

WAI 3351 LADY TUREITI MOXON

ANNEXURES TO MEMORANDUM IN REPLY TO CROWN STATEMENT OF POSITION

20 FEBRUARY 2026

Annexure A	Pages 1-42	Lady Tureiti Moxon complaint to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Annexure B	Pages 43-57	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Concluding observations on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth periodic reports of New Zealand CERD/C/NZL/CO/23-24 (5 December 2025) at paragraph 9

RECEIVED Waitangi Tribunal
20 Feb 26
Ministry of Justice WELLINGTON

**URGENT ACTION / EARLY WARNING COMPLAINT TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
(THE COMMITTEE) UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (ICERD)**

Complainant	Lady Tureiti Haromi Moxon Te Kōhao Health, 951 Wairere Drive, Hamilton 3216, Aotearoa New Zealand Email: tureitim@tekohaohealth.co.nz (with copy to legal counsel roimata@smail.nz)
State party	Aotearoa New Zealand
Articles engaged	ICERD Articles 2, 5, 6, 7 and General Recommendations 23 and 31

COMPLAINANT STATEMENT

1. So much harm has been done to Māori by the Crown over generations and generations. All of it has been deliberate and intentional, to take our land and resources and cause so much trauma to our children, people and culture that we might be left with no energy to speak up. Yet we are strong and we have stood our ground. Every tiny gain in the past 50 years towards rebalancing the harm to our people has been hard won. Since the end of 2023 we have been facing a barrage of attacks on those rebalancing steps by the Coalition Government while it spreads constant misinformation and abuses its power. It has all been intentionally racist, undermining our right to live as Māori in our own land and has all been in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the founding document of Aotearoa New Zealand, agreed between Māori and the Crown.
2. All that I want for Aotearoa New Zealand is for Te Tiriti o Waitangi to be honoured as agreed in 1840, and for us as Māori to have the ability to look after our own people e in our own way, and for power and resources to be shared so we can heal and live in peace.

SUMMARY

3. This submission seeks urgent intervention by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in Aotearoa New Zealand. Since late 2023, a series of government actions are reversing decades of progress toward fulfilling Aotearoa New Zealand's obligations under ICERD.
4. The submission sets out:
 - 4.1. The long history of Māori (and Moriori) authority and self-determination;
 - 4.2. Laws made by the Crown and actions taken by the Crown under the law have caused serious harm to Māori;
 - 4.3. First steps towards rebalancing over the last 50 years;
 - 4.4. Since late 2023 a pattern by the current Coalition Government to:

- 4.4.1. dismantle those rebalancing measures;
- 4.4.2. spread misinformation; and
- 4.4.3. act unconstitutionally to achieve this.

EARLY WARNING AND URGENT ACTION PROCEDURE

- 5. CERD's 116th session will take place from 17 November to 5 December 2025, during which Aotearoa New Zealand is scheduled for review.
- 6. However, the Complainant is seeking that this complaint be considered under the Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, as the matters set out in this complaint clearly demonstrate serious violations of ICERD that need to be addressed in an urgent manner, including:
 - 6.1. Presence of a significant and persistent pattern of racial discrimination, as evidenced in social and economic indicators;
 - 6.2. Presence of a pattern of escalating racial hatred and violence, or racist propaganda or appeals to racial intolerance by persons, groups or organisations, notably by elected or other State officials;
 - 6.3. Adoption of new discriminatory legislation;
 - 6.4. Segregation policies or de facto exclusion of members of a group from political, economic, social and cultural life;
 - 6.5. Lack of an adequate legislative framework defining and criminalizing all forms of racial discrimination or lack of effective mechanisms, including lack of recourse procedures;
 - 6.6. Policies or practice of impunity regarding:
 - 6.6.1. Violence targeting members of a group identified on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin by State officials or private actors;
 - 6.6.2. Grave statements by political leaders/prominent people that condone or justify violence against a group identified on the ground of race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin;
 - 6.7. Encroachment on the traditional lands of indigenous peoples or forced removal of these peoples from their lands, in particular for the purpose of exploitation of natural resources; and
 - 6.8. Polluting or hazardous activities that reflect a pattern of racial discrimination with substantial harm to specific groups.

7. The Complainant respectfully requests the opportunity to meet with the five member working group responsible for the Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, either by audio-visual link or in person in Geneva, before or during the Committee's 116th session.
8. Should the working group consider it appropriate or helpful, the Complainant would also welcome the opportunity to address the Committee itself. The Complainant will make all efforts to be available at a time convenient to the working group and the Committee.

EARLY WARNING AND URGENT ACTION MEASURES SOUGHT FROM THE COMMITTEE

9. The Complainant asks the Committee to adopt a decision that:
 - 9.1. Recalls the long history of Māori and Moriori authority and recognises their rights of mana motuhake and tino rangatiratanga (self-determination and sovereignty) including the ability of Māori to live as Māori and to participate fully in their own country;
 - 9.2. Recalls Te Tiriti o Waitangi as foundational to the relationship between Māori and the Crown as equal partners;
 - 9.3. Notes that laws made by the Crown and actions taken by the Crown under those laws have caused serious harm to Māori, and acknowledges that, over the past fifty years, first steps have been taken toward rebalancing that harm;
 - 9.4. Expresses grave concern that, since late 2023, the current Coalition Government has been engaging in an ongoing pattern to:
 - 9.4.1. dismantle rebalancing measures;
 - 9.4.2. spread misinformation targeting Māori; and
 - 9.4.3. act unconstitutionally to achieve these outcomes;
 - 9.5. Expresses grave concern that this pattern is intentional, racist and designed to undermine Māori mana motuhake and tino rangatiratanga is in breach of Aotearoa New Zealand's obligations under ICERD;
 - 9.6. Expresses grave concern at the ongoing breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the constitutional implications of disregarding Te Tiriti o Waitangi;
 - 9.7. Notes the authority of the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and expresses concern that its findings are not being implemented and that Te Tiriti is being treated as optional rather than honoured as a binding partnership obligation.
 - 9.8. Strongly urges Aotearoa New Zealand to:

- 9.8.1. Stop and reverse regressive measures that diminish Māori decision-making, representation, or equity protections across land, language, children, justice, health, science, and self-determination (including all of the specific regressive measures set out in this complaint from paragraph 22);
 - 9.8.2. Cease Coalition Government led misinformation targeting Māori (including all of the themes of misinformation set out in this complaint from paragraph 23);
 - 9.8.3. Cease unconstitutional conduct in relation to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Māori rights (including all of the unconstitutional overreach set out in this complaint from paragraph 25);
 - 9.8.4. Recommit to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
 - 9.8.5. Take all measures to recognise Māori and Moriori authority, their rights of mana motuhake and tino rangatiratanga (self-determination and sovereignty) including the ability of Māori to live as Māori and to participate fully in their own country;
 - 9.8.6. Recognise Te Tiriti o Waitangi as a binding agreement between equal partners and foundational to the relationship between Māori and the Crown and the constitutional arrangements of Aotearoa New Zealand;
 - 9.8.7. Recognise the authority of the Waitangi Tribunal in relation to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and commit to implementing its findings;
- 9.9. Directs Aotearoa New Zealand to:
- 9.9.1. Provide a written report to the Committee within six months;
- 9.10. Decides to:
- 9.10.1. conduct a follow-up visit to Aotearoa New Zealand within six months under the Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure to assess progress and meet directly with Māori representatives;
- 9.11. Recommends Aotearoa New Zealand:

9.11.1. Commission an independent review of recent legislative and policy changes for consistency with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and obligations under ICERD, and make the findings public;

9.11.2. Avail itself of the advisory services and technical assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner to address the matters in this decision.

10. The complainant asks that the decision is addressed to Aotearoa New Zealand and, as the committee considers appropriate, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and related intolerance, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, the Independent Expert on minority issues, other relevant human rights bodies or special procedures of the Human Rights Council, regional intergovernmental organisations and human rights mechanisms, the Human Rights Council, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the prevention of genocide, and the Secretary-General through the High Commissioner for Human Rights together with a recommendation that the matter be brought to the attention of the Security Council.

PRECEDENT

11. Under Article 9(2) of ICERD, the Committee may issue Urgent Actions. The Committee has authority to receive and act on this request and has done so in the past in relation to the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

BACKGROUND

12. Māori discovered Aotearoa New Zealand (and Moriori discovered Rēkohu Chatham Islands¹).

13. They owned all the land and had tino rangatiratanga (complete authority) over their own lives. In other words they were self-determining. This is the longest period in the history of Aotearoa New Zealand.

14. By 1840, Britain's Queen Victoria wanted the sole right to buy land, and some British already in Aotearoa New Zealand were misbehaving. Her representatives talked to chiefs about a "right of pre-emption", promising to only sell land to her. In return she would control British settlers and protect Māori.

15. These discussed terms were written in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, in Māori as well as confirmation that Māori would keep their tino rangatiratanga, would continue to self-determine. This matched the recognition five years earlier in He Whakaputanga the Declaration of Independence, in which Britain recognised Māori authority and that foreigners would not be allowed to make laws.

16. But in another document was written that the Queen would have Sovereignty: power to make laws affecting everyone, including Māori (the Treaty of Waitangi in English). This was never discussed or agreed,² however since 1840 the Crown has made laws over every person in Aotearoa New Zealand.

17. "The Crown" refers to the Government of New Zealand acting under parliamentary and executive authority. It is the continuing legal entity of the State and is responsible for upholding both Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations and New Zealand's international human rights commitments under ICERD.

HARM TO MĀORI

18. Laws made by the Crown and actions taken by the Crown under the law have caused serious harm to Māori including:

	Harm to Māori	Some examples of laws/actions to effect the Harm
Land	Separating Māori from almost 97% of their lands, over 60 million acres	Unfair purchases, laws vesting title to only ten owners, and confiscation laws separated Māori from almost 97% of their lands, over 60 million acres ³
		The Crown assumed it owned all the foreshore and seabed. When the Courts found local Māori might own their foreshore and seabed, the Crown legislated to remove their ability to test their claims, except under the new law, which had a test which was impossible to meet across nearly the whole country because of historical land loss to the Crown ⁴
Language	Suppression of the Māori language	Through compulsory Crown controlled education system in which Māori children were beaten for speaking Māori ⁵
Children / Youth	Crown taking of children into abusive state care	Stolen Generations ⁶ of Māori children under “child-protection” and “welfare” laws ⁷ abused
	Lower standard of education for Māori children	Through compulsory Crown controlled education system in which Māori children given less opportunities ⁸
Justice	Imprisoning Māori far more than others	Over-policing, over-prosecuting and over-imprisoning of Māori under laws giving broad discretion to Police and Judges ⁹
		Māori men more likely to be stopped, tasered and prosecuted ¹⁰
Health	A lower standard of healthcare for Māori	Crown created and controlled health system where Māori face bias ¹¹
Science	Making Māori medicine and science illegal	The Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 criminalised Māori medicine and knowledge until repealed in 1962 ¹²
Self-determination / Te Tiriti	The Crown broke its promises not to disturb Māori self-determination in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and He Whakaputanga	New Zealand’s first election in 1853 used property qualifications that largely excluded Māori whose land was held in communal title In 1867 the Crown limited Māori representation to four seats (versus 72 European seats), despite Māori being a third of the population at that time By 1890 general electorates moved to a one-man-one-vote rule in which Māori were outvoted, as by this time Crown-controlled immigration had changed Māori from the overwhelming majority to a clear minority ¹³

		Crown controlled education of generations of New Zealand children has spread myths of benevolent colonisation (erasing Crown harm to Māori) and damaging distortions about Māori ¹⁴
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Ongoing consequences

19. The harm has led directly to Māori having the worst statistics in every area of life. For example:

	<i>Harm to Māori</i>	Some examples of negative statistics as a result
Land	Separating Māori from almost 97% of their lands, over 60 million acres	Māori lost over 60 million acres of land ¹⁵
		Māori home ownership is around 27.5% compared with 66% percent nationally ¹⁶
		Poverty: 23.9% of Māori children live in material hardship (vs 13.4% nationally) ¹⁷
		Māori are five times more likely to be homeless than Pākehā (New Zealanders of European descent) and make up over a third of all severely housing deprived, despite being only 17% of the population ¹⁸
		Poverty and homelessness are major contributing factors to poor health including mental-health distress and addiction as well as early death ¹⁹
Language	Suppression of the Māori language	Only about 18.6 percent of Māori can hold a conversation in the Māori language ²⁰
Children / Youth	Crown taking of children into abusive state care (including boot camps)	69 percent of children in state care are Māori ²¹
		42% of Māori children who have been in state care go on to prison later in life, compared to 8% of the general population ²²
		Māori in care from 1950-2019 reported higher levels of physical abuse than others ²³
		Abuse in care led to the formation and entrenchment of gangs ²⁴
	Lower standard of education for Māori children	Māori students are frequently held to lower expectations in schools, offered fewer academic opportunities, and in streamed schools are statistically more likely to be placed in lower academic tracks, limiting their future pathway. ²⁵
Justice	Imprisoning Māori far more than others	Māori are 37% of all people proceeded against by Police, 45% of all those convicted, and 52% of those imprisoned, despite being only 15 percent of Aotearoa's population ²⁶
		Women's statistics are even worse: 63% of women in prison are Māori ²⁷
		As many as 55% of Māori leaving prison are reimprisoned after five years (vs 44% for non-Māori) ²⁸

Health	A lower standard of healthcare for Māori	Racism towards Māori is a feature of the primary health care system ²⁹
		Māori life expectancy is around 7 years lower than that of non-Māori ³⁰ and Māori spend more of their life unwell ³¹
		Nearly one in four (23%) deaths among Māori are attributable to smoking vs 13% for non-Māori ³²
		Māori children and adults have daily vaping rates three times non-Māori ³³ and vaping substantially adds harm for Māori youth ³⁴
Science	Making Māori medicine and science illegal	The Tohunga Suppression Act 1907 was a symbol of Crown rejection of tohunga (Māori healers) and Māori knowledge. Combined with the impacts of land loss (bush clearing and Māori population movement into towns) significant expertise and knowledge was lost ³⁵
Self-determination / Te Tiriti	The Crown broke its promises not to disturb Māori self-determination in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and He Whakaputanga	Māori are a minority in both Parliament and local government so any change affecting Māori requires support from the overwhelmingly non-Māori majority ³⁶
		Seeding racist perspectives about Māori in education has, over time, made them appear correct ³⁷

REBALANCING STEPS: 50 YEARS

20. In recognition of the harm to Māori, and in response to protest by Māori and others, the Crown over the past 50 years in particular has taken the first steps towards rebalancing. These first steps were a move towards honouring promises in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and He Whakaputanga and international human rights norms, and include:

	<i>Harm to Māori</i>	Some examples of rebalancing steps over the past 50 years
Land	Separating Māori from almost 97% of their lands, over 60 million acres	Settlements with Māori tribes for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi have returned some land, although less than 1 percent to date ³⁸
		Some settlements with Māori tribes for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi include co-governance arrangements for shared decision-making between the Crown and local Māori ³⁹
		Māori business, including grown from settlements with Māori tribes for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, has grown to contribute 8.9% of GDP ⁴⁰
		The foreshore and seabed test was made fairer for local Māori to prove their ownership under a new <i>Takutai Moana</i> law, with some groups successfully proving their rights ⁴¹
Language	Suppression of the Māori language	The Māori Language Act 1987 recognised te reo Māori as an official language of New Zealand, establishing the Māori Language Commission (Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori) to promote its use ⁴²

		Government departments increasingly used Māori names, communicate in Māori as well as English ⁴³
		Māori communities established total-immersion early childhood centres (kōhanga reo) ⁴⁴ and schools (kura kaupapa) ⁴⁵
		Crown funded classes for school teachers to learn the Māori language introduced ⁴⁶
Children / Youth	Crown taking of children into abusive state care (including boot camps)	The Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care investigated the abuse of children in state care, which overwhelmingly were Māori children ⁴⁷
		Addition to law to require Crown agency (that has power to take children into State care) to work in partnership with Māori and improve outcomes for Māori children ⁴⁸
		Tentative investment in social services such as drug rehabilitation provided by organisations with positive links to gangs (which overwhelmingly are Māori, corresponding with overwhelmingly Māori children in state care) ⁴⁹
	Lower standard of education for Māori children	Efforts to make schools more positive for Māori children, including Crown funded classes for school teachers to learn the Māori language, and compulsory Aotearoa New Zealand's Histories education (see language and self-determination)
		School lunch programme to feed children in poverty (in which Māori are overrepresented (see land)) ⁵⁰
		Many Universities instituted Māori admission schemes to address underrepresentation in admissions because of poverty and a lower standard of education in schools ⁵¹
Justice	Imprisoning Māori far more than others	In response to inequitable sentencing of Māori, pre-sentencing “section 27” reports funded by Crown to allow judges to hear about an offender’s context and factors that may have contributed to the offending and which should be taken into account in sentencing ⁵²
		Some police and prison partnerships with Māori groups established ⁵³
		Māori community-based courts established to reduce reconvictions ⁵⁴
Health	A lower standard of healthcare for Māori	Māori communities established sector “benchmark” setting Māori-owned health clinics ⁵⁵
		The Māori Health Authority (Te Aka Whai Ora) was created in 2022 to enable Māori health experts to control a small fraction of the national health budget and share in decision making about the Health System ⁵⁶
		Targeted initiatives such as an earlier bowel-cancer screening age for Māori given their earlier incidence and death ⁵⁷
		Targeted tobacco-control law providing for reduced nicotine levels, limiting retail outlets, safeguarding a smoke-free generation for children and tight control on vaping ⁵⁸

Science	Making Māori medicine and science illegal	Māori research capacity has been supported through funding from national sources such as the Marsden Fund, recognising Māori-led inquiry as integral to New Zealand research ⁵⁹
Self-determination / Te Tiriti	The Crown broke its promises not to disturb Māori self-determination in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and He Whakaputanga	Obligations to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi included in numerous laws ⁶⁰
		The Waitangi Tribunal was established to inquire into breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and recommend remedies ⁶¹
		Local governments introduced Māori wards to secure Māori representation ⁶²
		Aotearoa New Zealand's Histories was made compulsory in schools for the first time ⁶³
		New Zealand supported the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) ⁶⁴

COALITION GOVERNMENT 2023-

21. The current Coalition Government (a coalition of three political parties under Aotearoa New Zealand's Mixed-Member Proportional electoral system) has been in place since late 2023.

REGRESSIVE ACTIONS

22. In that time has taken almost constant regressive actions towards undoing the rebalancing steps of the past 50 years.

	<i>REBALANCING STEPS: 50 YEARS</i>	COALITION GOVERNMENT 2023- Regressive Actions
Land	Settlements with Māori tribes for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi with many tribes has returned some land (although less than 1% to date)	Refusal to offer Ngāpuhi, the largest tribe in Aotearoa New Zealand, the same "agree-to-disagree" clause where the tribe maintained it was a sovereign nation while the Crown also maintained its own sovereignty offered to another tribe, effectively preventing settlement negotiations to return their lands and recommit to Te Tiriti o Waitangi ⁶⁵
		Tougher rules for emergency housing - Māori represent half of all emergency housing applicants ⁶⁶
	Some settlements with Māori tribes for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi include co-governance arrangements for shared decision-making between Crown and local Māori	Passage of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024, enabling Ministers to fast-track major developments and override local and Māori decision-making processes ⁶⁷
		Replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater which protects fresh water through the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, created with Māori to recognise the fundamental importance of water to the health and well-being of the wider environment ⁶⁸
The foreshore and seabed test was made fairer for local Māori to prove their	Takutai Moana law changed to make it near impossible for local Māori to have their rights recognised ⁶⁹ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ⁷⁰	

	ownership, and Court cases and direct negotiation proceeded under the new <i>Takutai Moana</i> law, with some groups successfully proving their rights.	
Language	Māori an official language, naming of government departments in Māori, world leading Māori community owned and run total immersion Māori language pre-schools (kōhanga reo) and schools (kura kaupapa); Crown funded classes for school teachers to learn the Māori language introduced	Directive that all “non-Māori-related” government agencies use English first in their names and official communications. ⁷¹ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ⁷²
		Passports to be redesigned to place “New Zealand” before “Aotearoa” ⁷³
		Stopping paying public servants for Māori language proficiency. ⁷⁴ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ⁷⁵
		Books withdrawn from schools for containing too many Māori words ⁷⁶
		Māori language programmes for teachers cut to buy maths resources ⁷⁷
Children / Youth	Royal Commission into State Abuse in Care (including boot camps)	Creation of new youth boot camps placing mostly Māori and Pasifika young people in military-style facilities despite historic abuse risks ⁷⁸
		Crown refused to set up new compensation scheme designed with survivors of abuse recommended by Royal Commission in favour of putting more money in the current system, and less than a third of allocated funds will go to survivors of abuse. Māori suffered the most abuse in state care ⁷⁹
	Addition to law to require Crown agency (that has power to take children into State care) to work in partnership with Māori and improve outcomes for Māori children (section 7AA) ⁸⁰	Removal of section 7AA (addition to law to require Crown agency (that has power to take children into State care) to work in partnership with Māori and improve outcomes for Māori children) ⁸¹ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ⁸²
	Tentative investment in social services such as drug rehabilitation provided by organisations with positive links to gangs ⁸³	Gang patches banned and in the first three months 83% of those charged were Māori ⁸⁴
	School lunch programme instituted in recognition that hungry children can't learn and it is not their fault if they are living in poverty (in which Māori are overrepresented (see land) ⁸⁵	School lunch programme to feed hungry children (in which Māori are overrepresented) slashed by \$107 million dollars, and cutting out local community providers ⁸⁶
	Many Universities instituted Māori admission schemes to address underrepresentation in admissions	Crown review of University Māori admission schemes and ongoing pressure on University equity measures ⁸⁸

	because of poverty and a lower standard of education in schools ⁸⁷	
Justice	“section 27” sentencing reports funded to give judges more understanding of those convicted (Māori over-represented) and impose fairer sentences ⁸⁹	Defunded section 27 reports (which give judges more understanding of those convicted (Māori over-represented) and impose fairer sentences) ⁹⁰
	Some police and prison partnerships with Māori groups Māori community based Courts for adults and children successful in reducing reconviction	Three strikes law amendment increases minimum sentences and limits ability of judges to reduce sentences, Māori most disadvantaged ⁹¹
Health	Establishment of world leading Māori community owned and run health clinics, establishment of the Māori Health Authority (Te Aka Whai Ora) in 2022 to allow a central group of Māori health experts to control a small portion of the annual health budget and have a say in how the health system works	Te Aka Whai Ora (Māori Health Authority) disestablished on 30 Jun 2024, after only two years ⁹² Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ⁹³
		Directive to government departments not to target inequity for Māori ⁹⁴
	Targeted initiatives such as an earlier bowel-cancer screening age for Māori given their earlier incidence and death	Cutting earlier bowel screening for Māori despite earlier incidence and death and transferring that funding to older non-Māori ⁹⁵
	Targeted tobacco-control law providing for reduced nicotine levels, limiting retail outlets, safeguarding a smoke-free generation for children and tight control on vaping. Māori overrepresented in smoking and vaping	Cutting tobacco controls (for reduced nicotine levels, limiting retail outlets, safeguarding a smoke-free generation for children and tight control on vaping. Māori overrepresented in smoking and vaping) ⁹⁶ Promoting vaping even though vaping is undermining progress in reducing smoking and causing new harm for Māori, ⁹⁷ and taking health advice from vaping industry ⁹⁸ which is dominated by tobacco companies ⁹⁹
Science	Funding of Māori research, for example through the largest Crown research pool, the Marsden fund	Removed the Humanities and Social Sciences panels from the Marsden Fund and announced a \$15 million funding cut – the effect of which is to drop Māori representation in funded research from 13 % to 5.5 %, effectively defunding Māori-led projects ¹⁰⁰
Self-determination / Te Tiriti	Inclusion of obligations to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori into numerous laws	Introduced Treaty Principles Bill (which sought to redefine its Te Tiriti commitments to remove Crown obligations to Māori rights); abandoned after more than 300,000 submissions and widespread public protest. ¹⁰¹ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ¹⁰²

	Review of all obligations to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori in numerous laws. ¹⁰³ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ¹⁰⁴
	Regulatory Standards Bill introduced to force all legislation to meet new 'standards' which omit honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori, pushed ahead despite overwhelming public opposition. ¹⁰⁵ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ¹⁰⁶
	Removing obligation in law for schools to honour te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori ¹⁰⁷
Establishment of the Waitangi Tribunal in 1975 to inquire into breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and make recommendations on how to remedy them	Launched a review of the Waitangi Tribunal which is the main measure for Māori to oppose breach of their rights, despite widespread concern and Māori opposition ¹⁰⁸
Local governments instituted Māori wards to ensure Māori representation is not excluded by the voting majority	Law revoked all Māori Wards unless supported in a local referendum (where Māori are nearly always the outvoted minority) Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Representation) Amendment Act 2024 ¹⁰⁹ Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi ¹¹⁰
Aotearoa New Zealand's Histories made compulsory in schools for the first time which included history of Māori who have inhabited Aotearoa New Zealand since they discovered it generations before the arrival of others	Draft changes to curriculum released - drops Aotearoa New Zealand's Histories which included history of Māori who have inhabited Aotearoa New Zealand since they discovered it generations before the arrival of others, and adds more international topics ¹¹¹
New Zealand supported the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), international convention requiring state to recognise rights of Māori who are indigenous ¹¹²	Publicly signals end of support for UNDRIP, international convention requiring state to recognise rights of Māori who are indigenous ¹¹³

MISINFORMATION

23. At the same time as taking regressive actions, the Coalition government has also undertaken a harmful and divisive misinformation campaign targeted at Māori. This has been almost constant, and so it is not possible to include every example. Some notable themes of the misinformation campaign have been:

- 23.1. Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified;
- 23.2. Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others;
- 23.3. Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others;

- 23.4. Misrepresenting equity for Māori (repairing past harm) as “special treatment” at the expense of others;
- 23.5. Misrepresenting evidence to claim harm is not occurring to Māori;
- 23.6. Misrepresenting Crown abuse as something only the Crown can judge and fix; and
- 23.7. Misrepresenting the Crown as knowing what is best for Māori.

24. Some examples are set out in the right-hand column below:

	COALITION GOVERNMENT 2023-	
	<i>Regressive Actions</i>	Concurrent Misinformation
Land	Refusal to offer Ngāpuhi, the largest tribe in Aotearoa New Zealand, the same "agree-to-disagree" clause where the tribe maintained it was a sovereign nation while the Crown also maintained its own sovereignty offered to another tribe, effectively preventing settlement negotiations to return their lands and recommit to Te Tiriti o Waitangi	<p>Misrepresenting Equity for Māori (Repairing Past Harm) as “special treatment” at the expense of others Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations on the Ngāpuhi negotiations <i>“I don’t think the patience of New Zealanders as a whole is infinite, and people do want to see this process completed.”</i>¹¹⁴ Minister for Regional Development, on his proposed law forcing Ngāpuhi into a settlement <i>“This will deliver to the 5 million plus New Zealanders, who don’t want to tolerate any more time wasting, destructive, debates about separate sovereignty.”</i>¹¹⁵</p> <p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Minister for Infrastructure, on the Fast-Track Approvals Act, which includes no obligation to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the future, only already completed settlements <i>“The commitment is to uphold and protect the Crown’s commitments to iwi and mana whenua through the Treaty of Waitangi Settlement process.”</i>¹¹⁶</p>
	Tougher rules for emergency housing - Māori represent half of all emergency housing applicants	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Associate Housing and Māori Development Minister on whether the Tougher rules for emergency housing had contributed to leaving more people homeless: <i>“That’s a very strong view that many people have.”</i>¹¹⁷</p> <p>Misrepresenting evidence to claim harm is not occurring to Māori Minister of Housing refuting reports that tougher rules for emergency housing has increased homelessness based on anecdotal reports of <i>“what I see and hear around the place”</i>.¹¹⁸</p>

	<p>Passage of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024, enabling Ministers to fast-track major developments and override local and Māori decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others, Misrepresenting Equity for Māori (Repairing Past Harm) as “special treatment” at the expense of others</p> <p>Minister for Regional Development on co-governance arrangements for Waitākere Ranges <i>“We campaigned, we negotiated, and we agreed, in our coalition agreement, there would be no more co-sovereignty, no more co-governance of these public service orientated outcomes.”</i> He said the moment you have a <i>“50/50 committee set up as part of the SuperCity”</i> it will <i>“morph in no time whatsoever into shared sovereignty over the Waitākere”</i>¹¹⁹</p> <p>Minister for Regulation on co-governance arrangements for Waitākere Ranges <i>“The idea it should be governed half by people whose ancestors arrived 800 years ago, and half by people whose ancestors arrived more recently, is an anathema to the Kiwi spirit.”</i>¹²⁰</p>
	<p>Replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater which protects fresh water through the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, created with Māori to recognise the fundamental importance of water to the health and well-being of the wider environment</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others</p> <p>The Minister for Agriculture in announcing proposals to step back freshwater protection <i>“... ensuring the interests of all water users, including farmers, growers, and rural communities, are properly reflected. ... We won’t stand by while councils weaponise Te Mana o te Wai, to push ideology over common sense. It must reflect the importance of freshwater to all New Zealanders.”</i>¹²¹</p>
	<p>Takutai Moana law changed to make it near impossible for local Māori to have their rights recognised. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Equity for Māori (Repairing Past Harm) as “special treatment” at the expense of others, Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others</p> <p>Minister of Justice <i>“We’ve had a couple of cases that have been decided since then – which have shown almost 100 percent of the coastline and those areas being granted customary marine title – which confirmed to us that the Supreme Court test still didn’t achieve the balance that we think the legislation set out to achieve.”</i> and <i>“we believe it is very important to get this right, because it affects the whole of New Zealand.”</i>¹²²</p> <p>Minister of Justice <i>““Changing the section 58 test should reduce the 100% of coastline subject to customary marine title to 5%.”</i>¹²³</p> <p>Prime Minister: <i>“We obviously have looked at the Supreme Court decision pretty closely ... and think it’s quite broad and able to be interpreted in quite a broad way... The best way is actually to get legislation to put it back to its original intent.”</i>¹²⁴</p>
<p>Language</p>	<p>Directive that all “non-Māori-related” government agencies use English first in their names and official communications. Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others</p> <p>Prime Minister on the Minister of Transport instructing agency to change their name to be English first: <i>“we just want to be able to make sure New Zealanders can navigate their government departments and agencies.”</i>¹²⁵</p>

	Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	
	Passports to be redesigned to place "New Zealand" before "Aotearoa"	Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Minister for Internal Affairs on the redesign of passports to place New Zealand before Aotearoa " <i>as it is the language most widely spoken by the New Zealand public</i> " ¹²⁶ Minister of Foreign Affairs objecting to use of the term "Aotearoa New Zealand" in Parliament " <i>No such country exists</i> " " <i>The name of this country in all the documents, and the membership of the United Nations, is New Zealand.</i> " ¹²⁷
	Stopping paying public servants for Māori language proficiency. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Public Services Minister on consideration for Māori language proficiency in public servant contracts, said she would " <i>ask for advice on how we could stop these bonuses being negotiated into future collective agreements.</i> " ¹²⁸ Deputy Prime Minister on his party's proposed law to remove public service diversity requirements said it will " <i>put an end to the woke left-wing social engineering and diversity targets in the public sector</i> " ¹²⁹
	Books withdrawn from schools for containing too many Māori words	Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Minister of Education on removing early reading books with Māori words in them: " <i>These are books that are designed with a certain scope and sequence of words to help children learn to read English, and when you put too many words in that aren't in that scope and sequence, it becomes difficult for them</i> " ¹³⁰
	Māori language programmes for teachers cut to buy maths resources	Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Minister for Education on cutting Māori language programmes for teachers cut to buy maths resources: " <i>Maths achievement needs to be prioritised.</i> " ¹³¹
Children / Youth	Creation of new youth boot camps placing mostly Māori and Pasifika young people in military-style facilities despite historic abuse risks	Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Minister for Children when asked if she could guarantee young people would not be at risk of abuse in the boot camps, could not: " <i>What I can guarantee is that it will be open, transparent, with the ability of Mana Mokopuna, the ability of the Ombudsman, the ability of the Independent Children's Monitor to show up at any time with no notice to make sure that these young people are safe, and I encourage them to do that as much as they feel necessary.</i> " ¹³² Minister for Children on rejecting warnings from officials against boot camps " <i>It's advice, I can disagree with advice.</i> " ¹³³
	Crown refused to set up new compensation scheme designed with survivors of abuse	Misrepresenting Crown abuse as something only the Crown can judge and fix Prime Minister " <i>It takes time to put a new redress system in place. It costs a lot of money, and you've got to be able to guarantee that you can get a better result than what you're doing right</i>

	recommended by Royal Commission in favour of putting more money in the current system, and less than a third of allocated funds will go to survivors of abuse. Māori suffered the most abuse in state care	<i>now.</i> "So what we've done is taken the current system and made improvements to the current system rather than introduced a new system." ¹³⁴ Lead Coordination Minister for the Government's Response to the Royal Commission's Report into Historical Abuse in State Care and in the Care of Faith-based Institutions: a new compensation scheme "more ambitious and more unique" than the Coalition Government was willing to do. ¹³⁵
	Removal of section 7AA (addition to law to require Crown agency (that has power to take children into State care) to work in partnership with Māori and improve outcomes for Māori children) Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	Misrepresenting the Crown as knowing what is best for Māori Prime Minister on section 7AA "we don't believe section 7AA is the right thing, and we think the privacy of a child is above and more important than the cultural needs." ¹³⁶ Misrepresenting evidence to claim harm is not occurring to Māori Minister for Children when challenged on her incorrect claim of a 14% reduction in abuse or harm in state care, when reports of abuse actually increased by 4%, reaching the highest level on record: "I accept that people may have thought that, and I apologise if they have" ¹³⁷
	Gang patches banned and in the first three months, 83% of those charged were Māori.	Misrepresenting equity for Māori (repairing past harm) as "special treatment" at the expense of others Associate Minister of Education "It will be made up of the sorts of food items thousands of mums and dads put into lunch boxes every day for their kids – forget quinoa, couscous, and hummus, it will be more like sandwiches and fruit." ¹³⁸
	School lunch programme to feed hungry children (in which Māori are overrepresented) slashed by \$107 million dollars, and cutting out local community providers	Misrepresenting equity for Māori (repairing past harm) as "special treatment" at the expense of others Health Minister on the Crown announcement of a new medical school at the University of Waikato "But they have indicated in this first instance that there won't be quotas per se." ¹³⁹ Associate Minister for Education: Māori and Pacific Admission Scheme for medical school places is "racial discrimination"... "we should stop discriminating" ¹⁴⁰ Foreign Minister on study areas for Māori and Pasifika students at University of Auckland "comparable to far-right racist groups such as the KKK". ¹⁴¹ Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Associate Minister for Education: compulsory Māori culture/Treaty of Waitangi courses at University of Auckland as "a perversion of academic freedom" and "indoctrination". ¹⁴²
Justice	Crown review of University Māori admission schemes and ongoing pressure on University equity measures	Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Minister of Justice saying the ban on gang patches will go ahead even if it breaches the Bill of Rights "people have also got the right to be able live peacefully in a society without being intimidated and harassed". ¹⁴³

		<p>Minister of Police in response to reports of racism in Police <i>“I do not believe that there is systemic racism or bias in the New Zealand Police”</i>¹⁴⁴</p> <p>Attorney General (and Minister of Defence) on gang patch ban: <i>“I conclude the proposed prohibition on the display of gang insignia in public places is inconsistent with the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in the Bill of Rights Act”</i>¹⁴⁵</p>
	<p>Defunded section 27 reports (which give judges more understanding of those convicted (Māori over-represented) and impose fairer sentences)</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified</p> <p>Minister of Justice announcing the defunding of section 27 reports <i>“It’s also resulted in further discounts at sentencing, something the Government is widely concerned about.”</i>¹⁴⁶</p> <p>Minister of Justice advising his cabinet on the defunding of section 27 reports <i>“Māori are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. The funding change may exacerbate this disparity ... there may be flow-on consequences for families and whānau, particularly for Māori tamariki (children) and rangatahi (young people) ... Research shows that children with a parent in prison are 10 times more likely to be imprisoned in the future than are non-prisoners’ children.”</i>¹⁴⁷</p>
	<p>Three strikes law amendment increases minimum sentences and limits ability of judges to reduce sentences, Māori most disadvantaged</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified</p> <p>Prime Minister in response to criticism that previous bill had disproportionately affected Māori <i>“If this piece of legislation actually saves one person from the pain and suffering caused by violent, sexual activity, violent sexual criminal activity, then that’s a good thing ... that is well worth it, and I make no apologies about it.”</i>¹⁴⁸</p>
Health	<p>Te Aka Whai Ora (Māori Health Authority) disestablished on 30 Jun 2024, after only two years. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others</p> <p>Prime Minister <i>“We’ve opposed the Māori Health Authority from the beginning ... We campaigned on it, we won an election...”</i>¹⁴⁹</p>
	<p>Directive to government departments not to target inequity for Māori</p>	<p>Misrepresenting equity for Māori (repairing past harm) as “special treatment” at the expense of others</p> <p>Cabinet (senior Ministers) to all government agencies <i>“it is the Government’s expectation that public services should be prioritised on the basis of need, not race.”</i>¹⁵⁰</p> <p>Minister of Health supporting Crown Agent Health New Zealand dropping equity tool to prioritise non-urgent surgery wait-lists that included ethnicity as one of five factors <i>“As I made clear last year, clinical decisions should be made on the basis of health need first”</i>¹⁵¹</p>
	<p>Cutting earlier bowel screening for Māori despite earlier incidence and death and transferring that funding to older non-Māori</p>	<p>Misrepresenting equity for Māori (repairing past harm) as “special treatment” at the expense of others</p> <p>Health Minister on the reallocation of funding for bowel cancer screening from at risk younger Māori to older non-Māori <i>“lowering the age to 58 for all New Zealanders will save even more lives than the previous government’s approach to lower the age to 50 for Māori and Pacific Peoples only”</i>¹⁵²</p>

	<p>Cutting tobacco controls (for reduced nicotine levels, limiting retail outlets, safeguarding a smoke-free generation for children and tight control on vaping. Māori overrepresented in smoking and vaping)</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified The Minister of Health supporting cutting tobacco-control reforms: "<i>we're all committed to reducing the smoking rates in New Zealand and I remain committed to that</i>".¹⁵³</p>
	<p>Promoting vaping even though vaping is undermining progress in reducing smoking and causing new harm for Māori, and taking health advice from vaping industry which is dominated by tobacco companies</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Ministry of Health refusing to tell the public about vaping product safety legislation which was prepared with advice from a group that was one third from the vaping industry "<i>We are not able to give an interview on changes to the legislation at this stage of the process</i>".¹⁵⁴ Crown Agent Health NZ seeking vaping suppliers: "significant opportunity" and "<i>[It will] enhance the supplier's profile and credibility as a trusted partner in the regulated vaping market, with visibility across New Zealand's health system</i>".¹⁵⁵</p>
Science	<p>Removed the Humanities and Social Sciences panels from the Marsden Fund and announced a \$15 million funding cut – the effect of which is to drop Māori representation in funded research from 13 % to 5.5 %, effectively defunding Māori-led projects</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Coalition Government member ACT Party welcomed the decision to remove humanities and social sciences from the Marsden Fund, saying funding had previously been "<i>prioritised for spirituality, activism and identity politics over high-quality public good research that benefits all New Zealanders</i>".¹⁵⁶</p>
Self-determination / Te Tiriti	<p>Introduced Treaty Principles Bill (which sought to redefine its Te Tiriti commitments to remove Crown obligations to Māori rights); abandoned after more than 300,000 submissions and widespread public protest. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others Minister for Regulation: "<i>The division that you are seeing was not caused by this bill; it has been built up over decades, during which New Zealanders have come to regard themselves as based on ancestry or one side of a partnership instead of as New Zealanders</i>".¹⁵⁷ and "<i>ACT will continue pushing for all New Zealanders to be equal before the law, not a partnership between races</i>".¹⁵⁸ Minister for Regulation: the bill "<i>provides an opportunity for parliament, rather than the courts, to define the principles of the treaty, including establishing that every person is equal before the law</i>".¹⁵⁹</p>
	<p>Review of all obligations to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori in numerous laws. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Prime Minister: "<i>Treaty settlements and obligations past and future and continued settlements are really important to this Government but what we are also saying very clearly is that we can't have general treaty provisions hanging in a piece of legislation that causes massive amounts of confusion as to how does it pertain to the specific nature of that specific piece of legislation</i>".¹⁶⁰</p>

	<p>Regulatory Standards Bill introduced to force all legislation to meet new 'standards' which omit honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori, pushed ahead despite overwhelming public opposition. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified Associate Justice Minister on why his Regulatory Standards Bill 'standards' do not include Te Tiriti o Waitangi "<i>When people say: 'You should think about Te Tiriti', what it says to me is, there's this public service intellectual sloth; that 'Treaty good, do some consultation', but no one can say how that would change the outcome.</i>" Associate Justice Minister "<i>no Treaty settlements will ever be affected by the bill.</i>"¹⁶¹</p>
	<p>Removing obligation in law for schools to honour te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others Minister of Education on the existing Treaty clause in the Education Act, which required boards to ensure local curricula reflect local tikanga Māori, mātauranga Māori and te ao Māori, was "<i>a conferred and unreasonable treaty duty that they are expected to decipher</i>".¹⁶² Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others Deputy Prime Minister "<i>Under these changes school board will retain the choice to teach as much tikanga, mātauranga Māori, and te reo Māori as they like. However, the law won't force them to, and that's the difference. Self-determination should be for all New Zealanders.</i>"¹⁶³</p>
	<p>Launched a review of the Waitangi Tribunal which is the main measure for Māori to oppose breach of their rights, despite widespread concern and Māori opposition</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others Minister of Regulation "<i>the Waitangi Tribunal has gone well beyond its brief and has become increasingly activist... It's time to put the Tribunal in its place</i>"¹⁶⁴ and "<i>Perhaps they should be wound up for their own good</i>"¹⁶⁵ Minister for Regional Development "<i>The time has come for the Waitangi Tribunal to take a statutory haircut. No more straying off script, pursuing ideological fancies such as parallel sovereignty.</i>"¹⁶⁶</p>
	<p>Law revoked all Māori Wards unless supported in a local referendum (where Māori are nearly always the outvoted minority) Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Representation) Amendment Act 2024. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others Minister of Local Government "<i>Divisive changes introduced by the previous government denied local communities the ability to determine whether to establish Māori wards.</i>"¹⁶⁷</p>

	Draft changes to curriculum released - drops Aotearoa New Zealand's Histories which included history of Māori who have inhabited Aotearoa New Zealand since they discovered it generations before the arrival of others, and adds more international topics	<p>Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others</p> <p>Deputy Prime Minister celebrating the draft changes that he sees will "restore balance" to the teaching of history: "<i>The Marxist 'big ideas' such as 'Māori history is the foundational and continuous history of Aotearoa New Zealand.'</i> and '<i>The course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories has been shaped by the use of power' are GONE</i>"¹⁶⁸</p>
	Publicly signals end of support for UNDRIP, international convention requiring state to recognise rights of Māori who are indigenous	<p>Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others</p> <p>Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs on UNDRIP: "<i>So you have (Human Rights Commission) people now in Geneva making statements as if UNDRIP is the guiding light in this country and no one in this country voted for it, no one's approved it in terms of a parliamentary decision and here we've got these claims being made which are fallacious in the extreme but no, you've got all these people picking at the crumbs so to speak to try and make a name for themselves using the taxpayers' money and it's wrong</i>"¹⁶⁹</p>

UNCONSTITUTIONAL OVERREACH

25. The Coalition Government has repeatedly acted unconstitutionally, overreached beyond its proper power, undermined the rule of law or subverted due process to make these regressive changes including:

- 25.1. Breaching constitutional convention by using urgency (where public participation through select committee is bypassed) not for exceptional circumstances, but as a matter of course to avoid scrutiny and public participation in lawmaking. The Coalition government has passed more laws under urgency in its first 100 days than any other government in Aotearoa New Zealand history.¹⁷⁰ The Crown governs on behalf of the people, not above them. Exercising power without public consent is undemocratic;¹⁷¹
- 25.2. Limiting public feedback on draft Regulatory Standards Bill through a very short timeframe over Christmas/New Year holiday period;¹⁷²
- 25.3. Introducing the Treaty Principles Bill (which sought to redefine its Te Tiriti commitments to remove Crown obligations to Māori) in the face of overwhelming public opposition, at the cost of over \$4million, despite the majority of the Coalition Government not being prepared to pass such a bill into law, allowing the Minister sponsoring the bill to take the first oral public submission slot despite him being able to speak on the bill in parliament and very few oral submissions being heard from the 300,000 public submissions on the bill, the vast majority of which were opposed to the bill, tens of thousands of which were not read by the time the select committee issued its report;¹⁷³
- 25.4. Unconstitutional¹⁷⁴ undermining of the separation of powers by reaching over the judicial constitutional arm:
 - 25.4.1. Amending the Takutai Moana Act to overturn Court decisions recognising Māori rights;¹⁷⁵

- 25.4.2. Publicly declaring it will legislate over the top of judgments it does not agree with if they include reliance on tikanga Māori/Māori legal concepts;¹⁷⁶
- 25.4.3. Introducing bill to disestablish the Māori Health Authority two days before Waitangi Tribunal hearing into the issue, depriving it of jurisdiction;¹⁷⁷
- 25.5. Acting against clearly and properly expressed public direction, by continuing to pursue Regulatory Standards Bill despite 99% of select committee submissions opposing it, and receiving the second highest volume of submissions ever received on a bill;¹⁷⁸
- 25.6. Passing the Takutai Moana Amendment Bill with retrospective effect, which is constitutionally unsound and undermines the rule of law;¹⁷⁹
- 25.7. Rushing through laws without considered advice from the public service being taken, or the usual checks and balances being followed, such as Regulatory Impact Statements;¹⁸⁰
- 25.8. Minister refusing to appear when summonsed by Waitangi Tribunal to explain her proposed repeal of section 7AA of the Oranga Tamariki Act, the summons upheld in Court of Appeal, but in the meantime the Crown introduced the amendment bill, depriving the Waitangi Tribunal of jurisdiction so Minister never appeared;¹⁸¹
- 25.9. Making major change to Education Bill to remove requirement for schools to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi after the select committee process – so no public input;¹⁸²
- 25.10. Passing Fast-track Approvals Act giving Ministers wide powers to override laws to, with little transparency or protections from corruption;¹⁸³
- 25.11. Taking different positions in different judicial fora to avoid recognising Māori rights under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, for example arguing before the High Court that it has no jurisdiction to consider breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the Waitangi Tribunal is the authority on Te Tiriti but actively working to undermine the Waitangi Tribunal through its actions and misinformation;¹⁸⁴
- 25.12. Undemocratically excluding opposition Māori politicians from Parliament for the longest period in history (three weeks) for performing a traditional Māori haka, and Coalition Government party sought advice on whether they could be imprisoned.¹⁸⁵

ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT

26. The complainant, Lady Tureiti Moxon, is Māori, of Ngāti Pāhauwera/Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa and Kai Tahu descent. She is the chair of the National Urban Māori Authority, which represents Māori who live in urban areas away from their tribal territories, which is around 85% of all Māori.
27. The complainant has been actively working to improve Māori health for over three decades. She is the managing Director of Te Kōhao Health, a kaupapa Māori primary health organisation in Hamilton. Te Kōhao provides care to over 8,500 patients, the vast majority of whom are Māori. Services are designed by and for Māori whānau, and Te Kōhao Health has always focused on addressing the inequities that harm Māori.

28. She has also had numerous other roles working for Māori including as a negotiator for a settlement of her tribe's claims for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, a member of the Waitangi Tribunal, a member of the Pūhara Mana Tangata Rangatira Advisory Group to the Ombudsman and was an interim member of the Māori Health Authority Te Aka Whai Ora.

29. She has been outspoken since 2023 in challenging Coalition Government regressive actions, misinformation and constitutional overreach including:

29.1. as a claimant or in support of numerous legal challenges to Crown harm to Māori including:

29.1.1. Waitangi Tribunal Disestablishment of Te Aka Whai Ora Priority Inquiry (co-claimant);

29.1.2. High Court case challenging the legality of disestablishing the Māori Health Authority (co-claimant)

29.1.3. Waitangi Tribunal inquiries into the Regulatory Standards Bill, Māori Wards and Constituencies, Treaty Principles Bill, Oranga Tamariki (s7AA) and Te Reo in the Public Sector

29.2. Appearing before numerous select committees to oppose laws harmful to Māori, including being the first public oral submitter after the Minister sponsoring the Treaty Principles Bill; the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Bill; the Fast-track Approvals Bill; Oranga Tamariki (Repeal of Section 7AA) Amendment Bill; Regulatory Standards Bill and Healthy Futures (Pae Ora) Amendment Bill.

29.3. Making numerous public statements, including:

Public statements by the complainant Lady Tureiti Moxon	
Lady Tureiti Moxon, E-Tāngata <u>"The Māori Health Authority must stay."</u> (26 November 2023)	On the Māori Health Authority Te Aka Whai Ora being a necessary corrective to structural racism in the health system <i>"Our future generations need to grow up in a country that treats everyone with dignity and protects them from further breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi."</i>
Tuwhenuaroa Natanahira and Pokere Paewai, RNZ <u>"Māori question lack of targeted funding in 2025 Budget."</u> (30 May 2025)	Describing the 2025 Budget as a slash and burn in all areas of Māori funding and that moving away from targeted funding would mean Māori miss out: <i>"What we know from previous governments and previous Budgets that kind of trickling down process that's not targeted funding or focussed on particular areas just basically misses us completely."</i>
Lady Tureiti Moxon, The Listener / NZ Herald <u>"What this government has done is destroy years of hard work."</u> (5 February 2025)	<i>"What this government has done is destroy years of hard work."</i>

Pokere Paewai, RNZ <u>“This really isn’t just about the demise of Te Aka Whai Ora.”</u> (August 2025)	<i>“Forever and a day the Waitangi Tribunal is able to make recommendations and the Crown can decide whether or not it takes on those recommendations or doesn’t, and in this particular case in relation to the disestablishment of Te Aka Whai Ora the Crown chose not to listen to anything.”</i>
Lady Tureiti Moxon, NZ Herald <u>“Māori wards repealed: This is what colonisation looks like in 2024.”</u> (20 March 2024)	<i>“This is what colonisation looks like in 2024.”</i>
Lady Tureiti Moxon, Te Ao Māori News <u>“Why the Regulatory Standards Bill is a step backward for Māori.”</u> (14 January 2025)	<i>“This is about the privileged wanting to maintain their hold on power and control. The continuation of that system of domination, suppression, exploitation and assimilation we know as colonialism.”</i>
RNZ <u>“Government plans for Māori wards breach the Treaty of Waitangi – Tribunal.”</u> (17 May 2024)	<i>“At the heart of this matter is policy that rescinds and reverses the resolution to establish Māori wards. This is not fair, just, or equitable.”</i>
Te Ao Māori News <u>“Crown says the Government is focused on improving Māori health outcomes, however can not yet articulate it.”</u> (20 December 2023)	<i>“It is a blatant disregard of the principles of Te Tiriti and the work of the Waitangi Tribunal. It is the pinnacle of racism, as it dismisses the Crown’s covenant with Māori,”</i> <i>“It is yet another breach by the Crown who do not regard Māori as equals or partners under Te Tiriti,”</i>
Te Ao Māori News, Te Ao Māori News <u>“Death day for Māori Health Authority.”</u> (27 February 2024)	<i>“Te Aka Whai Ora represented a new way of providing health services to Māori. It is a return to a system that has continually failed Māori for generations.”</i>
National Urban Māori Authority <u>“Crown withdraws only witness evidence ahead of urgent Waitangi Tribunal hearing into Māori health reforms.”</u> (15 May 2025)	<i>“Te Aka Whai Ora Māori Health Authority gave us the tools to commission services by Māori, for Māori — free from the racism and excessive scrutiny we faced under the old regime”</i>
The Daily Blog <u>“Lady Tureiti warns of colonial takeover ahead of powerful Justice Select Committee address.”</u> (28 January 2025)	<i>“Sovereignty can only be ceded through explicit agreement, military conquest, or other clear acts of surrender— none of which occurred in Aotearoa,”</i> <i>“The current government’s actions are a Colonial takeover, rooted in a belief that the Crown holds absolute sovereignty, when in reality, Te Tiriti established a partnership.”</i>
RNZ <u>“Select Committee Treaty Principles Bill submissions hearings begin.”</u> (7 February 2025)	<i>“The Treaty is an agreement between iwi and the Crown to govern over our own - it is not one country one size fits all for everyone,”</i> <i>“Replacing the principles with notions of civil government, equality, and historic rights, is an attempt by this coalition to rewrite te Tiriti in favour of itself in order to retain power and control.”</i> <i>The bill is designed to “subjugate, humiliate, assimilate, and oppress iwi Māori”.</i> <i>“It’s absurd to believe or think that at the time of the signing of the Treaty that approximately 200,000 Māori ceded our sovereignty to 2000 colonists from England.”</i>

<p>National Urban Māori Authority <u>“Coalition Government Treaty transgressions trigger nationwide rush hour hīkoi.”</u> (5 March 2024)</p>	<p><i>“At the heart of the matter is the fundamental importance of the relationship between iwi and the Crown under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and what those rights and obligations mean.”</i></p> <p><i>“The government should take heed that a lot of people in our country, from all walks of life and not just Māori, are very upset and very disturbed by how this government is choosing to behave.”</i></p> <p><i>“It has proceeded in an undemocratic way without consultation pushing through policy impacting the rights of tangata whenua that is seeking to decimate decades of progress in Treaty relations.”</i></p> <p><i>“In less than 100 days the government has purposely dismantled and disestablished strategic initiatives and governing structures that were addressing inequity for Māori to level the playing field.”</i></p>
<p>National Urban Māori Authority <u>“Lady Tureiti warns of colonial takeover ahead of Justice Select Committee address.”</u> (31 January 2025)</p>	<p><i>“We see this legislation as a direct attack on the progress Aotearoa has made in honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi and addressing the systemic inequities faced by Māori,” Lady Tureiti said.</i></p> <p><i>“Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation document of this country. It is a contract between two peoples—iwi Māori and the Crown—based on mutual agreement to work together to look after ourselves and our shared future.”</i></p> <p><i>“The proposed Treaty Principles Bill fails to respect this foundational agreement. It tries to reinterpret Te Tiriti and disregards 50 years of established jurisprudence developed through the Waitangi Tribunal and the justice system.”</i></p>

ANALYSIS AGAINST ICERD

30. This is a pattern of regressive actions and misinformation, enabled by constitutional impropriety through which the Coalition Government in two years has done grave damage to 50 years of rebalancing.
31. The complainant says ICERD has been and is being breached with impunity by the Coalition Government and urgent action by ICERD is required. The relevant parts of ICERD breached include clauses 2, 5, 6, 7 and General Recommendations 23 and 31 which impose on Aotearoa New Zealand the obligations summarised below:
- 2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination
 - 2.1(b) undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisation
 - 2.1(c) take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists
 - 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination
 - 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.
 - 2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups
 - 5(a) equal treatment before the tribunals
 - 5(b) protection by the State against violence
 - 5(c) right to participate in elections
 - 5(d) Civil rights to freedom of movement and residence and freedom of peaceful assembly and association
 - 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services
 - 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals
 - 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices

GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation

GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination

GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics

GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent

GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages

GR23 - 5. protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, develop, control and use their communal lands, territories and resources

GR31 - 4. regard as potential causes of racial discrimination legislation that has the effect of penalizing without legitimate grounds certain groups or membership of certain communities

GR31 - 20. prevent questioning, arrests and searches which are in reality based solely on the physical appearance or membership of a racial group

GR31 - 27. Prior to trial, give preference to non-judicial or parajudicial procedures

32. A table analysing the Coalition Government regressive actions against ICERD is set out in the Appendix.

33. Together, these numerous, repeated breaches of ICERD are clear indicators that urgent action is required as set out at paragraph 6, above.

APPENDIX – ICERD BREACHES

COALITION GOVERNMENT 2023- Regressive Actions		IECRD breaches
Land	Refusal to offer Ngāpuhi, the largest tribe in Aotearoa New Zealand, the same "agree-to-disagree" clause where the tribe maintained it was a sovereign nation while the Crown also maintained its own sovereignty offered to another tribe, effectively preventing settlement negotiations to return their lands and recommit to Te Tiriti o Waitangi	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent GR23 - 5. protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, develop, control and use their communal lands, territories and resources
	Tougher rules for emergency housing - Māori represent half of all emergency housing applicants	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics
	Passage of the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024, enabling Ministers to fast-track major developments and override local and Māori decision-making processes	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent GR23 - 5. protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, develop, control and use their communal lands, territories and resources
	Replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater which protects fresh water through the	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or

	<p>concept of Te Mana o te Wai, created with Māori to recognise the fundamental importance of water to the health and well-being of the wider environment</p>	<p>nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 5. protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, develop, control and use their communal lands, territories and resources</p>
	<p>Takutai Moana law changed to make it near impossible for local Māori to have their rights recognised. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 5. protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, develop, control and use their communal lands, territories and resources</p>
Language	<p>Directive that all “non-Māori-related” government agencies use English first in their names and official communications. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>
	<p>Passports to be redesigned to place “New Zealand” before “Aotearoa”</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p>

	<p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>
<p>Stopping paying public servants for Māori language proficiency. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p> <p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>
<p>Books withdrawn from schools for containing too many Māori words</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p> <p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages</p>
<p>Māori language programmes for teachers cut to buy maths resources</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p> <p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>

<p>Children / Youth</p>	<p>Creation of new youth boot camps placing mostly Māori and Pasifika young people in military-style facilities despite historic abuse risks</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(b) protection by the State against violence 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p>
	<p>Crown refused to set up new compensation scheme designed with survivors of abuse recommended by Royal Commission in favour of putting more money in the current system, and less than a third of allocated funds will go to survivors of abuse. Māori suffered the most abuse in state care</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p>
	<p>Removal of section 7AA (addition to law to require Crown agency (that has power to take children into State care) to work in partnership with Māori and improve outcomes for Māori children) Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>
	<p>Gang patches banned and in the first three months, 83% of those charged were Māori</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p>

		<p>5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p>
	<p>School lunch programme to feed hungry children (in which Māori are overrepresented) slashed by \$107 million dollars, and cutting out local community providers</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p>
Justice	<p>Crown review of University Māori admission schemes and ongoing pressure on University equity measures</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination; 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations; 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists; 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 5(d) Civil rights to freedom of movement and residence and freedom of peaceful assembly and association; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR31 - 4. regard as potential causes of racial discrimination legislation that has the effect of penalizing without legitimate grounds certain groups or membership of certain communities. GR31 - 20. prevent questioning, arrests and searches which are in reality based solely on the physical appearance or membership of a racial group</p>
	<p>Defunded section 27 reports (which give judges more understanding of those convicted (Māori over-represented) and impose fairer sentences)</p>	<p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists; GR31 - 27. Prior to trial, give preference to non-judicial or parajudicial procedures</p>
	<p>Three strikes law amendment increases minimum sentences and limits ability of judges to reduce sentences, Māori most disadvantaged</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 5(a) equal treatment before the tribunals 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p>

		GR31 - 4. regard as potential causes of racial discrimination legislation that has the effect of penalizing without legitimate grounds certain groups or membership of certain communities
Health	Te Aka Whai Ora (Māori Health Authority) disestablished on 30 Jun 2024, after only two years. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent
	Directive to government departments not to target inequity for Māori	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics
	Cutting earlier bowel screening for Māori despite earlier incidence and death and transferring that funding to older non-Māori	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics
	Cutting tobacco controls (for reduced nicotine levels, limiting retail outlets, safeguarding a smoke-free generation for children and tight control on vaping. Māori overrepresented in smoking and vaping)	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services

		GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics
	Promoting vaping even though vaping is undermining progress in reducing smoking and causing new harm for Māori, and taking health advice from vaping industry which is dominated by tobacco companies	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics
Science	Removed the Humanities and Social Sciences panels from the Marsden Fund and announced a \$15 million funding cut – the effect of which is to drop Māori representation in funded research from 13 % to 5.5 %, effectively defunding Māori-led projects	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.
Self-determination / Te Tiriti	Introduced Treaty Principles Bill (which sought to redefine its Te Tiriti commitments to remove Crown obligations to Māori rights); abandoned after more than 300,000 submissions and widespread public protest. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(c) right to participate in elections GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23-4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent
	Review of all obligations to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations

agreed with Māori in numerous laws. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	<p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>5(c) right to participate in elections</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23-4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p>
Regulatory Standards Bill introduced to force all legislation to meet new 'standards' which omit honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori, pushed ahead despite overwhelming public opposition. Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23-4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p>
Removing obligation in law for schools to honour te Tiriti o Waitangi agreed with Māori	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p> <p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p> <p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>
Launched a review of the Waitangi Tribunal which is the main measure for Māori to oppose breach of their rights, despite widespread concern and Māori opposition	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2.take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of</p>

	<p>certain racial groups</p> <p>6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals.</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p>
<p>Law revoked all Māori Wards unless supported in a local referendum (where Māori are nearly always the outvoted minority) Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Representation) Amendment Act 2024.</p> <p>Waitangi Tribunal found this to be in breach of Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>5(c) right to participate in elections</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p>
<p>Draft changes to curriculum released - drops Aotearoa New Zealand's Histories which included history of Māori who have inhabited Aotearoa New Zealand since they discovered it generations before the arrival of others, and adds more international topics</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p> <p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p> <p>GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics</p> <p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages.</p>
<p>Publicly signals end of support for UNDRIP, international convention requiring state to recognise rights of Māori who are indigenous</p>	<p>2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination</p> <p>2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations</p> <p>2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists</p> <p>2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</p> <p>2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups</p> <p>7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices</p> <p>GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation;</p> <p>GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination</p>

		GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent
Misinformation	Misrepresenting Crown action harmful to Māori as harmless or justified	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination
	Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages
	Misrepresenting Māori language, culture, and knowledge as optional, secondary, or harmful to others	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation; GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages
	Misrepresenting Māori rights and self-determination as a threat to others	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent
	Misrepresenting equity for Māori (repairing past harm) as "special treatment" at the expense of others	2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

		7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination
Misrepresenting evidence to claim harm is not occurring to Māori		2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination
Misrepresenting Crown abuse as something only the Crown can judge and fix		2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent
Misrepresenting the Crown as knowing what is best for Māori		2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent
Acting unconstitutionally, overreaching beyond its proper power, undermining the rule of law or subverting due process to force these regressive actions designed to undo the past 50 years of rebalancing steps towards addressing harm to Māori		2.1(a) engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination 2.1(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organisations 2.1(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists 2.1(d) prohibit racial discrimination 2.1(e) encourage means of eliminating barriers between races, discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. 2.2. take special measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure adequate development and protection of certain racial groups 5(a) equal treatment before the tribunals 5(b) protection by the State against violence 5(d) Civil rights to freedom of movement and residence and freedom of peaceful assembly and association 5(e) Right to public health, medical care, social security and social services 6 remedies against racial discrimination including through national tribunals. 7 Measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat prejudices GR 23 - 4(a) Respect indigenous distinct culture, history, language and way of life as an enrichment of the State's cultural identity and promote its preservation GR23 - 4(b) Ensure indigenous peoples are free and equal in dignity and rights and free from any discrimination GR23 - 4(c) Provide indigenous peoples with conditions allowing for sustainable economic and social development compatible with their cultural characteristics

	<p>GR23 - 4(e) Ensure that indigenous communities can exercise their rights to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs and to preserve and to practise their languages. GR23 - 5. protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, develop, control and use their communal lands, territories and resources</p> <p>GR31 - 4. regard as potential causes of racial discrimination legislation that has the effect of penalizing without legitimate grounds certain groups or membership of certain communities.</p> <p>GR31 - 20. prevent questioning, arrests and searches which are in reality based solely on the physical appearance or membership of a racial group</p> <p>GR31 - 27. Prior to trial, give preference to non-judicial or parajudicial procedures 5(c) right to participate in elections GR23-4(d) equal rights in respect of effective participation in public life and no decisions without their informed consent</p>
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- ¹ Rēkohu Chatham Islands is a remote archipelago of New Zealand, lying about 800 km east of the South Island of New Zealand, the original inhabitants of which were Moriori. Waitangi Tribunal Rēkohu (2001).
- ² Waitangi Tribunal He Whakaputanga me te Tiriti/The Declaration and the Treaty (2014).
- ³ Andy Fyers, Stuff Treaty of Waitangi: What was lost (2018).
- ⁴ Claire Charters and Andrew Erueti, Victoria University Law Review Report From The Inside: The Cerd Committee's Review Of The Foreshore And Seabed Act 2004 (2005) 36 VUWLR.
- ⁵ Michael Neilson, NZ Herald Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori: Beaten for speaking their native tongue, and the generations that suffered (2020).
- ⁶ Aaron Smale, AlJazeera A quiet genocide: The legacy of stolen indigenous children.
- ⁷ Waitangi Tribunal He Pāharakeke, he Rito Whakakīkinga Whāruarua (2021).
- ⁸ Education Review Office, Promoting Success for Māori Students: Schools' Progress (2010), Tokona te Raki Māori Futures Collective, He Awa Ara Rau: A Journey of Many Paths (2019); RNZ, "Classroom ability streaming 'racist', new research claims" (19 August 2020).
- ⁹ See for example Department of Corrections Over-representation of Māori in the criminal justice system: An exploratory report (September 2007) and Alex Latu and Albany Lucas Journal of South Pacific Law Discretion In The New Zealand Criminal Justice System: The Position Of Maori And Pacific Islanders (2008) 12(1).
- ¹⁰ See for example Understanding Policing Delivery Research <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/programmes-and-initiatives/understanding-policing-delivery/research>
- ¹¹ Aaron Smale, RNZ Sick to death: Why the New Zealand health system is still failing Māori (2019).
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- ¹³ Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Voting rights (2012); New Zealand History, Setting up the Māori seats (2024); New Zealand History, First 'one man one vote' election (n.d.); Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Māori population change (n.d.); New Zealand History, Māori and European population numbers 1838–1901 (2024).
- ¹⁴ G. T. Stewart, Truth-Myths of New Zealand, Asian Journal of Philosophy (2023), Linda Tuhiwai Smith, Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples (Zed Books, 2012).
- ¹⁵ Andy Fyers, Stuff Treaty of Waitangi: What was lost (2018).
- ¹⁶ University of Auckland News, Māori solutions to the housing crisis (29 May 2025).
- ¹⁷ Office of the Auditor-General of New Zealand, Effectiveness of arrangements for reducing child poverty (2025).
- ¹⁸ Waitangi Tribunal Kāinga Kore: The Stage One Report of the Housing Policy and Services Kaupapa Inquiry on Māori Homelessness (2024) at p. 25.
- ¹⁹ Government Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction, He Ara Oranga: Report of the Government Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction (Department of Internal Affairs, 2018), C. Amore, Amenable mortality within the New Zealand homeless population: We can do better, New Zealand Medical Journal 133 (1527) (2020).
- ²⁰ RNZ News, Concern over low percentage of Māori speaking te reo (10 October 2024).
- ²¹ Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children, Enhancing the wellbeing of tamariki and rangatahi Māori: Setting measurable outcomes and developing strategic partnerships (Cabinet paper, August 2019).
- ²² Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care Care to Custody: Incarceration Rates Research Report (2023).
- ²³ Layla Bailey-McDowell, RNZ Māori disproportionately affected by state and faith-based care abuse (24 July 2024).
- ²⁴ "Abuse against babies, children, young people and adults in care contributed to, and in many ways created, the 'care to custody' pipeline and the formation and entrenchment of gangs in Aotearoa New Zealand, costing society both in terms of victimisation and the direct costs of policing and imprisonment." Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in State Care Whanaketia: In brief (24 July 2024).
- ²⁵ Education Review Office, Promoting Success for Māori Students: Schools' Progress (2010), Tokona te Raki Māori Futures Collective, He Awa Ara Rau: A Journey of Many Paths (2019); RNZ, "Classroom ability streaming 'racist', new research claims" (19 August 2020).

- ²⁶ Ministry of Justice, Hāpaitia te Oranga Tangata, Department of Corrections Over-representation of Māori in the criminal justice system: An exploratory report (September 2007)
- ²⁷ Office of the Inspectorate Shining a light on women in New Zealand prisons (2023).
- ²⁸ Waitangi Tribunal, Tū Mai te Rangī! Report on the Crown and Disproportionate Reoffending Rates (2017).
- ²⁹ “Again, while some of these manifestations of racism are unconscious, conscious biases still impact on the way that Māori experience primary health care. All parties accepted that personal racism of individuals towards Māori is still a feature of the primary health care system.” Waitangi Tribunal Hauora Report One (2019) page 153.
- ³⁰ Statistics New Zealand, National and subnational period life tables: 2022–2024 (2025).
- ³¹ Ministry of Health, Tatau Kahukura: Māori Health Chart Book 2024 (2024).
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- ⁴¹ Māni Dunlop, Supreme Court upholds iwi and hapū rights to navigable riverbeds in landmark ruling, Te Ao Māori News (15 Aug 2025).
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- ⁴⁵ Waitangi Tribunal Kei Ahotea Te Aho Matua: Report on Kura Kaupapa Māori (2024).
- ⁴⁶ Laila Bailey-McDowell, RNZ, “A step in the wrong direction’: Students call upon government to restore te reo Māori teacher training funding” (28 September 2024).
- ⁴⁷ <https://www.abuseincare.org.nz/>.
- ⁴⁸ Section 7AA Oranga Tamariki Act – see Waitangi Tribunal He Pāharakeke, he Rito Whakakīkinga Whāruarua (2021).
- ⁴⁹ Office of the Auditor-General New Zealand Decision to fund Kahukura Rehabilitation Programme from the Proceeds of Crime Fund (2021).
- ⁵⁰ Spence, A. New Zealand Herald. School lunches: Health campaigners blast ‘extremely concerning’ David Seymour appointment (2024, March 3)
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- ⁵² Oakley, T., & Cupples, R The Spinoff What are cultural sentencing reports and why does National want to scrap them? (2023, November 13).
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Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**Concluding observations on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth periodic reports of New Zealand***

1. The Committee considered the combined twenty-third and twenty-fourth periodic reports of New Zealand (CERD/C/NZL/23-24), submitted in one document, at its 3179th and 3180th meetings (see CERD/C/SR.3179 and 3180), held on 25 and 26 November 2025. At its 3190th meeting, held on 3 December 2025, it adopted the present concluding observations.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the combined 23rd and 24th periodic reports of the State Party. The Committee also welcomes the constructive dialogue with the high-level delegation and wishes to thank the delegation for the information that it provided during the Committee's consideration of the reports and after the dialogue.

B. Positive aspects

3. The Committee further welcomes the following legislative, institutional and policy measures taken by the State Party:

(a) The establishment of the Office for Māori Crown Relations Te Arawhiti, formerly the Office of Treaty Settlements and Takutai Moana, in 2019;

(b) The establishment of the Ministry for Ethnic Communities in 2021;

(c) The revision of the Refugee Resettlement Strategy and the Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy in 2023;

(d) The adoption of the Pacific Languages Strategy 2022–2032;

(e) The launch of the *Ao Mai te Rā*: the Anti-Racism *Kaupapa* in 2022 to address systemic racism in the health sector;

(f) The publication, under *Ao Mai te Rā*, of *Whiria te Muka Tangata*: Anti-Racism Systems Change in 2021 to guide anti-racism action in health services;

(g) The adoption of the National Plan of Action Against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery (2020–2025);

(h) The adoption of the Māori Language Strategy Te Maihi Karauna (2019–2023) under the Māori Language Act 2016;

(i) The establishment of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Terrorist Attack on Christchurch Mosques in 2019 and the subsequent Christchurch Call to Eliminate Terrorist and Violent Extremist Content Online in 2019; and

* Adopted by the Committee at its 116th session (17 November-5 December 2025).

(j) The establishment of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care in 2018.

4. The Committee also welcomes the State Party's adoption of the Family Violence Amendment Act 2018, the Victims Protection Act 2018, the Equal Pay Amendment Act 2020, the Care and Support Workers (Pay Equity) Settlement Act 2017, the Conversion Practices Prohibition Legislation Act 2022 and the *Pae Ora* (Healthy Futures) Act 2022, as well as the Action Plan for Pacific Education 2020-2030 and the Disability Action Plan 2023-2027.

C. Concerns and recommendations

Data collection

5. The Committee welcomes the statistical information provided in the State Party report and by the State Party delegation with regard to the situation of Māori, Pacific peoples and members of other ethnic groups, as derived from the 2018 census. It notes, however, the plans to discontinue the five-yearly census and replace it with an administrative data collection system. The Committee expresses concern that the potential impact of this change on the collection of statistics needed to accurately assess the situation of Māori, Pacific peoples, other ethnic groups, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including their socioeconomic status and progress achieved through targeted policies and programmes remains unclear. It is also concerned about the possible implications of this shift for decisions that have traditionally relied on census-based data, such as those relating to affirmative action measures, quotas and other targeted policies.

6. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 8 (1990) concerning the interpretation and application of article 1 (1) and (4) of the Convention, and its guidelines for reporting under the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) Ensure that the transition from the five-yearly census to an administrative data collection system does not undermine the availability, quality, timeliness or disaggregation of comprehensive statistical information necessary to assess the situation of Māori, Pacific peoples, other ethnic groups, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers;

(b) Conduct a thorough impact assessment, in consultation with disadvantaged groups, to evaluate how this change may affect decisions traditionally based on census-driven data, including those relating to affirmative action measures, quotas, and targeted policies in areas such as employment, education, health, social security and political participation; and

(c) In its next periodic report, provide the Committee with updated statistical information, with a view to establishing a robust empirical basis for assessing the availability of opportunities for equal enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Convention.

Convention in the domestic legal order

7. While acknowledging the information provided by the State Party in relation to several cases in which the provisions or principles of the Convention were invoked before or applied by domestic courts, the Committee notes that such instances remain limited. The Committee further notes that section 21 of the Human Rights Act (1993) does not include "descent" as a prohibited ground of discrimination.

8. **The Committee recommends that the State Party conduct regular training programmes and awareness-raising campaigns, in particular for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law enforcement officials, to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are invoked, when relevant, by and before domestic courts. It also recommends that the State Party explicitly prohibit descent as a ground of discrimination, in line with article 1 of the Convention.**

Convention and the national framework for its implementation

9. The Committee remains concerned about the developments in the State Party that may seriously risk weakening the legal, institutional and policy framework for the implementation of the Convention. It expresses particular concern about:

(a) The abolishment of legal safeguards designed to promote substantive equality and protect against direct, indirect, structural, and systemic discrimination;

(b) The lack of progress towards the adoption of the National Action Plan Against Racism, and the absence of a national plan of action to implement the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(c) The challenges to the implementation of existing substantive equality frameworks, such as the Social Cohesion Framework, including due to limited political commitment and prioritization as well as insufficient resource allocation; and

(d) The overall weakening of the institutional framework, including the disestablishment of the Māori Health Authority Te Aka Whai Ora in 2024, as well as significant budget reductions affecting the Ministry for Ethnic Communities, the Ministry for Pacific Peoples, and the Ministry of Māori Development Te Puni Kōkiri.

10. The Committee recommends that the State Party strengthen the legal, institutional and policy framework for the implementation of the Convention, and in particular:

(a) Effectively prevent any regression in legal safeguards designed to ensure non-discrimination and substantive equality, reinstating and strengthening relevant statutory protections for Māori and other disadvantaged groups;

(b) Adopt effective policy measures to fully give effect to the Convention, including through the prompt adoption of the National Action Plan Against Racism and the development of a national action plan to effectively implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in close consultation with affected communities and civil society;

(c) Intensify efforts to implement existing frameworks to eliminate racial discrimination and advance substantive equality, including the Social Cohesion Framework, in collaboration civil society and affected communities, including through strengthened implementation initiatives such as the Community Initiatives Fund; and

(d) Strengthen the institutional framework for implementing the Convention, including by maintaining and empowering public institutions mandated to combat racial discrimination and promote substantive equality, and by allocating adequate human, technical, and financial resources to these bodies, including the Ministry for Ethnic Communities, the Ministry for Pacific Peoples, and the Ministry of Māori Development Te Puni Kōkiri.

National human rights institution

11. The Committee, while welcoming the information on the activities of the New Zealand Human Rights Commission and, in particular, the role of the Race Relations Commissioner in combating racism and promoting the equal enjoyment of human rights, expresses serious concern at public calls by some politicians and elected officials to dismantle the Commission. The Committee is further concerned about structural challenges to the Commission's independence from the executive branch, noting in particular that the current process for selecting and appointing commissioners lacks sufficient transparency and participation. It also notes with concern that the Commission has experienced significant reductions in its resources in recent years, and that it does not possess an explicit mandate to monitor and investigate violations of human rights.

12. Recalling its general recommendation No. 17 (1993) on the establishment of national institutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State Party take all measures necessary to ensure that the New

Zealand Human Rights Commission can carry out its mandate effectively and independently without undue pressure and interference, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). It further recommends that the State Party establish a transparent, participatory and merit-based process for selecting commissioners, which guarantees the Commission's independence from the executive branch. The Committee also recommends that the State Party provide adequate human, technical and financial resources, and consider strengthening the Commission's mandate to include monitoring and investigation of human rights violations, to enable it to fulfil its functions effectively.

Complaints of racial discrimination

13. While welcoming the information provided on the mandates of the New Zealand Human Rights Commission, the Labour Inspectorate, and the Human Rights Review Tribunal to review complaints of racial discrimination, the Committee notes that the lack of detailed information on the outcomes of such complaints, including implementation and follow-up, does not allow for a proper assessment of access to effective remedies for victims.

14. The Committee recommends that the State Party reinforce the capacities of the New Zealand Human Rights Commission, the Labour Inspectorate and the Human Rights Review Tribunal to review complaints of racial discrimination. In particular, it recommends that the State Party strengthen data collection with regard to such complaints and their outcomes, disaggregated by age, gender, national or ethnic origin and migration status, including complaints referred to authorities for further action, investigations undertaken, administrative and criminal sanctions imposed and reparations provided to the victims.

Access to justice

15. While noting the legal aid scheme review, which according to the information provided by the State Party during the dialogue, could lead to an increase of eligible beneficiaries, and initiatives such as *Te Ao Mārama* and *Whakaorangia te Mana Tangata*, the Committee remains concerned that such initiatives are negatively affected by public sector funding cuts and lack a systemic approach to address the systemic challenges faced by Māori, Pacific people and other ethnic groups concerned.

16. The Committee recommends that the State Party develop a comprehensive, systemic implementation strategy to ensure that special measures addressing systemic barriers, including cultural, linguistic and financial, are embedded across the justice system, are proportionate to the number of persons affected by racial discrimination and ensure regular evaluation of the outcomes, as to numbers and type of cases, including in criminal and juvenile justice.

Administration of criminal and juvenile justice

17. While noting the initiatives taken by the police to address systemic bias in policing practices and the increase of the number of Māori judges in district courts, the Committee remains concerned about reports on systemic racism in the administration of criminal and juvenile justice, which contributes to the over-representation of Māori and Pacific peoples at every stage, including arrest, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment, re-imprisonment, and as victims. The Committee also notes with concern that Māori and Pacific peoples continue to comprise a disproportionately high share of both the adult prison population and the youth justice system. It is particularly alarmed by proposals under the *Oranga Tamariki (Responding to Serious Youth Offending) Amendment Bill (2024)*, especially the draft bill's introduction of military-style "boot camps" for so-called "young serious offenders", despite documented risks of harm and abuse.

18. Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system and its general recommendation No. 36 (2020) on preventing and combating racial profiling

by law enforcement officials, the Committee recommends that the State Party take concrete and effective measures to eliminate racial discrimination, including its institutional and systemic dimensions, at all stages of policing and the administration of criminal and juvenile justice, and in particular:

(a) Ensure that police practices refrain from racial profiling, prioritize mental health-informed de-escalation, disability awareness and proactive community engagement at every stage of policing, in particular in designing and implementing policing operations, including searches and raids;

(b) Revise the legislative and policy framework with a view to addressing the overrepresentation of Māori and Pacific peoples in criminal and juvenile justice systems and by advancing alternatives to arrest and incarceration for minor offences; and

(c) Consider withdrawing the legislative proposals under the *Oranga Tamariki (Responding to Serious Youth Offending) Amendment Bill (2024)*, focusing instead on developing holistic and human rights-based approaches that prioritize community-based rehabilitation and support, and that address the root causes of youth offending, in collaboration with affected communities and civil society.

Children in alternative care

19. The Committee acknowledges the establishment of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care in 2018 and welcomes the government's formal apology in 2024. However, it notes with concern that only 19 of the Royal Commission's 207 recommendations have been fully accepted, the intent of 38 has been accepted, and 28 have been only partially accepted, and further that the current redress framework does not provide victims with adequate and effective remedies. Moreover, the Committee regrets that Māori and Pacific children continue to be disproportionately placed in both residential and foster care and remain at heightened risk of abuse and neglect. It expresses particular concern that Section 7AA of the *Oranga Tamariki* Act has been repealed, effectively removing the statutory requirement to consider the *whānau*, *hapū* and *iwi* of Māori children and young people in State care, thereby exposing them to heightened risk of abuse and neglect and further contributing to their alienation from collective Māori structures, cultural identity and *whakapapa* (genealogical and ancestral) connections.

20. The Committee recommends that the State Party develop a comprehensive plan to fully implement all recommendations of the Royal Commission, in consultation with civil society and affected communities. It further urges the State Party to ensure that perpetrators of all forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and emotional abuse of children in State and faith-based care are held fully accountable, and to put in place a redress framework to guarantee that all victims receive timely, adequate, and effective remedies. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that the State Party take effective measures to reduce the number of Māori and Pacific children in State care, taking steps to reform the child protection agency *Oranga Tamariki* and to revise child protection laws and policies, including by restoring Section 7AA of the *Oranga Tamariki* Act so as to enable the adoption of a "*whanau-first*" placement approach.

Racist hate speech and hate crimes

21. The Committee notes with grave concern the terrorist attack carried out against two mosques in Christchurch in 2019. While it welcomes the establishment of the Royal Commission of Inquiry in relation to the attack, it regrets the limited progress in implementing the Commission's recommendations, particularly those aimed at improving social cohesion and preventing and combating white supremacist, Islamophobic, and other hate-motivated crimes and hate speech, both online and offline. The Committee is especially concerned about the persistence of racist hate speech by certain politicians and public figures. Moreover, the Committee acknowledges the information in relation to the Law Commission's legislative review on hate crimes and the efforts by law enforcement authorities to improve data collection on hate-motivated offences. However, it remains concerned that, although the majority of reported hate-motivated offences are perceived to

target a person's ethnicity, hate motivation appears to be rarely invoked or applied as an aggravating factor during prosecution or sentencing. Finally, the Committee is concerned by continuing reports of racially motivated incidents, including physical attacks, targeting Māori and Pacific peoples; persons of Asian, African, and Middle Eastern descent; as well as Muslim and Jewish communities (arts. 2, 4 and 6).

22. The Committee recommends that the State Party:

(a) Accelerate the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, particularly measures aimed at preventing further racist violence, providing effective remedies to victims of hate crimes and hate speech, and strengthening coexistence, tolerance, and dialogue among diverse communities;

(b) Continue efforts to strengthen the legislative framework to be able to sufficiently respond to hate crimes, including by engaging with the Law Commission, New Zealand Human Rights Commission, civil society, and affected communities;

(c) Unequivocally condemn all forms of racist hate speech, including by politicians and public figures, publicly distance itself from such expressions, and intensify efforts to prevent and combat racist hate speech, addressing their root causes and manifestations both offline and online, in line with the Committee's general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech;

(d) Ensure that all cases of racist hate speech and hate crimes, including any dissemination of ideas based on racial or ethnic superiority or hatred, and any incitement to hatred, contempt or discrimination against indigenous peoples, ethnic, ethno-religious and national groups, are promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and appropriately punished, and that victims have access to effective remedies and support;

(e) Continue efforts to strengthen data collection on hate speech and hate crimes, disaggregated by age, gender, and indigenous, ethnic, ethno-religious and national origin of the victims, with a view to informing evidence-based policies; and

(f) Enhance awareness-raising and education programmes to promote tolerance, mutual understanding, and respect for diversity, in particular targeting law enforcement officials, media actors, and the general public.

Racist organizations and propaganda

23. The Committee observes that, although far-right extremism and white-supremacism have increasingly been recognized as significant threats to national security, such groups have so far been able to promote and incite racial discrimination with limited accountability. It also notes the information that the lists of organizations targeted under the Gangs Act 2024 largely excludes many far-right extremist and white supremacist groups, their activities as well as symbols, further reflecting systemic bias in the administration of criminal justice.

24. The Committee urges the State Party to bring its legislation into full conformity with article 4 of the Convention and to take immediate steps to declare illegal and prohibit far-right extremist, white-supremacist and other racist organizations, as well as racist propaganda activities that promote or incite racial discrimination, and to ensure that participation in such organizations or activities constitutes a punishable offence. The Committee also recommends that the State Party prevent and prohibit racial discrimination and bias in the application of the Gangs Act 2024, including by regularly evaluating its impact on the exercise of human rights by Māori, Pacific and other ethnic groups.

Structural discrimination

25. The Committee notes with concern the persistent structural discrimination that results in disproportionately high levels of poverty and material deprivation, including food insecurity, homelessness, overcrowding, and poor housing conditions and lower levels of enjoyment of the rights to work, education, health, and adequate standard of living, among

Māori, Pacific peoples, and members of other ethnic groups, as further explained below in paragraphs 29 to 36. Additionally, the Committee is concerned about the misrepresentation of affirmative action to address structural discrimination as “racial privilege” and “at odds with universal human rights” by some political and public figures.

26. The Committee recommends that the State Party strengthen efforts to eliminate persistent structural discrimination affecting Māori, Pacific peoples, and other ethnic groups, including by upholding and reinforcing affirmative action and other special measures under article 2(2) of the Convention and:

(a) Publicly counter narratives that misrepresent special measures as “racial privilege”, and enhance public education and awareness-raising on the historical and structural causes of current inequalities and the need for evidence-based affirmative action to achieve substantive equality;

(b) Continue efforts to expand access to secure, affordable, and culturally appropriate housing, including social housing and rental support for Māori and Pacific households;

(c) Implement targeted programmes to reduce food insecurity, such as school-feeding schemes, subsidies, and community food initiatives; and

(d) Provide direct financial support and material assistance to households experiencing hardship, including for utilities, healthcare, and essential goods.

Intersectional discrimination

27. The Committee remains concerned about the persistence of discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent, and national or ethnic origin, where it intersects with sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity. In particular, the Committee is concerned about:

(a) Reports of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and LGBTI individuals who are Māori, Pacific, members of other ethnic groups, or migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers, including barriers to employment, social protection, health care, education, and participation in public and political life;

(b) Reports of gender-based violence against Māori and Pacific women, and women from other ethnic groups, alongside financial, societal, cultural, and structural obstacles limiting access to justice, legal aid, and victim support services; and

(c) Discriminatory impact of the “acceptable standard of health” requirement in immigration and asylum frameworks, particularly on older persons and persons with disabilities, including those seeking family reunification.

28. The Committee recommends that the State Party:

(a) Take appropriate targeted measures to eliminate multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and LGBTI individuals who identify as Māori, Pacific, other ethnic groups, or migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers, to ensure their equitable access to employment, social protection, health care, education, and participation in public and political life;

(b) Ensure that measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence are designed and implemented with due regard to the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by Māori and Pacific women, and women from other disadvantaged groups. This should include removing financial, societal, cultural, and structural barriers to justice, legal aid, and victim support services, and establishing accessible, culturally responsive programs developed in consultation with the affected communities; and

(c) Consider the review and reform of the “acceptable standard of health” requirement in immigration and asylum procedures to prevent discriminatory impacts on older persons and persons with disabilities, including those seeking family reunification.

Employment

29. The Committee notes with concern the information in relation to the persistent inequalities in employment opportunities affecting Māori, Pacific peoples, and other ethnic groups, including disproportionately higher unemployment and underemployment rates, as well as their overrepresentation in lower-paid and less secure forms of work.

30. The Committee recommends that the State Party promote equitable employment opportunities for Māori, Pacific peoples, and other ethnic groups concerned, by strengthening policies that support skills development and employability, ensure fair wages and decent working conditions.

Education

31. The Committee welcomes the progress made in improving educational attainment among Māori, Pacific learners, and learners from other ethnic groups, as well as initiatives such as *Ka Hikitia - Ka Hāpaitia* strategy (2020) for Māori education and the Action Plan (2020-2030) for Pacific Education. However, it remains concerned about persistent educational disparities, including still significantly lower school attendance and educational attainment rates, and academic performance among Māori and Pacific learners. The Committee further notes with concern that the Education and Training Amendment Act (No. 2) (2025) repealed key legislative provisions relating to the implementation of the Treaty of Waitangi in the education sector, which had supported efforts to advance equitable educational outcomes for Māori.

32. The Committee recommends that the State Party intensify efforts to eliminate persistent educational disparities affecting Māori, Pacific learners, and learners from other ethnic groups, including by developing culturally responsive curricula, rolling out mentorship initiatives, and strengthening targeted support programs with a view to improving school attendance and retention rates, participation in higher education, and overall academic performance. It further recommends that the State Party restore and reinforce mechanisms and processes that give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi within the education sector, and ensure that reforms and policies are designed and implemented in close consultation with Māori and other ethnic communities to advance equitable educational outcomes.

Health

33. While welcoming initiatives such as the *Ao Mai te Rā: the Anti-Racism Kaupapa* (2022) to address systemic racism in the health sector, and the *Whiria te Muka Tangata* model (2021) to guide anti-racism action in health services, the Committee is concerned that recent developments, particularly the disestablishment of the Māori Health Authority, risk further marginalizing Indigenous peoples and ethnic communities and undermining their access to timely, culturally appropriate and equitable health services. The Committee is especially concerned about persistent and significant health disparities affecting Māori and Pacific peoples. In particular, the Committee notes with concern structural and systemic barriers to accessing quality health and preventive services, including cost, limited availability of specialized care, and lower uptake of immunizations and cancer screenings.

34. Recalling its general recommendation No. 37 (2024) on racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health, the Committee recommends that the State Party:

(a) Strengthen efforts to eliminate persistent health disparities affecting Māori, Pacific peoples, and other ethnic communities by ensuring equitable access to timely, culturally appropriate, and high-quality health and preventive services;

(b) Revitalize the Māori Health Authority, or establish bodies composed of Māori and Pacific health experts, to guide policies and programmes aimed at reducing health disparities;

(c) Strengthen the implementation of the *Ao Mai te Rā: the Anti-Racism Kaupapa* (2022), the *Whiria te Muka Tangata* model, as well as community-based initiatives specifically designed to address disproportionately poor health outcomes among Māori, Pacific, and other ethnic groups; and

(d) Intensify efforts to remove structural and systemic barriers to care, including financial, geographic, and service-related obstacles, enhancing access to specialized care, preventive services, immunizations, and cancer screenings, and implementing targeted, evidence-based interventions to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality, including from cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, respiratory illnesses, tobacco use; and to address disproportionately higher rates of suicide.

Treaty of Waitangi

35. The Committee notes with concern that, while the Treaty of Waitangi has long been recognised as the foundational framework governing the relationship between the Crown and Māori, recent legislative and policy developments raise serious questions, including with regard to the State Party's obligations under the Convention. In particular, the Committee is concerned about:

(a) Recent initiatives to reinterpret the Treaty and its established principles, efforts to review or replace legislative references to Treaty principles, and various proposals that may weaken mechanisms for shared decision-making and co-governance between the Crown and Māori, largely undertaken without ensuring the free, prior, and informed consent or meaningful engagement of Māori;

(b) Attenuation of Treaty principles or co-governance arrangements, which could undermine progress towards reconciliation and risk entrenching historical, structural, and systemic discrimination against Māori, including by restricting the scope of Māori customary rights and weakening the exercise of Māori self-determination in matters guaranteed by the Treaty; and

(c) Limited political interest and prioritization given to implementing the recommendations of the Wai 262 report, released by the Waitangi Tribunal in 2011.

36. Recalling its previous recommendations, the Committee urges the State Party to:

(a) Uphold its commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi as a constitutional framework for equal participation and partnership between Māori and the Crown, and take measures to counter misinformation and divisive narratives regarding the Treaty and to promote public understanding of its role in advancing harmony and equality;

(b) Ensure that any review of relevant legislative or regulatory frameworks, where necessary, is undertaken in full and effective consultation and partnership with Māori political representatives, the Waitangi Tribunal, and representative iwi, hapū and whānau, and in accordance with the principle of free, prior and informed consent;

(c) Preserve and strengthen existing co-governance and partnership arrangements established under the Treaty and relevant legislation, recognising them as essential mechanisms for realising the Treaty's safeguards and for guaranteeing the right to self-determination and substantive equality; and

(d) Intensify efforts towards the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Wai 262 report released by the Waitangi Tribunal in 2011.

Māori land rights

37. The Committee acknowledges the information provided on Māori land rights, in particular with regard to the settlement processes under the Treaty of Waitangi framework. However, the Committee notes with concern that:

(a) Reportedly only a small portion of land, territories, and resources dispossessed from Māori has so far been returned, as redress has generally been limited to symbolic measures, formal apologies, and monetary compensation;

(b) Recent legislative developments risk significantly curtailing statutory protections of Māori land rights, particularly with regard to their right to self-determination over lands, territories, and resources they have historically owned and used. In this context, the Committee expresses concern about the amendments under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) (Customary Marine Title) Amendment Act (2025) and the Fast-Track Approvals Act (2024); and

(c) Significant shortcomings remain in ensuring meaningful Māori participation and safeguarding the principle of free, prior, and informed consent in legislative and administrative processes, and in other decisions affecting traditional lands and resources, including marine and coastal areas, forests, freshwater, and geothermal resources.

38. Recalling its previous recommendations, the Committee urges the State Party to:

(a) Ensure that settlement processes facilitate the effective restoration of Māori lands, territories and resources, and undertake, in consultation with Māori, a comprehensive review of settlement policies and procedures to identify and remove barriers to land restitution, and to expand the range of redress options available, including land swaps, joint management arrangements, and long-term resource stewardship agreements;

(b) Ensure that legislation, regulations, and administrative practices affecting Māori lands and resources, including marine and coastal areas, forests, freshwater, and geothermal resources, fully respect Māori rights to self-determination and to the ownership, use, development, and control of their traditional lands and resources; and

(c) Strengthen mechanisms to guarantee the free, prior, and informed consent of Māori in all decision-making processes affecting their lands and resources, including through early engagement, transparent information-sharing, and comprehensive environmental and human rights impact assessments.

Environment and climate change

39. The Committee notes with concern the harmful consequences of environmental degradation and climate change on the health, livelihoods, and traditional lifestyles of Māori. In particular, the Committee is concerned about reports about serious threats posed to Māori cultural and spiritual identity.

40. The Committee recommends that the State Party take urgent and comprehensive measures to protect Māori from the disproportionate impacts of environmental degradation and climate change. In particular, the Committee urges the State Party to:

(a) Ensure full participation of Māori in climate change related decision-making, policy development and implementation processes, in accordance with the Treaty of Waitangi and the principle of free, prior and informed consent;

(b) Strengthen protections for Māori land, waterways, coastal areas and taonga species, including through improved environmental regulation, restoration programmes and long-term climate adaptation planning;

(c) Prevent forcible displacement and ensure that any relocation of affected communities occurs only as a last resort, is voluntary, culturally appropriate, and adequately supported; and

(d) Support the safeguarding and transmission of Māori cultural knowledge, practices and livelihoods that are at risk due to climate change and environmental degradation, such as tūrangawaewae (a place to stand) resulting from forced relocation or loss of land; the erosion of traditional relationships with te taiao (the natural environment); the decline of taonga (treasured) species; and the disruption of

intergenerational knowledge and cultural practices such as mahinga kai (customary food gathering).

Political participation

41. The Committee acknowledges the information provided by the State Party delegation in relation to political participation of all ethnic groups. It nevertheless remains concerned about the systemic barriers that may limit the effective participation of Māori and other ethnic groups in political and public life, noting the challenges faced in having their voices meaningfully reflected in legislative and policy processes. The Committee expresses particular concern about:

(a) The removal of dedicated Māori wards and constituencies in 24 local councils following the decision to subject Māori political rights to local referendums in 2025, thereby limiting Māori participation in local governance and decision-making processes;

(b) Recent developments involving several Māori Members of Parliament who were suspended following a protest haka in Parliament, which may indicate a broader environment in which Māori political expression is disproportionately scrutinized and sanctioned; and

(c) Proposals under the Electoral Amendment Bill (2025), which are likely to have a detrimental impact on the political rights of Māori and Pacific peoples, particularly the abolition of same-day election enrolment and the blanket disqualification of all prisoners serving a term of imprisonment from enrolling and voting while in prison, regardless of sentence length.

42. The Committee recommends that the State Party take measures to remove systemic barriers to the full and effective participation of Māori and other ethnic groups in political and public life. It recommends, in particular, that the State Party:

(a) Take appropriate measures to ensure that Māori have equitable opportunities to meaningfully reflect their perspectives in legislative and policy decision-making processes at all levels, including in local councils;

(b) Safeguard the right of Māori to express their cultural and political identity without disproportionate sanction or scrutiny, including through reviewing parliamentary procedures and disciplinary practices to ensure they do not indirectly restrict Māori political expression; and

(c) Ensure that electoral laws and regulations do not result in indirect discrimination against Māori or any other ethnic group, including by reviewing the proposals under the Electoral Amendment Bill (2025) in consultation with civil society and Māori, Pacific peoples and other ethnic groups.

Māori cultural rights

43. The Committee acknowledges the information provided by the State Party regarding efforts to safeguard investments in the promotion of Māori cultural rights amid public sector funding constraints. However, it remains concerned at reports that Māori arts, crafts, music, cultural heritage, and cultural property continue to be insufficiently protected from misappropriation and commercial exploitation, including under existing intellectual property regimes. While noting the measures introduced under the Plant Variety Rights Amendment Act (2022), the Committee is still concerned that Māori *mātauranga* (traditional knowledge), including related to indigenous plant and animal species, ecological systems, customary practices, and biodiversity stewardship, remains inadequately recognised and protected.

44. The Committee recommends that the State Party strengthen legislative and policy measures to ensure the effective protection of Māori intellectual and cultural property rights, including safeguards against the misappropriation and commercial

exploitation of Māori arts, crafts, music, and cultural heritage. It further recommends increasing sustainable funding and support for Māori-led cultural institutions, artists, and heritage initiatives. The Committee also urges the State Party to continue efforts to enhance the recognition and protection of Māori *mātauranga*, including knowledge of indigenous plant and animal species, ecological systems, customary practices, and biodiversity stewardship, ensuring meaningful consultation and participation of Māori in decisions affecting their cultural and ecological heritage.

Māori language

45. The Committee is concerned about the ongoing challenges to *Te Reo Māori* (Māori language) despite measures aimed at its promotion and protection, as reflected in the limited number of students receiving instruction in the language and the shortage of qualified teachers.

46. The Committee urges the State Party to intensify efforts to revitalize *Te Reo Māori* (Māori language), ensuring that more students have the opportunity to receive instruction in the language, including by investing in teacher training.

Situation of immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

47. The Committee acknowledges the information provided regarding efforts to support the resettlement and integration of immigrants and refugees. It expresses concern, however, about the legislative provisions under the Immigration Act (2009) allowing for immigration detention, including the detention of asylum-seeking children in cases of boat arrivals. It also notes that reportedly migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers continue to face significant barriers in accessing basic social services and adequate housing, leaving many in precarious living conditions, particularly those without stable legal status.

48. The Committee recommends that the State Party further strengthen efforts to support the resettlement and integration of migrants and refugees, taking into account regional migration trends, including those driven by climate change. It urges the State Party to review and reform legislative provisions under the Immigration Act 2009 to expand alternatives to detention, ensuring that the detention of any asylum-seeker is employed only as a measure of last resort and in full compliance with international human rights standards, and to eliminate the provisions permitting the detention of asylum-seeking children. The Committee further encourages the State Party continue its efforts to facilitate access to social services and adequate housing for immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.

Situation of migrant workers

49. While recognizing the measures undertaken under the Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery (2020–2025), the Committee expresses concern about reports of exploitation of migrant workers, including underpayment, reliance on employer-controlled accommodation, the use of tied visas that restrict the ability to change employers, and threats to immigration status, all of which discourage workers from reporting abuses and hinder their access to effective remedies.

50. The Committee recommends that the State Party take effective measures to address and prevent the exploitation of migrant workers, including through strengthened labour inspections, thorough investigations, and effective sanctions against perpetrators, while ensuring that victims can safely report abuses without fear of intimidation and have access to timely and effective remedies.

Racial stereotypes

51. The Committee remains concerned about the persistent racial stereotypes towards Māori, Pacific peoples, migrants, refugees, and other ethnic communities, which continue to affect social cohesion and undermine respect for cultural diversity.

52. The Committee recommends that the State Party intensify efforts to prevent and counter racial stereotypes, including through the revision of educational curricula at all levels to promote intercultural dialogue, respect for ethnic and cultural diversity, and understanding of the histories, including by incorporating the history and legacies of colonialism, as well as the linguistic identities and cultural heritage of Māori, Pacific peoples, migrants, refugees, and other ethnic communities, including those of African, Asian, Middle Eastern, and Latin American descent.

D. Other recommendations

Ratification of other treaties

53. Bearing in mind the indivisibility of all human rights, the Committee encourages the State Party to consider ratifying those international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified, in particular treaties with provisions that have direct relevance to communities that may be subjected to racial discrimination, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization. The Committee also encourages the State Party to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Declaration under article 14 of the Convention

54. The Committee encourages the State Party to consider making the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider individual complaints.

Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

55. In light of its general recommendation No. 33 (2009) on the follow-up to the Durban Review Conference, the Committee recommends that, when implementing the Convention in its domestic legal order, the State Party give effect to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, taking into account the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva in April 2009. The Committee requests that the State Party include in its next periodic report specific information on action plans and other measures taken to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national level.

International Decade for People of African Descent

56. In its resolution 79/193, the General Assembly proclaimed 2025–2034 the Second International Decade for People of African Descent. Also in that resolution, the Assembly decided to extend the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent adopted in its resolution 69/16, with a view to ensuring continuing efforts in promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people of African descent. In light of this development, the Committee recommends that the State Party implement the programme of activities in collaboration with people of African descent and include in its next periodic report information on the measures adopted in that framework, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 34 (2011) on racial discrimination against people of African descent.

Consultations with civil society

57. The Committee recommends that the State Party continue consulting and increasing its dialogue with civil society organizations working in the area of human

rights protection, in particular those working to combat racial discrimination, in connection with the preparation of the next periodic report and in follow-up to the present concluding observations.

Dissemination of information

58. The Committee recommends that the State Party's reports be made readily available and accessible to the public at the time of their submission, and that the concluding observations of the Committee with respect to those reports be similarly made available to all State institutions entrusted with the implementation of the Convention, including relevant Ministries as well as local government, and publicized on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the official and other commonly used languages, as appropriate.

Common core document

59. The Committee encourages the State Party to update its common core document,¹ which dates to 2010, in accordance with the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, in particular those on the common core document, as adopted at the fifth inter-committee meeting of the human rights treaty bodies held in June 2006 (HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, chap. I). In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 42,400 words for such documents.

Paragraphs of particular importance

60. The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the State Party to the particular importance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 18 (Administration of criminal and juvenile justice), 38 (Māori land rights) and 40 (Environment and climate change) above and requests the State Party to provide detailed information in its next periodic report on the concrete measures taken to implement those recommendations.

Follow-up to the present concluding observations

61. In accordance with article 9 (1) of the Convention and rule 74 of its rules of procedure, the Committee requests the State Party to provide, within one year of the adoption of the present concluding observations, information on its implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 20 (Children in alternative care), 34(b) (Health) and 36(d) (Treaty of Waitangi) above.

Preparation of the next periodic report

62. The Committee recommends that the State Party submit its combined twenty-fifth to twenty-eighth periodic reports, as a single document, by 22 December 2029, taking into account the reporting guidelines adopted by the Committee during its seventy-first session (CERD/C/2007/1) and addressing all the points raised in the present concluding observations. In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 21,200 words for periodic reports, and 42,400 words for the common core document.

¹ HRI/CORE/NZL/2010.