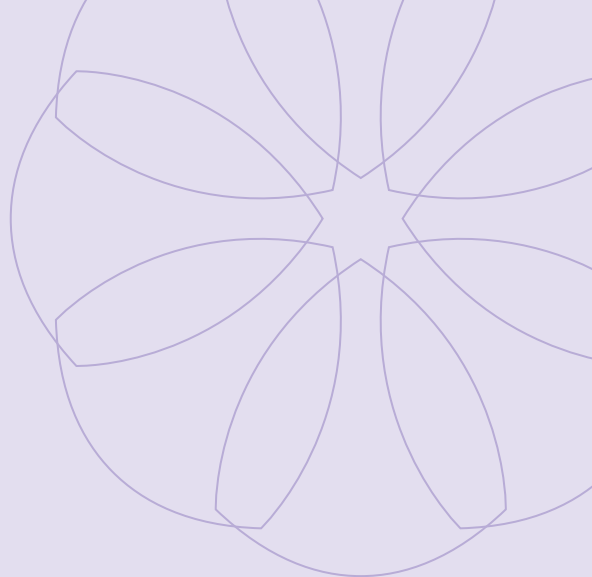


# Te Taukī Motuhake o MAS Foundation



Te Tiriti o Waitangi  
Position Statement

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## Tō Tātou Whakapono – Our Intent

### E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā kārangatanga. Tēnā koutou katoa.

MAS Foundation (the Foundation) will actively and honourably implement Te Tiriti o Waitangi, through its role, scope, and function, as a responsible ‘citizen’ of Aotearoa New Zealand (Aotearoa).

The Foundation recognises that Te Tiriti o Waitangi is a founding document of Aotearoa. We also recognise that as a responsible ‘citizen’ of Aotearoa, we have obligations and opportunities to implement Te Tiriti actively and honourably.

Te Tiriti is interpreted via its Articles and the Principles<sup>2</sup>. We agree that the Articles and Principles support meeting Māori rights and needs as tangata whenua.

## Ngā Wāhanga o Te Tiriti – Articles

Te Tiriti o Waitangi has three Articles and the Ritenga Māori Declaration. These Articles and the declaration underpin our obligations and opportunities.

### Ko te tuatahi (Article I): Kāwanatanga

This Article reflects tangata whenua’s agreement to enable tangata Te Tiriti to govern in Aotearoa. In return, there was a promise to protect Māori culture and to enable Māori to live as Māori in Aotearoa. This Article can be practised through kaitiakitanga (stewardship) of systems<sup>3</sup> and practising governance in honourable and Mana ki te Mana ways. The Foundation, as a responsible ‘citizen’ of Aotearoa, can play a role as a kaitiaki of its philanthropy system and ensure positive impact for tangata whenua and all New Zealanders. The Foundation accepts this responsibility and opportunity.

### Ko te tuarua (Article II): Tino Rangatiratanga

This Article recognises the importance of tangata whenua authority and autonomy. This Article can be practised through supporting Māori to exercise authority over their self-determined wellbeing. The Foundation can make sure it supports tangata whenua mana motuhake and tino rangatiratanga, through its investment role and trust-based partnering approach. The Foundation accepts this responsibility and opportunity.

### Ko te tuatoru (Article III): Ōritetanga

This Article requires equitable outcomes for tangata whenua. This Article can be practised by ensuring that roles and functions prioritise achieving pro-Tiriti<sup>4</sup>, pro-Equity<sup>5</sup> and pro-Equity System<sup>6</sup> outcomes for tangata whenua. The Foundation can make sure it prioritises equity in its investment approach. The Foundation accepts this responsibility and opportunity.

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<sup>1</sup> The essence of a ‘responsible citizen’ originates from Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017. The Settlement recognises the mana of the Whanganui River with its own legal personhood, the intrinsic ties that bind it to its people and each other, and the responsibility of Kaitiaki (guardians)

<sup>2</sup> Hauora: Report on Stage One of the Health Services and Outcomes Kaupapa Inquiry (2023) ([justice.govt.nz](https://www.justice.govt.nz))

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Health (2020) Whakamaua Māori Health Action Plan 2020-2025. Ministry of Health: Wellington.

<sup>4</sup> Pro-Te Tiriti: Implementing Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles, emphasising genuine partnership with tangata whenua, privileging Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori, and recognising Māori as co-designers of systems impacting Māori wellbeing.

<sup>5</sup> Pro-Equity: Commitment to addressing health and wellbeing inequities, with a focus on supporting Māori and Pasifika communities most affected by these issues.

<sup>6</sup> Pro-Equity System: Supporting community-led initiatives, particularly those led by Māori and Pasifika groups. The foundation seeks partnership approaches to addressing inequities, funding programs with potential for systemic change, and supporting initiatives that challenge conventional practices while promoting self-sustainability within communities.

## Ritenga Māori Declaration – Wairuatanga

This declaration (sometimes referred to as the fourth article) upholds the importance of tangata whenua belief systems, world views and values. The Foundation can make sure it supports, understands and values all forms of Mātauranga Māori/Māori knowledge (including wānanga, waiata, whakapapa, te reo, te taiao, purakau) as part of its investment approach. The Foundation understands this responsibility and opportunity.

### Principles

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi have most recently been articulated by the Waitangi Tribunal<sup>7</sup>. Although they were considered in the context of the health and disability system, they are applicable to all organisations, services and bodies in Aotearoa.

Principle	Definition	MAS Foundation Implementation
<b>Tino rangatiratanga</b>	Tino rangatiratanga provides for Māori self-determination and mana motuhake in the design, delivery, and monitoring of health and disability services.	The Foundation prioritises funding initiatives and programmes that support Māori-led and genuine partnership approaches with tangata whenua.
<b>Equity</b>	The principle of equity requires the Crown to commit to achieving equity in health determinants, healthcare and health outcomes.	The Foundation prioritises kaupapa that seeks to address persistent inequities experienced by tangata whenua.
<b>Active protection<sup>8</sup></b>	The principle of active protection requires the Crown to act, to the fullest extent practicable, to achieve equitable health outcomes for Māori. This includes ensuring that it, its agents, and its Treaty partner are well informed on the extent, and nature, of both Māori health outcomes and efforts to achieve Māori health equity.	The Foundation prioritises kaupapa aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of tangata whenua.
<b>Options</b>	The principle of options requires the Crown to provide for, and properly resource, the range of services. This includes kaupapa Māori health and disability services, which meet varied and diverse needs. Furthermore, the Crown is obliged to ensure that all health and disability services are provided in a culturally safe way that recognises and supports the expression of Māori models of care.	The Foundation will consider Māori-led innovation and Māori diversity and distinctiveness, in its decision making.
<b>Partnership</b>	The principle of partnership requires the Crown and Māori to work in partnership in the governance, design, delivery and monitoring of health and disability services. Māori must be co-designers with the Crown, of the primary health system for Māori.	The Foundation supports the premise that Māori are co-designers of the systems that impact on tangata whenua wellbeing.

<sup>7</sup> Wai 2575 Claim: <https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/inquiries/kaupapa-inquiries/health-services-and-outcomes-inquiry/>. Accessed 4 September 2020.

<sup>8</sup> “The principle of equity is closely linked to the principle of active protection... Thus, as signalled in section 3.3, the Crown is obliged by the principle of active protection to provide health services that Māori need, in order to pursue actively the achievement of equitable outcomes for Māori. In turn, the principles of active protection and equity also mean these services must not only treat their patients equitably but be equitably accessible and equitably funded” (page 34, Hauora Report, 2023).

## Kuputaka – Glossary

<b>Mātauranga Māori</b>	Māori knowledge: The body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity and cultural practices.
<b>Tangata whenua</b>	People of the land (Māori): This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• people who whakapapa to a Māori ancestor</li><li>• local people with historical claims to a district</li><li>• indigenous people – people born of the whenua, ie of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta is buried.</li></ul>
<b>Tangata Tiriti</b>	People of the Treaty (non-Māori): People who do not whakapapa Māori but live in Aotearoa and/or are NZ Citizens under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

## Whakapapa – Document History

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