

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and competence standards for the pharmacy profession.

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- Te Tiriti o Waitangi was signed in 1840.
- It was intended to set out the terms of British settlement and the scope of continuing Maori authority.
- At issue in 2023, is the relationship between rights of government (kawanatanga) and ongoing Maori authority (rangatiratanga).

- The English (the Treaty) and Maori (te Tiriti) texts of the agreement differ.
- In the English text Maori ceded sovereignty to the British Crown.
- In the Maori text they conferred the right to establish government (kawanatanga).

- Each text, protected Maori authority over their people, resources and environment (rangatiratanga).
- They also conferred on Maori the rights and privileges of British subjects and equal standing with the English settlers.
- The purpose was to achieve good government and in a verbal promise the British representative promised to protect religious freedom including Maori spiritual beliefs and practices.

- Since 1840, the Crown has privileged the Treaty as a cession of sovereignty.
- Maori have privileged the Maori text.
- From 1840 to the present Maori have been concerned with relationships between the powers of government and the powers of traditional authority.

- Politics and policy-making is distinguished by contest over the relationships between kawanatanga and rangatiratanga distinguishes politics and policy-making.
- In 2020, I developed Critical Tiriti Policy Analysis (CTA) with colleagues from New Zealand (Came, O'Sullivan and McCreanor, 2020).
- CTA is a policy evaluation method, interested in how effectively these relationships are managed in policy practice.
- It allows policy-makers, and others, to evaluate a policy's consistency with Te Tiriti – its Preamble, its three articles and the verbal commitment to religious and spiritual freedom.

In summary CTA evaluates are policy against these criteria.

Are there

elements showing that te Tiriti is central, and Maori are equal or lead parties in the policy processes.

mechanisms to ensure equitable Maori participation and/or leadership in setting priorities, resourcing, implementing and evaluating the policy.

Is there

evidence of Maori values influencing and holding authority in the policy processes.

Evidence of Maori exercising their citizenship *as* Maori in the policy.

Acknowledgement of the importance of wairua, rongoa and wellbeing in the policy.

- Over the last two years CTA has been used by, among others
- The Auckland District Health Board, Pharmac, the Ministry for the Environment, Accident Compensation Corporation and the Counties Manukau District Health Board.
- The Auckland Regional Public Health Service described CTA as ‘potentially a game changer for public health’.

- CTA is increasingly being adapted as a policy development methodology.
- The Nursing and Midwifery Council and the Pharmacy Council have developed it to support the periodic revision of their professional competence standards.

- Health professions are regulated under the Health Practitioners' Competence Assurance Act 2003.
- The Act requires regulating authorities:

'to set standards of clinical competence, cultural competence (including competencies that will enable effective and respectful interaction with Māori), and ethical conduct to be observed by health practitioners of the profession' (s. 118 (i)).

- In 2020, the Council reviewed its competency standards using CTA. It used its analysis to inform revisions, which were released for public consultation in 2022.
- The new standards will be gazetted in 2023 and include Te Tiriti o Waitangi as one of 7 domains.
- [Competence Standards and Guidance for the Pharmacy Profession \(pharmacycouncil.org.nz\)](https://www.pharmacycouncil.org.nz)