

Title	Describe ideal financial practices, behaviours and use of financial reports in a Māori authority/Māori entity		
Level	4	Credits	7

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to describe the importance of financial practices, behaviours and use of terminology and financial reports 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

A *Maori authority* is an entity status that is subject to specific legislative requirements, including a specific tax rate, accounting and compliance procedures. A Maori authority may be a trustee of a trust or company. There is set criteria that govern what types of organisations that are eligible to become a Maori authority. Generally, it includes entities that manage or administer assets held in common ownership by Maori. However, while an organisation may be eligible, there is no mandatory requirement for them to become a Maori 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).

- 2 Legislation includes but is not limited to – Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, Māori Incorporations Constitution Regulations 1994, Trusts Act 2019, Māori Reservations Regulations 1994, Income Tax Act 2007, Privacy Act 1993, and Resource Management Act 1991, Charities Act 2005, Māori Community Development Act 1962, their amendments and any other relevant Acts, available from www.legislation.govt.nz.

3 Assessment

Assessment will be based on one Māori authority/Māori entity agreed to by the candidate and the assessor.

- 4 The learner must take into consideration ethical, privacy and confidentiality issues when using financial reports in case studies.

5 Resource Support

Current accounting standards; true and fair view; standard auditing practice and other useful reference material may be found in The New Zealand Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements; which may be purchased from the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. Website address: <https://www.charteredaccountantsanz.com/>.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe the importance of financial budgeting and planning for a Māori authority/Māori entity.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Describe ideal financial practices and behaviours of a governor for a Māori authority/Māori entity

Range financial discipline and integrity, debt/credit management, and two others, that may include, investment literacy and asset building, compound interest, consistency and reliability, financial independence, and understanding of philanthropy. evidence of four is required.

- 1.2 Describe the function and use of financial reports for a Māori authority/Māori entity.

Range may include – cash flow, budget actuals and forecast, end of year financials, monthly and quarterly reporting.

- 1.3 Describe financial budgeting and planning for a Māori authority/Māori entity.

Range may include is but not limited to – seasonal fluctuations, nominated year end date, business plan, agreed objectives.

Outcome 2

Describe financial terms for a Māori authority/Māori entity.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Describe the functions of accounting statements in accordance with organisational practice.

Range statement of financial performance, statement of movement in equity and statement of financial position.

2.2 Describe accounting terminology in accordance with organisational practice.

Range may include but is not limited to – income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, ratios, variance reporting terms, distribution to owners, koha, depreciation, current and non-current assets.

2.3 Describe the financial benefits in terms of variance reporting in accordance with organisational practice.

Range cash flow, budget actuals and forecast, end of year financials, monthly and quarterly reporting.

Replacement information	This unit standard and unit standard 33493 replaced unit standard 21659.
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Planned review date	31 December 2030
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	27 November 2025	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.