

What is a Māori enterprise?

Māori enterprises	Entities	NZD billions	Percent
Māori self-employed	12,920	\$5.40	15%
Māori employers	2,690	\$20.80	57%
Māori collectives	5,906	\$10.60	29%
Total	21,516	\$36.80	100%

Nana et al. (2011a)

- A Māori enterprise is one which:
 - self-identifies as a Māori business,
 - has 50 per cent or more Māori ownership,
 - applies Māori values implicitly or explicitly and
 - contributes to collective Māori wellbeing.

Mika, Fahey and Bensemann (2018)

Economy

What is an economy?

- An economy is a system of actors (organisations, institutions, individuals etc) which interacts to produce and distribute goods and services.
- Economies traditionally have a geography, governance systems, institutions and an asset base.

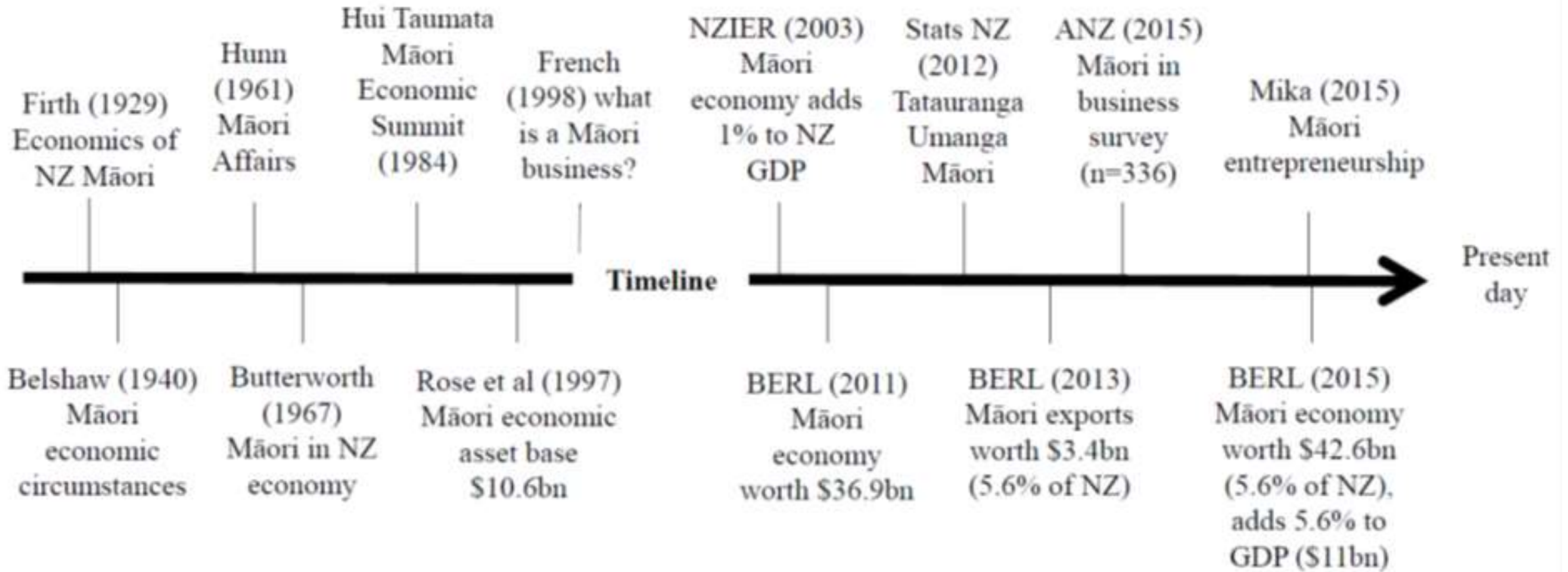
- Māori economy is highly integrated with the New Zealand economy
- Structure, dynamics and institutions of the Māori economy are not well defined.
- Māori view economy as integrating human, social, cultural, environmental and spiritual dimensions



What is the Māori economy?

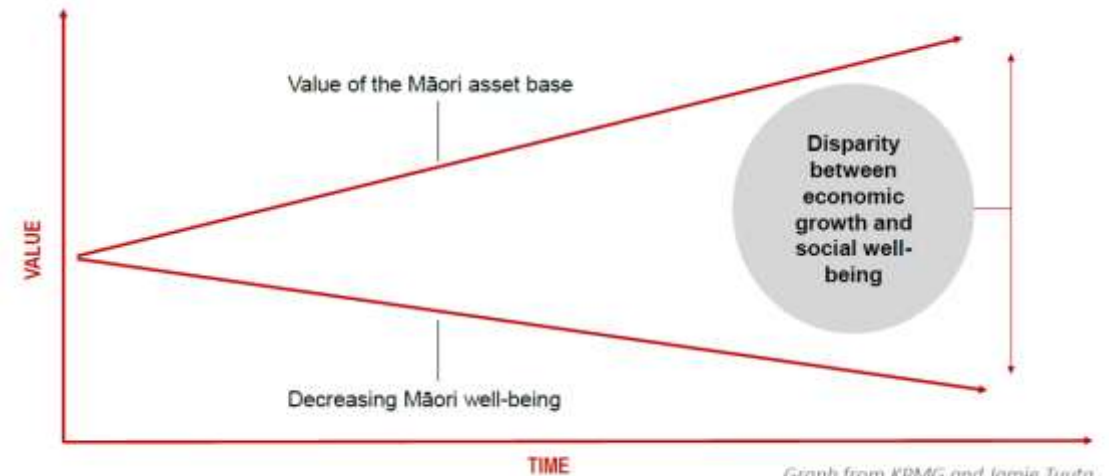
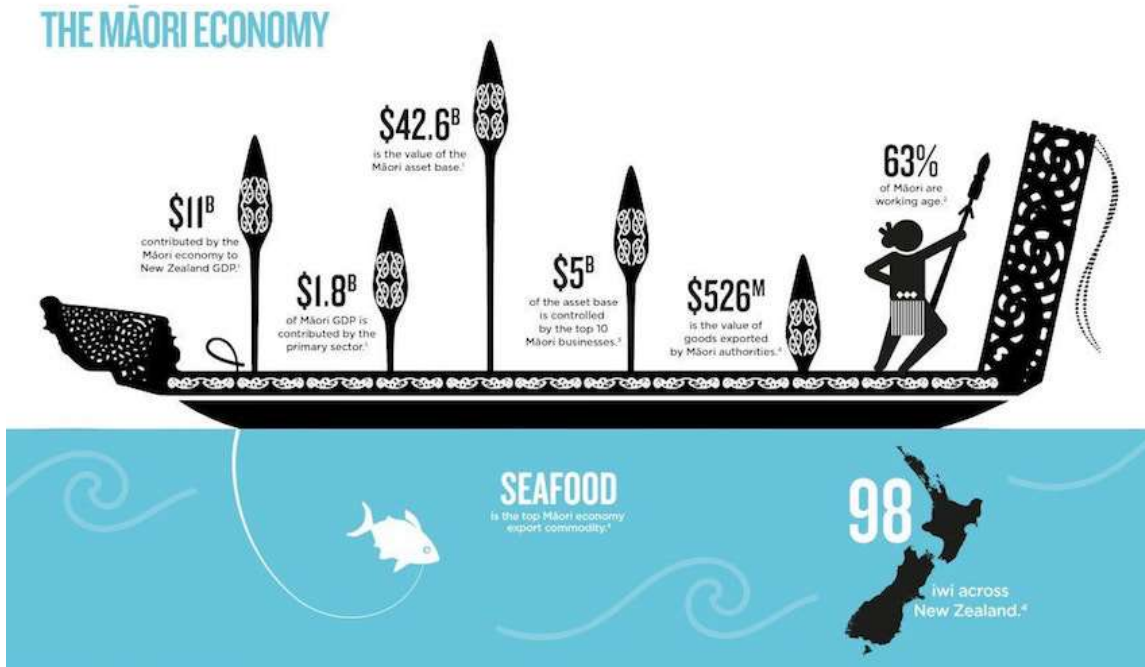
“the assets owned and income earned by Māori – including collectively-owned trusts and incorporations, Māori-owned businesses (e.g., tourism, broadcasting, and the self-employed), service providers (especially in health and education), and the housing owned by Māori [and the] wages and salaries earned by Māori workers.”

(NZIER, 2003, p. 7)



Māori economy: Selected literature

Is Māori economic growth sufficient?



Sustainable development

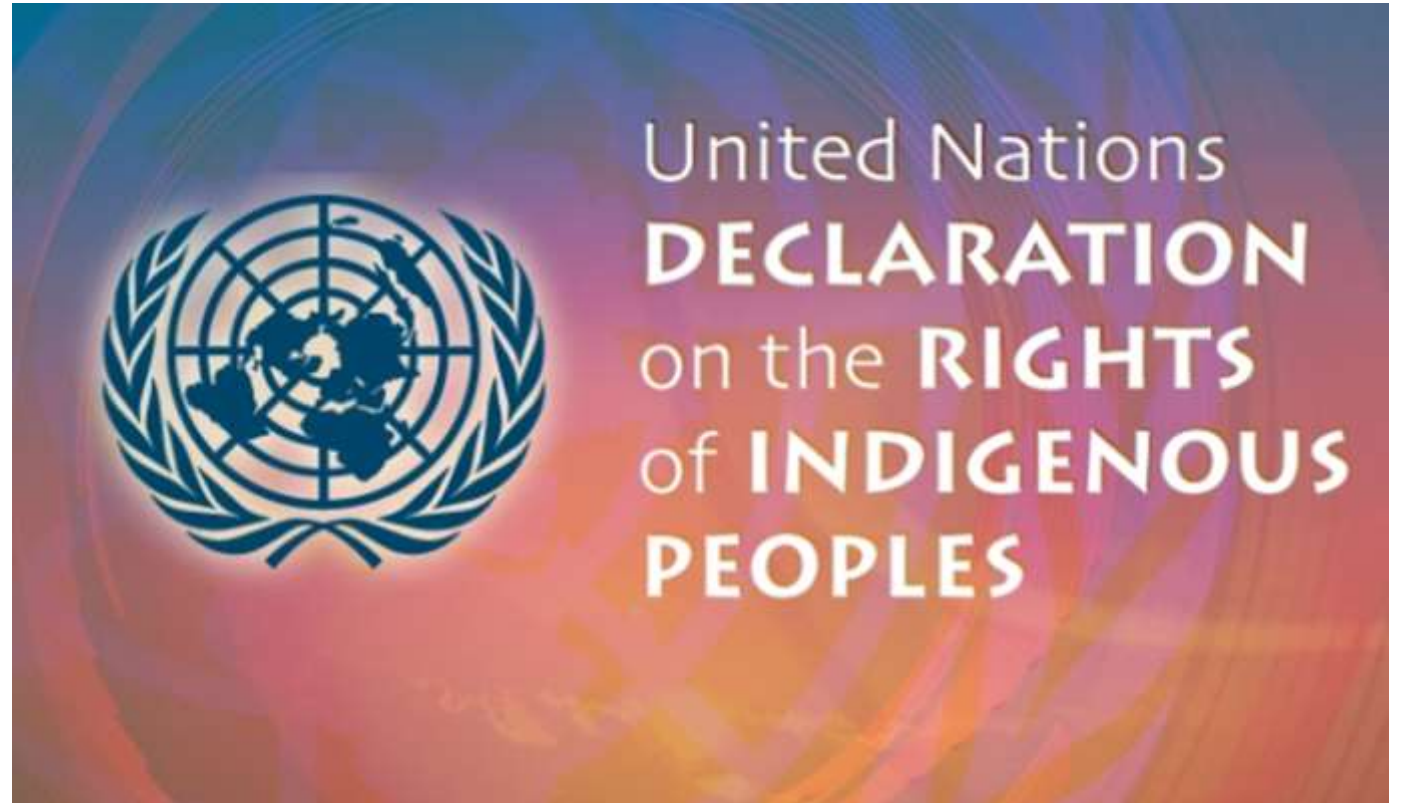
Treaty of Waitangi Feb 6, 1840

English text	Māori text
Article 1 Sovereignty ceded	Article 1 Kawanatanga (governance) ceded
Article 2 Māori property rights guaranteed	Article 2 Māori to retain 'tino rangatiratanga'
Article 3 Māori to enjoy full citizenship rights	Article 3 Equal rights with British subjects

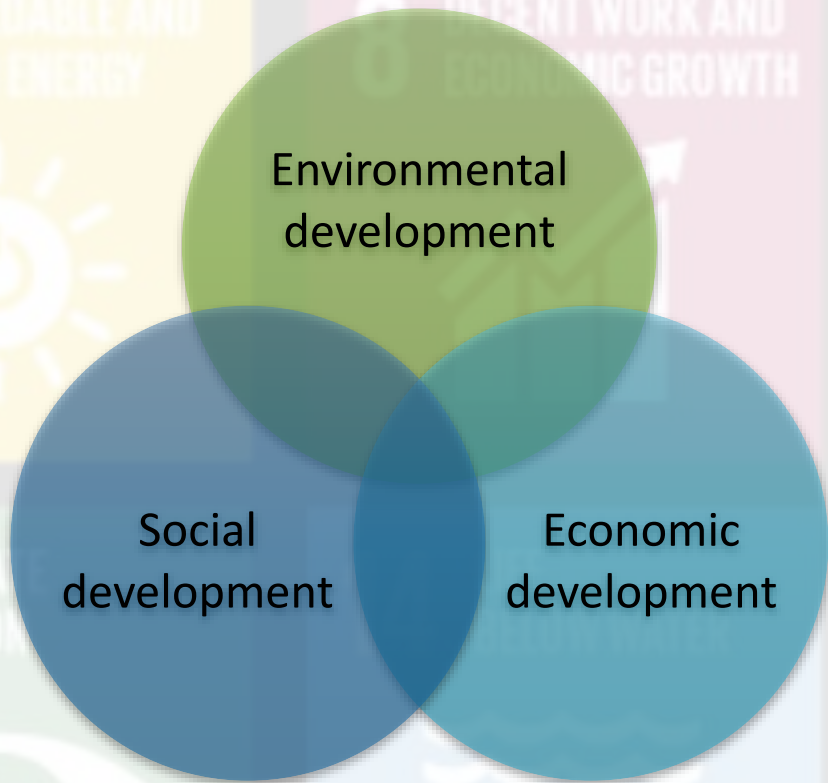


The rights of Indigenous peoples

20-Aug-20



Sustainable development



Environmental
development

Social
development

Economic
development



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE
CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



13 CLIMATE
ACTION

15 LIFE
ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR DEVELOPMENT



Policy context



E RERE – EMPLOYMENT, RANGATAHI, ENTERPRISE, REGIONS, EDUCATION



Role of government in enterprise assistance

- In theory
 - Non-neutral (hands-on) policy
 - Neutral (hands-off) policy
 - Private-public good elements
 - Evidence of market failure
 - Benefits outweigh costs
 - Evidence intervention will work
 - National or local support
 - Objective or subjective exchange
- In practice
 - There is a role for government
 - Provider-funder split remains
- Rationale for Māori assistance
 - Rights-based (treaty)
 - Equity-based (disparities)
 - Efficiency-based (efficacy)
 - Growth-based (outputs)

Māori marine economy





Māori agribusiness

Māori tourism



Conclusion

- Indigenous entrepreneurship expression of self-development
- This occurs within a development context and process
- Balancing cultural and commercial imperatives is a key challenge
- Sustainable development relies on managerialism and efficiency
- No satisfactory principle exists to balance tensions in sustainability
- Māori entrepreneurs are developing kaitiaki business models
- Role of government is to support indigenous entrepreneurs to be self-determining and sustainable.