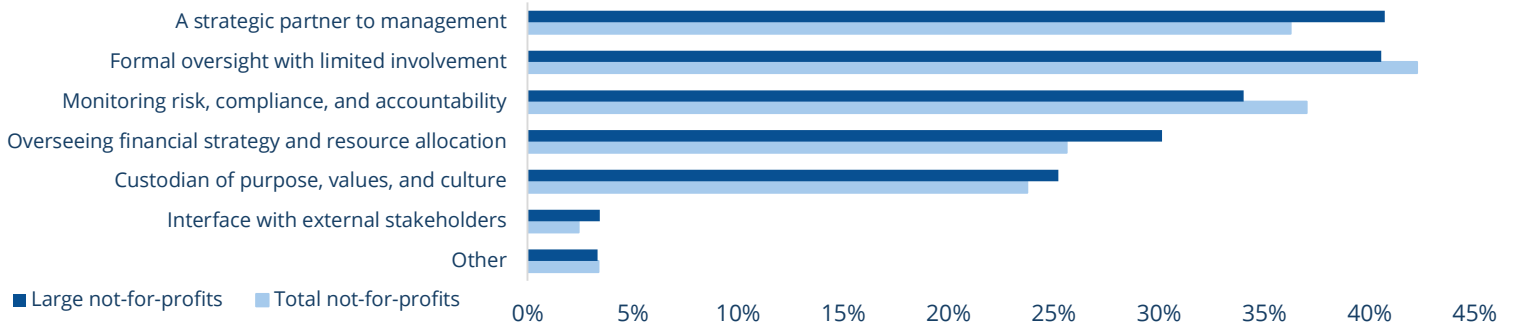


# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Section 1: Purpose-led Governance and Board Leadership

### Primary Purpose of Board



CEOs most frequently identify their board's primary purpose as a strategic partner to management (41%), followed by formal oversight with limited involvement (41%). CEOs could select up to two roles, as boards may have more than one primary purpose (total selections >100%). Large not-for-profits were 5 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to report 'overseeing financial strategy and resource allocation' as their board's primary purpose.

### Board and management alignment



Alignment between boards and management understanding and respecting their roles is generally strong, with 30% of CEOs stating that the roles are completely aligned. However, some organisations may still face risks associated with role ambiguity or boundary overlap. It highlights an opportunity to enhance role clarity and optimise governance effectiveness. Large not-for-profits are 6 percentage points more likely to report that board and management roles are mostly aligned.

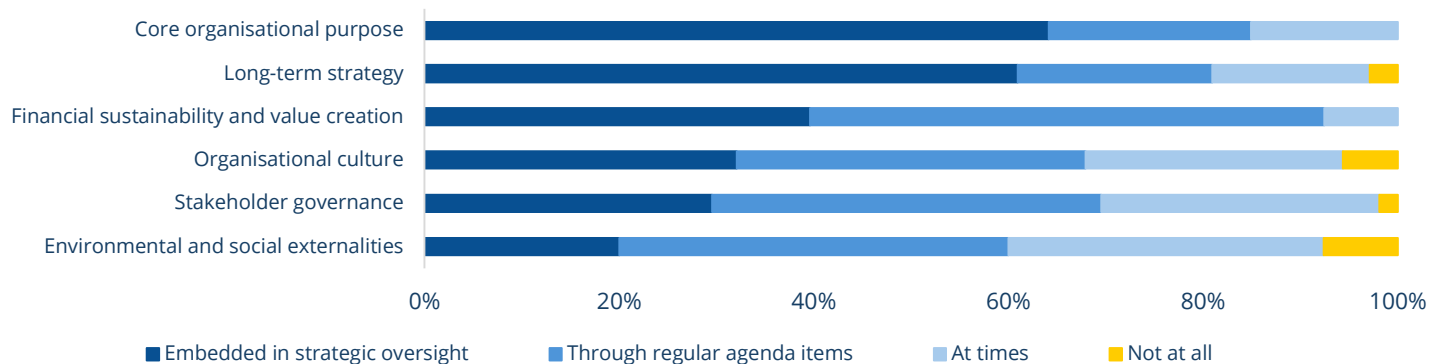
### Board structure and composition for effective governance



Boards most commonly report that their structure ensures integrated financial and non-financial reporting (58%) and aligns composition to reflect stakeholder experience and perspectives (55%). In contrast, fewer report that their board structure oversees performance metrics on sustainability (36%) and oversees performance metrics on culture (28%), highlighting an opportunity to strengthen how board structures support broader organisational priorities. Large not-for-profits are 11 percentage points more likely to report that their board fully ensures culture aligns with strategy and purpose.

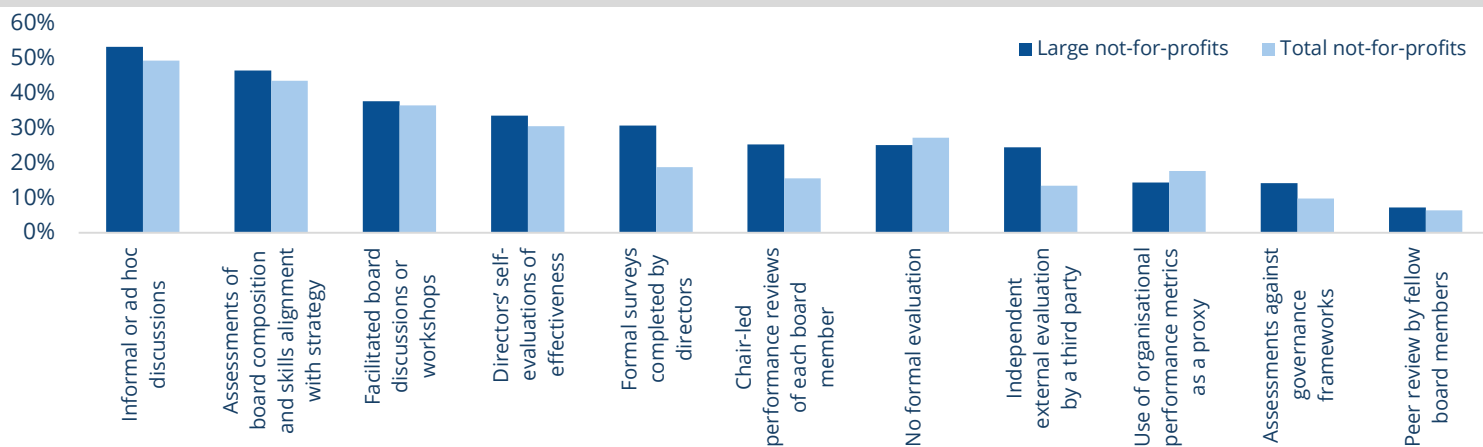
# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Extent of formal board oversight across key areas



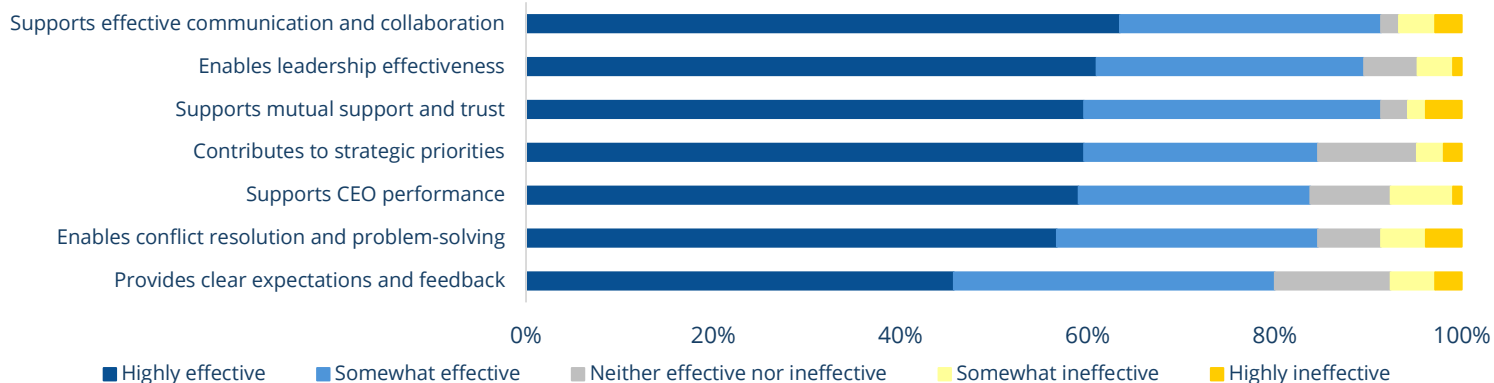
Many boards embed oversight of core organisational purpose (64%), long-term strategy (61%), and financial sustainability and value creation (40%) within strategic oversight. However, fewer boards embed organisational culture (32%), stakeholder governance (30%), and environmental and social externalities (20%), highlighting an opportunity for organisations to more consistently integrate factors that influence strategy, risk, and long-term value. Large not-for-profits are more likely to report that their board embeds stakeholder governance into strategic oversight.

## Board methods of evaluating own governance and oversight effectiveness



While organisations routinely evaluate management and organisational performance, board governance itself is often assessed more informally. With 53% relying on informal or ad hoc discussions and 46% using assessments of board composition and skills alignment with strategy, many boards have an opportunity to strengthen oversight and better enable organisational performance by adopting more formal, objective evaluation methods. Large not-for-profits are more likely to rely on 'formal surveys completed by directors'.

## Effectiveness of CEO-chair relationship



The CEO-Chair relationship is central to governance, sitting at the interface between board and management and shaping oversight, communication, and strategic alignment. CEO-Chair relationships are generally strong: 63% of CEOs rated the chair "highly effectively" 'supports effective communication and collaboration', followed by 'enables leadership effectiveness' (61%), and 'supports mutual support and trust' (60%). The lower ratings for 'enables conflict resolution and problem-solving' and 'provides clear expectations and feedback' indicate opportunities to strengthen these relationships to enhance the CEO's ability to lead optimally.

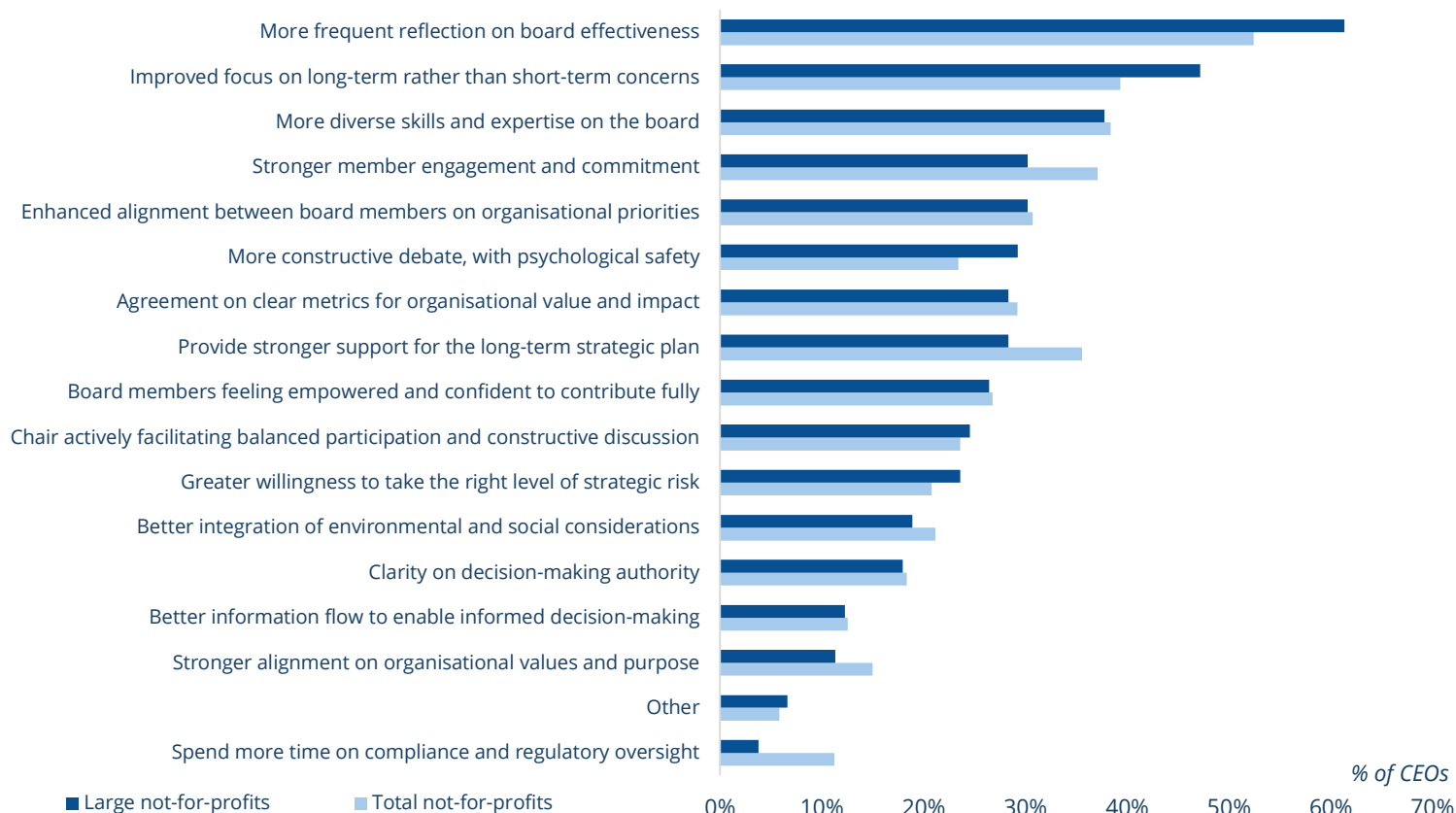
# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Board effectiveness in enabling organisational purpose



Even some of the strongest boards have room for improvement: 42% of CEOs rate their board as 'highly effective' in supporting long-term orientation, followed by 39% in supporting oversight of compliance and organisational risks, and 39% in supporting the right level of strategic risk taking. More than 58% of boards are not highly effective in enabling organisational purpose in these factors; if these are not addressed, they risk leaving value on the table. Large not-for-profits are more likely than total not-for-profits to rate highly on 'supporting effective stakeholder engagement and accountability' in enabling organisational purpose.

## Areas the board could more effectively support and enable leadership

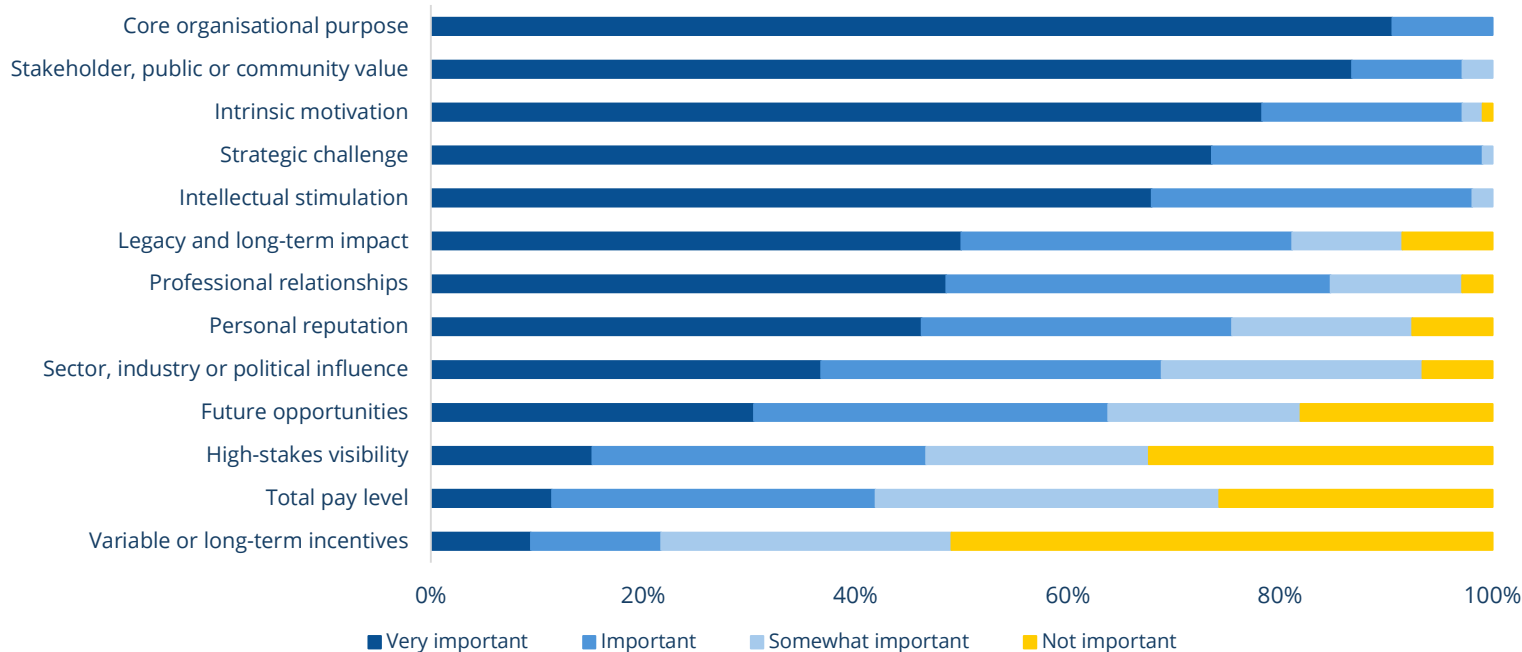


CEOs view board effectiveness as an important contributor to organisational performance. CEOs identify that boards could more effectively support and enable leadership, with 61% highlighting more frequent reflection on board effectiveness, 47% improved focus on long-term rather than short-term concerns, and 38% more diverse skills and expertise on the board. Large not-for-profits are 9 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to identify a need for more frequent reflection on board effectiveness to enable organisational purpose.

# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

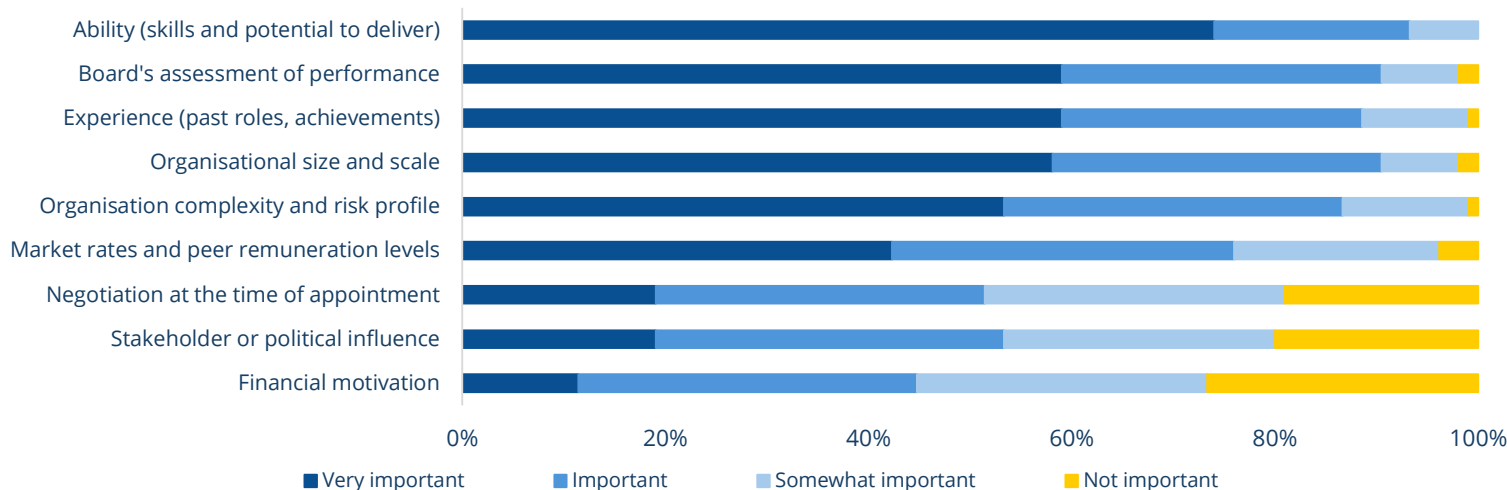
## Section 2: CEO Personal Motivation, Values, and Alignment

### Personal CEO motivations



CEO motivation is an important issue that has not been studied directly by asking CEOs. Attracting and retaining the right CEO is an important governance issue. The existing literature does not directly measure CEO motivation, instead inferring it from incentive structures (such as compensation design), observed CEO behaviour (e.g. risk-taking or earnings management), and governance outcomes (e.g., pay-performance sensitivity or compensation levels). CEO responses suggest that intrinsic and purpose-driven motivations rank highest, followed by reputation-related motivations, while financial or visibility-related factors are least prominent. Specifically, 91% of CEOs rated core organisational purpose as very important, followed by stakeholder, public or community value (87%) and intrinsic motivation (78%), whereas only 11% rated total pay level and 9% rated variable or long-term incentives as very important motivators.

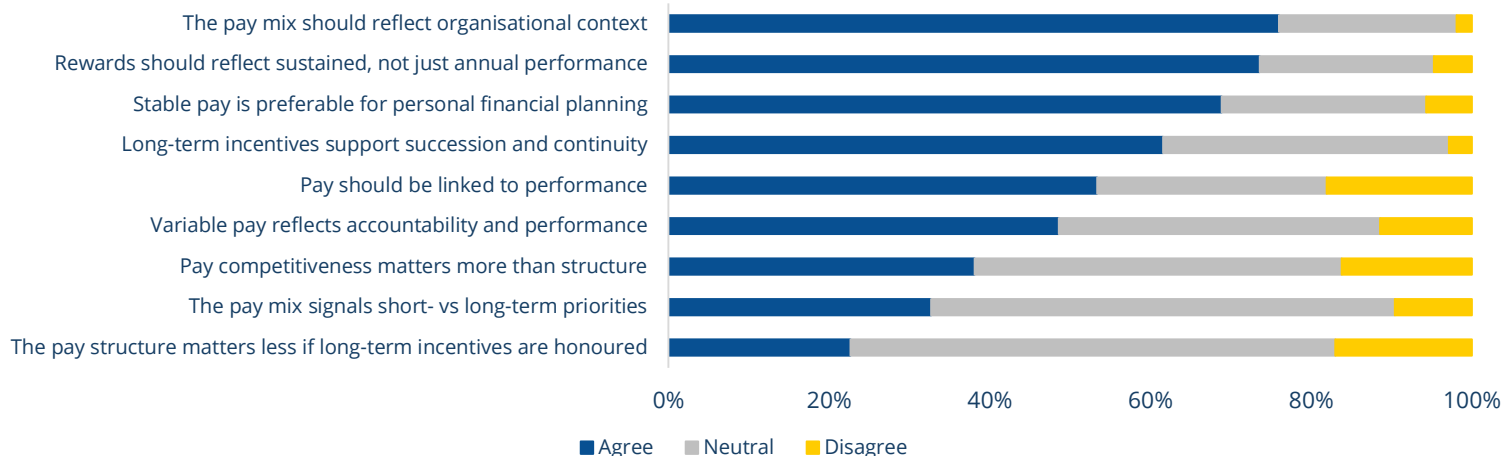
### Key factors CEOs view as determinants of their pay



While the literature emphasises market benchmarks, managerial bargaining power, and incentive alignment, CEOs instead view pay as primarily driven by perceived individual ability and board judgment, with relatively little importance placed on negotiation or financial motivation. Specifically, 74% rating ability (skills and potential to deliver), 59% board's assessment of performance and 59% experience (past roles, achievements) as very important determinants of pay, compared with 19% for negotiation at the time of appointment, 19% for stakeholder or political influence and 11% for financial motivation. CEOs view remuneration as recognition of the strategic value they are expected to create and the risks they assume in delivering organisational outcomes. Large not-for-profits are 11 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to consider the organisation complexity and risk profile as a key determinant.

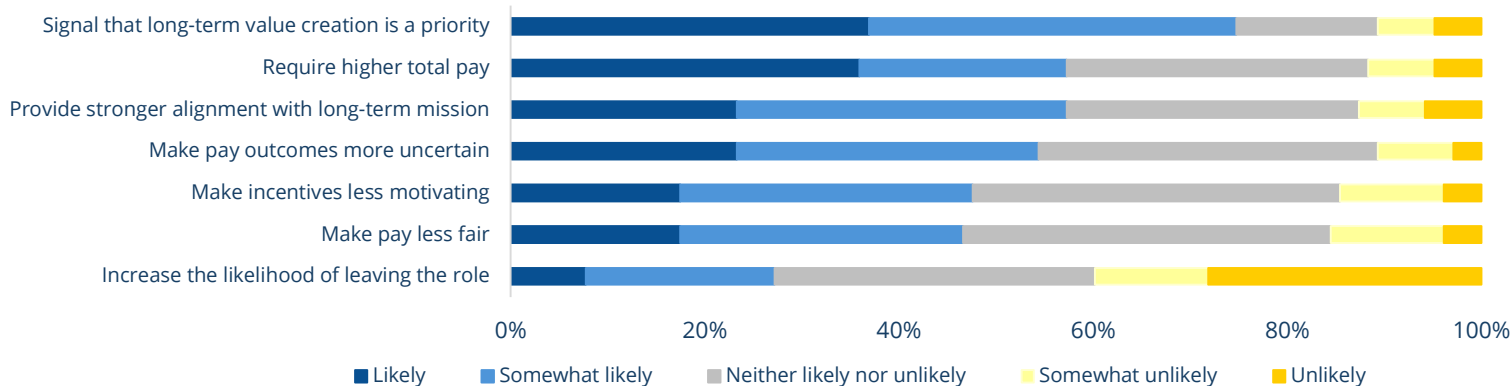
# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## CEO's views on fixed and variable pay



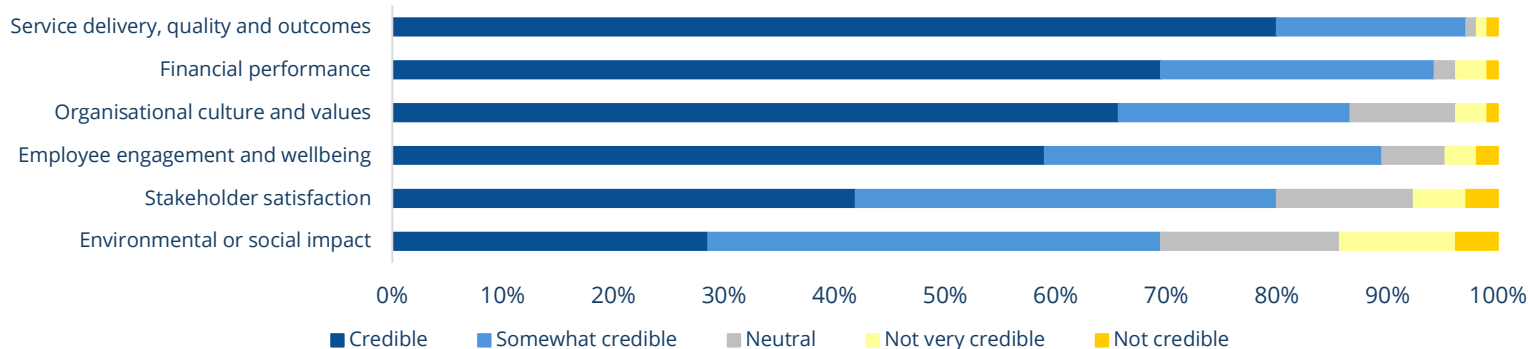
Most CEOs agree that 'the pay mix should reflect organisational context' (76%), that 'rewards should reflect sustained, not just annual performance' (74%), and that 'stable pay is preferable for personal financial planning' (69%). Not-for-profit CEOs are 26 percentage points more likely than for-profit CEOs to agree that stable pay is preferable for personal financial planning, showing a stronger preference for income predictability, likely reflecting lower, more constrained remuneration levels. Overall, CEO responses show no evidence of self-interested, short-term, or rent-extractive behaviour assumed in the academic literature.

## CEO perspective on the impact of current incentives being made longer-term



Most CEOs agree that longer-term incentives tend to 'signal that long-term value creation is a priority' (75%) and 'require higher total pay' (57%). Despite academic research suggesting executives prefer more immediate pay, CEOs are most neutral that they 'make pay less fair' and 'make incentives less motivating'. Many said it is unlikely or somewhat unlikely that it would 'increase the likelihood of leaving the role'.

## CEO's views on the credibility of pay-linked KPIs for their own performance



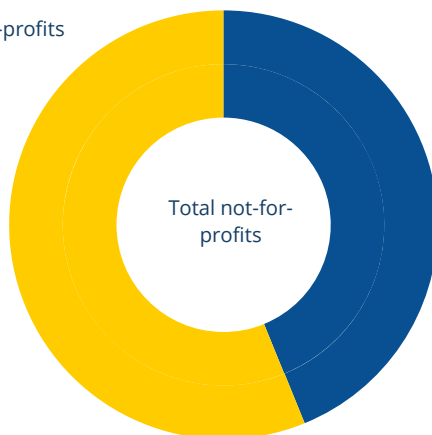
CEOs believe that pay-linked KPIs are most credible for 'service delivery, quality and outcomes' (80%) and 'financial performance' (70%), moderately credible for 'organisational culture and values' (66%) and 'employee engagement and wellbeing' (59%), and least credible for 'stakeholder satisfaction' (42%) and 'environmental or social impact' (29%). Many see these measures as somewhat credible, with very few rating any measure as not credible. Large not-for-profits are 9 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to agree that organisational culture and values are a credible and fair way to assess CEO performance.

# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## CEOs offered below-expected remuneration during their time in leadership

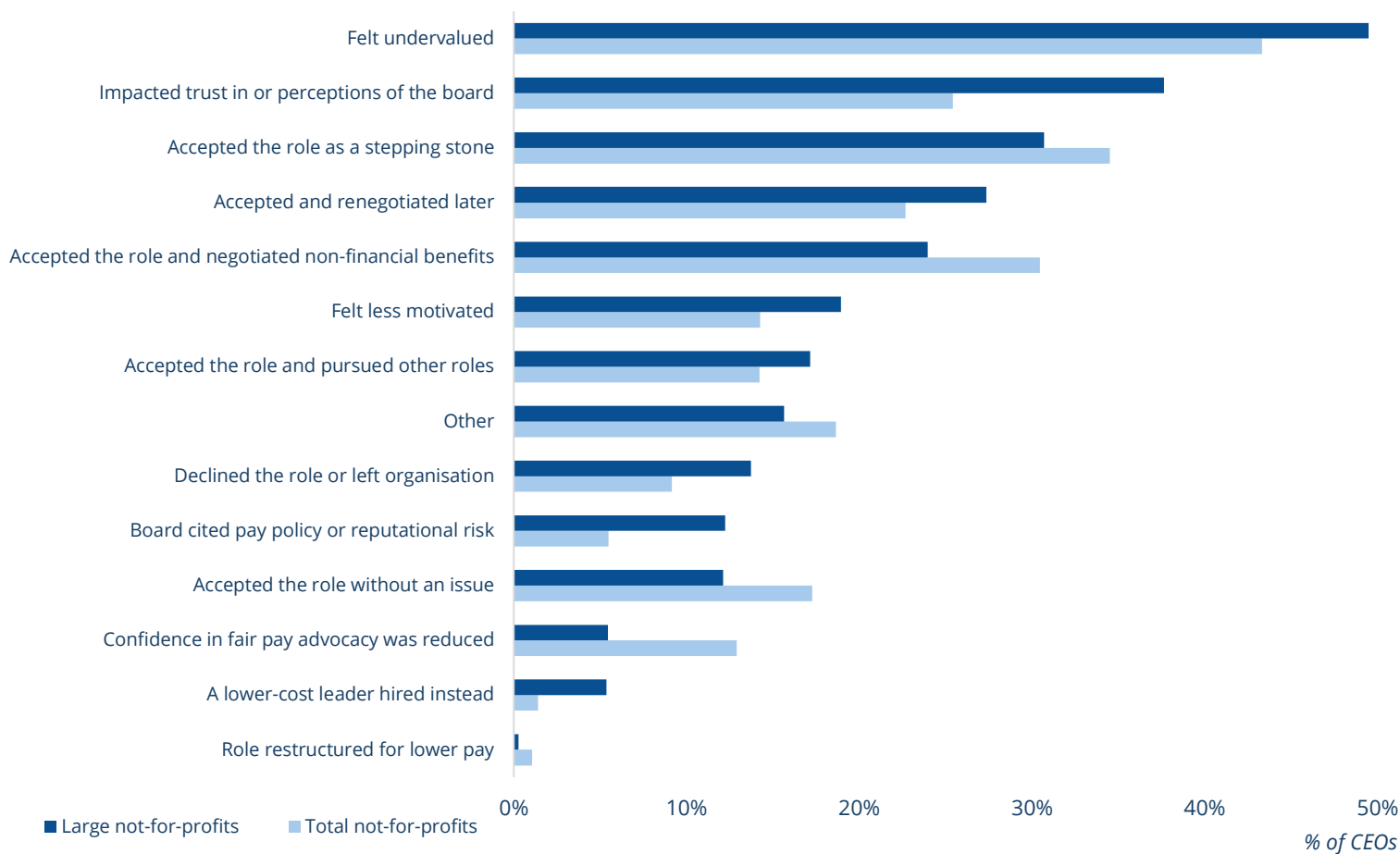
- Not offered below-expected pay
- Offered below-expected pay

Large not-for-profits



A key governance signal is potential misalignment between CEO remuneration and candidate expectations, creating attraction, retention, and leadership continuity risk. During their time in leadership, 56% of CEOs reported experiencing total pay offers below what they felt was appropriate, often leading to career-management responses, whereas 43% did not. CEOs in large not-for-profits were as likely as total not-for-profits to have been offered below-expected pay.

## Leader consequences of lower-than-expected pay offers

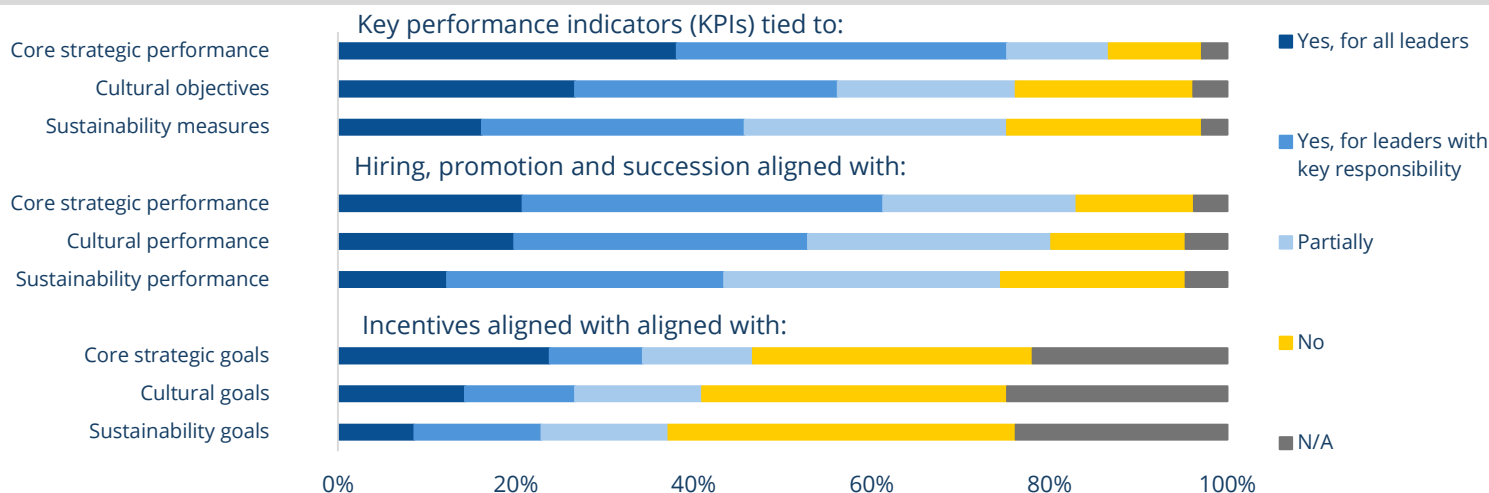


Boards risk weaker leadership quality, poorer strategic continuity, and reduced ability to attract and retain capable CEOs when pay is set below appropriate market levels. The most common responses for CEOs who received lower than expected pay offers included that they felt undervalued (49%) and impacted trust in or perceptions of the board (38%), highlighting that executives often respond to perceived underpayment by managing their career trajectory around it, with potential implications for longer-term commitment and board-CEO alignment. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 12 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to have impacted trust in or perceptions of the board.

# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

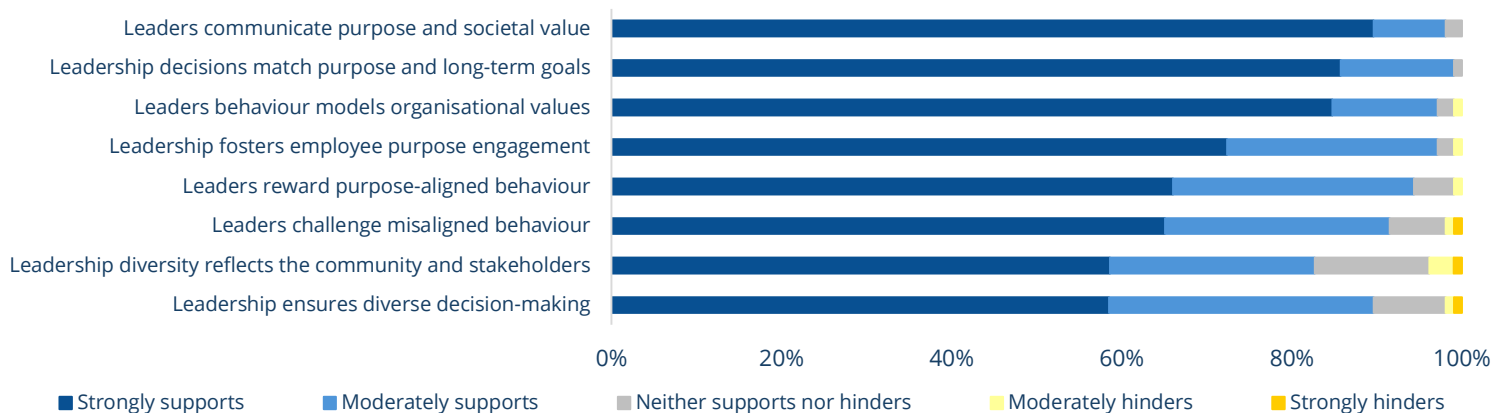
## Section 3: Executive and Senior Leaders Signals, Pay and Incentives

### Signals of strategy, culture, and sustainability for executive & senior leaders



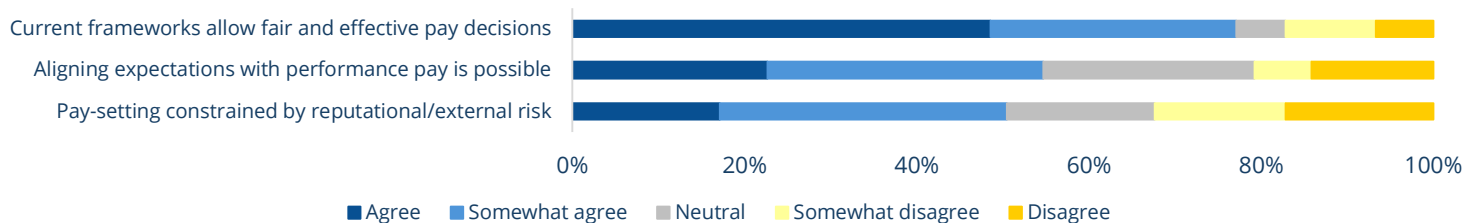
Leadership incentives, KPIs and succession decisions aligned with sustainability, culture and strategy are social and governance mechanisms as they determine how effectively leadership behaviour is shaped, monitored and held accountable for delivering organisational purpose and sustained value creation. 61%–75% of CEOs integrate core strategic performance into executive hiring, promotion, succession and KPIs, compared with 53%–56% for culture and 12%–46% for sustainability. Reward systems have a stronger focus on strategic goals rather than their execution (culture) or being a responsible citizen (sustainability).

### Senior leader behavioural alignment with organisational purpose and values



Alignment between leadership behaviour, decision-making and representation influences organisational trust, inclusivity and long-term effectiveness. Between 85% and 90% of CEOs report that senior leaders strongly support organisational purpose through communication, modelling and decision-making. In comparison, only 59% believe leadership diversity reflects the community and stakeholders, and 58% say leadership ensures diverse decision-making, highlighting an opportunity to align behaviour and structural inclusivity.

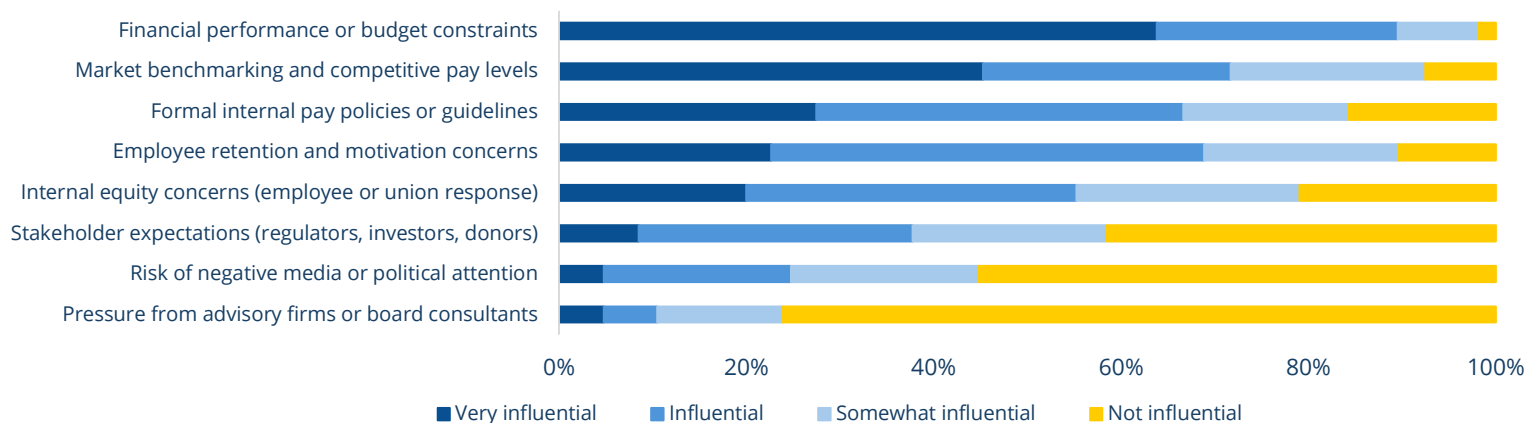
### Executive remuneration framework effectiveness



Effective remuneration systems are important because they support fair, performance-linked pay, strengthen accountability, and help align leadership behaviour with organisational objectives while maintaining trust in social and governance processes. 77% of respondents agree or somewhat agree that current frameworks support fair and effective pay decisions, and 55% agree or somewhat agree that expectations can be aligned with performance pay. In contrast, 50% perceive pay-setting to be constrained by reputational or external risk.

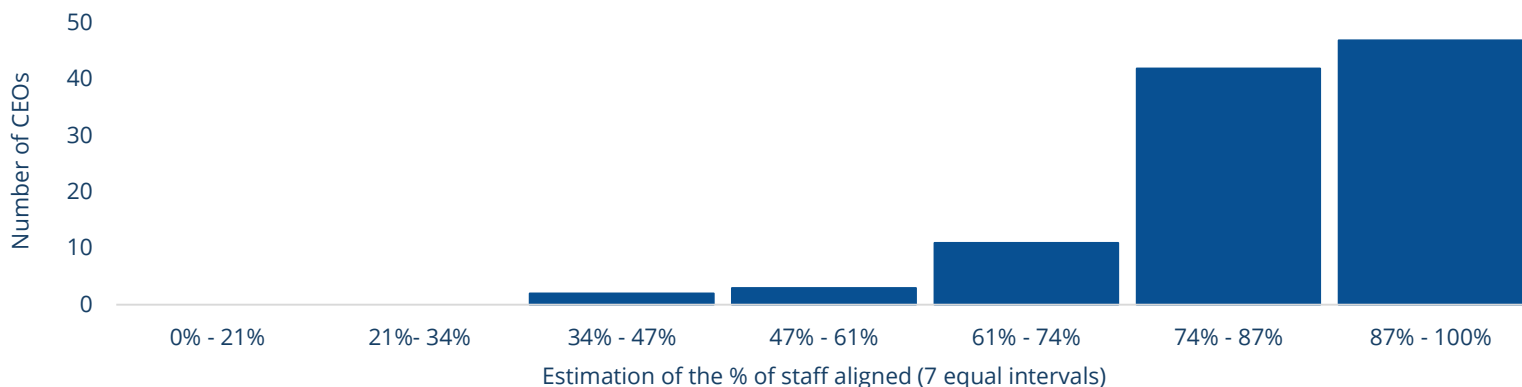
# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Factors influencing executive or senior leader pay decisions



Executive and senior leader pay decisions are driven primarily by governance factors, including financial performance, benchmarking, stakeholder expectations and formal pay policies, which reflect how boards exercise oversight, manage accountability and align remuneration with organisational objectives. Social factors are also evident, with employee retention, motivation and internal equity concerns reflecting workforce and cultural implications of executive pay decisions, including fairness, trust and cohesion. Comparatively, external pressures such as advisory firms, media or political risk have limited influence. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 20 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to cite market benchmarking and competitive pay levels.

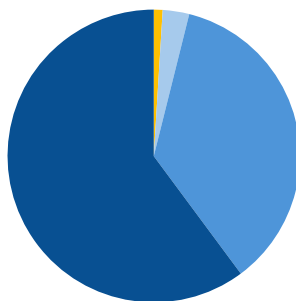
## Percentage of staff motivated by sustainability goals



The majority of CEOs believe that staff are highly aligned with the organisation's purpose, including social, environmental, and broader stakeholder objectives, with the average CEO estimating alignment at around 83% of all staff. This percentage is meaningful because it indicates the extent to which that purpose is embedded in employee behaviour, shaping execution capability, cultural coherence, and the credibility of the organisation's ESG commitments.

## Willingness to support culture shift for sustainability goals

- Not at all open to change
- Minimally open to change within current norms
- Moderately open to change with structured plans
- Fully open to transformational change



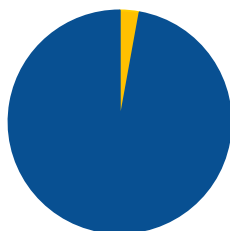
An organisation's willingness to pursue cultural change for sustainability is important because it signals whether environmental and social commitments can be embedded in organisational behaviour and governance, rather than remaining at the level of policy or reporting. 96% of organisations are willing to pursue cultural change to support sustainability goals, with 36% favouring structured change and 60% open to transformational change. Because willingness is high, organisations may benefit from targeted support such as practical tools for embedding sustainability, leadership guidance, and staff or board training to enable deeper, systemic change. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 5 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to be fully open to transformational change.

# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Section 4: Sustainability Strategy and Investment Priorities

### Impact of environmental and social investments on organisational value

- Do not add value
- Add value



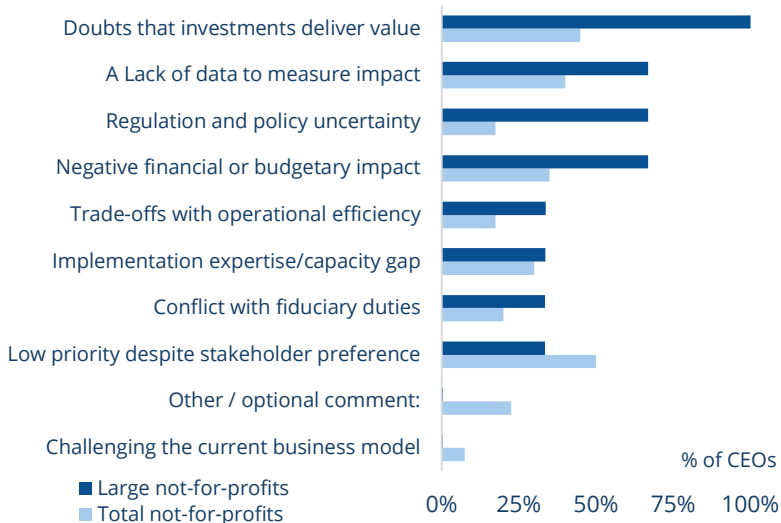
The majority of CEOs (97%) believe investing in environmental and social practices enhances their organisation's value, while 3% say it does not. This highlights that most CEOs view environmental and social practices as value-enhancing, reinforcing their role as a core driver of long-term strategic decision-making rather than a peripheral concern. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 5 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to believe these practices add value.

#### Reasons sustainability adds value



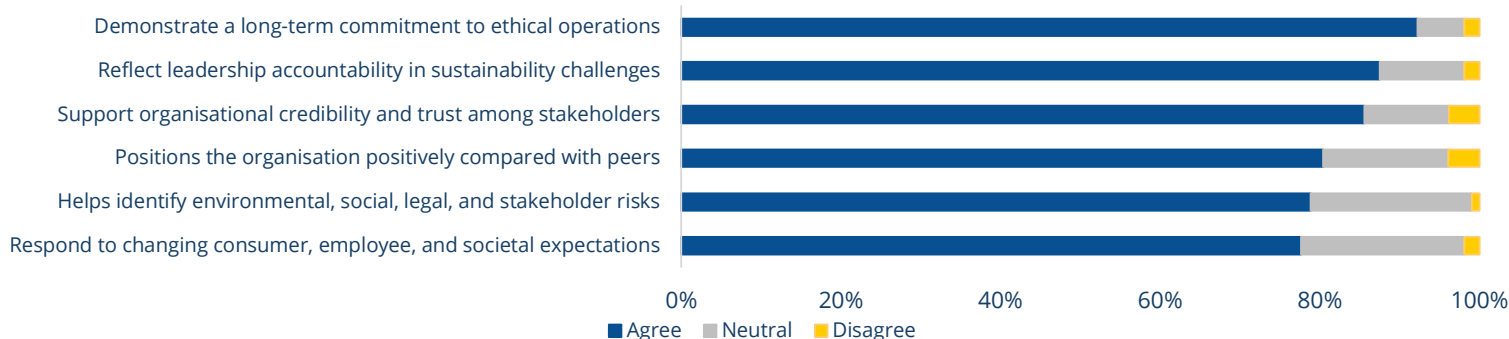
97% of CEOs say sustainable practices enhance their organisation's value, primarily due to ethical responsibility (83%) and integration into strategy (69%). CEOs in large not-for-profits were 6 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to believe these practices aid in long-term value creation.

#### Sustainability does not add value due to:



3% of CEOs do not believe that sustainable practices enhance organisational value, primarily due to doubts that investments deliver value (100%) or a lack of data to measure impact (67%). Large not-for-profits were 55 percentage points more likely to note doubts that investments deliver value.

#### Agreement with statements on sustainable business practices

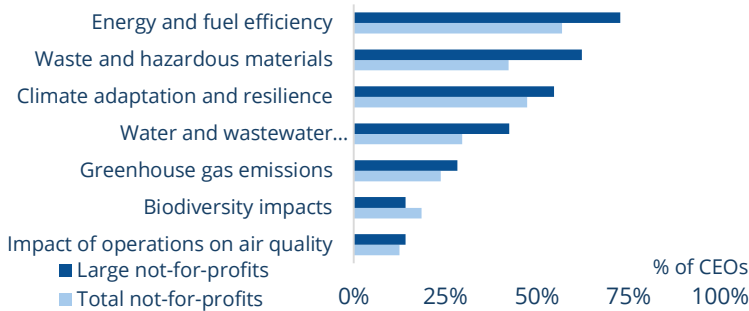


The majority of CEOs agree that sustainable practices demonstrate a long-term commitment to ethical operations (92%), reflect leadership accountability in sustainability challenges (88%) and support organisational credibility and trust among stakeholders (86%). Sustainable business practices are viewed as an integrated driver of competitiveness, stakeholder trust, and risk management, rather than a peripheral activity.

# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Material environmental factors driving strategic priorities and long-term value

### Environmental sustainability factors



CEOs view energy and fuel efficiency (73%) and waste and hazardous materials (62%) as primary environmental drivers of long-term value. Large not-for-profits are more likely to find waste and hazardous materials as a material factor.

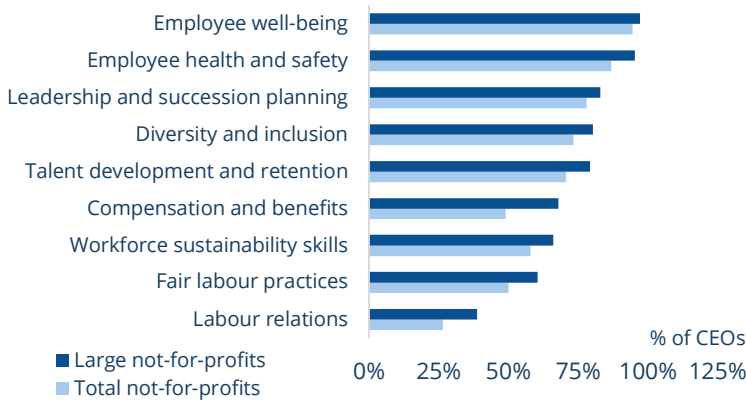
### Product and supply chain sustainability factors



CEOs view product quality and safety (56%) and end-of-life recycling or circularity (45%) as the primary drivers of long-term value. Large not-for-profits are more likely to view product quality and safety as material.

## Material social factors influencing strategic priorities and long-term value

### Workforce sustainability factors



CEOs view employee well-being (97%) and employee health and safety (95%) as the primary workforce sustainability value drivers. Large not-for-profits are more likely to consider compensation and benefits as material.

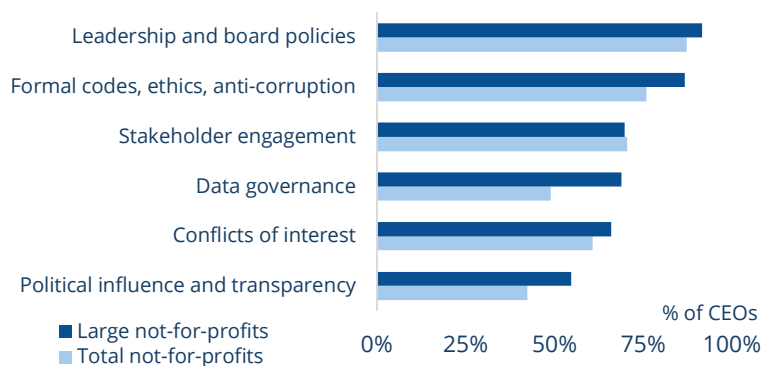
### Stakeholder sustainability factors



CEOs view community relations (83%) and data security and privacy (82%) as primary social stakeholder drivers of long-term value. Large not-for-profits are more likely to view data security and privacy as material.

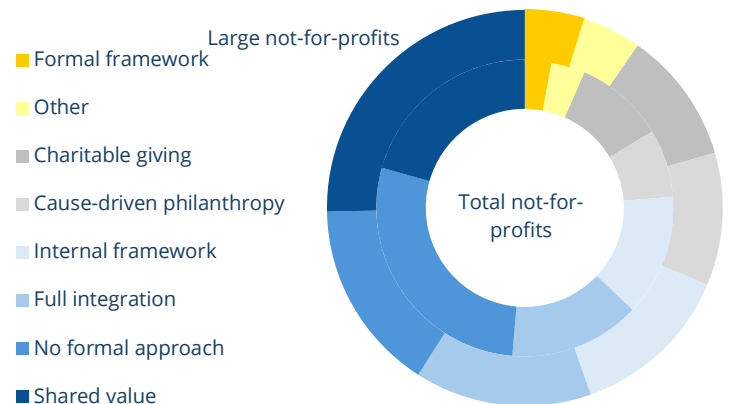
## Material governance factors

### Governance sustainability factors



CEOs view 'leadership and board policies' (92%) and 'formal codes, ethics, anti-corruption' (87%) as the primary governance drivers of long-term value. Large not-for-profits are more likely to consider 'data governance' as material.

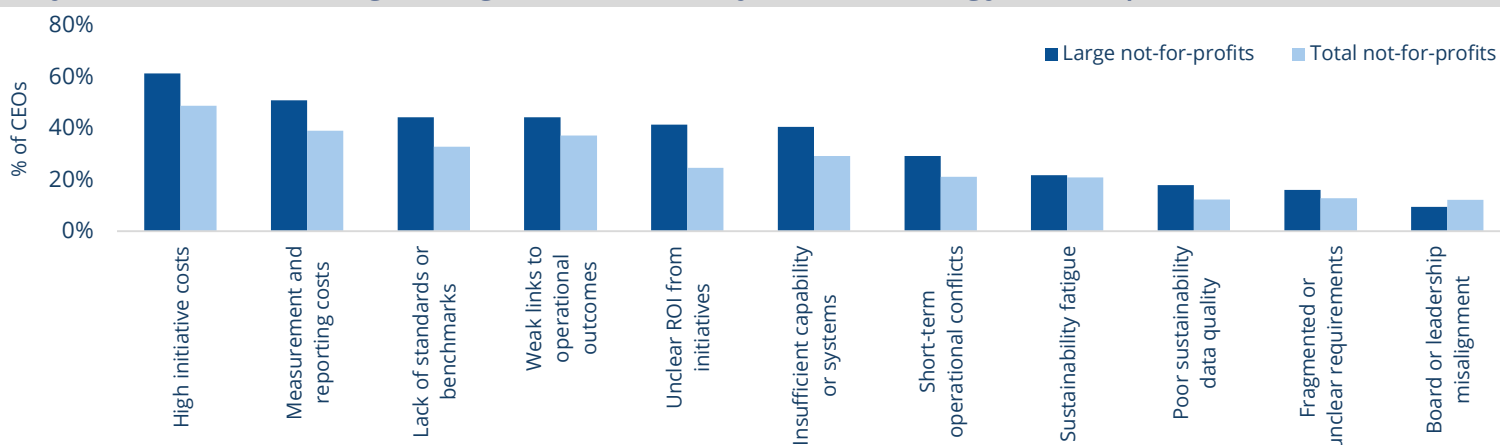
## Approach to sustainability strategy



The most common approach to sustainability is shared value: creating business opportunities that also generate measurable social or environmental benefits, aligning profitability with positive impact (25%).

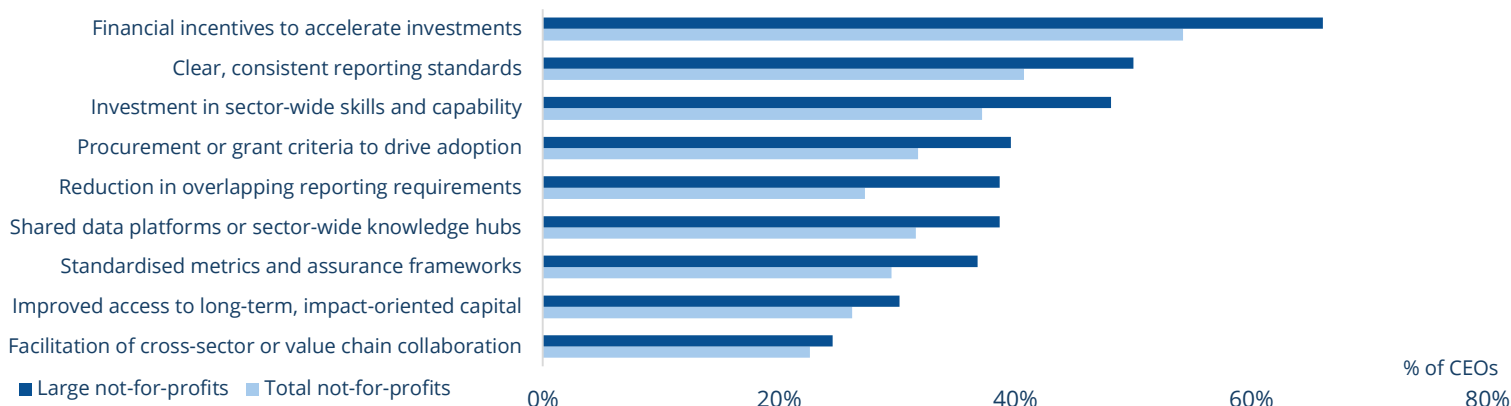
# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Key barriers to integrating sustainability into strategy and operations



Organisations see high initiative costs (61%) as the most common barrier to integrating sustainability into strategy and operations, followed by measurement and reporting costs (51%) and lack of standards or benchmarks (44%). CEOs in large not-for-profits were 17 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to see unclear ROI from initiatives as a barrier.

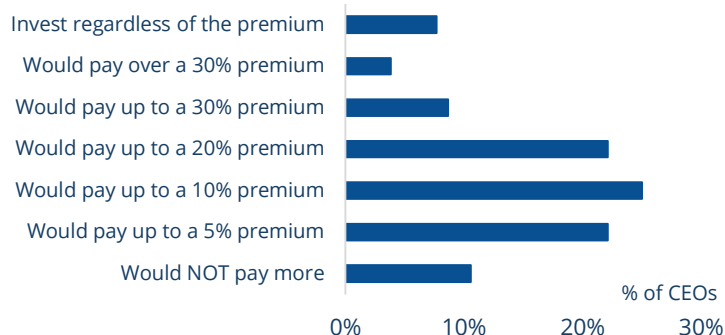
## Government or industry body actions that most support sustainability goals



Based on selection frequency, CEOs identify financial incentives to accelerate investments (66%) and clear, consistent reporting standards (50%) as the most important actions government or industry bodies can take to support sustainability goals, followed by investment in sector-wide skills and capability (48%). CEOs in large not-for-profits were 12 percentage points more likely than total not-for-profits to see financial incentives to accelerate investments as important.

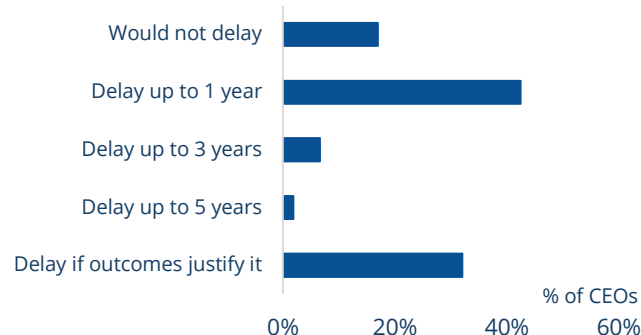
## Willingness to pay for greener outcome Tolerance for sustainable project delays

### Greener versus conventional options (% of CEOs across premium levels)



47% of CEOs would pay a moderate premium (5%–10%) for greener technology: 42% would pay a premium of over 20%, while 11% would not pay more. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 11 percentage points less likely than total not-for-profits to say they would NOT pay more.

### Time delay for environmental or social gains (% of CEOs by delay length)

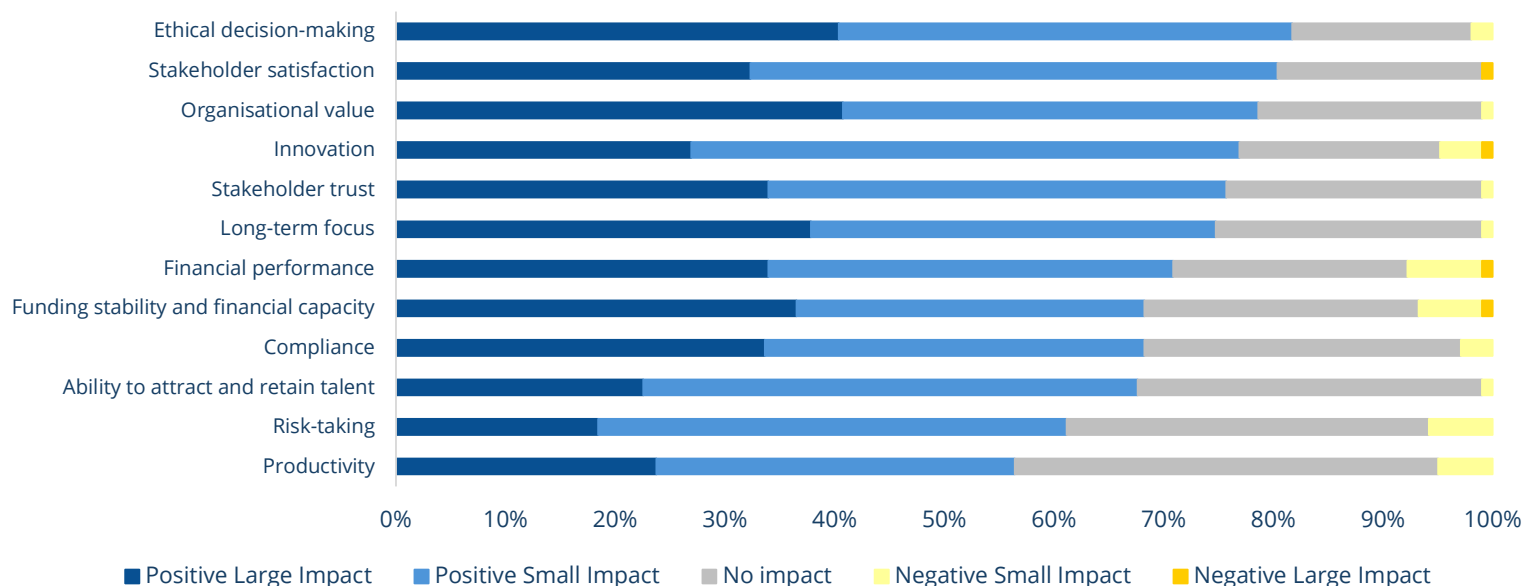


Most CEOs tolerate short delays for higher environmental or social gains: 42% up to 1 year, 8% up to 3–5 years, and 17% would not delay. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 4 percentage points less likely than total not-for-profits to say they would not delay.

# Large Not-for-profit: 106 CEOs with 50 or more employees

## Summary: Overall influence on long-term organisational performance

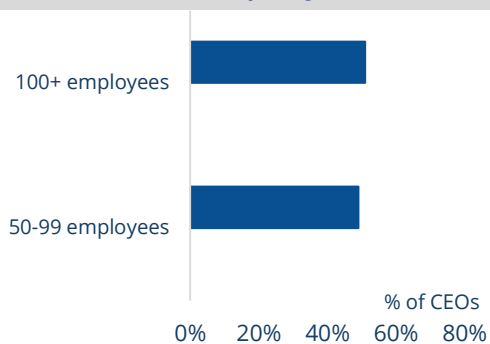
### Impact of environmental, social and governance sustainability on factors



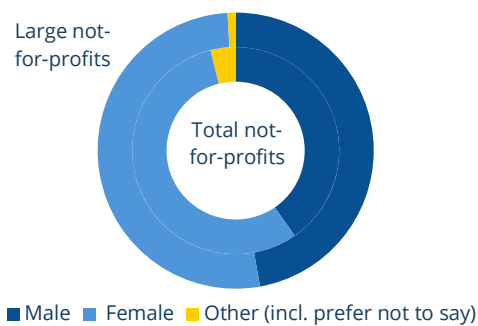
ESG sustainability positively impacts long-term performance, particularly ethical decision-making, stakeholder trust and value creation. CEOs in large not-for-profits were 5 percentage points less likely than total not-for-profits to say their ESG approach positively impacts compliance.

## Demographics: CEOs and Boards

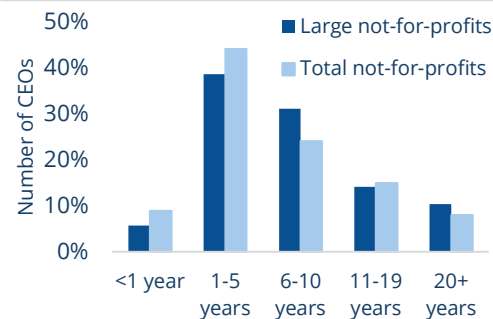
### Number of employees



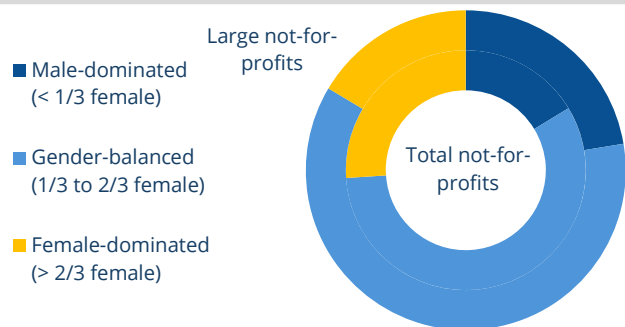
### CEO gender identity



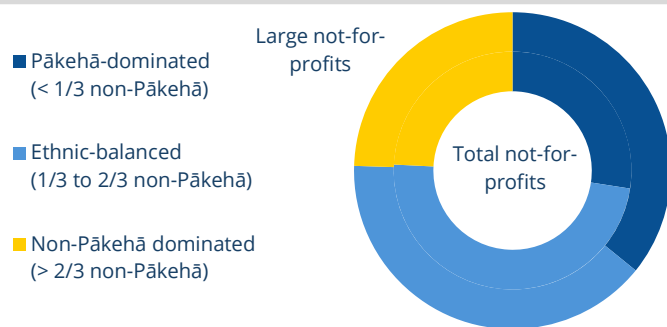
### Tenure as CEO



## Female board representation



## Ethnic board representation



Women comprise 47.4% of the NZ workforce (Household Labour Force Survey, June 2023). The not-for-profit sector is more gender-balanced than the for-profit sector, with just over half of CEOs being women and most boards gender-balanced, with slightly more female- than male-dominated boards.

The 2023 NZ Census showed 47% identify as either Māori (17.8%), Pasifika (8.9%), Asian (17.3%), or other (3%), with 53% primarily NZ European/Pākehā. Not-for-profit boards closely reflect this ethnic diversity, indicating comparatively stronger ethnic representation in governance than in for-profit boards.