

# Whakatāne District Council Guidance on Māori wards

Information for candidates and voters in the 2022 local elections.

March 2022



**WHAKATĀNE**  
District Council  
*Kia Whakatāne au i ahau*



## **Whakatāne District Council's Māori wards**

### **What is a Māori ward, how to stand, and about the Māori electoral roll**

#### **What is a Māori ward?**

Māori wards provide a way for Māori to contribute to decision-making and have representation at council. Whakatāne District Council's Māori wards will represent Māori in our community so that our decision-making is fairer and more inclusive.

Electors enrolled on the Māori electoral roll will vote for candidates standing for Māori wards. Similarly, electors enrolled on the general electoral roll will vote for candidates standing for general wards.

The successful Māori ward candidates will become councillors at council. Councillors have a responsibility to represent their communities. Māori ward councillors will have a particular responsibility to represent people of Māori descent and bring forward Māori views and aspirations. However, they also represent the entire community in our District.

"Wards" are the parts of a council area that have been determined by population and communities of interest. These can be either general wards or Māori wards.

#### **Council resolution to establish Māori wards**

Councils are required to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes under the Local Government Act 2002. Establishing Māori wards is one way for our Council to achieve this.

The establishment of Whakatāne District Council's Māori wards was initiated by a resolution Council passed that the District be divided into one or more Māori wards (Local Electoral Act 2001 section 19Z).

#### **How the law on Māori wards and constituencies changed in 2021**

Until 2021, the legislation allowed a council resolution establishing Māori wards or constituencies to be overturned by a poll. The process was that a petition signed by 5% of the electors of a district, city or region could demand a poll on whether a local authority's decision to establish one or more Māori wards/constituencies should be countermanded.

The Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2021 repealed the poll provisions by:

- extending the deadline for local authorities to resolve to establish one or more Māori wards to 21 May 2021 (rather those resolutions being required to have been made by 23 November 2020). This was a 'one-off' provision. This provided local authorities with a fresh opportunity to make decisions on Māori wards for the 2022 local elections

- removing the ability for electors to bring a petition requiring a poll on the introduction of Māori wards. Therefore, the only way Māori wards/constituencies will not be established in those areas is if the council itself resolves to undo its decision
- removing the ability for local authorities to resolve to hold binding polls on whether to establish Māori wards (although non-binding polls may continue to be conducted)
- providing that past polls, or council resolutions to hold binding polls, on whether to establish Māori wards cease to have any effect.

Whakatāne District Council resolved to establish Māori wards in 2021.

### **Representation review**

Following our Council resolution to establish Māori wards, we consulted with our community to help decide on what was fair and effective number of elected members to have, how they were elected, and whether they were elected from wards or “at large” across the whole district, or by a mix of both. We also looked at the boundaries, names of wards and communities of interest.

Following the feedback, we looked at the options against the requirements of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the general electoral population; the Māori electoral population; the total number of elected members allowed under legislation; and the proportion to be elected from Māori wards.

We considered:

- The number of councillors we should have
- How councillors are elected – by ward or district
- How many people are represented by each councillor
- Whether our communities would be fairly and effectively represented
- How many wards we should have and the names of those wards
- How Māori wards will be established and structured
- Whether any changes to wards or ward boundaries were needed

### **The Representation Arrangements for Whakatāne District Council**

After considering all the different options, Whakatāne District Council resolved to have the following representation arrangements:

1 Mayor

10 Councillors in total, being:

7 general ward councillors elected by ward

- 2 for the Rangitāiki General Ward
- 4 for the Whakatāne-Ōhope General Ward
- 1 for the Te Urewera General Ward

3 Māori ward councillors elected by ward

- 1 for the Rangitāiki Māori Ward
- 1 for the Kāpū-te-rangi Māori Ward
- 1 for the Toi ki Uta Māori Ward

24 Community board members in total, being:

- 6 for the Rangitāiki Community
- 6 for the Whakatāne-Ōhope Community
- 6 for the Tāneatua Community
- 6 for the Murupara Community (2 for the Galatea-Waiōhau Subdivision, 3 for the Murupara Subdivision and 1 for the Te Urewera Subdivision)

The new arrangements mean that electors on the Māori electoral roll will be able to vote at the next election for:

- the mayor
- the respective Māori ward councillor
- the respective community board members

## **About standing for a Māori ward**

### **Eligibility criteria and nominees**

To be eligible to stand for a Māori ward, a candidate must be a New Zealand citizen and their name must be on the Parliamentary Electoral Roll anywhere in New Zealand. They do not need to reside in the area (district, ward, community) that they are standing for, and do not need to be of Māori descent.

They will need to be nominated by two electors whose names appear on the Māori electoral roll within the area of election for which the candidate is standing.

Equally if a candidate is on the Māori electoral roll they can stand in a general ward, and will need to be nominated by two electors whose names appear on the general electoral roll within the area of election for which they are standing.

Other requirements are that:

- The candidate or their spouse/partner must not have concerns or interests in contracts over \$25,000 with the council.
- If the candidate is subject to a Court Order under section 31 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, they should take legal advice.

- If the candidate is an employee of the council, they must resign before taking up their position as an elected member. The rules of some councils may require them to take leave for campaigning prior to the election.

There are not any formal qualifications required to become a candidate in the local elections. Elected members come from all walks of life and generally have a desire to serve their community.

### **Some skills that will help candidates run for election and be a successful councillor**

Two skills that will assist candidates with their campaign are being able to publicly present their own opinions confidently, and being able to listen to the views of the people that they will be representing.

The following capabilities are useful in the elected member role, either some or all of them:

- knowledge of the Whakātane District community
- quality decision-making
- political acumen
- leadership
- cultural awareness
- strategic thinking
- knowledge and understanding of Whakatāne District Council and local government
- communication and engagement
- relationship building and collaboration

### **Affiliations**

The nomination paper provides a space for a candidate to put an affiliation. An affiliation is described in section 57(3) Local Electoral Act 2001 as “an endorsement by any organisation or group (whether incorporated or unincorporated)”.

Candidates who are not part of a political party or group sometimes identify their affiliation as “Independent” or leave as blank (if left blank, nothing will show alongside the name of the candidate on the voting document).

A candidate requiring a specific party affiliation should have authority to adopt the affiliation from the party, organisation or group concerned (i.e. the electoral officer may require a letter of consent from the party, organisation or group giving its consent for the candidate to use the affiliation). This is a safety measure to avoid any illegal adoption of party, group or organisation affiliations.

If candidates wish to list whānau, hapū or iwi details as an affiliation, an endorsement or confirmation letter from a Marae, Whānau Trust, Iwi Authority, or other Māori organisation would be required. It is acknowledged whakapapa is a birth right and situations may occur where candidates may not feel they need to provide proof, in which case whakapapa can be highlighted in the context of the candidate profile statement and other forums and activities.

Situations may arise where the same affiliation is given by two or more candidates, or a candidate provides multiple affiliations. If a candidate provides multiple affiliations, an electoral officer may require multiple endorsement or confirmation letters.

Note that there are length limits to a candidate's affiliation. The voting document and candidate booklet allow 38 characters before the affiliation truncates.

No affiliation that might cause offence to a reasonable person, or is likely to confuse or mislead electors, will be accepted by the electoral officer.

### **Candidate profile statement**

Candidates may provide the electoral officer with a candidate profile statement with their nomination. This is a statement of up to 150 words containing information about themselves and their policies and intentions if elected to office. The profile may include a recent passport size photograph. The candidate profile statement must be true and accurate. The electoral officer is not required to verify or investigate any information included in this statement and it will be included with the voting document sent to each elector.

If candidates choose not to supply a profile statement or photograph, then a message will appear in the profile booklet that a statement/photograph was not supplied by the candidate.

If a candidate profile statement is submitted in Māori and English, the information contained in each language must be substantially consistent with the information contained in the other language. Therefore, in the case where a candidate includes a mihi or greeting as part of a candidate profile statement provided in Māori, the mihi or greeting should be explained in the English version in a manner substantially consistent with the Māori version - still within the 150-word limit.

If a candidate is standing for more than one position, they are allowed a candidate profile statement for each position.

In addition, the candidate profile statement –

- must state whether or not the candidate's principal place of residence, being the address in respect of which the candidate is registered as a parliamentary elector, is in the local government area for which the candidate seeks election (for example, either "My principal place of residence is in the Rangitāiki Māori Ward area" or "My principal place of residence is not in the Rangitāiki Māori Ward area"); and
- if the candidate is seeking election to any other positions in elections to which the Local Electoral Act 2001 applies, must specify each position and state that the candidate is seeking to be elected to the positions.

These statements are not counted as part of the 150-word limit.

### **How much does it cost to lodge a nomination?**

It costs \$200 incl. GST to lodge a nomination for each position standing. The funds must be deposited to the electoral officer by close of nominations (midday 12 August 2022).

### **When are nominations open?**

Nominations open on Friday 15 July and close on Friday 12 August 2022 at midday and must be lodged with the electoral officer or an electoral official.

Do not leave lodgement until the last day because if there are any problems with the details provided there might be insufficient time to resolve them and you could miss out.

### **About voting in a Māori ward**

An elector must be on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a candidate standing in a Māori ward.

### **Voting documents will look different**

Voting documents will be different than previous local elections for those on the Māori electoral roll. They will be able to vote for the mayor, candidates standing in their Māori wards, and candidates standing for their community board. They will not be able to vote for candidates standing in general wards.

### **Who can be on the Māori electoral roll?**

Only New Zealand Māori and the descendants of New Zealand Māori can choose to be on the Māori electoral roll. For those who are enrolling for the first time, they can choose if they want to be on the Māori electoral roll or the general electoral roll.

### **How to enrol for the first time**

An application for registration as a parliamentary elector can be made online at [www.vote.nz](http://www.vote.nz).

The identity verification needed is a New Zealand driver licence, New Zealand passport or RealMe verified identity.

If people are not able to enrol online, they can enrol or update their details in other ways, more information can be found here <https://vote.nz/enrolling/enrol-or-update/other-ways-to-enrol/> on the Electoral Commission website or they can call 0800 36 76 56 to arrange for forms to be sent to them directly.

### **How to change rolls**

New electors of Māori descent can choose to be on the general or the Māori electoral roll when they enrol. Electors who are already enrolled are not able to change whether they are on the general or the Māori electoral roll before the local elections in October 2022.

The Māori Electoral Option governs the process for changing electoral rolls and this can only be done every five years after each five-yearly population census. The next Māori Electoral Option is planned for 2024.

However, the Government has recently consulted with the public about changing the timing and frequency of Māori Electoral Option and may make legislative changes in 2023. Regardless, any changes will be too late to affect the process before October 2022.

### **Voting by mail**

Electors who are enrolled on the Māori electoral roll or the general electoral roll by Friday 12 August 2022 will receive their voting document in the mail. People can still enrol after this date but they will need to cast a special vote.

The local authority elections are postal elections. Voting documents will be delivered between Friday 16 to Wednesday 21 September 2022 and include a free return envelope. It is recommended votes be posted back to a NZ Post post box by Tuesday 4 October 2022 to ensure we get them before the close of voting. After 4 October 2022, votes are able to be returned to any of our Council's secure ballot boxes which we will have set up in Council facilities. More information about this will be on our website closer to the election. The close of voting is Saturday midday 8 October 2022.

### **More Information**

If you have more questions, there is more information on our website <https://taituara.org.nz> or contact our Electoral Officer or Deputy Electoral Officer:

#### **Electoral Officer**

Dale Ofsoske, Independent Election Services Ltd  
Electoral Office: Level 2, 198 Federal Street, Auckland  
Phone: 0800 922 822  
Email: [dale.ofsoske@electionservices.co.nz](mailto:dale.ofsoske@electionservices.co.nz)

#### **Deputy Electoral Officer**

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