

TE RŪNANGA
O NGĀTI
WHĀTUA
• ANNUAL REPORT 22-23







HE KARAKIA TĪMATANGA

**Kia tau ngā manaakitanga a te wāhi
ngaro ki runga ki tēnā, ki tēnā o tātou.**

**Kia mahea te hua mākihikihi kia toi te kupu,
toi te ora, toi te reo ki runga o Ngāti Whātua.**

Kia tūturu, kia whakamaua kia tīna!

Hui e, Tāiki e!





RĀRANGI KAUPAPA

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NGĀ MĀTĀPONO

CORE VALUES

MANA NGĀTI WHĀTUA

Enhancing the prestige and honour of Ngāti Whātua

MANAAKITANGA

Respect, caring and supporting Ngāti Whātua

KAITIAKITANGA

Guardianship over Ngāti Whātua land, air and sea



CO-CHAIRPERSONS' FOREWORD

Tēnā koutou katoa,

We are pleased to present you with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Annual Report 2022 - 23. As Co-Chair, and on behalf of the Rūnanga Board, we express our support to the progress that has been made during the reporting period. We continue to see excellent growth in the social services we provide and in our financial performance.

We would like to acknowledge Allan Pivac, who held one of the Rūnanga Co-Chair roles between 2019 and April 2023. Allan wanted to spend more time with his whānau and mokopuna and made the decision to resign from the board earlier this year. Allan was a major contributor during his term.

We would also like to acknowledge the board members that will be leaving Te Rūnanga as part of the latest election process. Both myself and fellow Co-Chair John Marsden will also be part of the outgoing board members. We thank our uri and marae for your continued support over the years. We are privileged to have served you all. The time has now come to recast the net and make way for new ones to come through.

To the five trustees that will be staying on, and our newly appointed trustees, we congratulate you and wish you the very best for the future.

As we step into the future, we must ensure that we leave nobody behind. There is much work to be done to ensure we can sustain ourselves and be resilient in the environment that we now live.

Ngā mihi.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rt. Glavish". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dame Rangimārie Naida Glavish DNZM JP
Co-Chairperson

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

2022 - 2023



**Dame Rangimarie
Naida Glavish DZM JP**
CO-CHAIR
South Kaipara
Representative



Allan Pivac JP
CO-CHAIR
Northern Kaipara
Representative



**Ven George
Nathan-Patuawa**
Northern Kaipara
Representative



John Rahui
Northern Kaipara
Representative



Lilian Patuawa
Northern Kaipara
Representative



Pat Nepia
Whangārei
Representative



Deborah Nathan
Ōtamatea
Representative



**Prof Virginia
Warriner**
Ōtamatea
Representative



Rev John Marsden
CNZM QSO JP
Ōtamatea
Representative



Richard Nahi
South Kaipara
Representative



Anahera Morehu
Ōrākei
Representative



MANAHAUTŪ REPORT

Tēnā koutou katoa,

The 2022-23 year was a hard year, and I would like to thank my staff and the Rūnanga Board for their efforts and support. Overall, I think we have done well given the environment we have been operating, and the challenges that have presented themselves along the way.

As we have done in previous years, we have created a self-analysis of our performance against the objectives and key performance indicators we set ourselves and have included it in this report.

The priority for the reporting period has been the completion of Wai 303. In December 2022 the Crown made a final offer to settle Ngāti Whātua claims and the Rūnanga board agreed to the offer subject to obtaining ratification from uri. The Crown's offer is subject to resolving a range of issues raised by our 3 Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs). I can say that more recent discussions amongst a reference group that was set up to deal with these internal matters is making good progress. Once these matters are resolved there will be a few external matters to resolve before we have a clear pathway to bring closure to the Wai 303 claim. All going well we still hope to ratify the Crown's offer in the first half of 2024.

The Dome Valley Landfill application by Waste Management was the second most important issue for the Rūnanga. The first hearing was held at the office of Ngāti Manuhiri in 2020. In that hearing we lost our case. In my view we lost because we had commissioners with strong pakeha views making the decisions. It was clear from their judgement they didn't care about anything we had to say. The only Māori commissioner on the panel, Sheina Tepania, supported Ngāti Whātua on everything we said.

Our appeal against the decision was finally heard in the Environment Court in April this year at Te Aō Mārama Community Centre in Te Hana. It was pleasing that we had two strong Māori commissioners who sat on the hearings panel, and we had two Environment Court Judges who are familiar with Māori values and tikanga.

It was disappointing that at the last minute Ngāti Manuhiri made a deal with Waste Management and went in the opposite direction to the Rūnanga and our marae. In the end we had to respect the decision made by Ngāti Manuhiri and put our best foot forward to continue arguing our case. I sat through the hearing and can say that all the Rūnanga, PSGE, and marae witnesses did well in presenting evidence.

At this point the Environment Court has not decided on the appeal. If the application is approved, we expect there to be several conditions put in place to mitigate risks identified in our case. The best decision though is for the court to decline the application.

MACA has been another priority for the Rūnanga during the year. Good progress has been made on the inner and outer Whangārei Harbor. Although there is a bit more to be done to place a finer point on the evidence being put up to the High Court, in February 2024, we will be ready. For me, this has been the most difficult piece of work to do given what I would describe as the impacts of colonization on our Whangārei whānau.



Our Hauora parts of our business are extremely important insofar as the services that Te Haa Oranga and Kāhui Tū Kaha provide. Both continue to do a huge amount of mahi in the spaces they operate, making a big difference in the lives of those they have served. For Kāhui Tū Kaha, they continue to grow in every aspect of their business, mental health services, social housing, and revenue. Te Haa Oranga has refocused their business away from covid to other services and contracts. Te Haa Oranga provides the greatest financial support to the operational costs of Te Rūnanga. I must acknowledge the fantastic leadership we have in Te Haa Oranga.

For the first time, we have put in place a position to work with marae. We did not fill the position until halfway through the year, however, we managed to make headway on some of the activities we set ourselves. In the bigger picture we want to learn how the Rūnanga can support our marae. We do not want to assume we know the answers, we want to speak directly to marae so they can tell us what their needs are. Insurance and maintenance are the two biggest problems that have been identified by marae we have spoken to.

In relation to our commercial operations, we continue to do well in our returns on fishing assets. However, given many of the problems we are confronted with in the inshore fishery we expect our returns to reduce over time as catches are lessened and areas are closed to commercial fishing. The commercial board has been contemplating investment in aquaculture to offset these declines over time and this work is continuing. One further comment is in relation to the commercial boards investment in a property in Kent Rd, Whangārei. It is pleasing that we will start building 16 rental properties next year which will be made available to whānau in Whangārei, at discounted rentals. The government has approved a \$9m grant to the Rūnanga to build these homes. The Rūnanga will have ownership of these homes.

Finally, I would like to end by making some comment on the new government. In my view, things are going to get worse in terms of race relations between māori and non-māori. A referendum on the Treaty of Waitangi can only end badly as most people in this country, who are pakeha, will move to water down the importance and place of this country's founding document. Ngāti Whātua will need to develop strategies to ensure we can lift our uri above these political actions and be successful in everything we do as we move into the future.

Ngā mihi.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Riwaka', written on a white rectangular background.

Alan T Riwaka
Manahautu



TE ROHE O NGĀTI WHĀTUA



MAUNGA MARAE AWA



NATIONAL IWI CHAIRS

Support and Advocate projects of common interest to Ngāti Whātua

OBJECTIVES

- Participate in Te National Iwi Chairs Quarterly hui.
- Participate in the Asset Holding Company Quarterly hui.
- Support for Pou Tangata Strategy.
- Support for Hauora Iwi Leadership Group (ILG).

COMMENTS

National Iwi Chairs meet quarterly to discuss matters of national significance such as water and Resource Management Act and hauora, and Oranga Tamariki, and justice reforms. Te Runanga has played a major role, and in some case a lead role, in some of this mahi.

The Asset Holdings hui are a collaboration of iwi operational entities sharing and supporting Maori business growth. Our Runanga has participated in the AHC hui that are held in advance of Iwi Chairs hui. One of the main issues advanced through this forum was housing. Besides gaining good insights into housing initiatives across the country, the forum was used to advance Pou Ahi, which was a \$50m fund from government to support housing in Te Taitokerau. This initiative was driven through Te Kahu o Taonui, the collective of Taitokerau Iwi.

Building working relationships with other AHCs is valuable in terms of broadening networks and providing Te Runanga with business opportunities. Importantly, the government engage directly with AHCs on various matters including funding. As with the Pou Ahi funding, funding becomes available through the initiatives advances through the collective voices of AHCs.

Pou Tangata is the social service entity that supports the National Iwi Chairs Forum with initiatives that support the health and wellbeing of iwi services.

The work undertaken by Pou Tangata has resulted in a strategy that has been approved by National Iwi Chairs Forum. Technicians have been assigned and operate under a Pou Tangata ILG.

Hauora ILG is a collective of iwi health professionals who support Iwi Maori Partnership Board.

RESULTS

Attend National Iwi Chairs forums. **100% COMPLETED**

Promotion of key issues of national iwi significance. **100% COMPLETED**

Attend National Iwi Chairs Asset Holdings hui. **100% COMPLETED**

Support and promote Maori business network in NICEF. **100% COMPLETED**

Management and Leadership conferences attended. **100% COMPLETED**

Pou Tangata strategy completed and adopted. **100% COMPLETED**

Pou Tangata technical table with technicians supported. **100% COMPLETED**

Support of Pou Tangata ILG's Hauora ILG strategy completed and adopted. IMPB investigated. **100% COMPLETED**

Hauora technical table with technicians created. **100% COMPLETED**

Support for Iwi Maori Partnership Boards (Nationally). **50% COMPLETED**



TE KAHU O TAONUI

OBJECTIVES

- Participate in Te Kahu o Taonui Hui.
- Te Kahu o Taonui collectivizes iwi cultural fisheries take in Te Tai Tokerau.
- Advance Aquaculture Strategy.
- Participate in Housing Strategy.
- Resolve Issues with Amokura.
- Support the Te Kahu o Taonui MSD initiative supporting whānau.

COMMENTS

Te Rūnanga has been actively involved in the business of Te Kahu o Taonui during the 2022-23 year. The organisation has done well in delivering a broad range of services to the Iwi of Te Tai Tokerau. The organisation has now shifted its focus away from covid to focus on new emerging issues. The common focus in the last year related to tikanga, tangata, tahuā, and taiao.

Te Rūnanga has succeeded in leading the application and approval of Moana NZ as a kupenga. Although the intent was to set it up for Te Tai Tokerau, its establishment can be used to hold and catch fish for all iwi across the country. The Rūnanga next step is to assist Moana NZ to operationalise the kupenga. Te Kahu o Taonui has also expressed their support for a review of the North island Customary Regulations. This project is being led by the Rūnanga.

The Rūnanga is part of a Te Tai Tokerau collective comprising iwi, hapū and marae, that is advancing the development of a Tai Tokerau aquaculture strategy. The strategy development is also being supported by the Ministry of Primary Industries.

Te Rūnanga supported the development of a housing strategy within Te Kahu o Taonui. This mahi led to the crown providing \$50m in funding to Te Pou Ahi to

support whānau and hapū housing initiatives. Issues revolving around the transitioning of activities from Amokura to Te Pae Roa were achieved. What was remaining at the end of the year was to transfer funds across from Amokura to Te Pae Roa.

Te Kahu o Taonui has an agreement with Ministry of Social Development for the Regional Iwi Leadership Group. A regional Iwi group has been created and supported by all Iwi of Te Tai Tokerau.

Te Kahu o Taonui has successfully achieved its objectives, actively participating in forums, supporting cultural initiatives, and contributing to the wellbeing of Te Tai Tokerau. The commitment to collaboration, strategy adoption, and successful implementation is evident in the completion of all outlined objectives. Looking forward, the focus remains on sustaining and building upon these achievements for the benefit of Ngāti Whātua and the wider rohe of Te Tai Tokerau.

RESULTS

Attend Te Kahu o Taonui Chairs forums.
100% COMPLETED

Attend Te Kahu o Taonui operations forums.
100% COMPLETED

Promote key issues to National Iwi Chairs forums.
100% COMPLETED

Creation of a strategy supporting the Moana NZ Kupenga. **100% COMPLETED**

Creation and support of an Aquaculture strategy by Te Kahu o Taonui. **100% COMPLETED**

Housing strategy completed and adopted.
100% COMPLETED

Ngāti Whātua support Te Kahu o Taonui to initiate a Social Service support network in Te Tai Tokerau.
100% COMPLETED





TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Treaty Settlements

Ko ngā take me ngā kaupapa nui a Ngāti Whātua e whai pānga ana ki ngā mātāpono o Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

- Develop a new PSGE structure to take Ngāti Whātua into the future.
- Complete WAI303 negotiations with the Crown.
- Resolve mandate and overlapping claims.

TREATY SETTLEMENTS

OBJECTIVES

A detailed work programme is developed to achieve completion of the Wai 303 claim.

Finalize historical account.

Complete outstanding negotiations:

- Confirm deferred settlement properties to be included in settlement.
- Confirm properties with rights of first refusals to be included in settlement.
- Confirm number and value of school properties and meet with appropriate Minister with a view to optimize schools.
- Confirm inclusion of Puhoi properties in settlement.
- Finalize Manukapua proposal.
- Finalize fisheries protocol.
- Finalize government relationships protocol.
- Confirm inclusion of Awataha Marae.

Resolve mandate issues:

- Resolve overlapping claims.
- Resolve Patuharakeke mandate.
- Resolve Te Roroa mandate.
- Confirm marae to be included in the PSGE.
- Clarify WAI numbers to be included in WAI303 claim and complete text to be linked to WAI numbers.

Complete new Post Settlement Entity and representation matters:

- Finalize Post Settlement Governance Entity [PSGE] Trust Deed and structure.
- Finalize representation model for PSGE.

Consultation and communications:

- Hold consultation with uri regarding WAI303, PSGE, structure and representation proposals.
- Hold webinars with uri that are unable to attend consultation hui in person.
- Provide monthly uri communications.

Develop a transitional plan to the new PSGE.

Maintain uri database for the purpose of ratification and communicating with uri. Review the requirements for Te Tōpū Ika and align its functions to represent the interests of its membership.

COMMENTS

At the end of 2022 the Crown made a full and final offer to Te Rūnanga based on negotiations that have been ongoing for several years. The offer was made subject to achieving resolution on various issues, including issues raised by Ngāti Whātua Post Settlement Entities (PSGEs). The Rūnanga board agreed in principle to the offer on the terms set down by the Crown. The offer will be put to uri in 2024 for ratification.

A big part of the mahi the Rūnanga has been working on is the new PSGE structure. The basic structure of the organization will follow other Ngāti Whātua PSGEs with corporate, commercial, and charitable components. The structure will go one step further to formally recognize the role of the Kauhanganui, marae and poupou in ensur-

ing matters of tikanga can be addressed in an environment that is independent of the Rūnanga PSGE. More work is required in the 2023-24 year to tease out the detail and how the tikanga component will relate to decision making inside the PSGE, and how the two can work together. The other components that are still to be agreed relate to representation on the Rūnanga, how they are appointed, and the number of representatives from each takiwā.

Much work has been done on working out how to manage Te Tōpū Ika, which was established in the early 2000s to receive, hold, and manage fishing quota emanating from the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement Act 1992. Te Roroa and Kawerau ā Maki are linked to the quota Ngāti Whātua hold and therefore must benefit from these fishing assets. Because they do not fit the intended beneficiaries under the new proposed PSGE, Te Tōpū Ika will be placed outside the new PSGE so obligations to these two iwi can continue to be met. The trustees of Te Tōpū Ika will be those appointed to the new Ngāti Whātua PSGE structure. Te Tōpū Ika will remain as a charitable organization.

In relation to Marae, it is intended to remove 2 marae – Waikarara and Waikaraka - from the list of Ngāti Whātua affiliated marae. These two have requested this on the basis they belong to Te Roroa. Any changes must be made before the Rūnanga PSGE is placed in law. Beyond this point it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to amend in the future.

The Rūnanga database is being maintained and improved to ensure it has the best available uri information for the purpose of ratifying the Crown's settlement offer in 2024. Currently we have roughly 4000 uri for whom we do not have contact details. Uri are encouraged to check that the Rūnanga has their contact details. We want everyone to participate in the ratification of the settlement offer, and any other future business of the Rūnanga.

The Rūnanga has been engaged with Patuharakeke for at least 4 years on a process to enable their uri registered with the Rūnanga to vote on the withdrawal of the Patuharakeke mandate from Wai303. This process will have no effect on the whakapapa between Patuharakeke and Ngāti Whātua uri. Patuharakeke wishes to have their own PSGE.

At the end of the 2022-23-year the main issues to resolve included the following matters.

- PSGE Model and Deed
- Te Tōpū Ika.
- Manukapua
- RFRs inside Te Uri o Hau
- Kaipara Moana Governance representation.
- Te Roroa Mandate
- Overlapping claims
- Patuharakeke removal from mandate
- Deciding which Wai numbers are in and out of Wai 303.

RESULTS

Wai303 Negotiations have been completed. **100% COMPLETED**

Mandate and overlapping claims have been resolved. **50% COMPLETED**

A new PSGE structure and associated Trust Deed have been completed. **60% COMPLETED**

Consultation and communications with uri have been completed to a satisfactory standard. **40% COMPLETED**

Te Tōpū Ika requirements has been reviewed and dealt with. **80% COMPLETED**

The Crown offer has been ratified with uri and is supported. **0% COMPLETED**

MARINE AND COASTAL

The Rūnanga is prepared for Whangārei harbor hearings commencing February 2024.

OBJECTIVES

- Put in place the capacity to manage the MACA case.
- Write the traditional history of Ngāti Whātua in support of its mana whenua mana moana within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua.
- Consult with claimants in relation to the Whangārei inner and outer harbor hearings.
- Hold wānanga to improve uri knowledge of the MACA case and the evidence required to meet the legal tests.
- Collect kaumatua/oral evidence in support of the Whangārei hearings.
- Create Maps to support MACA claim.
- Prepare legal submissions in support of the Whangārei case.
- Decide the best way to hold MACA titles.
- Provide monthly uri communications.



COMMENTS

Additional capacity to support the Chief Executive manage the MACA project was put in place in January 2023.

A detailed work program and strategy was developed to help guide MACA activities associated with the Whangārei inner and outer harbor MACA claim.

Te Rūnanga led and participated in several Ngāti Whātua / Te Parawhau, and other claimant hui relating to Whangārei inner and outer harbor MACA claims. This included the Rūnanga advocating approaches to the hearings based on the Rūnanga strategy to optimize the best outcomes for iwi, hapū, and marae claimants.

Waananga were held with Te Parawhau / Ngāti Whātua uri on marae and at the offices of the Rūnanga.

A collaborative approach to MACA claims has and continues to be advocated by Te Rūnanga for the inner and outer Whangārei Harbor. Up to the end of this reporting period a collaborative had been achieved via an MOU with one of the two Te Parawhau applicants. A working group comprising representatives from both Te Parawhau and Ngāti Whātua was established.

Te Rūnanga commenced work on developing ideas on how MACA titles could be translated into meaningful outcomes. For example, veto rights and shared decision making inside and outside the Whangārei Harbor. The concepts being developed build on what has been achieved in Kaipara Moana.

Te Rūnanga will not hold any titles that may arise from the MACA hearings. The role of Te Rūnanga is to support hapū, whānau and

Marae to succeed in their respective MACA claims and for them to hold any titles that may be issued by the High Court.

Affidavits in support of Ngāti Whātua rights and interests in Whangārei, including mapping, were completed. The MOU referred to above supports recognition of Ngāti Whātua rights and interests to the northern boundary.

Most of the work achieved during the reporting period will carry over into the 2023-24 year. We expect to make improvements in all areas.

In relation to communications, during the reporting period we had no communications capacity to achieve more effective communications. Our team did however communicate directly and regularly with uri in Whangārei.

RESULTS

A project plan has been scoped out. **100% COMPLETED**

Support from marae and applicants for a collaborative MACA approach has been achieved. **70% COMPLETED**

The traditional history of Ngāti Whātua has been written. **100% COMPLETED**

Good progress has been made in collecting evidence in support of MACA. **100% COMPLETED**

Regular communications with uri and marae on progress has been achieved. **100% COMPLETED**

Agreement in principle between claimants on how titles will be held has been achieved. **100% COMPLETED**



HAUORA

Health & Well-Being

**Ko ngā huarahi o te ao hauora kia whai oranga
Ngā uri o Ngāti Whātua.**

The health and wellbeing of uri and others within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua have remained a key focus for the Rūnanga throughout the past year. Te Ha Oranga and Kāhui Tū Kaha have continued to make significant improvements throughout its operations.



TUPUKIA HUA

SUSTAINABILITY AND GROWTH

Transforming to a system that is responsive, integrated, well-resourced and sustainable, so that gains made today form a powerful foundation for future generations.

OBJECTIVES

- **A future focussed infrastructure and diversified revenue base to support transformative outcomes.**
- **Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the investment in services with a view to ensuring equity of funding and Māori health outcomes achievement.**
- **Improve infrastructure to support increased agility across operations.**

COMMENTS

For the year 2022 – 2023, Te Hā Oranga:

- Achieved 1% growth in human infrastructure.
- Developed, implemented, and are leading the Drug Treatment Unit (DTU) at the Auckland Regional Women's Correctional Facility (ARWCF).
- Progressed a Residential Reintegration Facility in Wairua Road, Te Raki Paewhenua. This is a first for Iwi Māori, and as such Te Hā Oranga understands the importance to ensure high performance and success for whānau, to provide a template and facilitate opportunities for other Iwi in the future.

- Commenced the Awhi Ora Service working collaboratively with GP clinics and other community providers to receive mental health support referrals.
- Remain in discussion with Health New Zealand regarding a proposal to increased capability, capacity, and infrastructure to provider greater support for whānau experiencing poor mental health outcomes.
- Initial discussions to commence data collection regarding the prevalence and use of Rongoā across the rohe to compile some base data as the first step to the development of any Rongoā strategy which **MUST** be done with those who are subject matter experts to maintain the integrity of rongoā.
- **Analysed internal whānau data and monitored external intelligence to develop two proposals:**

1. To investigate opportunities to pilot an independent social housing hub with wrap around support into Dargaville, and,
2. To purchase or build a facility to be developed into a Whare Oranga Hub in Dargaville in collaboration with other Iwi, hapū, local Crown services, and others.

Completed Pare Oranga 2.0 organisational-wide review.



RESULTS

Increase FTE for delivery of social services, mental health, and addictions support. **100% COMPLETED**

Investigate Rongoā solutions for whānau and draft a Rongoā strategy. **100% COMPLETED**

Greater funding investment into services across the organisation. **100% COMPLETED**

Review the infrastructure required to support future growth and sustainability. **100% COMPLETED**

PIRI NGĀTAHI

ENDURING PARTNERSHIPS

OBJECTIVES

- Position Te Hā Oranga as a central player in a network of high performing providers within defined community contexts.
- Maintain and increase kaupapa-based MOU's and service level agreement to ensure Mana-enhancing relationships for the provision of services to Whānau.
- Increase representation on boards, forums and committees that influence the advancement of the sacred obligations in Māori health gain.

COMMENTS

- Appointed the previous General Manager, Boyd Broughton, as a Director of Health to support the provision of regional and national leadership across all the determinants of health.
- Seconded the Director of Health to manage the Northern Regional Iwi-Māori Partnership Board (Te Taumata Hauora o te Kahu o Taonui) as their Chief Executive.
- **Achieved representation on the many local, regional, and national groups, advisories, and governance boards for kaupapa that are priorities for Māori Health, such as:**
 - The National Suicide Prevention Strategy.
 - The National Youth Worker Workforce Development.
 - Māori Monitoring Equity Group.
 - National Cervical Screening Programme Equity Group.
 - National Bowel Screening Programme Equity Group.
 - And others.
- After many challenges from legal experts within the Department of Corrections (DoC), facilitated the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Corrections which is scheduled for signing in

late 2023 and increases accountability of the DoC to Iwi-Māori regarding outcomes for Māori engaged with the Corrections system.

- Development of a Strategic Partnership Agreement with Oranga Tamariki is being progressed which along with the MoU with DoC asks for greater devolution of resources and funding, along with expansion of legislation that governs and further enables Iwi Māori workforce.

- A relationship matrix was developed under the Pare Oranga 2.0 review. This has provided data and insights into any blind spots, gaps, and areas where advancement and progress are needed. An urgent plan will be developed to address these gaps once identified.

RESULTS

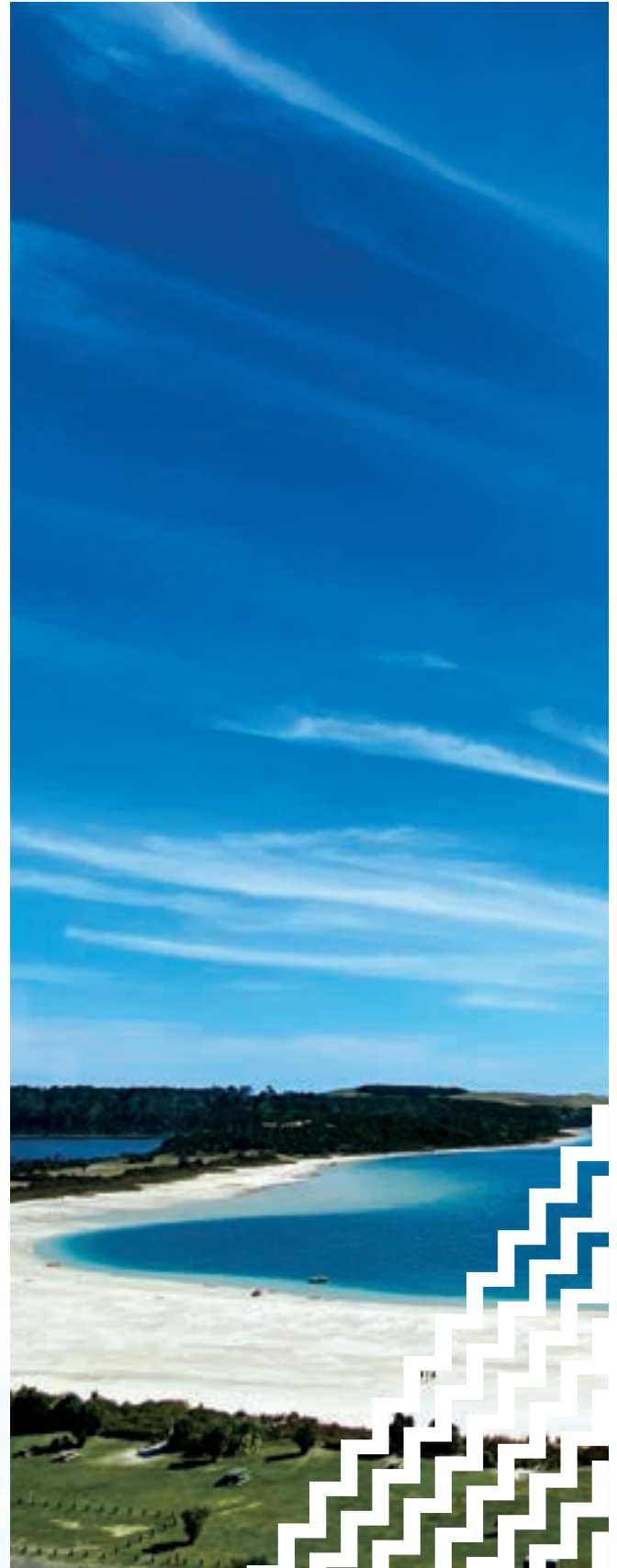
Ensuring that Te Hā Oranga is providing leadership in services across all determinants of health; housing, education, employment, racism and poverty.

100% COMPLETED

Develop a relationship matrix that will analyse all existing MOUs, and service level agreements to ensure that all gaps are addressed. **100% COMPLETED**

Develop an appoint, a director of Health to provide regional and national leadership across all the determinants of health and achieve Māori health gains.

100% COMPLETE



TE TŪ TE ĀHUREA O TE HUNGA HĀPAI

ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE

Uphold the purpose, values, and obligations for transformative leadership in Mana enhancing practice.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a capable, confident, and culturally, competent workforce.
- Advance Te Reo Ake – Ngāti Whātua.
- Demonstrate strong, accountable leadership which contributes to whānau, hapū and Iwi happy development.



COMMENTS

Completed workforce planning including the integration of kōrero tupuna, kōrero Hitori, for Ngāti Whātua to instill the tikanga, Hitori, and stories of Ngāti Whātua across the rohe into our service delivery. This is based on the understanding that some of the solutions and healing for whānau will lie within our reo Māori, our tikanga, our customs, our stories, our rich histories, and our unique and powerful environment.

Identified future leaders in need of further investment for professional development. This will continue to be applied through leadership programmes and further education opportunities supported under the Wai-Hihiri Career Programme. Succession planning is critical as the organisation experiences growth, increased leadership capability and capacity is essential.

RESULTS

Develop a robust workforce development plan. **100% COMPLETED**

Develop and implement a Ngāti Whātua Reo Māori plan. **100% COMPLETED**

Invest in Māori leadership development for all staff. **100% COMPLETED**

WHĀNAU ORA

IMPACT ON WHĀNAU

OBJECTIVES

- Develop an intra- and inter-sectoral strength-based approach to supporting Whānau to achieve the maximum potential in terms of health and well-being.
- Indigeneity - Ensure health development in decision-making is based on the aspirations of Whānau.
- Provide Whānau-centred, strengths-based services inclusive of Rongoa, pūrākau, marama-taka, and other taonga tuku iho reflecting innovation for transformative Whānau well-being.

COMMENTS

The Whānau Ora Framework has been implemented throughout all services and all whānau community interactions. This ensures when our staff meet with whānau, they have access for them and their whānau to our suite of services to help build their own capacity to determine their own wellbeing.

The Hua Oranga evaluation framework has been piloted into two of our services, all relevant staff received training, and an evaluation of the framework is underway.

A tikanga Ngāti Whātua booklet has been reviewed, redeveloped, reproduced, and issued to all staff. There has been a workshop among staff seeking their input and feedback. This booklet is made available to whānau.

A series of Consumer Wānanga have been developed and implemented across the rohe as we seek to collate feedback and learnings as part our continued quality improvement.

RESULTS

Ensuring Whānau ora is represented through all services within the organisation. **100% COMPLETED**

Implementing Hua Oranga as a Kaupapa-Māori framework to measure outcomes for Whānau well-being. **100% COMPLETED**

Ensure that tikanga Ngāti Whātua, Whānau and Service uses are represented at all levels of decision-making. **100% COMPLETED**



KOUNGA MATUA

PEAK QUALITY

Ngā Kaupapa tuku iho – Mātauranga Māori and other evidence will inform policy, planning, quality programming and practice.

OBJECTIVES

- Exceed Whānau and stakeholder expectations through quality outcomes and continuous quality improvement.
- Develop robust data, digital literacy and technology as enables that support a future-focused system.
- Develop Mātauranga Māori research and outcomes measures. Maintain, and extend where appropriate quality standards certification.



COMMENTS

Pare Oranga 2.0 has completed a review and updated all policies and procedures to ensure best practice across all services.

Developed and implemented several evaluation frameworks and methods to ensure a robust process for gathering feedback and analysis to ensure services are part of a cycle of continual quality improvement.

Maintained their Home-Based Services Accreditation and achieved Level 2 for Social Services Accreditation. This allows us to expand what services we can offer to our whānau in their natural environments.

RESULTS

Continuous quality improvement based on innovation and growth.

100% COMPLETED

Implement data recommendations and improve client's data collection.

100% COMPLETED

Implement Ngāti Whātua Kia Eke phase one.

100% COMPLETED

To achieve and maintain all relevant accreditations that contribute to Whānau aspirations and effective service delivery.

100% COMPLETED





KĀHUI TŪ KAHĀ

Social Housing

He akiaki i te mana o ngā tāngata i te rohe o Ngāti
Whātua kia whai kāinga, whai whare whakaruruhau.



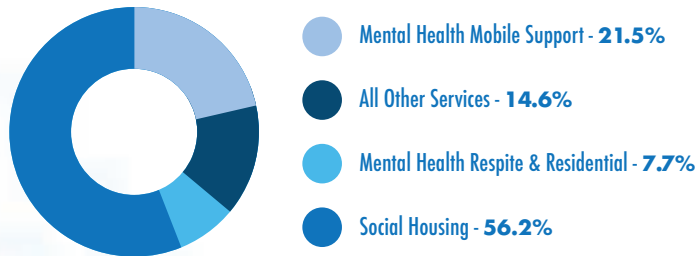


KAHUI TU KAHA

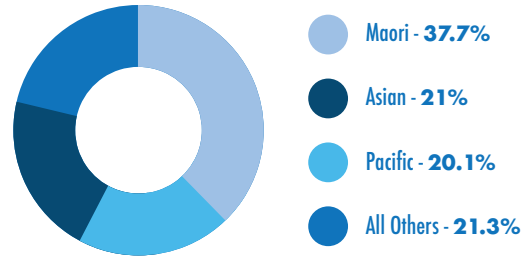
Over the 12-month period, we provided services to 5,346 tāngata. The total number of individuals when counted by service team is 6,986 as some tāngata received more than one of our services.

There was little change in our range of services during 2022-2023:

People Receiving Our Service By Service Type:



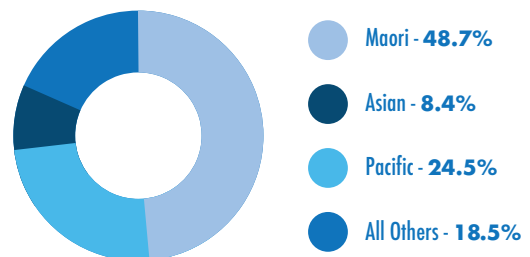
Ethnicity Of People Receiving Our Services:



People Receiving Our Social Housing Services By Service Type:



Ethnicity Of People Receiving Our Social Housing Services:



• We provided the same mental health services as in the previous year – respite, residential and various mobile mental health services.

• For our social housing services, there was a decrease in emergency accommodation with an increase in transitional housing.

• There was an increase in our youth housing volumes and a move from a supported flat sharing model to transitional housing with independent apartments.

• We commenced delivering the refugee resettlement service in July 2022, our only significant new service in this year.

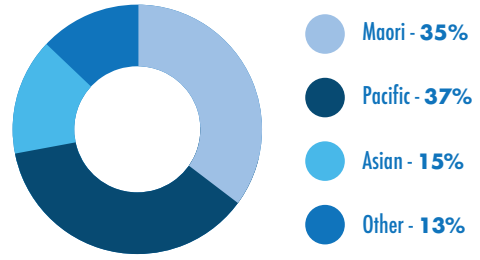
• We prepared for the opening of a 24/7 support service at Te Mātāwai, a large public housing complex at Greys Avenue in central Auckland.



Staff Distribution Jun 2023:

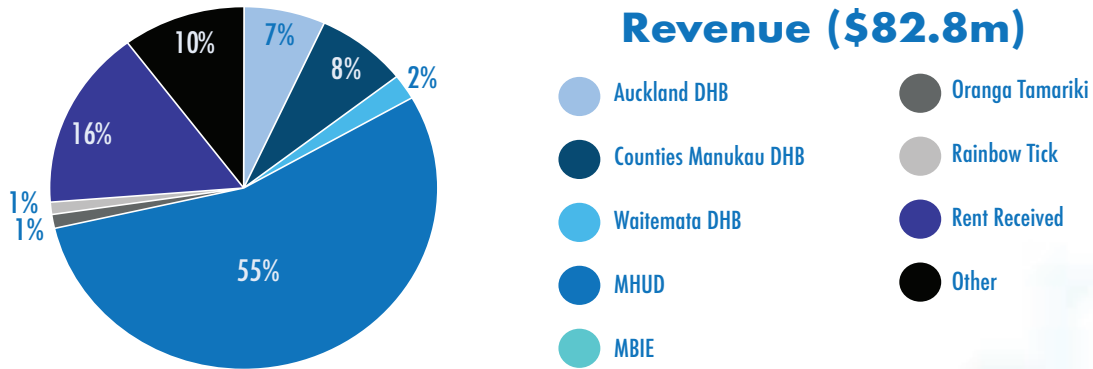


Staff Ethnicity Jun 2023:



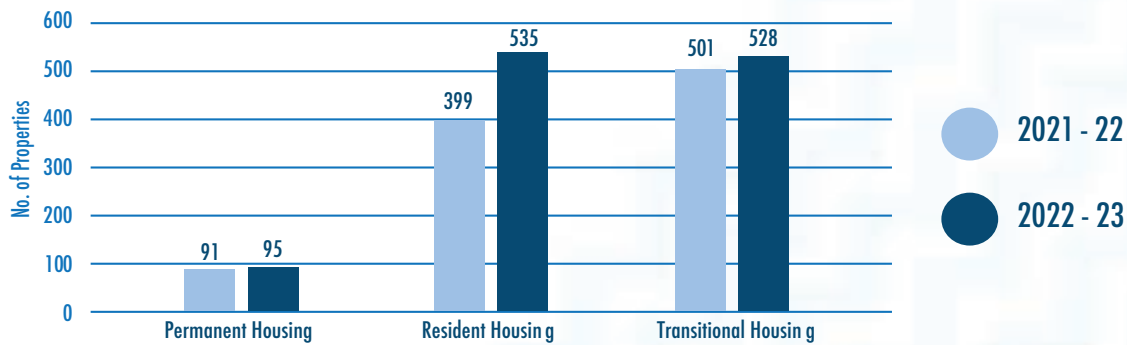
• Our annual plan for 2022-2023 focused on developing organisational systems and capabilities as a response to our significant growth in the previous year. We completed or commenced these planned systems improvements.

Revenue (\$82.8m)

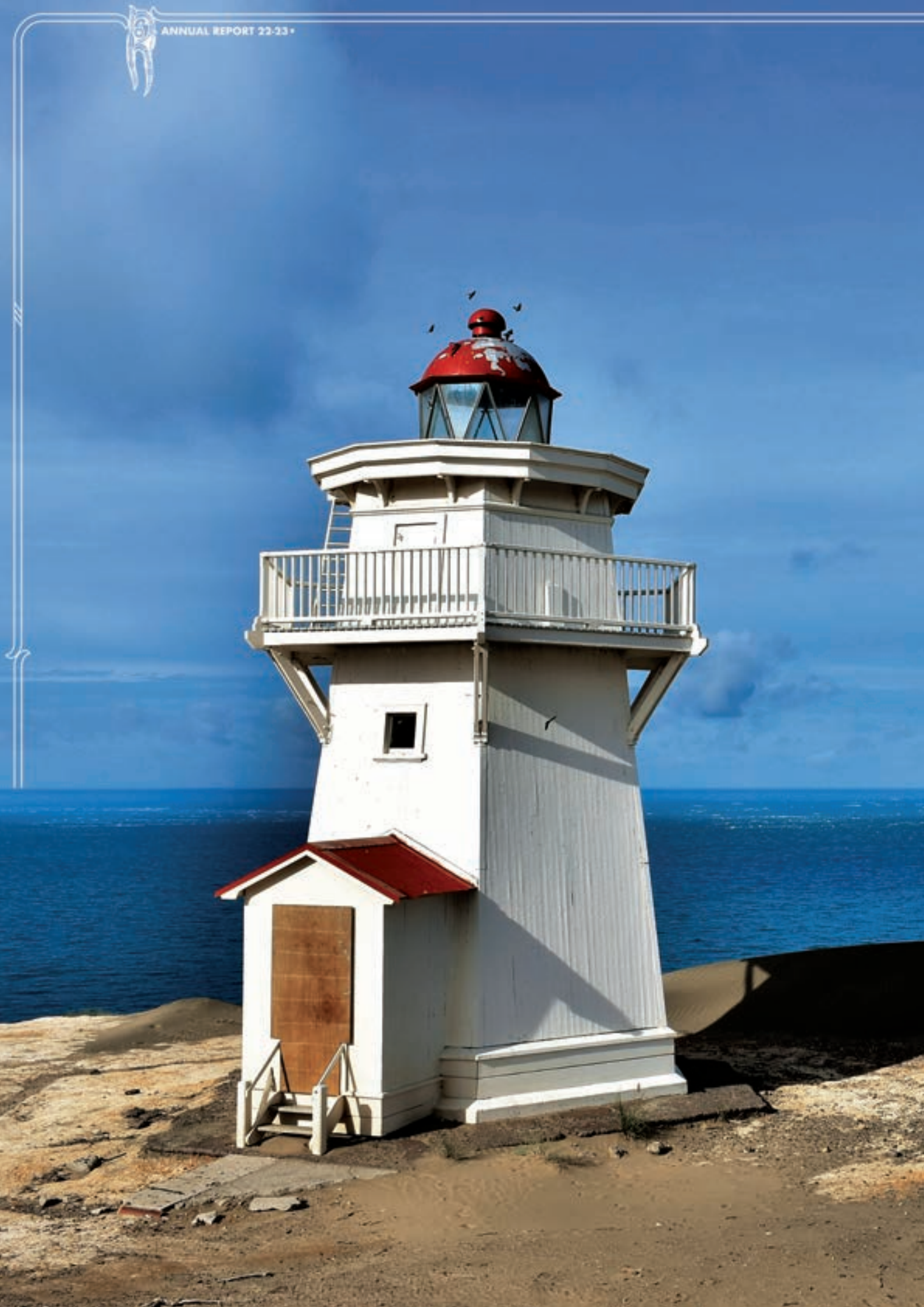


• Our social housing properties are a mix of residential tenancies which we sublet, privately leased public housing, and both privately leased and Kāinga Ora transitional housing. We own properties related to our respite and residential mental health services, plus two residential properties for transitional housing purposes.

Social Housing Properties - Type and Growth



• Our growth has been limited by difficulties in recruiting sufficient suitable staff. We had a 21% increase in staffing over the 12-month period. Most of our staff are in direct delivery roles, recognising that we are primarily an operational organisation providing mental health & wellbeing services, social housing, and social services in Auckland and Whangārei.



MĀTAURANGA

Education

Ko ngā rautaki me ngā huarahi whakapiki i te mātauranga mo ngā uri o Ngāti Whātua.

The Education at Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua, has had the privilege of spearheading the development and implementation of an iwi-wide education strategy. This report presents a comprehensive overview of the achievements and challenges faced by the education portfolio throughout 2023.

MĀTAURANGA EDUCATION

Create a history of Ngāti Whātua.

Support establishment of Kura within Ngāti Whātua rohe.

Develop and implement a te reo program for Ngāti Whātua Uri.

OBJECTIVES

- Put in place the capacity to manage the education portfolio.
- Consult with the Kauhanganui, PSGEs, hapū and uri on the development of a strategic plan.
- Review prior strategies.
- Develop with the Ministry of Education a strategy to teach Ngāti Whātua history in schools/kura within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua.
- Write stories to support the education of Ngāti Whātua whānau.
- Write a history of Ngāti Whātua as a resource available to uri and teaching Ngāti Whātua history.
- Identify relevant research to underpin the education portfolio/strategy [data/statistics]
- Support whānau to establish te puna, kohanga, kura kaupapa and whare wananga.
- Provide monthly uri communications.



COMMENTS

James Barrett was appointed to the Education portfolio as a .5 position. Given the education position was not put in place until halfway through the last financial year, progress with delivery of the 2022-23 annual plan has been limited. Nonetheless, some progress was made.

A review of several previously used education strategies was undertaken in the third quarter of last year. The review enabled us to identify key principles and fundamentals for any future strategy that is developed for Ngāti Whātua.

The Ministry of Education was engaged to see what supports they could provide the Rūnanga to develop resources for teaching Ngāti Whātua history in schools / kura. The Ministry of Education have responded positively to the invitation. Previous governments have expressed a commitment to teaching local history and the subject has also formed part of the relationship discussions inside of Wai303.

The Rūnanga has put in place a strategy to archive historical information relating to Ngāti Whātua at its Whangārei office. The archive will include early Māori Land Court records and will be able to be accessed by uri. The Rūnanga will build up a library of records to support uri learn the history of Ngāti Whātua.

Significant information has been collected on the demographics and distribution of Ngāti Whātua uri across the rohe mai Tamaki ki Maunganui. This information is critical in terms of where the Rūnanga places its attention and applies its strategy.

The Rūnanga has supported initiatives relating to education and te reo. With the support of our northern Wairoa trustees, we have been involved in the development and implementation of a strategy to support Te Pukenga in Dargaville. We have also provided support to the building of a kura at Kaiwaka. We must make sure that our tamariki located in rural areas have good access to the best education.

One of the issues that has arisen during the last 6 month of the 2022-23 year has been the role of the Rūnanga in education, now and in the future. The Rūnanga is transitioning to a new Post Settlement Entity and its roles will change to meet the new environment in which we operate. Our PSGEs and hapū are taking a greater role in education initiatives, therefore, the Rūnanga, PSGEs, and uri will need to decide what role, if any, it will have in the future.

RESULTS

Adequate capacity is in place to enable Te Rūnanga to achieve its goals and objectives. **100% COMPLETED**

A Rūnanga education strategy has been developed. **20% COMPLETED**

A history of Ngāti Whātua has been developed as a resource. **20% COMPLETED**

Research has been completed regarding the demographics and learning of Ngāti Whātua uri. **100% COMPLETED**

Uri are adequately informed of matters relating to Education and the work of the Rūnanga. **20% COMPLETED**



WHAI MANAWA

Commercial Board

Ko ngā kaupapa whai rawa me te anga whakamua o ngā pūtea ki roto i ngā kaupapa whai hua mo Ngāti Whātua.

The year 2022-2023 marked significant progress for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua in our commercial endeavors. Guided by our ambitious goals and strategic actions, we have made substantial strides in various sectors, including fishing, housing, aquaculture, rongoā, energy, and technology.





OBJECTIVES

WHAI MANAWA

COMMERCIAL BOARD

Corporate responsibilities:

- Develop an overarching commercial strategy.
- Review financial capacity.
- Develop a SYPO
- Review commercial structure.

Fishing:

- Continue to evolve Ngāti Whātua investment of fishing assets into Takitimu and other fishing partners.
- Assess investment in Takitimu online site.
- Benchmark value of fishing assets.
- Input to stock assessment processes.
- Participate in industry led stakeholder groups.
- Work with Te Tai Tokerau Iwi in developing kupenga and resolutions regarding stock management.
- Work with Uri/Kaitiaki in the northern rohe to determine the utilising of customary tools to assist in the protection of freshwater waterways and fisheries of importance.
- Undertake a review of Te Topu Ika to align with new PSG.E

Housing:

- Complete housing strategy
- Finalise Unitec Joint Venture with Whai Rawa
- Establish Mai Fund Joint Venture with Power Finance
- Complete Kākano and mortgage Finance proposal

- Complete Dargaville Hospital Evaluation
- Continue Dargaville Racecourse Project
- Continue work with MHUD regarding Whangārei properties.
- Support WAI303 undertake due diligence on settlement properties including schools.

Aquaculture:

- Appoint project manager.
- Develop oyster farm business plan for Kaipara Moana
- Participate in MPI/Council Aquaculture reforms relating to Tai Tokerau
- Consult Kaipara Moana Uri re Aquaculture development.
- Explore with Moana NZ the prospect of purchase.

Rongoā:

- Develop a proposal to enter the Rongoā/health and wellbeing industry.
- Continue to advance research in harakeke.
- Continue to work with Roche in assessing various omega as pharmaceuticals.

Technology:

Continue to look for opportunities in this space.

Energy:

Continue to look for investment opportunities in this space.



COMMENTS

Te Rūnanga has restructured its commercial operations to now come under a Limited Liability Company and a single board of directors. The new structure is more efficient in dealing with the Rūnanga commercial operations, and it will also be fit for purpose when Te Rūnanga transitions to the new PSGE. Decisions have also been made in relation to Te Toopu Ika, the Mandated Iwi Organisation established to receive, hold, and manage fishing assets allocated to the Rūnanga under the Sealord deal 1992. The commercial board will continue to manage the operational side of managing Te Toopu Ika, and the Rūnanga board will provide governance oversight. Te Toopu Ika will sit outside the PSGE structure once it's put in place.

The commercial board segments its fishing assets and seeks out the best values using bench marking as a guide. The board have done extremely well in this area, having consistently achieved roughly 25% returns on asset values.

A big part of managing the Iwi fishing assets has been staying in touch with stock sustainability and industry issues. During the year we saw reductions to inshore catches (TACCs). Our rock lobster stocks were significantly reduced by 16% to accommodate green pressures.

An important piece of work that the board have been doing is establishing a kupenga for Ngāti Whātua marae and Te Tai Tokerau iwi. The first major part was to establish Moana as a kupenga and that has been achieved. The next step, which we have

been discussing with Moana recently, is to operationalise the kupenga. We will continue this mahi into the 2023-24 year.

In addition to the kupenga, we have been seeking support from Te Tai Tokerau iwi and hapū for a review of the North Island Customary Regulations. The aim is to make them more enabling and relevant in today's environment. It's been 27 years since these regulations were imposed on North Island iwi by the Crown.

For 9 months the board supported Takitimu Seafoods in recovering from significant losses. Our commercial board managed to bring about stability for the company insofar as optimising value from their ACE in the same way as value is extracted for the Rūnanga ACE. The commercial board did not pursue potential investment in their operations.

Over time the commercial board is moving towards aquaculture to offset an anticipated decline in inshore fisheries owing to sector competition for these resources and a push by iwi to manage fisheries in accordance with a Te Kawa o Te Moana strategy. Progress in the aquaculture space, however, has been slow owing to the board putting most of its attention on fishing and housing issues.

The aquaculture space offers a lot of opportunity to develop and create wealth and jobs, but we must be very careful to ensure risks associated with investment in this area are adequately managed. The commercial board has already put in place stepping stones in relation to Kaipara Moana and aquaculture, and is developing broad industry, government, and iwi relationships in preparation for investing when the time is right.



During the reporting year the board also considered buying Biomarine, the second largest oyster farmer in NZ, but in the end withdrew. Our discussions with the owners highlighted how Iwi can be taken advantage of. In this case, the owners were asking for much more than what the business was worth (thinking we had lots of money to waste), and their expectation was we don't do due diligence. We have seen this on several fronts.

Housing is a significant part of the work that the commercial board is involved. The level of investment and need in this area has necessitated a well thought out strategy to guide the Rūnanga and commercial board in this area. Whānau having access to warm and affordable housing is one of the major determinants of success. The strategy is focused on first home buyers, social housing, repairs and maintenance, and commercial properties. Providing for kaumatua housing is a priority as more than half our Ngāti Whātua population move into this age group.

Unitec has been a project that the board have been working on for at least 4 years now. There have been significant delays brought about by covid and more lately the Crown. These have meant this project has not progressed far since last year's report. Having said this, the environment in which we have been operating since covid has caused a major decline in the demand for housing, so the Crown delays have probably worked in our favour. Once we have an agreement with the Crown on the length of the overall project, and peak funding requirements, the board can decide what if any investment they will make in the Unitec project. Through this project, the Rūnanga will have access to first homes and social housing to support Ngāti Whātua uri.

We have continued to assess properties in Dargaville and Whangārei. During the reporting period we were unable to make headway owing to planning issues and government priorities. MHUD played a major role in our assessments. The board did buy a property in central Whangārei and will build 16 rental houses in the 2023-24 year. These 3- and 4-bedroom homes will be available to rent to our uri that reside in Whangārei.

In terms of financial capacity, the Rūnanga has reviewed its ability to resource investments. The review has highlighted the importance of due diligence and making sure any business investments provide the best returns when considering the broader range of potential areas to invest and level of risk. There is only so much money to invest.

Regarding investments in Rongoa, technology and energy, these are being treated as slow burn investments. As noted above, most of the board's attention is focused on fishing and housing, and until these are bedded down, we will only do what we can in these other areas.

In relation to Rongoa, we have made steady progress in learning more about the opportunities with harakeke and we continue to form industry relationships.

The commercial board has signed off a relationship agreement with an international company called Roche. The opportunity is for Ngāti Whātua to be involved in clinical trials and research relating to cancer treatments and conditions impacting uri. These problems are majorly detrimental to our whānau so we want to do all we can to try make a difference. The board looks forward to learning more about Roche and the work they do, and how Ngāti Whātua can benefit from the relationship.



RESULTS

A review of the commercial structure has been completed. **100% COMPLETED**

Commercial fishing assets have been re-valued and benchmarked against industry values. **100% COMPLETED**

Adequate progress is being made with Takitimu Seafoods to the extent options are available to invest into their online site. **100% COMPLETED**

Input and participation have been achieved in industry and iwi/māori reviews of fisheries sustainability. **100% COMPLETED**

Improvements have been made to the Moana Pātaka regarding Tai Tokerau access. **100% COMPLETED**

A review of Te Topu Ika has been achieved for the purposes of the new PSGE. **100% COMPLETED**

A housing strategy has been completed and is being implemented to guide the activities of the commercial board. **80% COMPLETED**

The Unitec investment has been assessed and recommendations have been put to Te Rūnanga. **80% COMPLETED**

The investment in Mai Fund and Te Kakanō has been assessed and recommendations have been made to Te Rūnanga. **100% COMPLETED**

The commercial board have provided due diligence support to WAI303 regarding settlement properties. **100% COMPLETED**

An aquaculture strategy has been developed. The commercial board have continued to input and participate in the development of a strategy for the whole of Tai Tokerau. **100% COMPLETED**

The commercial board have assessed the acquisition of Biomarine with Moana NZ. **100% COMPLETED**

A rongoa strategy has been developed. **100% COMPLETED**

The commercial board and Roche have evaluated the use of harakeke oil. **50% COMPLETED**



DATA HUB

Collect information to support the establishment of a housing environmental scan.

OBJECTIVES

Complete 2021-22 project:

- Train uri member to access IDI government information.
- Compile a detailed report covering housing and uri related information.
- Develop an environmental scan to support housing strategy.
- Communicate project to uri.
- Make available final reports to PSGEs and uri.
- Report to Iwi Chairs and Minister final outcomes.

COMMENTS

This project was driven by Tracy Walters, Manager of Whai Manawa LP, the commercial arm of Te Rūnanga.

A comprehensive report was completed in 2022.

Relevant data was collected at a takiwa scale which makes the information more useable.

The data was used to inform the Rūnanga housing strategy, and more recently research associated with education. The data can be used across much of the business of Te Rūnanga. An agreement was reached to enable Te Rūnanga to update the information on an ongoing basis.

The National Iwi Chairs need to be acknowledged for enabling the project to take place and providing funding through Statistics NZ.

RESULTS

The data hub project has been completed and all relevant information collected. **100% COMPLETED**

An environmental housing scan has been completed. **100% COMPLETED**

Te Rūnanga understand how to access information through the IDI data base. **100% COMPLETED**

Uri have been kept informed of the progress made with the datahub project. **100% COMPLETED**

Relevant reports have been provided to the Minister and Iwi Chairs. **100% COMPLETED**



TE TOPU IKA O NGĀTI WHĀTUA

Māori Fisheries

INTRODUCTION

The Māori Fisheries Act 2004 requires the Rūnanga to report on the activities of Te Topu Ika o Ngāti Whātua. Kaupapa 7 of Schedule 7 of the Māori Fisheries Act needs the Rūnanga to be accountable for performance to all members of the iwi. As a result, the Rūnanga must report annually to its members as is set out below.

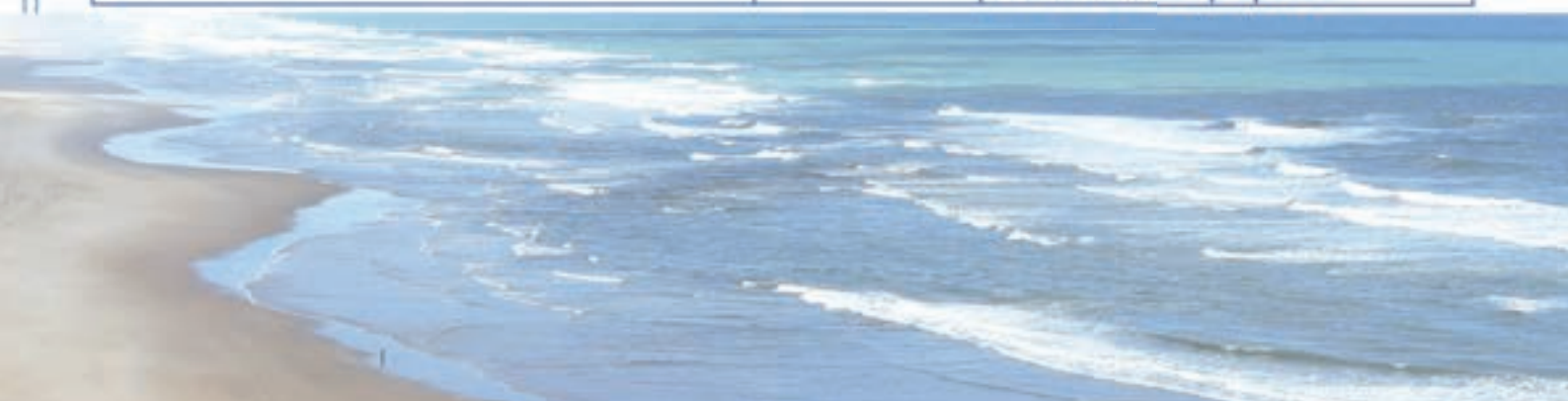
In 2006, the Rūnanga established He Topu Ika o Ngāti Whātua to receive fishing and aquaculture assets under the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Act and Aquaculture Settlement Act. Ngāti Whātua Fisheries, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Rūnanga, manages these combined assets. The benefits derived from these assets are to benefit nga uri o Ngāti Whātua.

At the time Te Topu Ika was established Te Roroa and Kawerau a Maki were included in Te Topu Ika. Therefore any benefits derived from Te Topu Ika also need to be made available to these iwi.

| OBLIGATION | COMPLIANCE | COMMENT |
|--|------------|---|
| Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) must hold an Annual General Meeting with its members. | Te Rūnanga | This report covers the period to 30 June 2023 |
| Annual Report for the previous financial year reporting against objectives as set out in the Annual Plan and includes; | | |
| 1. Review the requirements for Te Topu Ika and align its functions to represent the interests of its membership fully. | Te Rūnanga | Work in progress (WIP) |
| 1. Steps taken by MIO to increase the number of registered members. | Te Rūnanga | Established a new database. New Applications for membership. Improvements made to online membership applications. Statistics NZ datahub has identified a higher number of uri. |



| OBLIGATION | COMPLIANCE | COMMENT |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Comparison of performance against objectives in the Annual Plan, including changes in shareholder/member value and dividend version or profit distribution. | Te Rūnanga | ACE sales provided a good return and market benchmarking. |
| 2. Annual audited financial report prepared in accordance with GAAP and accounting separately for settlement cash assets. | Te Rūnanga | Refer to the Financial Summary |
| 3. Report on sales and any exchanges of settlement quota. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A has no sales or deals of settlement quota undertaken. |
| a. Quantity of settlement quota held by MIO's asset holding company | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | 293,403,910 kg |
| b. Value of settlement quota sold or exchanged. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A |
| c. Identity of purchaser or other party to sale and or exchange. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A |
| d. Any transaction with settlement quota that has resulted in a registered interest by way of caveat or mortgage being placed over the quota. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A |
| e. Settlement quota interests that have been registered against the quota shares of MIO. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A |
| 4. Report on the interactions of the MIO in fisheries matters. | | The Commercial arm of Te Rūnanga has been responsible for the management of ACE assets. The optimal values continue to be achieved against trying market conditions. |
| a. With other entities within the iwi. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A |
| b. With other MIOs | Te Rūnanga | Te Kahu o Taonui. The focus is to collaborate with other iwi to ensure fisheries are managed sustainably within Te Taitokerau. We continue to develop a Kupenga for Te Taitokerau iwi and marae. |
| c. With Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Limited | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | Participated in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AGM ● Māori Fisheries Conference ● Annual Planning ● Rangitahua ● Review of GLM 9 - Mussel Spat ● Submission to CRA1 changes ● Hauraki Gulf proposals |



| OBLIGATION | COMPLIANCE | COMMENT |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| An Annual Plan for the next financial year, which includes: | | |
| 1. The objectives of the Annual Plan | Te Rūnanga | Refer to Annual Plan. |
| 2. The policy of the MIO with respect to sales and exchanges of settlement quota. | Te Rūnanga | N/A |
| 3. Any changes in that policy from the policy for the previous year. | Te Rūnanga | NIL |
| 4. Any proposal to change the constitutional documents of any fishing company owned by the MIO. | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | N/A. It is not intended to transfer the MIO to the proposed new PSGE. |
| In relation to every asset holding company or subsidiary of an asset holding company that received settlement assets: | | |
| 1. An Annual Report on: | | |
| a. <i>The performance of that asset holding company or any of its subsidiaries.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | Refer to the commercial report and financial summary. |
| b. <i>The investment of money of that asset holding company or any of its subsidiaries.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | Refer to the commercial report and financial summary. |
| c. <i>The matters set out in paragraph (b) of Kaupapa 2.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | NIL |
| 1. <i>Any proposal to change the constitutional documents of the asset holding company or any of its subsidiaries.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | When Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua signs a Deed of Settlement. |
| Every MIO must exercise strategic governance over the process to examine and approve Annual plans that set out: | | |
| 1. <i>The key strategies for the use and development of iwi fisheries assets.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | All our ACE is sold based on grouping (inshore, shellfish, deep-water, rock lobster, etc) for optimal prices based on market conditions. |
| 2. <i>The expected financial returns on the assets.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | Annual budgets approved by Te Topū Ika Board of Directors and Te Rūnanga. |
| Any programme to: | | |
| a. <i>Manage the sale of annual catch entitlements (ACE) derived from the settlement quota held by asset-holding companies or their subsidiaries.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | The majority of Ngāti Whātua Fisheries ACE was sold to Sealord, Moana Fisheries and Ngāti Kahungunu. We also have multiple other buyers for smaller parcels of ACE. |
| b. <i>Reorganise the settlement quota held by asset holding companies or their subsidiaries by buying and selling settlement quota in accordance with the Māori Fisheries Act.</i> | Te Rūnanga/ Te Topū Ika | Governed by legislative and constitutional constraints. |

EDUCATION GRANT

Annual Report - Education Grant.

Below is an overview of the education grants approved and processed for the year 2023. The following schedule is a detailed summary of grants given to each marae and the type of grant, whether it was tertiary and/or boarding school.

Summary Information for February 2023 to July 2023:

Total number of grant applications approved February to July 2023 = **77**

Total amount of education grants processed February to July 2023 = **\$29,300**

A summary of grants given to each Marae.

| Name of Marae | Type of Grant (Tertiary/Boarding School) | Number of Grant Applications Approved (February to July 2023): | Amount |
|---------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| Takahiwai | Boarding | 2 | \$600 |
| Te Pounga | Boarding | 1 | \$300 |
| Otamatea | Boarding | 3 | \$900 |
| Otamatea | Tertiary | 9 | \$3,600 |
| Puatahi | Boarding | 2 | \$600 |
| Puatahi | Tertiary | 2 | \$800 |
| Haranui | Boarding | 1 | \$300 |
| Haranui | Tertiary | 2 | \$800 |
| Taita | Tertiary | 10 | \$4,000 |
| Naumai | Tertiary | 2 | \$800 |
| Pouto | Tertiary | 4 | \$1,600 |
| Oruawharo | Tertiary | 7 | \$2,800 |
| Orakei | Tertiary | 5 | \$2,000 |
| Reweti | Tertiary | 3 | \$1,200 |
| Korokota | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| Ripia | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| Waihaua | Tertiary | 3 | \$1,200 |
| Ahikiwi | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| Omaha | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| Te Houhanga | Tertiary | 8 | \$2,400 |
| Te Houhanga | Boarding | 2 | \$600 |
| Oturei | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| Tama Te Uaua | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| Te Aroha Pa | Tertiary | 1 | \$400 |
| | | Total: 77 | Total: \$29,300. |

2023 FINANCIAL COMMENTARY

Pūrongo Rawa – Financial Position

| Group Financial Position - 30 June | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Current Assets | 61,671,441 | 46,857,109 | 36,737,146 | 26,524,631 | 11,898,908 |
| Fixed Assets | 15,856,922 | 12,883,732 | 6,773,741 | 5,514,250 | 3,746,798 |
| Intangible Assets | 4,147,638 | 3,881,784 | 3,750,884 | 3,648,234 | 4,148,284 |
| Other Investments | 3,842,589 | 5,118,254 | 4,830,514 | 4,788,724 | 11,107,224 |
| Liabilities | (9,722,596) | (9,287,839) | (9,734,946) | (4,730,211) | (5,322,523) |
| Net Assets | 75,795,994 | 59,453,040 | 42,357,339 | 35,745,628 | 25,578,691 |
| Increase on Previous Year | 27.49% | 40.36% | 18.50% | 39.75% | 11.96% |

• The group net assets (what the group owns less what it owes) increased by 27% to total \$75.7 million at 30 June 2023.

• The net surplus made by the group for the year is reflected in the overall increase in net assets, particularly current assets. As the group's revenue increases, the level of cash and debtors' balances related to the increased contract revenue will also increase.

• The value of unlisted shares (Aotearoa Fisheries Limited) was written down due to the new accounting standards that require shares to be valued at fair value instead of cost, as was done in the previous year. This is reflected in the reduction in other investments this year and was a non-cash adjustment.

Pūrongo Hua – Financial Performance

| Group Financial Performance | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Total Revenue | 99,981,641 | 83,728,911 | 50,415,054 | 39,157,366 | 23,814,125 |
| Total Expenses | (83,719,979) | (67,013,729) | (44,038,472) | (29,404,701) | (21,144,182) |
| Net finance costs | 1,319,253 | 230,133 | 193,343 | 399,364 | 88,450 |
| Other revenue and expense | (1,237,961) | 150,386 | 41,790 | 14,906 | (26,764) |
| Total comprehensive revenue and expense | 16,342,955 | 17,095,701 | 6,611,715 | 10,166,935 | 2,731,629 |
| Increase/(Decrease) on Previous Year | -4.40% | 158.57% | -34.97% | 272.19% | 258.67% |

The group's net surplus for the year was \$16.3 million which is a 4.4% decrease from the previous year. The key impacts were as follows:

• The consolidated group experienced a significant increase in revenue, primarily due to increased revenues from health and housing service contracts during the year. The revenue increased by 19.4%.

• Quota values had an increase in value of \$265,854, which was a reversal of the previous year's impairment/reduction in value.

• In the year, the shares in Aotearoa Fisheries were written down by \$1.8 million to reflect their fair market value. This was a non-cash adjustment.





KAITIAKITANGA

Environment and Natural Resources

Ko ngā take taiao me te oranga o te whenua, te moana, te wai me ngā tamariki a Tāne ki roto i te rohe o Ngāti Whātua.

Kaitiakitanga is the ethics and practice of safeguarding and conserving the natural environment and the resources we rely on mai ki uta ki tai – from the mountains to the great inland lakes, down the rivers to lagoons, estuaries to the sea. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua have an obligation to care for the whenua and moana in which we whakapapa to.

KAITIAKITANGA

Natural Resources Unit

Give effect to the values and aspirations of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua as they relate to the protection and enhancement of rights and interests in te taiao and kaitiakitanga.

OBJECTIVES

- Create the capacity to manage Kaitiakitanga and Natural Resource Unit

- Effectively engage with uri to identify their priorities.

- Make improvements to the contracts held with Auckland Council.

- Develop strong relationships with Auckland, Kaipara, and Whangārei Councils and Northland Regional Council, Conservation and Fisheries organisations.

- Support input to the Dome Valley Waste Management Environment Court proceedings.

- Support moves to advance māori representation across Councils within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua.

- Provide monthly uri communications

- Provide leadership in the implementation of a freshwater management strategy for northern water, using customary regulations.



COMMENTS

Ihaperā Paniora was engaged at the start of the financial year to support the Chief Executive manage the Kaitiakitanga and Natural Resource Unit. Ihaperā is a qualified lawyer.

Engaging with uri to identify and understand their priorities has been ongoing.

Major improvements to the contracts held with Auckland Council have been achieved. The work we do with Auckland Council is significantly more aligned with Te Rūnanga interests and annual planning, and financial benefits have been increased to more than \$250,000 per annum.

During the year we have built a closer working relationship with Auckland, Kaipara, and Northland Councils, and to a lesser extent with Whangārei. Auckland and Northland have been productive while Kaipara has been quite difficult given their opposition towards things Māori. We have also participated in fisheries and conservation forums.

The Dome Valley hearing has been one of the biggest undertakings for the Rūnanga over the last 4 years. During the reporting period we held the last hearing in the Environment Court. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Nga Maunga Whakahihi, and Te Uri o Hau were major contributors of evidence at the hearing.

In relation to Māori representation on Council Boards, we were very active in our advocacy to achieve the best outcomes for Ngāti Whātua and Iwi katoa. We participated in working groups and made written submissions to councils on the subject.

Freshwater issues have been at the forefront of political wranglings between councils, communities, government, and iwi.

RESULTS

A position is created and in place to support management of the Kaitiakitanga and Natural Resources Unit.
100% COMPLETED

Improvements have been made to the way in which the Rūnanga engage with Councils, and the delivery of contracts.
100% COMPLETED

The Dome Valley hearings have been supported to the extent necessary.
00% COMPLETED

Māori representation on the four councils with Te Tai Tokerau have been well supported.
100% COMPLETED

A high-level review of higher-level council plans has been undertaken.
100% COMPLETED

A freshwater strategy has been developed to protect waterways and fisheries. Uri have been kept well informed of Kaitiaki and Natural Resource Unit progress.
80% COMPLETED



ORANGA MARAE

Marae Development

Mai Maunganui ki Tāmaki, mai te moana Tāpokopoko ā Tāwhaki ki Te Moana Nui ā Kiwa. Ko te rohe rangatira tēnei o Ngāti Whātua me ōna marae katoa.

ORANGA MARAE

Marae Development

Strengthen and Develop Marae.

OBJECTIVES

- Create the capacity to manage marae project.
- Update marae profiles
- Provide marae with the opportunity to do governance training.
- Identify options for providing marae with insurance.
- Undertake a needs analysis of all marae.
- Support marae to protect taonga held on marae.
- In consultation with uri, develop a policy to guide grants to marae.
- Identify opportunities for marae to develop business opportunities.
- Support marae to participate in the verification of uri memberships.
- Provide monthly uri communications.

COMMENTS

Kingi Tuhiwai and James Barret were engaged in January to manage the marae project. Kingi leads the project and James provide support.

Given the marae position was not put in place until halfway through the year, progress with delivery of the 2022-23 annual plan has been limited. Nonetheless, some progress was made.

The updating and maintenance of marae profiles is essential as it enables the Rūnanga to engage with marae when required. The profiles are focused on identifying marae governors / executives and their contact details. In the 2023-24 year the information will be checked with each marae for accuracy.

Insuring marae has been an ongoing problem for many marae. Most of the 33 affiliated Ngatiwhatua marae are not insured because they cannot afford it.

We have spoken to insurance providers, and we have considered our own insurance programme. The problem is where does the money come from? The Rūnanga believe marae individually and collectively within each takiwa should consider establishing businesses that can generate income to pay insurance and maintenance costs. This follows the model that is used by marae who do have insurance. The Rūnanga is open to looking at how they can help.

The Rūnanga has not actively gone out to all marae to do a needs analysis. But it is very clear from the requests we have received from marae for grants, and our knowledge of marae needing maintenance, that the problems confronting our marae across the rohe is a big issue. Some marae are struggling to stay open owing to them requiring maintenance, which is potentially a bigger problem than insurance.

The Rūnanga has a policy for making available grants to marae and is largely based upon the availability of funds and merit. In the last year the board considered whether the marae applying had a PSGE and if they too were contributing. More work needs to be done in this space.

The role of marae in verifying uri who make application to become a member of the Rūnanga has been in place since the Rūnanga was established. The reality, however, is marae have increasing demands on their time and the role is not being done to a standard that may have existed in the past. The Rūnanga is considering whether financially incentivising marae will make a difference and enable the role to be fulfilled. The Rūnanga will test the option and ask marae for any additional ideas during the 2023-24 year.

Each applicant for membership needs to prove who they are. Verification must be obtained by the applicants from their primary marae, or from their takiwa representative on the Rūnanga board.

Activities that were not undertaken during the 2022-23 year will be carried across to the 2023-24 year.

RESULTS

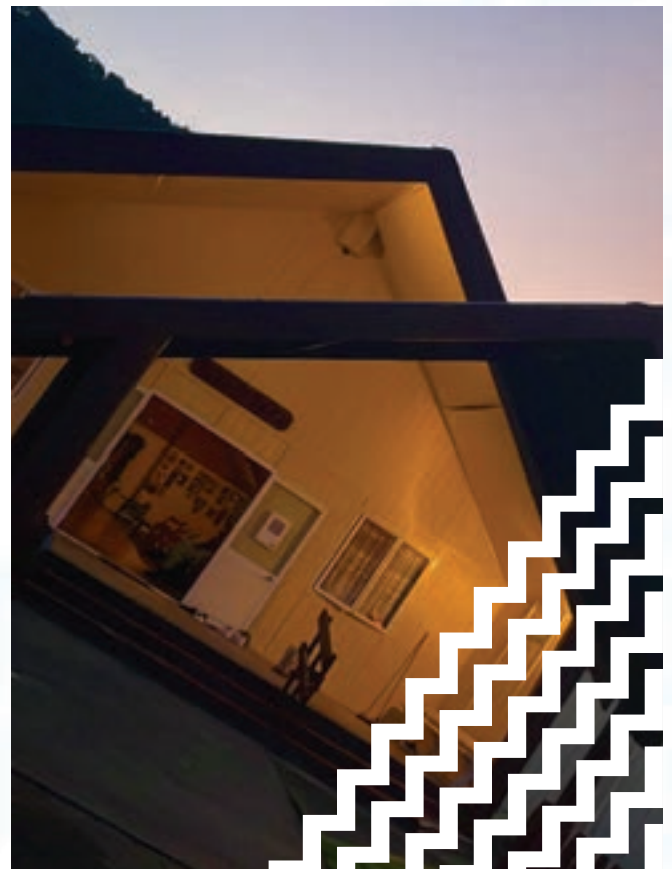
The capacity is in place to develop and implement a marae strategy. **100% COMPLETED**

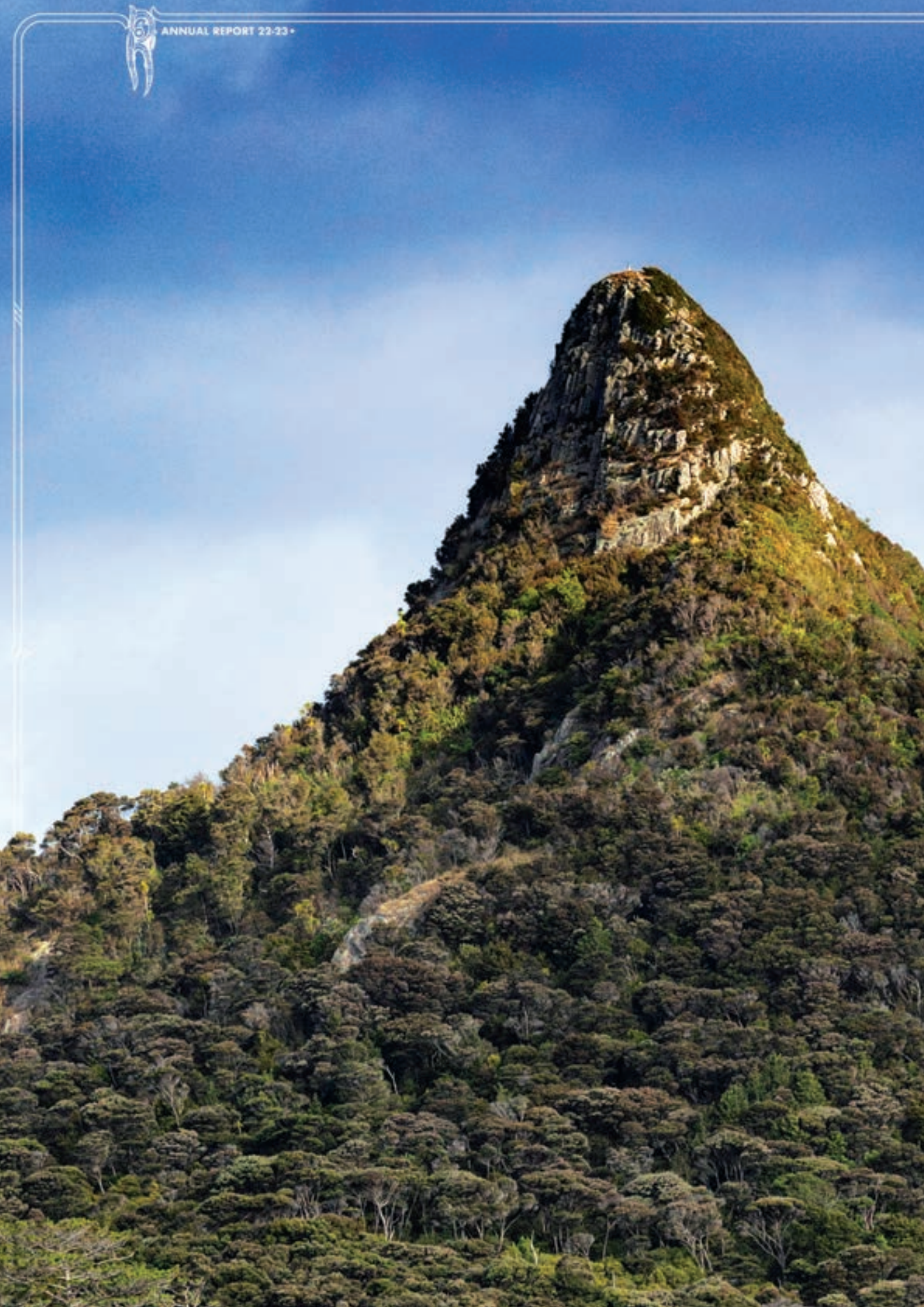
Options for marae insurance have been investigated and recommendations identified. **70% COMPLETED**

Programmes have been implemented to support marae and their trustees. **0% COMPLETED**

Marae are being supported in their role to verify uri memberships with Te Rūnanga. **0% COMPLETED**

Marae are well informed of activities within Te Rūnanga. **0% COMPLETED**





TE RŪNANGA
O NGĀTI
WHĀTUA
• ANNUAL PLAN 23-24



DATA BASE:

To have a functional and reliable uri database that is supported by good policy.

ACTIONS

- Ensure the uri database is functional and is being maintained.
- Update registration and privacy policies.
- Put in place initiatives to update uri contacts and other information.
- Support 2023 trustee election by making available relevant information.
- Support 2024 ratification process for WAI303.

KPI's

- Application forms have been standardized.
- Uri registration policies have been updated.
- Policies are consistent with Privacy Act legislation.
- Initiatives have been implemented to result in updated uri registration information.
- Relevant information has been provided to Independent Elections Services in a timely manner.
- Information has been provided to Independent Elections Services to support ratification process.

KUPENGA:

A functional Kupenga is in place to support hapū and marae.

ACTIONS

- Review policies associated with access to Kupenga

KPI's

- A guide on how much fish to allocate for hui mate has been completed.
- The packaging of Kupenga fish has been reviewed and applied.
- A review of the accountability process has been completed.
- A review of who can access the Kupenga has been completed.

MARAE:

Strengthen and support our Marae.

ACTIONS

- Complete marae profiles.
- Undertake a high-level assessment of the conditions of marae buildings.
- Complete the development of a policy to guide grants to marae.
- Complete insurance options paper to inform Ngāti Whātua marae.
- Work with marae that require the support of TRONW to help create opportunities for social, cultural, and economic development.
- Provide marae with the opportunity to do governance training.

- **Support marae to participate in the verification of uri memberships.**

KPI's

- A profile is created for each marae.
- A policy is created to guide TRONW in the allocation of resources to marae.
- Viable Insurance options are clearly identified.
- Marae have been consulted.
- Marae are supported in their development.
- Marae trustees and uri take up the opportunity to undertake governance training.
- Marae are being supported in their role to verify our uri.

MACA:

Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua is prepared for the Whangārei hearings commencing February 2024.

ACTIONS

- **Secure resourcing from Te Arawhiti.**
- **Review affidavits submitted to the High Court by all MACA applicants and identify actions where appropriate.**
- **Engage with marae and hapū in relation to MACA progress.**
- **Undertake further research to support the Ngāti Whātua/ Te Parawhau MACA applications**
- **Undertake further research to support the Ngāti Whātua/ Te Parawhau MACA applications.**

- **Work with ambitious claimants to determine their relevance in the Whangārei harbour.**

- **Prepare witnesses for hearings including wananga and site visits.**

- **Participate in High Court MACA hearings scheduled for the first quarter of 2024.**

KPI's

- We have funding for legal representation and advice.

- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua secures funding that supports our MACA claim.

- Develop processes to simplify funding applications.

- A full review of affidavits has been completed.

- Categorise affidavits that are supportive or non-supportive of our claim.

- An action plan has been created.

- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua have actively engaged with Marae and Hapū.

- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua has adequate evidence to support a successful MACA claim.

- The Rūnanga have actively promoted collaboration amongst MACA applicants. Ambitious claims have been resolved to the extent possible.

- Witnesses are well supported.

- Witnesses are well prepared to give evidence in MACA hearing.

- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua has adequately participated in the MACA hearings.

EDUCATION:

A clear strategy is in place to drive education

ACTIONS

- Develop an education strategy for Ngāti Whātua based on analysis, and in consultation with uri and Ngāti Whātua entities.

- Complete research and the collection of data to underpin the education portfolio.

- Work with iwi, hapū and marae to establish a Te Pukenga strategy for the Dargaville campus.

KPI's

- PSGE's, Marae, and the two northern takiwā have been consulted on the opportunity to work collaboratively in developing an education strategy for Ngāti Whātua.

- The Ministry of Education has provided demographics that are relevant to Ngāti Whātua takiwā.

- Statistics NZ has provided information on the demographics of Ngāti Whātua uri and takiwā.

- Elections NZ has provided information on the demographics of Ngāti Whātua uri and takiwā.

- A review of previous Rūnanga strategies has been undertaken.

- A full analysis has been undertaken of all relevant data that underpins the education strategy.

- A collaboration has been formed with relevant iwi, hapū, and marae to provide governance to the Dargaville Campus.

- A strategy has been developed for the Dargaville Campus.

WAI 303: ACTIONS

- Resolve internal matters raised by Ngāti Whātua PSGEs.

Resolve:

- Overlapping claims.

- Patuharakeke withdrawal.

- Finalize a Post Settlement Structure for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua.

- Consult with uri and run ratification process.

KPI's

- PSGEs are supportive of the settlement proposal and PSGE structure being taken out for ratification.

- Manukapua, RFRs, and Kaipara Moana issues have been resolved.

- Overlapping and mandate issues have been resolved to the extent required for Wai303 to be finalized with the Crown.

- Overlapping claims have been resolved to the satisfaction of Te Arawhiti.

- Patuharakeke mandate has been resolved.

- A PSGE proposal has been completed. Ratification of the settlement offer has been completed.

- The settlement and new structure for the Rūnanga is supported.

Hauora Te Haa Oranga:

Through the provision and access to good health and social services, contribute to equitable access to services and outcomes for ngā uri o Ngāti Whātua, whānau Māori, and others in the rohe of Ngāti Whātua.

ACTIONS

- **Implement an updated Strategic Plan that is cognisant of, and informed by, the priorities identified by whānau, whilst driving transformational change to health and social service delivery in Aotearoa.**
- **Strengthen meaningful partnerships between the Iwi and relevant Crown entities that impact on the health and wellbeing of whānau.**
- **Contribute to the development and growth of the capacity, capability, and resourcing for Māori health workforce, including clinical expertise.**
- **Investigate the opportunities to contribute to appropriate housing solutions for health-compromised whānau.**
- **Stand up the very first Iwi-led residential facility prioritising whānau Māori reintegration back into their whānau, and the local community.**
- **Commence the establishment of a Hauora Hub in partnership with appropriate Crown services to facilitate the hauora needs of whānau.**

• **Lead and/or advise National, Regional, and Local health and social service strategies and projects.**

• **Te Hā Oranga invest in a data, insights, and innovation exercise to understand the housing and mental health needs of ngā uri o Ngāti Whātua.**

KPI's

- **Develop a collaborative approach to the implementation of MOU agreements with relevant Crown entities that contribute to wellness.**
- **A Hauora development plan has been developed.**
- **A residential care facility has been established.**
- **A social housing initiative is under way. Te Hā experience growth in our health workforce, particularly Nurse and Counselling roles.**
- **Contracting for services shift to a more sustainable model with consideration for growth, infrastructure, and equity to accurately reflect the true cost of business e.g., pay parity.**
- **Develop and deliver services that effectively meet the health needs and priorities of whānau.**
- **Ngāti Whātua provide expertise on National, Regional, and Local boards, advisories, and committees that influence and impact on whānau wellness.**
- **A five-year plan is developed that articulates the development of a Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua owned, governed, and operated community Hauora Hub.**
- **Temporary housing solutions to accommodate health-compromised whānau are planned, initiated, and operating.**

Hauora

Kahui Tu Kaha:

ACTIONS

- **558 Transitional Housing units are held at 32 different sites at 1 July 2023. Develop most sites for an identified population group who have known inequities in accessing social housing and related support services.**
- **Residential mental health services will expand through the purchase of an existing service with any future vacancies at this service being available for Māori.**
- **As part of the Māori Housing First collective, Arohanui ki te Tangata, we will establish an additional service to prevent or address chronic homelessness for Māori.**
- **Establish a regional Auckland supported accommodation service for 16 to 25-year-olds, accepting referrals from police & other government agencies 24/7.**
- **In partnership with Kainga Ora, we will commence Te Matawai, providing single site supported accommodation in the inner city, with a goal of more than 50% Māori being resident at this 250-apartment complex.**

KPI's

- **Two sites for post women's refuge, one Māori & the other for Pacific women have been established.**
- **One site has been established as a post detox service for Māori & Pacific peoples.**
- **One site has been established for Māori & Pacific men, providing a program for stopping whānau violence.**
- **Current disability units to focus on Māori & Pacific with short term disability or terminal care needs who are otherwise not receiving services from health or disability providers have been established.**
- **One site for people from Rainbow communities, as a pathway from our supported accommodation service, Ahuru Pumanawa has been established.**
- **One site for young parents, complementary to the existing site for young mothers has been established.**
- **All other Transitional Housing sites for the opportunity to specialise for a targeted population group have been assessed.**



Whai Manawa Commercial

Corporate Responsibilities:

ACTIONS

- Complete commercial strategy.
- Develop SIPO.
- Complete review of commercial structure.
- Revalue shares in Moana NZ.

KPI's

- An overarching commercial strategy has been completed.
- A SIPO has been completed and approved by the Rūnanga board.

A new commercial structure has been put in place.

- The requirements of Te Topu Ika as part of the new PSGE structure are known and provided for.
- A revaluation of Moana NZ shares has been completed.

Fisheries:

ACTIONS

- Lock in ACE arrangement for inshore finfish stocks
- Assess groupings of fish stocks for value and create a simple way

to depict the information.

- Assess the potential to invest in treaty settlement stocks once the Māori Fisheries Act is signed off.
- Continue to work with Te Tai Tokerau iwi and Moana NZ in functionalizing the Moana NZ Kupenga.
- Continue to work with relevant external groups to advance Ngāti Whātua interests in fisheries.
- Divest CRA1 normal quota shares.

KPI's

- An assessment of potential buyers of inshore ACE has been completed, and the best buyer has been chosen.
- A dashboard showing the contributions of each ACE class has been developed.
- Potential investment opportunities to buy and sell settlement quota shares has been completed.
- The opportunities for Moana NZ vessels to fish in Tai Tokerau and be part of supporting filling the Moana NZ Kupenga have been identified.
- Whai Manawa LP has been active in industry and iwi groups advocating fishing interests.
- CRA 1 non-settlement quota has been sold via tender process

Housing:

ACTIONS

- Complete the purchase of Kent Road property for housing development.
- Complete due diligence on Unitec property
- Complete due diligence on Dargaville Racecourse property.
- Complete work on establishing Mai Fund.

KPI's

- Kent road property has been purchased by Whai Manawa and building has commenced.
- Whai Manawa LP has completed due diligence on investment in Unitec and has decided whether to invest, and if so, what, and how.
- Final recommendations are made to Te Rūnanga Board regarding Unitec.
- Discussions have continued to be held with uri of the original māori landowners.
- Whai Manawa LP has done due diligence on investing in the Dargaville Racecourse land and has decided whether to invest.
- Final recommendations are made to Te Rūnanga Board regarding Dargaville Racecourse.
- JV arrangements have been concluded with Mai Fund partners.

Aquaculture:

ACTIONS

- Input and participate in Te Tai Tokerau Collaborative.
- Ensure Ngāti Whātua Rights and interests under Aquaculture legislation are optimized.
- Attend national aquaculture forums to influence alignment with Ngāti Whātua aspirations.
- Liaise with Ngāti Whātua Marae regarding aquaculture in Kaipara Moana.
- Develop a high-level aquaculture plan for Kaipara Moana.

KPI's

- A Tai Tokerau collaborative has been established.
- A strategy has been developed for Te Tai Tokerau, including within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua.
- Whai Manawa LP has continued to participate in Te Ohu and MPI processes associated with aquaculture.
- The optimum results for Ngāti Whātua have been achieved from the aquaculture settlement.
- Ngāti Whātua is abreast of aquaculture development opportunities inside and outside NZ.
- Ngāti Whātua is building relevant relationships in its pursuit of being involved in aquaculture.

- Whai Manawa is developing a relationship with Moana NZ to potentially partner with in Tio.

- Input has been sought from marae in the establishment of an aquaculture strategy for Ngāti Whātua.

- A high-level plan for a tio farm in Kaipara Moana has been created.

Rongoa:

ACTIONS

- **Build strategic relations.**
- **Work with a partner to establish a model for primary production of harakeke.**
- **Potential products and services have been identified.**
- **Maintain a watching brief on broader rongoa opportunities.**

KPI's

- Partners have been identified and working relationships have been formed.
- Whai Manawa is working with a potential partner to farm harakeke.
- A financial model has been established to support the primary production of harakeke.
- A comprehensive product and services inventory has been developed.
- Whai Manawa has a good understanding of broader rongoa opportunities and how these can be integrated into a rongoa business.

Technology:

ACTIONS

- **Clarify direction of Fiber Networks**

- **Maintain a watching brief on technology investments.**

- **Establish relationships with organizations and individuals that can or have potential to align with Ngāti Whātua aspirations.**

KPI's

- A clear partway forward in Fiber Networks has been developed.
- Whai Manawa have a good overview of new technologies.
- Whai Manawa is supporting whānau into science and technology careers.
- A working relationship with McDerimid Institute is maintained.
- Whai Manawa has networks in place to support the work they do.

Kaitiaki and Natural Resources Unit:

ACTIONS

- Continue to make improvements to Auckland, and Northland Regional Council contracts.
- Continue to head off Waste Management in their strategy to align constraining legislation preventing landfills.
- Continue to input and participate in forums relating to māori representation on Councils within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua.
- Keep abreast of resource management issues impacting all Ngāti Whātua.
- Stay abreast and respond to issues impacting the moana and fisheries.
- Assist the board in refining the future roles and responsibilities of the Kaitiaki and Natural Resources unit.

KPI's

- Contracts with Auckland Council have been formalized.
- We have continued to engage with Northland Regional Council on improvements to engagement.
- We are engaged in Environment Court proceedings to oppose Waste Management.

- We have continued to advocate māori representation in various forums.

- We have been responsive to issues impacting all Ngāti Whātua.

- We have supported PSGEs and hapū where we have been asked to do so.

- We are responsive to issues impacting marine and freshwater fisheries, and their environments.

- The future roles and responsibilities of the unit are clear.

National Iwi Chairs:

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua uphold a commitment to supporting Te Kahu o Taonui.

ACTIONS

- Review the Rūnanga involvement in National Iwi Chairs.
- Develop a NICF communications plan.
- Develop a NICF funding and capacity building plan.
- Develop a NICF balanced score card which identifies and measures a range of issues including how each Pou identifies its priorities and outcomes for the upcoming year.
- Future NICF Meetings with the Crown from 2023 and prioritising non-Crown related aspirations.
- NICF Negotiations with External Parties to improve scope.

KPI's

- Ensure the Rūnanga is achieving sufficient value from participating in NIC and that it is properly structured and resourced to achieve the best outcomes.
- That the Rūnanga are involved in the NICF communications plans. That the Rūnanga contribute to funding and co-design.
- The Rūnanga support methods of evaluation.
- Ngāti Whātua benefit with representation at all levels of NICF.
- The Rūnanga support and benefit from all NICF Pou.

Te Kahu o Taonui:

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua uphold a commitment to supporting Te Kahu o Taonui.

ACTIONS

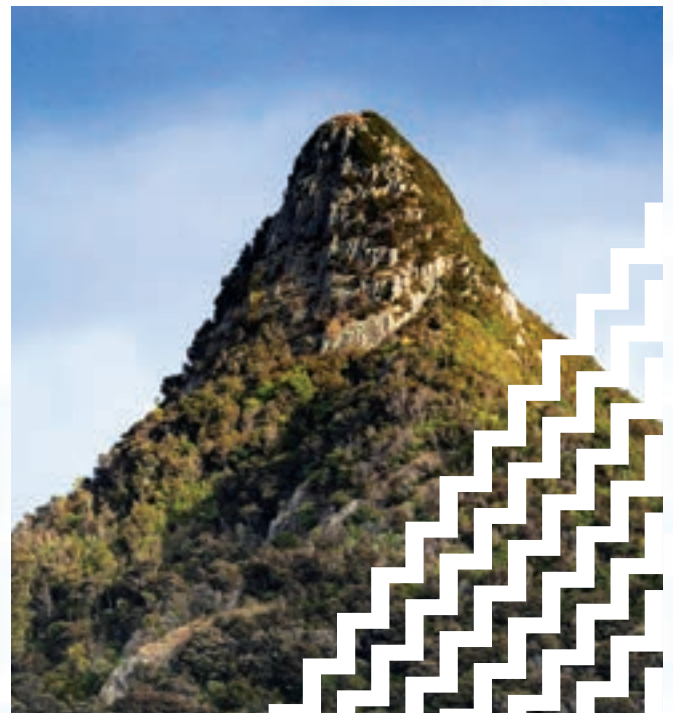
- **Review the Rūnanga involvement in Te Kahu o Taonui**
Ensure access to capacity and capability from Te Kahu o Taonui.
- **Engage in Te Kahu o Taonui initiatives ensuring future proofing for Ngāti Whātua.**
- **Ensure input into Oranga: Wairua, Whānau, Whenua and Taiao from Ngāti Whātua into Te Kahu o Taonui.**

• **Participate in hui that deal with issues facing Te Tai Tokerau**

Ensure opportunities for Ngāti Whātua whānau occur.

KPI's

- A review of the Rūnanga involvement in Te Kahu o Taonui has been completed.
- Ensuring the Rūnanga builds capacity and capability from Te Kahu o Taonui in expertise.
- Supporting initiatives that require iwi input and capitalising on that input for Ngāti Whātua.
- Ngāti Whātua whānau are benefiting from key Te Kahu o Taonui strategies.
- The Rūnanga take advantage of all opportunities presented in the coming year.



Communications:

Te Rūnanga is achieving open and clear communications with PSGEs, Marae, and uri.

ACTIONS

- Review and update Rūnanga website.
- An informative and user-friendly website for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and marae is maintained.
- Regularly update social media platforms with engaging content, event updates, and stories. Build a social Media Platform, maintain and keep relevant.
- Collaborate with local newspapers, radio stations, and television to share news and events. Lead and coordinate annual reporting and planning cycle design and graphics.
- Provide good communications in relation to Annual General and Special meetings.
- Create a quarterly news update to Marae, hapū and PSGEs.
- Create awareness amongst iwi of Wai303, the settlement offer, and the proposed new PSGE.

- Create awareness and participation in the Whangārei MACA case, and pending hearings in the High Court.

- Create awareness of the elections and encourage trustee nominations and voting, and profile candidate.

- Produce a mix of content, including articles, videos, photos, and interviews, that showcases the culture, history, and ongoing activities at each marae.

- Develop a communication plan.

KPI's

- Rūnanga web site has been updated and made current.
- Visibility, engagement, and community involvement for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and its 32 marae has been enhanced.
- Communication channels between the Rūnanga, marae, and wider community have been enhanced.
- Awareness of cultural events, initiatives, and marae activities have been increased.
- Annuals reporting and planning has been achieved for the 2022-23/24 years.
- Uri have been well informed about the 2022-23 annual general meeting and trustee elections.



Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua.

Purongo Hua Matapae (Profit & Loss Forecast)

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024:

| | Budget |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Tiriti (WAI303) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 120 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (391,100) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | (390,980) |
| Tiriti (MACCA) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 500,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (687,025) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | (187,025) |
| Poari (Trustees) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 586,274 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (524,939) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | 61,335 |
| Matauranga (Education) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 160,850 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (201,541) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | (40,691) |
| Pakihi (Commercial) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 410,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (150,732) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | 259,268 |
| Whakahaere (Support Services) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 1,402,929 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (1,689,896) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | (286,967) |
| Nga Karere (Communications) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 117,255 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (125,154) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | (7,899) |
| Kaitiakitanga (Environment) | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 318,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (230,046) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | 87,954 |
| Marae | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 100,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (75,939) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | 24,061 |
| Kotahitanga | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 675,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (671,261) |
| SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | 3,739 |
| Te Hā Oranga | |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 12,738,746 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (12,587,858) |
| TE HAA SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) | 150,888 |
| OPERATING SURPLUS/ DEFICIT | (326,316) |
| Donation Te Topu Ika | 350,000 |
| TOTAL SURPLUS/ DEFICIT | 23,684 |





TAHUA PŪTEA

Summary of Accounts

**Ko ngā pūrongo moni me ngā tahua pūtea a
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua.**

Consolidated Financial Statements

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group
For the year ended 30 June 2023

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Consolidated Statement of Service Performance

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group For the year ended 30 June 2023

Legal name: Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua

Type of entity: Registered Charity

Registration number: CC23988

Mission: To provide for the development of Ngati Whatua as a strong and caring iwi.

Governance Structure:

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua is a Māori Trust Board under the Māori Trust Board Act 1955. The Rūnanga is a constituted body corporate known as Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and is governed by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Act 1988. Ngāti Whātua uri (beneficiaries) elect eleven trustees who represent five tākiwa (districts) within the rohe (boundary) of Ngāti Whātua, those trustees govern for a period of three years before the next elections occur.

Operations Structure:

The Manahautū (CEO) is appointed by and accountable to the Rūnanga Board. The Senior Management Team is led by the Manahautū and comprised of a Manukura (COO) and managers through both the Commercial arm (Whāi Manawa) and the Health and well being services (Te Ha Oranga) and Housing and Mental Health specialists Kāhui Tū Kaha.

Main Sources of Revenue for the Group

- Ministry of Health: Whatu Ora / Te Aka Whai Ora
- Ministry of Housing & Urban Development
- Ministry of Corrections
- Ministry of Social Development
- Whanau Ora
- Fishing Quota
- Ministry of Business, Innovations & Employment
- Oranga Tamariki

The Group is committed to achieving positive outcomes for Ngāti Whātua whānau.

This purpose is achieved through delivery of a number of Health and Wellbeing services to whānau. This is supplemented with the use of fishing quota to promote commercial interest. This supports the key goals of the Group:

1. To uphold Te Kotahitanga me Tino Rangatiratanga o Ngāti Whātua under the guidance of our Kaumātua
2. To exercise the responsibility of Tangata Whenua including that of the authorised voice of Ngāti Whātua.
3. To provide for the personal development of Ngāti Whātua and other iwi within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua
4. To provide for the caring of Ngāti Whātua and other iwi within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua

5. To provide for the economic development of Ngāti Whātua and other iwi within the rohe of Ngāti Whātua

6. To manage the affairs and finances of Ngāti Whātua

The statement of service performance information focuses on these key goals, and a number of judgements have been made about what information to present based on an assessment of what information would be most appropriate and meaningful to users. This was a challenge due to the diverse nature of the group's activities and multiple funding streams as outlined.

During the 2022-2023 year:

- We mostly provided the same range of services for Health and Wellbeing including a range of mental health services as in previous years. There was a growth in revenue of 19.7% year on year.

- There was a movement from supported housing for youth in flatting arrangements, to transitional housing for youth, in separate apartments, together with a significant volume increase in youth housing.

- We began the establishment of 'single site supported accommodation' at a large new public housing complex at Greys Avenue in Auckland's CBD and in partnership with Kāinga Ora.

- We commenced delivery of the refugee resettlement service and, at the early stage of the contract, received an unexpected increase in contracted volumes.

- There was increase in delivery of services providing mentoring, counselling and skillset services for Rangatahi

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Group Outputs | | |
| Group Revenue for the year | 99,981,641 | 83,477,309 |
| Group Surplus for the year | 16,342,955 | 17,095,701 |
| Group Equity at balance date | 75,795,995 | 59,453,040 |
| Education Grants Paid \$ | 30,000 | 27,220 |
| ACE Income for the year | 968,307 | 1,032,618 |

Social housing services are a mix of residential tenancies, privately leased public and transitional housing, and Kāinga Ora leases, and services are in Auckland and Whangārei. The number of social housing properties are as outlined below.

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|------|------|
| Social Housing Outcomes (Number of Properties) | | |
| Permanent Housing | 95 | 91 |
| Residential Housing | 535 | 399 |
| Transitional Housing | 528 | 501 |

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group For the year ended 30 June 2023

| | NOTES | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Revenue from Exchange Transactions | 3 | 98,751,103 | 82,571,419 |
| Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions | 3 | 1,230,538 | 905,890 |
| Total Revenue | | 99,981,641 | 83,477,309 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Audit Fees | | (106,935) | (56,766) |
| Communications | | (1,728,531) | (1,515,866) |
| Depreciation | | (1,806,004) | (1,387,214) |
| Facilities | | (36,545,960) | (24,590,392) |
| Miscellaneous | | (1,152,968) | (281,360) |
| Personnel | | (34,107,618) | (30,305,366) |
| Services | | (8,010,036) | (8,912,706) |
| Travel | | (261,926) | (94,959) |
| Total Expenses | | (83,719,979) | (67,144,629) |
| Surplus / (Deficit) before Net Financing Costs and Other Income / (Expenses) | | 16,261,662 | 16,332,680 |
| Other Income / (Expenses) | | | |
| Reversal of Impairment of Intangible Assets | 10 | 265,854 | 130,900 |
| Share of Associates' Surplus / (Deficit) | 12 | 319,572 | 150,386 |
| Gain / (Loss) on revaluation of financial assets at fair value | 14 | (1,823,387) | - |
| Total Other Income / (Expenses) | | (1,237,961) | 281,286 |
| Financing | | | |
| Finance Income | 4 | 1,323,355 | 489,108 |
| Finance Costs | 4 | (4,102) | (7,372) |
| Net Finance Costs | | 1,319,253 | 481,735 |
| Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year | | 16,342,955 | 17,095,701 |

These Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. These statements have been audited.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group As at 30 June 2023

| | NOTES | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Current Assets | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 6 | 23,686,988 | 13,755,528 |
| Debtors and Other Receivables | 7 | 16,301,554 | 12,964,198 |
| Prepayments | | 2,217,813 | 1,330,481 |
| Investments | 14 | 19,065,221 | 18,628,881 |
| Taxation | 20 | 399,866 | 178,021 |
| Total Current Assets | | 61,671,441 | 46,857,109 |
| Non-Current Assets | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 9 | 15,856,922 | 12,883,732 |
| Investments | 14 | 2,818,567 | 4,641,954 |
| Intangibles | 10 | 4,147,638 | 3,881,784 |
| Equity Accounted Investees | 12 | 558,518 | 338,946 |
| Other Receivables | 15 | 200,000 | - |
| Work in Progress | | 265,504 | 137,354 |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | 23,847,150 | 21,883,770 |
| Total Assets | | 85,518,591 | 68,740,879 |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Creditors and Other Payables | 16 | 3,524,156 | 2,601,133 |
| Goods and services tax | | 381,023 | 623,835 |
| Revenue Received in Advance | 19 | 3,570,039 | 3,770,093 |
| Employee costs payable | 17 | 2,246,609 | 2,292,008 |
| Funds Held/ (Paid) on Behalf | 18 | 769 | 769 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 9,722,596 | 9,287,839 |
| Total Liabilities | | 9,722,596 | 9,287,839 |
| Equity | | | |
| Accumulated surpluses or (deficits) | | 75,759,586 | 59,416,631 |
| Capital Reserves | 26 | 36,409 | 36,409 |
| Total Equity | | 75,795,995 | 59,453,040 |
| Total Net Assets | | 75,795,995 | 59,453,040 |


These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees

Co-Chairman: **John Mard en**

Trustee: **Virginia Warriner**

Date: **30/11/2023**

Date: **30/11/2023**

These Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. These statements have been audited.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group For the year ended 30 June 2023

| | NOTES | SHARE CAPITAL RESERVE | RETAINED EARNINGS | TOTAL |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2023 | | | | |
| Balance 1 July 2022 | 26 | 36,409 | 59,416,631 | 59,453,040 |
| Total Comprehensive revenue & expenses for the year | | - | 16,342,955 | 16,342,955 |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 | | 36,409 | 75,759,586 | 75,795,995 |

| | NOTES | SHARE CAPITAL RESERVE | RETAINED EARNINGS | TOTAL |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2022 | | | | |
| Balance 1 July 2021 | | 36,409 | 42,320,930 | 42,357,339 |
| Total Comprehensive revenue & expenses for the year | | - | 17,095,701 | 17,095,701 |
| Balance at 30 June 2022 | | 36,409 | 59,416,631 | 59,453,040 |

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group For the year ended 30 June 2023

| | NOTES | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash Flow Statement | | | |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | | |
| Cash was provided from: | | | |
| Receipts from Customers | | 97,393,681 | 78,390,952 |
| Interest and Dividends Received | | 1,239,283 | 237,505 |
| Net Good & Services Tax | | (242,812) | (14,294) |
| Total Cash was provided from: | | 98,390,152 | 78,614,163 |
| Cash was applied to: | | | |
| Payments to Suppliers & Employees | | (83,044,447) | (66,181,323) |
| Total Cash was applied to: | | (83,044,447) | (66,181,323) |
| Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | 15,345,705 | 12,432,840 |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | | |
| Cash was provided from: | | | |
| Sales of Property, Plant & Equipment | | 70,399 | 56,921 |
| Total Cash was provided from: | | 70,399 | 56,921 |
| Cash was applied to: | | | |
| Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment | | (4,848,303) | (7,691,480) |
| Term Deposits | | (436,340) | (146,891) |
| Total Cash was applied to: | | (5,284,643) | (7,838,371) |
| Total Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | (5,214,244) | (7,781,450) |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | | |
| Cash was applied to: | | | |
| Loans Issued | | (200,000) | (124,967) |
| Total Cash was applied to: | | (200,000) | (124,967) |
| Total Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | (200,000) | (124,967) |
| Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash Held | 5 | 9,931,461 | 4,526,423 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at Start of the Year | 6 | 13,728,109 | 9,201,686 |
| Balance at the End of the Year | 6 | 23,686,987 | 13,728,109 |
| Represented by: Cash and Cash Equivalents | | | |
| Bank | | 18,542,258 | 8,518,786 |
| Term Deposits | | 5,144,729 | 5,209,323 |
| Total Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 23,686,987 | 13,728,109 |

These Financial Statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes. These statements have been audited.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Group For the year ended 30 June 2023

1. Reporting Entity

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua (the Runanga) was established by the Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua Act 1988 and is governed by the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955. It is domiciled in New Zealand.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 comprise the controlling entity and its controlled entities (together referred to as the 'Group') and individually as 'Group entities'. The group entities are outlined in note 11.

The primary objective of the Runanga is to administer its assets in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Boards Act for the general benefit of its beneficiaries rather than making a financial return.

For the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, the Group are public benefit entities.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 31(1) of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the Group is a public benefit not-for-profit entity and is applying Tier 1 Not-For-Profit PBE as it has expenditure of more than \$30 million. This report is in compliance with Tier 1 Not- For-Profit PBE Standards. The financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (NZ IPSAS) and with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

Comparative figures included in the financial statements relate to the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities as disclosed below that have been measured at fair value. The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

c) Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PBE Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Where material, information on significant judgements, estimates and assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy or provided in the relevant note disclosure.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group are for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates are subject to ongoing review and actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in future years affected. The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have a significant effect on the financial statements:

Judgements

i) Control over Te Topu Ika o Ngati Whatua (Te Topu Ika)

Note 12 describes that Te Topu Ika is a Trust established pursuant to the "Deed of Trust Te Topu Ika o Ngati Whatua". It was established as a mandated iwi organisation for the purposes of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004. The Runanga is the trustee of Te Topu Ika. The Runanga has determined that control exists because it appoints all the trustees of the Trust who must be the same trustees as the elected trustees of the Runanga.

ii) Control over Maitahi Media Limited (Maitahi)

Note 12 describes that Maitahi is a subsidiary of the Group even though the Group has only a 50% ownership interest and has only 50% of the voting rights in Maitahi. The Runanga has determined that control exists because it appoints two of the three directors and has significant influence over the costs of the company because the Runanga sets the annual license fee chargeable to Maitahi which accounts for approximately 95% of its total cost.

iii) Intangible Assets having indefinite useful lives

Note 10 describes that Quota is an intangible asset representing the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired that are not individually identified and separately recognised. The Runanga has determined that Fish quota has an indefinite useful life.

iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists for an asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the reported profit or loss.

The estimated recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined by estimating future cash flows from the use and ultimate disposal of the asset and discounting to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belong.

Any reversal of impairment previously recognised is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

v) Collection of Receivables

Estimates are used in determining the level of receivables that may not be collected. The Group has applied the simplified approach to calculating expected credit losses on trade receivables and recognises a doubtful debt based on the lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date. Bad debts are written off when they are considered to have become uncollectable.

There has been no uncollectable debts identified in the current or previous years and therefore no expected credit losses.

d) Presentation Currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZ\$). All values are rounded to the nearest NZ\$.

There has been no change in the functional currency of the Group.

e) Changes in Accounting Policies

New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year

Standards and amendments issued that are effective and have been adopted are:

i) PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

In March 2021, the External Reporting Board (XRB) issued PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments, which supersedes both PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The main changes between PBE IPSAS 29 and PBE IPSAS 41 are:

New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost.

- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected credit losses, which may result in earlier recognition of impairment losses
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

PBE IPSAS 41 is effective from 1 January 2022 and was adopted by the Group in the current period.

PBE IPSAS 41 introduces new recognition and measurement requirements for financial assets and restricts the ability to measure financial assets at amortised cost to only those assets that are held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In addition, measurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense is also restricted.

PBE IPSAS 41 has had a material impact on the Group measurement and recognition of financial instruments.

All classified available for sale financial assets have been reclassified to fair value through profit or loss.

This change in standards has resulted in the requirement for unlisted shares previously measured at cost now being measured at Fair Value and included in the surplus / deficit.

PBE IPSAS 48 Service Performance Reporting

PBE FRS 48 replaces the service performance reporting requirements of PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023.

This new standard introduces high-level requirements for Tier 1 and Tier 2 PBEs relating to service performance information. The standard requires the Group to provide the following information;

- the reason for the entity's existence, what the entity aims to achieve over the medium to long term (in broad terms), and how it will go about achieving this; and
- what the entity has done in order to achieve its broader aims and objectives, as stated above.

The Group's statement of service performance can be found on pages 1 to 2.

f) Standards Issued and Not Yet Effective and Not Early Adopted

There are no new, revised or amended standards that have been issued but are not yet effective that would have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

g) Basis of Consolidation

i) Controlled Entities

Controlled entities are entities controlled by the Group, being where the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to benefit from that entity's activities. The financial statements of the Group's controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Subsequent changes in a controlled entity that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with controllers of the controlling entity in their capacity as controllers, within net assets/equity.

The financial statements of the controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting period as the controlling entity, using consistent accounting policies.

ii) Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term investments that form part thereof is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee.

Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

iv) Loss of control of a controlled entity

On the loss of control, the group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the controlled entity, any minority interest, and the other components of net assets/equity related to the controlled entity. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If the group retains any interest in the previously controlled entity, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, the retained interest is either accounted for as an equity-accounted associate or an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

h) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

The following specific recognition criteria in relation to the Group's revenue streams must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Revenue from exchange transactions

Government Contracts and other Contracting Revenue

Revenue from contracting is recognised in surplus or deficit when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

The stage of completion is assessed by reference to milestones stipulated in the individual contracts. Amounts received in advance for services to be provided in future periods are recognised as a liability until such time as the service is provided.

Sale of Annual Catch Entitlement

Revenue for the sale of annual catch entitlement is recognised when earned and reported in the financial period to which it relates.

Interest and Dividend Income

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised when the dividend is declared.

Rental Income

Rental Income arising from rental premises is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are those where the Group receives an inflow of resources (i.e. cash and other tangible or intangible items) but provides no (or nominal) direct consideration in return.

With the exception of services-in-kind, inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions are only recognised as assets where both:

- It is probable that the associated future economic benefit or service potential will flow to the entity and
- Fair value is reliably measurable.

Inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions that are recognised as assets are recognised as non-exchange revenue, to the extent that a liability is not recognised in respect to the same inflow.

Liabilities are recognised in relation to inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions when there is a resulting present obligation as a result of the non-exchange transactions, where both:

- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying future economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, and
- The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The following specific recognition criteria in relation to the Group's non-exchange transaction revenue streams must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Donations

The recognition of non-exchange revenue from donations depends on the nature of any stipulations attached to the inflow of resources received, and whether this creates a liability (i.e. present obligation rather than the recognition of revenue).

Stipulations that are 'conditions' do specifically require the Group to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, resulting in the recognition of a non-exchange liability that is subsequently recognised as non-exchange revenue as and when the 'conditions' are satisfied.

Stipulations that are 'restrictions' do not specifically require the Group to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, and therefore do not result in the recognition of a non-exchange liability, which results in the immediate recognition of non-exchange revenue.

Non-Exchange Government Contracts

When non-exchange government contracts are received with deliverables outlined in the contract the revenue is recognised in the surplus or deficit in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Under this method, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are provided with the final amount recognised upon completion of the contract period.

i) Financial Instruments

The Group initially recognises financial instruments when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group subsequently classified financial assets and liabilities into those to be measured subsequently at fair value either through other comprehensive income (OCI) or through surplus or deficit, and those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the Group business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The group has the following financial instruments;

Financial assets - Trade debtors and other receivables, Investments (Term deposits), Cash and cash equivalent classified at amortised cost; Investments in unlisted shares at fair value through surplus deficit.

Financial liabilities - Trade creditors classified at amortised cost, Cash and cash equivalents (bank overdrafts)

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities when there has been significant changes to the terms and/or the amount of contractual payments to be received/paid.

Assets at amortised cost

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment using the expected credit loss approach. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Expected credit loss (ECL)

The group applied the simplified ECL approach, in measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, that are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised fair value through surplus deficit. The Group's trade creditors fall into this category of financial instruments.

Assets at Fair Value

Unlisted shares are valued at fair value through surplus deficit. In the previous years these were valued at cost.

j) Employee Benefits

Short - term employee benefits

Employee benefits, previously earned from past services, that the Group expected to be settled within 12 months of reporting date are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rate of pays.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to the reporting date and annual leave earned, but not yet taken at the reporting date.

The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where they are contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term benefits

Employees of the Group become eligible for long service leave after a certain number of years of employment, depending on their contract. The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

k) Cash Flow Statement

Cash and Cash Equivalents means cash balances on hand, in bank accounts, bank overdrafts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which the Board invests as part of its day-to-day cash management.

Operating activities include cash received from all income sources and records the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt capital structure of the Board.

l) Taxation

The Runanga is a charitable organisation that has registered with the Charities Commission. The entity is consequently exempt from income tax under the Charities Act 2005.

Ngati Whatua Moana Holdings Ltd, Ngati Whatua Moana Quota Ltd, Tahi Holdings Ltd, and Ngati Whatua Investments Ltd are all taxable entities and account for income tax using the taxes payable method. All other entities included in the group financial statements are registered with the Charities Commission, and are exempt from income tax under the Charities Act 2005.

No allowance has been made for deferred tax due to accumulated losses in the group, and the non-taxable status of the Runanga.

m) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a diminishing value basis (some buildings are straight line) over the estimated useful lives of each component of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation rates are:

| Asset | Depreciation Rate |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Vehicles | 21.6% - 30% |
| Buildings | 2% - 17.5% |
| Computer Equipment | 36% - 67% |
| Furniture and Equipment | 7.2% - 40% |
| Plant & Equipment | 6% - 50% |
| Office Equipment | 10.5% - 67% |

Recognition and measurement

Items of property plant and equipment are initially measured at cost, except those acquired through non-exchange transactions which are instead measured at fair value as their deemed cost at initial recognition.

Heritage assets with no future economic benefit or service potential other than their heritage value are not recognised in the statement of financial position.

All of the Group's items of property plant and equipment are subsequently measured in accordance with the cost model.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- The cost of materials and direct labour
- Costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use
- When the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in surplus or deficit.

n) Intangible Assets

Quota is an intangible asset representing the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Quota has been identified as an intangible asset with indefinite useful life.

Recognition and measurement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are initially measured at cost and are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

o) Goods & Services Tax

These financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of accounts receivable and accounts payable which are stated with GST included. Where GST input tax is irrecoverable then it is recognised as part of the cost of the related asset or expense.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities classified as an operating cash flow in the statements of cash flows.

p) Leased assets

Leases where the Group assumes substantially all the risks and reward incidental to ownership of the leased assets, are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Upon initial recognition finance leased assets are measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum leased payments at inception of the lease. A matching liability is recognised for minimum lease payment obligations excluding the effective interest expense. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

q) Expense Recognition**Grant Expenditure**

Non-discretionary grants are those grants awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Runanga has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the trustees and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. The grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

r) Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation which can be reliably measured at balance date as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement (i.e. insurance settlement).

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at balance date. Movements in the best estimate are recorded in profit or loss.

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

s) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade debtors are amount due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade debtors and other receivables are measured at their cost less any provision for impairment using the expected credit loss approach.

t) Trade and Other Payables

Trade Payables

Creditors are recognised at amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services already received, whether or not billed to the Group. They are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.

Contract liabilities - Deferred Revenue

Unearned income is held on the Balance Sheet as a liability and classified as deferred revenue in advance, until such time as it can be classified as meeting the definition of revenue.

u) Share capital

Financial instruments issued are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits or losses.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Revenue | | |
| Revenue from Exchange Transactions | | |
| Government Contracts | 76,723,658 | 65,430,633 |
| Rental and Royalties | 15,465,122 | 10,676,906 |
| Other Contracting Revenue | 412,715 | 617,562 |
| Other Income | 5,181,301 | 4,813,699 |
| Sale of Annual Catch Entitlement | 968,307 | 1,032,618 |
| Total Revenue from Exchange Transactions | 98,751,103 | 82,571,419 |
| Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions | | |
| Donations Received | 1,290 | - |
| Government Contracts Non-Exchange | 1,227,944 | 905,890 |
| Other revenue | 1,304 | - |
| Total Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions | 1,230,538 | 905,890 |
| Total | 99,981,641 | 83,477,309 |
| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |

4. Net Finance

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Finance Income | | |
| Dividends received | 302,745 | 251,602 |
| Interest Received | 1,020,610 | 237,505 |
| Total Finance Income | 1,323,355 | 489,108 |
| Finance Expense | | |
| Interest - Bank | 4,102 | 3,324 |
| Interest & Hire Purchase charges | - | 4,048 |
| Total Finance Expense | 4,102 | 7,372 |
| Total Net Finance | 1,319,253 | 481,735 |

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 5. Reconciliation of operating cash flows to net surplus | | |
| Net surplus / (deficit) | 16,342,955 | 17,095,701 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items | | |
| Depreciation | 1,803,036 | 1,372,933 |
| Impairment/ (Reversal of Impairment) of Intangible Asset | (265,854) | (130,900) |
| Loss / (gain) on revaluation of financial assets at fair value | 1,823,387 | - |
| Loss on disposal of assets | 2,968 | 14,281 |
| Dividends | (185,376) | - |
| Other Revenue | (1,290) | - |
| Share of associates loss / (gain) | (219,572) | (150,386) |
| Adjustments for movements in: | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in Debtors and Other Receivables | (3,337,356) | (5,151,794) |
| (Increase)/decrease in Prepayments | (887,332) | (365,452) |
| (Increase)/decrease in Investments | (436,340) | (146,891) |
| (Increase)/decrease in Taxation | (36,469) | 70,598 |
| (Increase)/decrease in Loans | (200,000) | (124,967) |
| (Increase)/decrease in Property, Plant and Equipment | (4,777,904) | (7,634,559) |
| Increase/(decrease) in Creditor and Other Payables | 599,361 | (280,067) |
| Increase/(decrease) in Revenue Received in Advance | (119,204) | (256,763) |
| Increase/(decrease) in Employee Costs Payable | (45,399) | 214,689 |
| Increase/(decrease) in Work in Progress | (128,150) | - |
| Net operating cash inflow / (outflow) | 9,931,461 | 4,526,423 |
| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash at Bank and on Hand | 18,542,258 | 8,546,205 |
| Call Deposits | 5,144,729 | 5,209,323 |
| Total Cash and Cash Equivalents | 23,686,988 | 13,755,528 |

The total value of cash and cash equivalents that are available for use by the Group is \$23,686,221 (2022 \$13,754,761)
This included funds held on behalf of \$767 (2022 \$767) as per note 18.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Debtors and Other Receivables | | |
| Trade Debtors | 15,277,853 | 12,000,873 |
| Provision For Doubtful Debts | - | - |
| Sundry Debtors | 800,228 | 903,313 |
| Accrued Interest Receivable | 223,473 | 60,013 |
| Total Debtors and Other Receivables | 16,301,554 | 12,964,198 |

8. Debtors and other Receivables

As at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 the Group had an allowance for credit losses of \$nil with regard to trade debtors. No trade debtors were written off during the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: \$40,136). All trade and other receivables are from exchange transactions.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 9. Property, Plant and Equipment | | |
| Land & Buildings | 9,696,020 | 7,653,325 |
| Computer Equipment | 334,411 | 349,455 |
| Furniture and Fittings | 1,672,974 | 1,545,839 |
| Plant & Equipment | 314,970 | 126,957 |
| Motor Vehicles | 3,666,442 | 3,013,291 |
| Office Equipment | 172,106 | 194,862 |
| Total Property, Plant and Equipment | 15,856,922 | 12,883,729 |

| Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2023 | Land & Buildings | Computer Equipment | Furniture & Equipment | Plant & Equipment | Office Equipment | Motor Vehicles | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Cost as at 1 July 2021 | 4,060,687 | 1,156,140 | 849,492 | 492,037 | 349,242 | 3,306,269 | 10,213,687 |
| Additions | 4,174,023 | 409,106 | 1,382,851 | 122,259 | 141,845 | 1,598,084 | 7,828,168 |
| Disposals | | (138,239) | (120,841) | (77,046) | (26) | (57,368) | (393,520) |
| Balance at 30 June 2022 | 8,234,710 | 1,427,007 | 2,111,502 | 537,250 | 491,061 | 4,846,985 | 17,648,518 |
| Additions | 2,283,016 | 251,343 | 489,091 | 22,560 | 41,529 | 1,738,194 | 4,825,733 |
| Disposals | | (11,726) | (3,017) | | | (136,378) | (151,121) |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 | 10,517,348 | 1,666,623 | 2,597,576 | 559,807 | 532,591 | 6,448,801 | 22,322,746 |

| Year ended 30 June 2022 | Land & Buildings | Computer Equipment | Furniture & Equipment | Plant & Equipment | Office Equipment | Motor Vehicles | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cost as at 1 July 2021 | 484,630 | 863,198 | 331,704 | 406,917 | 236,541 | 1,117,138 | 3,440,128 |
| Depreciation | 62,604 | 220,921 | 236,596 | 42,061 | 59,657 | 749,064 | 1,370,903 |
| Disposals | | (6,560) | (2,643) | (4,535) | | (32,508) | (46,246) |
| Balance at 30 June 2022 | 547,234 | 1,077,559 | 565,658 | 444,443 | 296,198 | 1,833,694 | 4,764,785 |
| Depreciation | 161,703 | 264,122 | 358,994 | 13,946 | 64,372 | 938,634 | 1,801,771 |
| Disposals | | (9,418) | (50) | | | (91,266) | (100,734) |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 | 708,937 | 1,332,263 | 924,601 | 458,389 | 360,570 | 2,681,062 | 6,429,721 |
| Net Carrying Amount | 9,808,411 | 334,360 | 1,672,975 | 101,418 | 172,020 | 3,767,739 | 15,856,923 |

Property Plant and Equipment is valued at cost less accumulated depreciation

There are no restrictions over the title of the groups assets.

Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua Security Held

Registered first mortgage over property situated at 1 Rendall Place, Eden Terrace, Auckland, Certificate of Title Number NA14B/265

CONSOLIDATED
2023

CONSOLIDATED
2022

10. Intangibles

Intangibles

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Opening Intangible | 3,881,784 | 3,750,884 |
| Reversal of Impairment | 265,854 | 130,900 |
| Total Intangibles | 4,147,638 | 3,881,784 |
| Total Intangibles | 4,147,638 | 3,881,784 |

NZ PBE IPSAS 31 Intangible Assets required intangible assets to be measured using the cost model or the revaluation model. Intangible assets can be carried at revalued amount only if fair value can be determined by reference to an active market. As no active market exists for the treaty quota the quota owned by Ngati Whatua Fisheries Limited it is carried at cost.

The quota owned by Ngati Whatua Moana Quota Limited has been assessed for impairment in the 2023 financial year there was a reversal of impairment of \$265,854 (reversal of impairment in the 2022 year \$130,900). The assessment of quota value was using the value the Quota was sold for in September 2023.

11. Group Entities

Ownership Interest

| Entity | Main Activity | Country of Incorporation | Balance Date | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------|------|
| Te Topu Ika o Ngati Whatua | Charitable purposes | NZ | 30 June | N/A | N/A |
| Ngati Whatua Fisheries Limited | Asset Holding Company | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Ngati Whatua Investments Limited | Investment | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Tahi Holdings Limited | Office Administration | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Maitahi Media Limited | Radio Broadcasting | NZ | 30 June | 50 | 50 |
| Ngati Whatua Moana Holdings Limited | Investment | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Ngati Whatua Moana Quota Limited | Investment | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Affinity Services Charitable Trust | Healthcare Services | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Kahui Tu Kaha Limited | Healthcare Services | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Kent Road Limited Partnership | Social Housing | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Whai Manawa GP Limited | Investment | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |
| Whai Manawa Holdings Limited Partnership | Investment | NZ | 30 June | 100 | 100 |

i) Te Topu Ika o Ngati Whatua (Te Topu Ika)

It was established as a mandated iwi organisation for the purposes of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004. The Runanga is the trustee of Te Topu Ika. The Runanga has determined that control exists because it appoints all the trustees of the Trust who must be the same trustees as the elected trustees of the Runanga.

ii) Maitahi Media Limited (Maitahi)

Maitahi Media Limited is a 50% owned subsidiary of the Runanga, although the controlling entity does not hold a majority of the ownership interest in the Company it has determined that control exists because it appoints two of the three directors and has significant influence over the cost of the company because the Runanga as licence holder sets the annual licence fee chargeable to Maitahi which accounts for approximately 95% of its annual cost.

iii) Affinity Services Charitable Trust and Kahui Tu Kaha Limited (Previously Affinity Services Limited)

On 1 November 2016 the Runanga took over control of Affinity Services Charitable Trust. Net equity in the Affinity Group was \$5,122,279 on the 1 November 2016. Affinity Services Charitable Trust owns shares in Affinity Services Limited who provides healthcare services.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 12. Equity Accounted Investees | | |
| Investment- Hokai Nuku Limited | | |
| Profit/ (Loss) for the period | 41,473 | 16,866 |
| Total Investment- Hokai Nuku Limited | 41,473 | 16,866 |
| Investment- Hapai Te Hauora Tapui Limited | | |
| Profit/ (Loss) for the period | 278,099 | 133,518 |
| Dividends Received | (100,000) | - |
| Total Investment- Hapai Te Hauora Tapui Limited | 178,099 | 133,518 |
| Total Equity Accounted Investees | 219,572 | 150,384 |
| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |

Equity Accounted Investees - Income

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Profit / (Loss) - Hapai Te Hauora Tapui Limited | 278,099 | 133,518 |
| Profit / (Loss) - Hokai Nuku Limited | 41,473 | 16,866 |
| Total Equity Accounted Investees - Income | 319,572 | 150,384 |

There were no contingent liabilities in relation to the groups associates as at reporting date (2022: nil)

There were dividends received in relation to the group associates in the 2023 year of \$100,000 (2022: nil)

Equity Accounted Investee

The carrying amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

| Summarised Financial Information of Equity Accounting Entities | Assets | Liabilities | Revenues | Profit/(Loss) | Group Interest | Group Share of Profit (Loss) |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Hapai Te Hauora Tapui Limited | \$3,425,809 | \$2,913,433 | \$8,949,559 | \$834,382 | 33% | \$278,099 |
| Hokai Nuku Limited | \$475,395 | \$85,067 | \$217,206 | \$124,431 | 33% | \$41,473 |
| Total | | | | | | \$319,572 |

| Entity | Main Activity | Country of Incorporation | Balance Date | 2022 % | 2021% |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Hapai Te Hauora Tapui Limited | Health Services | NZ | 30 June | 33.33 | 33.33 |
| Taitokerau Communications Limited | Communications | NZ | 30 June | 33.33 | 33.33 |
| Taitokerau Fibre Networks Limited | Communications | NZ | 31 March | 33.78 | 33.78 |
| Hokai Nuku Limited | Cultural Environment Advisory Services | NZ | 30 June | 33.33 | 33.33 |

i) Taitokerau Communications Limited

The 2022 and 2023 figures are incomplete as financial results for Taitokerau Networks Limited Special Partnership are not available. This has no financial impact in the current year as the Group per its accounting policy had already reduced its carrying amount to zero in 2014 and has discontinued recognising any future losses. Refer to note 14 ii) Taitokerau Communications Limited did not trade during the 2022 and 2023 financial year and no financial statements have been prepared.

ii) Taitokerau Fibre Networks Limited

This company was incorporated on the 16th March 2015 but did not start trading until the 18th December 2015. The Runanga via one of its fully owned subsidiaries Ngati Whatua Investments Limited has a 33.78% share of the company. Management financial statements for the Taitokerau Fibre Networks Limited have been provided to January 2021, and financial statements for the 2020 year. Taitokerau Fibre Networks Limited has made significant losses and the groups investment in the Taitokerau Fibre Networks Limited has been impaired to Nil.

iii) Hokai Nuku Limited (Hokai)

The above company is a 33.33% owned associate of the Runanga. The Runanga does not consider that control exists as the Runanga only appoints one of the three company directors.

Hokai Nuku Limited had a net profit for the year ended 30 June 2023 of \$124,431. No dividends were received in the 2023 year.

iv) Hāpai Te Hauora Tāpui Limited

The above company is a 33.33% owned associate of the Runanga. The Runanga does not consider that control exists as the Runanga only appoints one of the three company directors.

Hāpai Te Hauora Tāpui Limited had a net profit for the year ended 30 June 2023 of \$834,382. Dividends of \$100,000 were received in the 2023 year (2022 year: nil)

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Contract Revenue Received- Hapai Te Hauora | 175,000 | 175,000 |
| Total Related Party Transactions | 175,000 | 175,000 |

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
|--|----------------------|----------------------|

14. Investments

Investments - Amortised Cost

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Term Deposits | 19,065,221 | 18,628,881 |
| Total Investments - Amortised Cost | 19,065,221 | 18,628,881 |

Investments - Fair value through surplus deficit (FVTSD)

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Income Shares- Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd (7,724) | 2,818,567 | 4,641,954 |
| Total Investments - Fair value through surplus deficit (FVTSD) | 2,818,567 | 4,641,954 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total Investments | 21,883,788 | 23,270,835 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Investments classified as fair value through surplus deficit (FVTSD)

Investments in unlisted entities are classified under this category by the Group. At each reporting date, investments are measured at fair value and any gain or loss arising from this change in fair value is recognised in the surplus deficit.

Management assesses fair value at year end taking into account comparison to valuations from other Iwi for Moana New Zealand shares and other external sources of information regarding Moana New Zealand's current situation and future projections. There was a decrease in fair value of \$1,823,387 resulting.

Moana New Zealand declared a pro rata bonus share issue. The reason for this share issue was to release excess Maori Authority Tax Credits to shareholders to obtain a tax or cash benefit from the tax credits. The subsidiary Ngati Whatua Fisheries Limited

now holds 7,724 shares in Moana NZ (2022: 3,862).

Investments at amortised cost

Term deposits have interest rates ranging from 1.4% per annum to 5.3% per annum and are all maturing within the next 12 months. The term deposits are held with Bank of New Zealand and ANZ Bank New Zealand.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 15. Other Receivables | | |
| Loan - Dargaville Racing Club | 200,000 | - |
| Total Other Receivables | 200,000 | - |

Loan - Dargaville Racing Club is recognised at Amortised Cost. The loan has a term of three years with interest charged on the loan at 10% per annum on maturity.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 16. Creditors & Other Payables | | |
| Accounts Payable | 3,061,224 | 2,603,413 |
| Accrued Expenses | 462,932 | 150,729 |
| Total Creditors & Other Payables | 3,524,156 | 2,754,143 |

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 - day terms.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 17. Employee Entitlements | | |
| Accrued Wages and PAYE | 1,410,022 | 1,410,893 |
| Holiday Pay Accrual | 567,892 | 596,685 |
| Long Service Leave | 12,703 | 11,836 |
| Sick Leave Accrual | 255,992 | 272,594 |
| Total Employee Entitlements | 2,246,609 | 2,292,008 |

18. Funds Held on Behalf

The Group holds funds on behalf of \$667 (2022: \$667) for Kaipara Harbour Management Working group (KHMWG). As KHMWG is not a registered entity a requirement of its government clients, KHMWG approached the Runanga to act as its umbrella entity which the Runanga agreed to do. The Runanga also provides bureau services to the Group. The Group also holds funds on behalf of \$100 for the Iwi Chairpersons Hui (2022: \$100).

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 19. Revenue Received in Advance from Exchange Transactions | | |
| Income Received In Advance | 3,570,039 | 3,770,093 |
| Total Revenue Received in Advance from Exchange Transactions | 3,570,039 | 3,770,093 |

20. Taxation

Te Runanga O Ngati Whatua is exempt from paying Income Tax as it is a registered charity with the Charities Commission. No Liability for income tax has been provided for this Entity. Some subsidiaries of the Group are required to pay income tax. There is no tax liability for the current year.

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Taxation | | |
| Resident Withholding Tax Paid | 171,829 | 115,651 |
| Maori Authority Tax Credits | 228,037 | 62,370 |
| Total Taxation | 399,866 | 178,021 |

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Tahi Holdings Limited | | |
| Loss to carry forward | 624,247 | 623,472 |
| Ngati Whatua Investments Limited | | |
| Loss to carry forward | 494,220 | 493,670 |
| Imputation Credit Account Balance | 365,765 | 365,765 |
| Ngati Whatua Fisheries Limited | | |
| Maori Authority Credits Claimable | 228,037 | 62,370 |
| Ngati Whatua Moana Holdings Limited | | |
| Loss to carry forward | 1,522,789 | 1,111,800 |
| Imputation Credit Account Balance | 4,183,132 | 4,129,957 |
| Ngati Whatua Moana Quota Limited | | |
| Loss to carry forward | 204,024 | 58,433 |

21. Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2023 there were no contingent assets or liabilities (2022: nil)

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 22. Transactions with Key Management Personnel | | |
| Directors Fees | 108,184 | 55,794 |
| Senior Management- 4 FTE | 595,842 | 563,350 |
| Number of Directors | 7 | 7 |
| Total Transactions with Key Management Personnel | 704,033 | 619,151 |

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 23. Trust Board Member Fees | | |
| Total Board Member Fees Paid | 99,101 | 93,826 |
| Number of Trustees | 11 | 11 |

No trustees of the entity has since the election of the Board received or become entitled to receive a benefit except for board member fees and travel allowance as approved by the Minister of Maori Affairs.

24. Lease Commitments

The future non-cancellable minimum lease payments of operating leases as lessee at reporting date are detailed in the table below:

| | CONSOLIDATED 2023 | CONSOLIDATED 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| The following lease commitments existed at balance date: | | |
| Not later than one year | 21,385,708 | 16,146,924 |
| Later than one year but not later than 5 years | 43,449,979 | 34,371,003 |
| More than five years | 27,431,865 | 26,828,740 |
| Total | 92,267,552 | 77,346,667 |

Most of the Runanga leases can be renewed, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition. Operating leases held over properties give the Runanga the right to renew the lease subject to a predetermination of the lease rental by the lesser.

Kahui Tu Kaha Limited leases properties that are utilised in the provision of their services. Operating leases held over properties give Kahui Tu Kaha the right to renew the lease subject to a predetermination of the lease rental by the lesser. These properties are subject to sub-leases to Kahui Tu Kaha Limited clients.

Kahui Tu Kaha Limited also has rental properties on a periodic tenancy arrangement with Housing New Zealand. These tenancy agreements are subject to 21 days notice. The liability for 21 days is \$7,805 (2022: \$72,170).

During the year ended 30 June 2023 \$29,337,617 (2022: \$20,292,561) was recognised as an expense within facilities in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of operating leases and rental.

Prior year comparatives as at 30 June 2022 have been restated to reflect the actual operating lease commitments. The previously reported number for Not later than one year, Later than one year but not later than five years and More than five years were \$15,918,275, \$433,948,240 and \$26,819,539 respectively.

25. Financial Instruments

Financial risks management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments.

- Credit risk
- Interest Rate Risk

(a) Risk management framework

The Groups Trustees has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management policies. Management reports regularly to the board of Trustees on its activities.

The Groups risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Groups activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Groups receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade debtors and other receivables

Impairment loss on trade debtors and other receivables recognised in surplus or deficit was \$Nil (2022: Nil).

Over 90% of the Groups Trade debtors and other receivables are with the New Zealand central and local government agencies and well established corporates and not-for-profit organisations. The remaining debtors are with other entities.

The Groups exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the different customer types.

Trade debtors and other receivables with the New Zealand central and local government agencies have little risk. There are multiple means to collect outstanding debtors, but if unsuccessful the Group will go through a formal impairment process and impair unrecoverable debtors.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

Cash and cash equivalents The Group held cash and cash equivalents of \$23.68 million at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$13.7 million) and term deposits of \$19.06m million as at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$18.6m). The cash and cash equivalents are held with a major New Zealand banks which are rated A1 to AA-, based on Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch credit ratings. The interest earned is as determined by the banker. The key driver of interest income to the Group is bank rates and amounts on deposit.

The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents and term deposits have low interest rate risk based on the historically low interest rates, and that they are currently trending upwards.

There have been no changes to risks from the previous period.

Financial Assets

| | Note | PBE IPSAS 29 | PBE IPSAS41 | 2023 | 2022 | Level of fair value hierarchy |
|--------------------------------|------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalent | 6 | Loans & receivables | Amortised Cost | 23,686,988 | 13,755,528 | 1 |
| Investments | 14 | Held to maturity | Amortised Cost | 19,065,221 | 18,628,881 | 1 |
| Investments in unlisted shares | 14 | Held to maturity | Fair Value TSD | 2,818,567 | 4,641,954 | 2 |
| Debtors and other receivable | 8 | Loans & receivables | Amortised Cost | 16,301,554 | 12,964,198 | 1 |
| Other receivables | 15 | | Amortised Cost | 200,000 | - | 1 |
| Total | | | | 62,072,330 | 49,990,561 | |

Financial Liabilities

| | Note | PBE IPSAS 29 | PBE IPSAS41 | 2023 | 2022 | Level of fair value hierarchy |
|------------------------------|------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Creditors and other payables | 16 | Loans & payables | Amortised Cost | 3,524,156 | 2,754,143 | 1 |
| Total | | | | 3,524,156 | 2,754,143 | |

Note: There was no impact to opening retained earnings as a result of transition to PBE PSAS 41

Fair Values

The fair value hierarchy (presented in the tables above) disaggregates fair value into the following three levels:

Level 1: Quoted unadjusted prices in active markets for identical instruments

Level 2: Inputs that are not level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly

Fair value determination for level 2 financial instruments disclosed above are as follows:

Other Investments (unlisted entities) - Fair values are determined by review of publicly available information and management assessments. Key inputs and assumptions used in the valuation include; Unlisted entity will continue as a going concern, and the unlisted entity will continue to provide a return in the future, and publicly available information is an accurate assessment of the fair value.

CONSOLIDATED
2023

CONSOLIDATED
2022

26. Capital Reserves

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Share Capital Reserve | 36,409 | 36,409 |
| Total Capital Reserves | 36,409 | 36,409 |

Capital Reserves comprise of the 50% of Share Capital Reserve from Maitahi Media Limited.

27. Subsequent Events

In August 2023, Kāhui Tū Kaha (100% owned subsidiary) entered into agreements to purchase business assets from an Auckland based residential care facility for people with chronic mental health issues and the real properties in connection with running the facility, collectively referred to as the 'Transaction'. The consideration for the Transaction totalled \$9.5 million and was settled in cash by Kāhui Tū Kaha. The Group is considering the accounting implications of the Transaction on whether it constitutes a public benefit entity combination in accordance with NZ IPSAS 40 *PBE Combinations* and relevant initial measurement and recognition of the purchased business assets. This assessment will be finalised during the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

28. Comparatives

In accordance with PBE IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, adjustment has been made to note 26 in prior years financial statements as a result of the understatement of the operating leases amounting to \$8,296,771 for Kāhui tū Kaha.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TE RUNANGA O NGATI WHATUA GROUP**

Report on the Audit of the General Purpose Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the general purpose financial report of Te Runanga o Ngati Whatua (“the Runanga”) and its subsidiaries (together, “the Group”), which comprise the consolidated financial statements on pages 5 to 23, and the consolidated service performance information on pages 3 to 4. The complete set of consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, consolidated statement of changes in net assets/equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In our opinion the accompanying general purpose financial report presents fairly, in all material respects:

- the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2023, and (of) its consolidated financial performance, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the consolidated service performance for the year ended 30 June 2023 in accordance with the Group's service performance criteria,

in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) and the audit of the service performance information in accordance with the ISAs and New Zealand Auditing Standard (NZ AS) 1 *The Audit of Service Performance Information (NZ)*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the General Purpose Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

KERIKERI PARTNERS: Solomon Dalton Angela Edwards Joanne Roberts Robyn Terlesk

WHANGAREI PARTNERS: Greg Atkins Scott Kennedy Adelle Wilson

Other Information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information contained in the general purpose financial report but does not include the consolidated service performance information and the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated service performance information and consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated service performance information and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated service performance information and the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Trustees' Responsibilities for the General Purpose Financial Report

Those charged with governance are responsible on behalf of the Group for:

- (a) the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements and consolidated service performance information in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board;
- (b) service performance criteria that are suitable in order to prepare service performance information in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards; and
- (c) such internal control as those charged with governance determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements and service performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the general purpose financial report those charged with governance are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless those charged with governance either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the General Purpose Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and the consolidated service performance information are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and NZ AS 1 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate or collectively, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of this general purpose financial report.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the general purpose financial report is located at the XRB's website at <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-13/>

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we Report to

This report is made solely to the Group's Members, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Group and the Group's Members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.



BDO Northland
Kerikeri
New Zealand
30 November 2023



HE KARAKIA WHAKAKAPI

Unuhia, unuhia unuhia ki te uru tapu nui kia wātea, kia māmā
te ngākau, te tinana, te wairua i te ara takatā koia rā e Rongo,
whakairia ake ki runga,
Kia tina! Haumi e! Hui e!
TĀIKI E!



DEE
PER
THAN
DES
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193 Lower Dent Street
PO Box 1784, Whangarei, Aotearoa
runanga@ngatiwhatua.iwi.nz
09 470 0720