



LAW·COMMISSION

TE·AKA·MATUA·O·TE·TURE

Law Commission Māori Style Guide (June 2013)

Law Commission papers and reports using Māori words or phrases shall:

1. Not italicise Māori words;
2. Follow the guidelines of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission): refer to “Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori *Guidelines for Māori Language Orthography*” (2012 ed);
www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/english/pub_e/downloads/Guidelines_for_Maori_Language_Orthography.pdf
3. For spelling, comply with the latest edition of *The Raupo Dictionary of Modern Māori*. Additional reference to consider is *He Papakupu Reo Ture: A Dictionary of Māori Legal Terms*;
4. Use macrons as appropriate to indicate vowel length; except:
 - a. Quotations follow the original usage, including when quoting legislation; and
 - b. The names of people and organisations will follow the form that the person or organisation uses.
5. Use Māori place names assigned by the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa. Land Information New Zealand maintains a list of official place names assigned by the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa that include macrons;
www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/macrons
6. Where the report has a passage in Māori, include a translation either in the main text or in a footnote;
7. Explain or define key Māori concepts referred to in reports either in the main text or in a footnote;
8. Refer to government departments and other organisations that have both Māori and English names by the name by which they are most commonly known. Where they are most commonly known by their Māori name, include an English translation either in the main text or in a footnote.
 - a. For example, Te Puni Kōkiri/Ministry for Māori Development is most commonly known by its Māori name, so you could use the following form: Te Puni Kōkiri (the Ministry for Māori Development) ...
 - b. Compare the Ministry of Health/ Manatū Hauora, which is most commonly known by its English name.