

Title	Demonstrate knowledge of Maori decision-making processes and evaluate its implementation in a Māori authority/entity		
Level	4	Credits	3

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to demonstrate knowledge of Māori decision-making processes and evaluate its implementation in a Māori authority/Māori entity.
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Classification	Whenua > Governance of Māori Authorities
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

1 Definitions

Conflict of interest may include but is not limited to whānau, hapū, iwi connections; individuals; groups; management; professional position.

External influences refer to government policy, legislative acts, regulations, economic development

Internal influences refer to trust orders, constitution, charter, policies, procedures, cultural, social, economic

A *Māori authority* is an entity status which is subject to specific legislative requirements, including special tax rates, accounting and compliance procedures. A Māori authority may be a trustee of a trust or company. A set criterion governs which types of organisations are eligible to become a Māori authority. In general, this includes entities that manage or administer assets held in common ownership by Māori. However, while an organisation may be eligible, there is no mandatory requirement for them to become a Māori authority.

A *Māori entity* refers to ahu whenua trusts, pūtea trusts, whānau trusts, whenua tōpū trusts, kaitiaki trusts, Māori incorporations, Māori reservations (e.g. marae/Māori committees), rūnanga, iwi authorities, hapū cluster groups, hauora organisations, Māori asset holders, kura kaupapa Māori, kōhanga reo, wānanga, all Māori non-government organisations (e.g. Māori Woman's Welfare League), New Zealand Māori Council, district Māori councils, local government sector, Māori/iwi advisory groups, and community committees with generic kaupapa Māori (e.g. sports club, church groups, kaumātua groups).

Māori frameworks refer to kaupapa Māori based values and perspectives to inform decision making processes.

- 2 Relevant legislation includes but is not limited to Māori Land Court Rules 2011, Māori Incorporations Constitution Regulations 1994, Māori Reservations Regulations 1994, Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, Trusts Act 2019, their amendments and any other relevant Acts, available from www.legislation.govt.nz.

3 Resource Support

Campbell, B. (2011). *Governance in the collective: A study of two models*. Massey University.

Doherty, W. (2012). Raranga framework – He raranga kaupapa. In *Conversations On Mātauranga Māori* (pp. 15-36). New Zealand Qualifications Authority.

<https://www.nzqa.govt.nz/assets/Maori/ConversationsMMv6AW-web.pdf>.

Edwards, S. (2012). Nā te mātauranga Māori ka ora tonu te ao Māori. In *Conversations On Mātauranga Māori* (pp. 36-58). New Zealand Qualifications Authority. <https://www.nzqa.govt.nz/assets/Maori/ConversationsMMv6AW-web.pdf>.

Kelly, N.C., Kelly, C., Kelly, G. (2005). *Law of Trusts and Trustees* 6th Edition. Wellington, LexisNexis.

Ministry of Justice. (2020). *Māori Land Court*. <https://maorilandcourt.govt.nz/>.

Rautaki Ltd. (2020). *Rangahau*. Retrieved from <http://www.rangahau.co.nz/rangahau/>.

Robb, M.; Harmsworth, G.; Awatere, S., 2015. Māori Values and Perspectives to Inform Collaborative Processes and Planning for Freshwater Management. Landcare Research contract Report No. LC2119. 66p.

<https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/publications/factsheets/policy>.

Smith, L.T. (1999). *Decolonising methodologies: Research and indigenous peoples*. London: Zed Books.

Te Puni Kōkiri. (2020). *Tupu NZ. Māori Land: Growing whānau through whenua*.

<https://www.tupu.nz/>.

Te Tumu Paeroa (2020). *Te Tumu Paeroa, Māori Trustee and Māori Land Court*:

<https://www.tetumupaeroa.co.nz/about-us/te-tumu-paeroa-maori-trustee-maori-land-court/>.

- 4 Resource support listed above is given as a guide only and is not intended to be in any way prescriptive. It is envisaged that different areas may have their own written and unwritten repositories of knowledge relevant to this unit standard.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Demonstrate knowledge of Māori decision-making processes and evaluate its implementation in a Māori authority/Māori entity.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Evaluate a Maori decision-making process in terms of its implementation in a Māori authority/Māori entity.

Range a Maori decision-making process may include but is not limited to ā-iwi, ā-hapū, ā-whānau, ā-whakapapa, ā-tikanga. evidence of three is required.

- 1.2 Evaluate decisions made in terms of meeting the objectives and legal responsibilities of the Māori authority/Māori entity.

- 1.3 Explain Maori decision-making in terms of the influence of external and internal factors.

Range evidence of two internal influences and two external influences is required.

1.4 Explain a Maori decision-making process in terms of the conflict of interest of trustees.

Range may include but is not limited to ā-iwi, ā-hapū, ā-whānau, ā-tikanga. evidence of one is required.

Planned review date	31 December 2025
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	26 August 2002	31 December 2016
Review	2	27 March 2006	31 December 2016
Review	3	16 April 2010	31 December 2017
Review	4	10 December 2015	31 December 2021
Review	5	24 June 2021	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0166
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This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.