



MBIE is the lead agency responsible for coordinating Māori economic development. MBIE has a Treaty of Waitangi partnership with Māori. Partnering and maintaining strong relationships is essential to achieve economic prosperity for Māori and all New Zealanders.

He Kai Kei Aku Ringa (HKKAR) is the Crown-Māori Economic Development Strategy and provides a framework for an all-of-government focus to support Māori aspirations for economic wellbeing. MBIE is working with Te Puni Kōkiri to contribute to the progress of the Māori Economic Resiliency Strategy.

MĀORI FACE LONG-STANDING & INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

- › Historical mistrust of government with the needs of Māori not necessarily reflected in policy, regulation and programme development.
- › Gaps in support for capability development of Māori businesses.
- › Barriers to accessing capital for investments especially Māori Freehold Land and assets.
- › Lack of access to digital connectivity and resources.

COVID-19 WILL BRING SOME UNKNOWN HEADWINDS

- › Exacerbating existing disparities.
- › Impacting industries with a high share of Māori workers.
- › Predictions suggest Māori unemployment could get as high as 20%.
- › Māori and iwi enterprises may over-exposed in vulnerable industries including tourism, hospitality and accommodation. Māori tourism businesses employ more than 11,000.
- › Māori are disproportionately represented in high emissions sectors so are more likely to be impacted by a transition to low emissions economy.

MĀORI AND THE ECONOMY: A SNAPSHOT

Live mostly in the North Island

Māori make up 16.5% of the population and live in both rural and urban communities, with 86% residing in the North Island and just under 24% in the Auckland region. (STATS NZ 2018)

Younger

Māori are living longer and will be a larger part of the future workforce. The median age is 25 compared to the national median of 37. (STATS NZ 2018)

Lower weekly income

The estimated median weekly income for Māori is \$1000, which is lower than other ethnic groups (\$1,111) except for Pacific Peoples (\$954). *

Growing skilled workforce

54.7% of Māori employed in New Zealand are in skilled occupations up 6.3% on last year, but lower than 66.9 per cent of all workers nationally.

A greater proportion of Māori (16.9 per cent) are in low-skilled occupations compared to all workers (11.7 per cent). *

Unemployment higher

At the end of June 2020, Māori employment overall was stable while the unemployment rate fell to 6.7% still higher than the national rate 3.9%. *

Māori Enterprises purpose driven

Māori enterprises tend to operate from a purpose driven business model that includes financial performance, whānau wellbeing & prosperity and environmental sustainability.

1200 Māori authorities, businesses involved in the collective management of assets held by Māori with a total income of \$3.5B. And almost 500 SMEs. (STATS NZ 2019).

Contribute to the Economy

Māori enterprises also contribute through exports (\$943M) and employment (22,000). (STATS NZ 2019)

The largest contribution to the economy made by Māori is the wages and salaries of the Māori labour force. (STATS NZ 2019)

*Source MBIE Māori in the labour Market June 2020

MBIE'S PROGRAMMES AND INVESTMENT ARE ADDRESSING LONGSTANDING CHALLENGES AS WELL AS THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Improving the partnership between the Crown and Māori

- › Active participation in the Wai 262 Te Pae Tawhiti cross government work programme.
- › Engagement in the Mana Wāhine Kaupapa Inquiry.
- › Addressing challenges in Crown-Māori relationship, eg radio spectrum allocation.
- › Embedding Crown Treaty obligations within standards for dispute resolution schemes.
- › Leadership together with Te Puni Kōkiri in the protection of Mātauranga Māori intellectual property through legislation.
- › Recognition of Māori data governance in our data and information strategies.
- › Promotion of collaborative relationships to partner with iwi and Māori entities to:
 - Explore co-investment opportunities with Iwi.
 - Support future initiatives with renewable energy and low emissions outcomes.

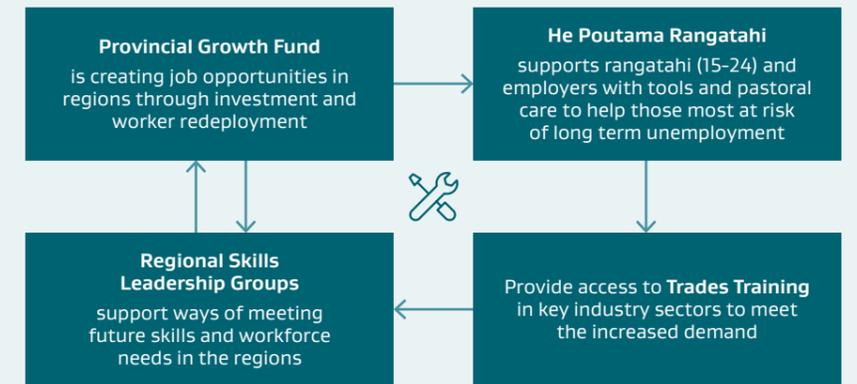
Investing in increasing Māori productivity and innovation

- › Unlocking the potential of Māori assets, with more than \$600M invested in Māori initiatives through the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF).
- › Growing Maori SMEs, with \$5M scale up fund with the Poutama Trust.
- › Expanding Mātauranga Māori research capability through investment of \$33M over 4 years.
- › Strengthen capability, capacity, skills and networks between Māori and the science and innovation system via \$4M per annum Vision Mātauranga Fund.
- › Supporting capability and collaboration initiatives for Māori SMEs eg. Pakihi programme, through Māori Innovation Fund - \$1M per annum
- › Broadband connectivity installed at marae to enable digital hubs to support local iwi enterprises.
- › Revised Procurement Rules to increase access for Māori and other priority groups to government contract opportunities.
- › Legislative changes to the NZ Business Number so that Māori businesses can self-identify and primary data can be collected.

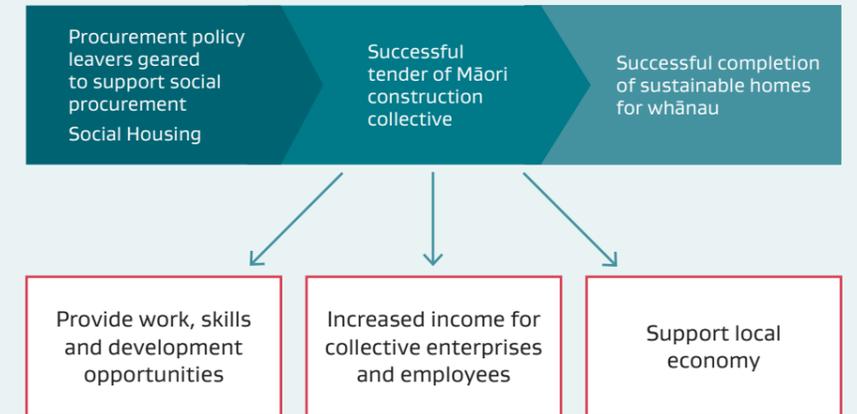
Improving employment opportunities for Māori

- › Te Ara Mahi, He Poutama Rangatahi and PGF funded workforce redevelopment programmes targeting those who need more support either because of long term unemployment or Covid-19.
- › Implementing Māori Trades and Training policy.

PROGRAMMES ARE WORKING TOGETHER TO MAXIMISE THEIR IMPACT FOR WHANAU BY CONNECTING JOBS OPPORTUNITIES AND TRAINING



MBIE CAN USE SOCIAL PROCUREMENT TO DEVELOP MĀORI SMES AND COMMUNITIES



OPPORTUNITIES TO FURTHER IMPROVE OUTCOMES FOR MĀORI

Innovation

- › Work in partnership with iwi Māori in Mātauranga innovation, value creation and research.
- › Supporting innovation capability for Māori enterprises and collectives.
- › Support pathways to commercialise Māori research and development innovations.

Industry-level interventions

- › Support for Māori engagement with Industry Transformation Plans (ITPs).
- › Development of the Enabling Māori Framework to support career pathways and Māori enterprise development within ITPs. Starting with agritech, digital and construction industries.

Business Growth and Development

- › Build on PGF investment in regional NZ.
- › Investments in training cadetships and internships
- › Support Māori enterprises to diversify including a wider range of primary/land-based industries, resetting of tourism and promotion of growth industries.

Greater Digital Equity

- › Creating targeted interventions to promote digital access, knowledge and skills.
- › Exploring accessibility and engagement with digital government services.