

# Types of Organisational Structures for Not-for-Profits in New Zealand

# Company

A legal entity registered with the Companies Office. It can be for-profit or not-for-profit and is governed by directors. Not-for-profit companies reinvest profits into their purpose.

# Māori owned entity

An organisation owned and operated by Māori, often structured as a trust, incorporation, or company. These entities may manage whenua (land), assets, or deliver services to iwi, hapū, or whānau.

#### **Crown entity**

A public organisation that is part of the state sector but operates at arm's length from Ministers. Examples include schools, DHBs, and regulatory bodies.

# **Publicly Listed entity**

A company listed on the stock exchange (e.g., NZX). These are typically for-profit and not common in the not-for-profit sector.

#### **School board of trustees**

A governance body elected by the school community to oversee the management of a state school. They are responsible for strategic direction, finances, and student achievement.

#### Charity

An organisation registered with Charities Services that operates for charitable purposes such as education, relief of poverty, or community benefit. Must meet legal requirements under the Charities Act.

#### **Incorporated Society**

A group of people with a common purpose who register under the Incorporated Societies Act. Common for clubs, community groups, and associations. Members have voting rights.

#### Trust

A legal structure where trustees manage assets or deliver services for the benefit of others. Common in Māori, philanthropic, and community settings. Governed by a trust deed.

#### Incorporation

Often refers to Māori incorporations under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act. These manage Māori land and assets on behalf of owners.



# **Co-operative**

An organisation owned and operated by its members for mutual benefit. Members may be consumers, workers, or producers. Profits are shared among members.