; changes to Whakaata Māori legislation through a Māori Purposes Bill progressed as far as the drafting stage; Whakaata Māori work on a workforce strategy. However, changes to the wider Government policy work programme, and the 2023 General Election, meant the actions were not implemented in full.</p>
7	<p><u>Māori Media Sector Shift 2018-2020</u></p> <p>Publisher: Te Puni Kōkiri For: The Minister for Māori Development and those in the Māori media sector</p>	<p>This review aimed to explore how the Māori media sector can thrive in a changing digital landscape and remain effective in promoting te reo and tikanga Māori. It was commissioned to adapt the sector to new technologies and audience behaviours.</p> <p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The review emphasised the importance of te reo Māori as a fundamental part of New Zealand's culture and identity. • It highlighted the need to support the growth of a healthy and vibrant te reo Māori me ōna tikanga. • The review aimed to align Māori media with public broadcasting and adapt to the digital media environment. • It stressed the significance of collaboration between the Crown and Māori to ensure the sustainability of the Māori media sector. • The review recognised te reo Māori as a taonga (treasure) protected by the Treaty of Waitangi.
	<p>The Minister for Māori Development proposed two future models for the Māori media sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A hybrid model that would create a single media entity with seven regional hubs. 2. A centralised model with a single governance board for sector, a new multimedia entity, and simplified funding and accountability lines. <p>The Minister intended to proceed with the hybrid model under a staged approach, focusing first on collaboration, and then on organisational and structural elements.</p>	<p>Recommendations from the Māori Media Sector Shift review have not been finalised or progressed. The proposals received negative feedback from the sector and were not progressed before the 2020 General Election.</p>
8	<p><u>Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora: Māori Language Advisory Group Report on the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill</u> (2015)</p> <p>Author: Māori Language Advisory Group Publisher: Te Puni Kōkiri For: The Minister for Māori Development and Te Mātāwai</p>	<p>This review analysed submissions and proposed a model for the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill, focusing on creating a partnership between the Crown and Iwi Māori to promote and protect te reo Māori. It was commissioned to address concerns and provide recommendations for the effective implementation of the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill.</p> <p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The review emphasised a collaborative partnership between the Crown and Iwi Māori. • It proposed the model of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora to describe the collaborative partnership. • It detailed roles and strategic objectives for entities like Te Mātāwai and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. • It highlighted the importance of community engagement. • The review called for systemic changes to support the revitalisation of te reo Māori.
	<p>The Māori Language Advisory Group recommended changes to the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill to reflect the different roles and responsibilities under Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of both a Māori and a Crown Māori Language Strategy that has a shared vision, values, and principles. 2. Recommendations specifically in relation to Te Mātāwai: the selection of 13 members, its role, the Te Reo Tukutuku and Rohe Reo (kāhui ā-iwi), accountabilities and how it will work with the Crown and Māori in relation to a national Māori language strategy. 3. The shared appointing powers of Te Mātāwai and the Minister for Māori Development to the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori Television Service (Whakaata Māori). 4. That Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho maintain their Autonomous Crown Entity status and undertake specific roles in leading and coordinating Crown efforts to improve Māori language outcomes. 	<p>Many of the recommendations from the Māori Language Advisory Group have been implemented through Te Ture mō te Reo Māori (2016). This legislation established a partnership for the revitalisation of te reo Māori between the Crown and Iwi Māori, reflecting the different roles and responsibilities under Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora.</p>