



TE RARAWA

TE RŪNANGA O TE RARAWA

Pūrongo ā Tau

For the year ended 30 June 2022





TE RĀRANGI KAUPAPA

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TE ROHE O TE RARAWA

I tīmata te rohe o Te Rarawa mai i Te Puna o Hokianga. Ka turukinahia ki tōna awa, tae noa ki te rohe o Mangataipa i tū ana i te tau o Maungataniwha. Mā konā ka haere mā runga ngā pae maunga o Raetea, mai ki te rohe o Takahue. Ka turukina i te awa o Pamapurua tae atu ki Maimaru; ā, ka tae ki Awanui. Mai i reira ka whiti atu ki te taihauāuru ki Hukatere. Ka titiro ki Te Rēinga, ki Te Rerenga Wairua; Ka poroporoaki ki a rātou mā kua haere atu i tua o te ārai. Ka huri tuarā, ka hoki mā runga i Te Oneroa-a-Whāro, arā, Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē, ki Ahipara, ki Tauroa; ā, ka whiti i te wahapū o Ōwhata tae atu ki Whakakoro, ka titiro ki Te Kauae-o-Ruru-Wahine; roanga atu i te ākau o Mitimiti, i ngā onepū o Mātihetihe me Te Rangī, ā, tae atu ki Te Puna o Hokianga Whakapau Karakia. Nā, ka mau ngā panga taonga o Te Rarawa Kai Whare. Te Rarawa Iwi encompasses the areas beginning from Hokianga, eastward following the Hokianga River to Mangataipa, situated at the base of Maungataniwha. Northward along the ranges of Raetea to Takahue and following down the Pamapurua River to Maimaru, across to Awanui and westward to Hukatere on the Ninety-Mile Beach. Back down the Beach to Ahipara, southward to Tauroa, Ōwhata and Whangapē and down the coastline to Mitimiti and back to Hokianga, being the southern boundary of Te Rarawa Iwi.

TŌ MĀTOU TIROHANGA WHAKAMUA OUR VISION

**Ko ngā whānau o Te Rarawa,
E tūkaha ki tō rātou Te Rarawatanga, ka noho
hei pou ki tō rātou marae,
e anga whaka mua.**

*Te Rarawa whānau strong in their identity, active
with their marae, and making a contribution.*

TŌ MĀTOU MAHI OUR MISSION

**Ko Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa he ringa manaaki
ki ngā hapū me ngā marae,
kia whakamanawatia i tō mātou mana
whenua, mana tāngata.**

**Kia whakakahangia te mauri me te wairua o Te
Rarawa whānui.**

*To provide the means for hapū and marae
to develop their resources within each rohe,
to enhance the wellbeing of all of Te Rarawa.*

NGĀ MAUMAHARA

Korou Kore	Sonia Harrison, Wati (Walter) Tepania, Raiha Boyce (nee Kamariera), Nani Toby (nee Williams), Aorangi Logan (nee Kamariera) Sam Larkins, Brownie Kerehoma
Mātihetihe	Veronica Guerra-Tanenui, Danny Campbell, Evelyn Barber nee Pakinga, Janie Hotere, Jake Dunn, Shakaina Williamson, Mary Sampson (nee Bryers), Petera Kamira
Morehu	Susan Mathews Waipouri, Imelda Halford (nee Wikitera), Wiremu and Henry Rudolph, Henry Herbert, Francis Pirini, Wiremu Emery
Motutī	Glenice Kelly (nee Edwards), Manning Howard, Colleen Peri, Sue Pirini (nee Noa), Leanna Howard (pēpi), Richard McLean
Ngāi Tūpoto	Maree Sarich (nee Tolich), Ross Korewha, Sister Rose Harris, Quin Kare Williams, Colin Harris, Lesley Horne, Eugene Harris, Percy Davis, Raewyn Harris, Martha Lundon, Henry Osborne, Francis (Tidum) Pirini, Matatina Rameka, Amanda McManus, Harold Harris, Hemi Toia, Kelvin Smith, Ellen Toki
Ngāti Manawa	Cynthia Ampofo (nee Whitley), Remegius Dargaville, Margaret Le Bas (nee Te Wake), Winifred Topia (nee Leef), Nellie Abraham (nee McLean), George Charles (Chas) Leef, Harry Cassidy, Elizabeth Alicia (Labbie) Mathews (nee Pomare)
Ōhaki	Sam Moa, Taki Waipouri, Roger Ropiha, Patricia Waipouri, Morris Tawhi
Roma	Luke Samuels, Kathy Manga, Aorangi Logan, "Chicken," Anna Murray, Wally Paraha, Derek Flavell, Bowsie Ryder Pukeroa, Ripia Yelash, Ruby Waata, Eddie Tepania, Peter Clarke, Selwyn, and Patricia Nathan
Taiao	Kylie Oki, Pio Wiremu Jacobs, Denise Samson, Shanonn Herbert
Te Kotahitanga	Hurike Julie Murray (nee Hart), Clive Murray, Tommy Taylor, Lardy Hokai, Delia Leef, Jacqueline Rickit, Elizabeth Berghan, Daniel Petera, Tommy Murray
Te Rarawa	Leah Ryder, Raiha Boyes (née Kamariera), Hone Kamariera, Gaylene Robson, "Sugar" Miriam Tukere, Arahi Gregory, Peter Brampton (husband of Ataroa Gregory)
Te Uri o Hina	Buster Wira Rapihana, Elizabeth Thomas
Waihou	Anita Josephine Marsters nee Paaka, Karora Riini, Simeon Samson, Maryann Te Whiu, Joe Te Whiu
Wainui	Stacey Simeon, Toki Cameron (nee Tobin), Connie Purvis (nee Kerehoma), Billy Murray, Lance Graham, Susan Wood (nee Kerehoma), Kathy Manga, Keita Te Moananui, Ngatote Nathan, Katie Pua
Waiparera	Hare Pikering, Rita Pihema, Maria Te Aroha Leef-Smart, Lissie Slade Chris McDonald, Hine Rihari (nee Bryers)
Waipuna	Eric Peita, Melanie Reihana Ruka
Whakamaharatanga	Bernie Bradley, Lorraine Knutsen (nee Ratana), Effie Williams nee Hodgkinson, Pete Smith, Jessie Smith, Johnathan Lee, Yvonne Herbert
Other	Neville Baker, Father Canon Dennis Urquhart, Pineaha Murray, William Harrison, Ricky Houghton, Pa Ryan, Sister Louise

TE MAHERE RAUTAKI MAI NGĀ POU E WHĀ

STRATEGIC GOALS ACROSS THE FOUR PILLARS OF WELLBEING



Te Rarawatanga – Cultural

- Direct resources to support hapū and marae development
- Deliver opportunities for Te Reo o Te Rarawa learning transmission and retention
- Utilise and preserve traditional knowledge.



Oranga – Social

- Ensure services are co-designed and effective
- Facilitate engagement and achievement in life-long learning
- Collaborate to increase affordable housing quality and availability.



Taiao – Environmental

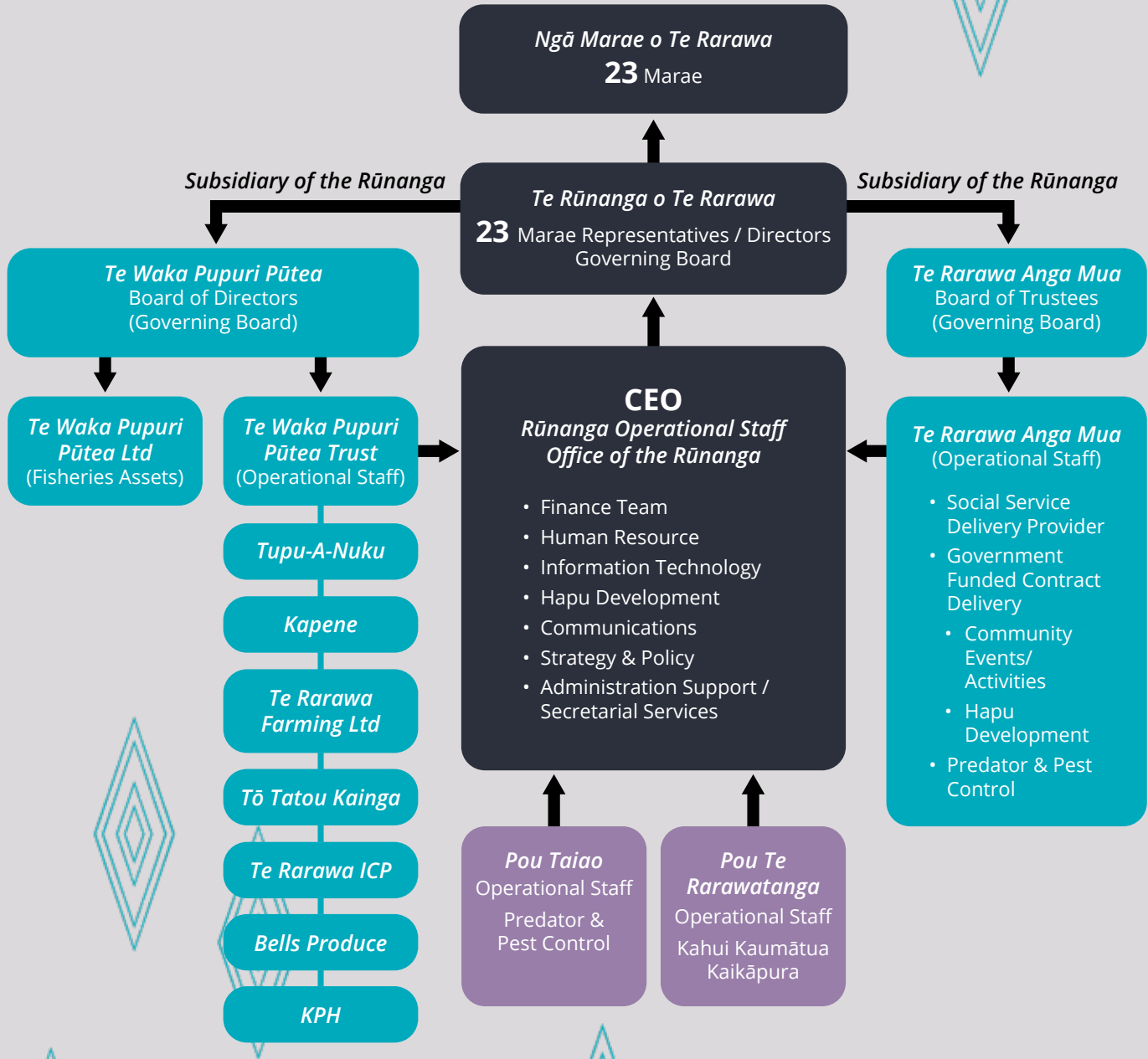
- Empower marae, hapū, and whānau to exercise kaitiakitanga
- Develop an informed and responsive approach to biosecurity and revitalising biosecurity
- Recognise and realise the cultural, social and economic value of Te Taiao.



Ōhanga – Economic

- Create an enabling environment for robust Te Rarawa enterprises
- Identify and respond to training and employment demands and trends
- Raise, diversify, and capitalise upon commercial asset growth.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





TE RŪNANGA O TE RARAWA

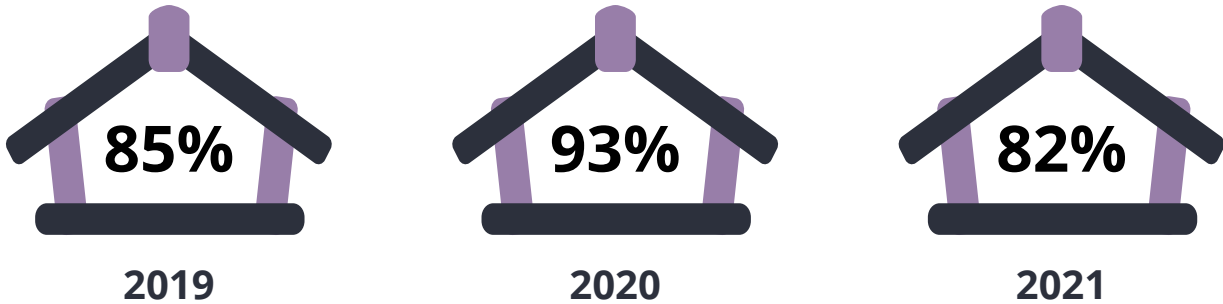
MARAE DELEGATES FROM JULY 2021 TO JUNE 2022

Marae	July 2021 to June 2022
Korou Kore	Putiputi McMahon
Mātihetihe	Debbie Martin
Morehu	Jean Beazley
Motutī	Desire'e Andrews
Ngāi Tupoto	Hoana Smith
Ngāti Manawa	Rihari Dargaville
Wainui	Lisa McNab
Ōhaki	Sam Tecklenburg
Roma	Tui Qauqau Te Paa
Taiao	Lee-Anne Spice
Te Kotahitanga	Richard Murray
Te Rarawa	Waikarere Gregory
Te Uri o Hina	Tui Bedggood
Waihou	Makere Ngaropo
Waiparera	Matilda Bercic
Waipuna	Abraham Witana
Manukau	Roberta McLean
Rangikohu	Katie Murray

TE RŪNANGA O TE RARAWA

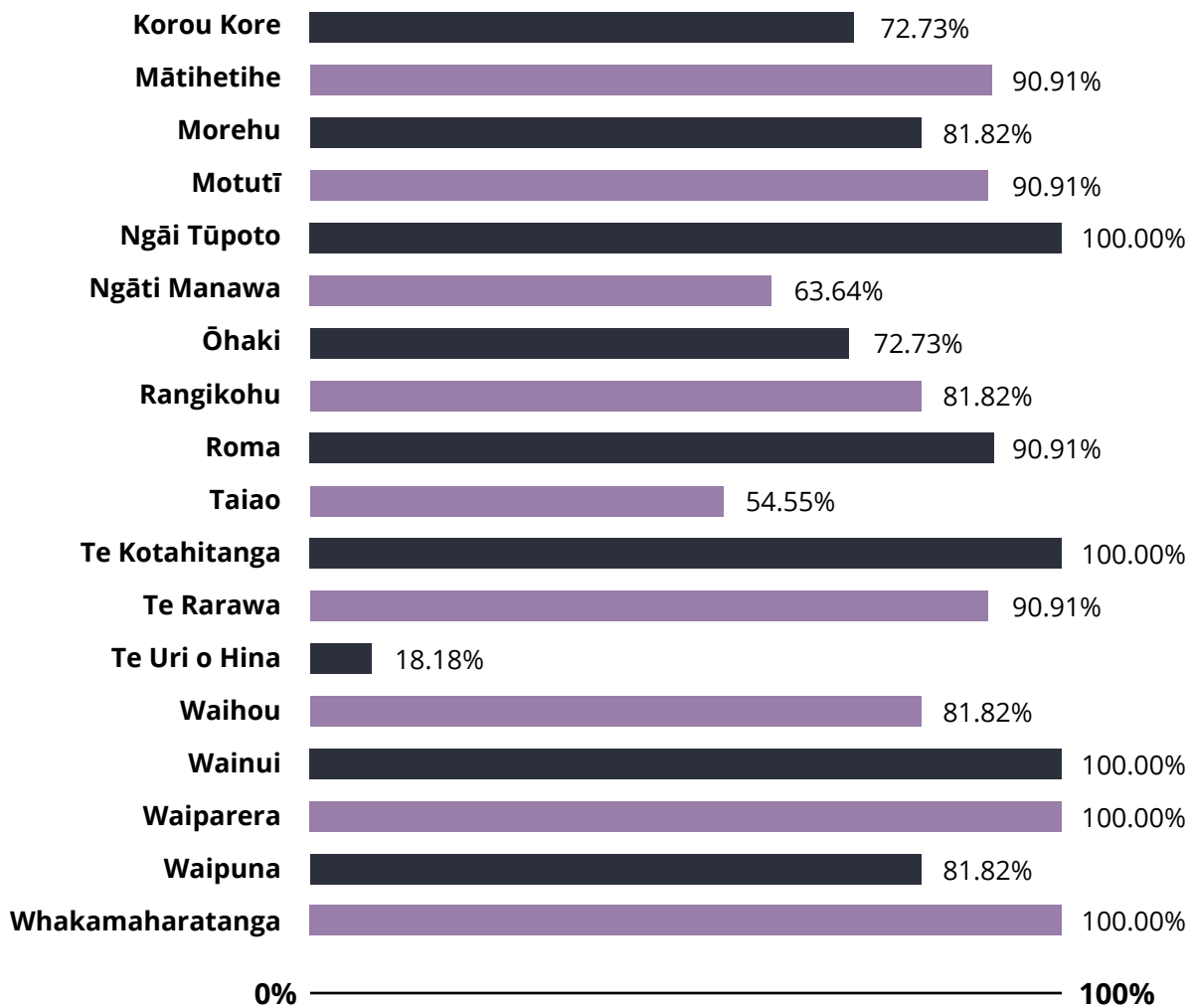
TRUSTEE ATTENDANCE AT RŪNANGA HUI-Ā-MARAMA

TE RŪNANGA O TE RARAWA



**Combined Average *Excludes non-attending marae*

TRUSTEE ATTENDANCE JULY 2021 - JUNE 2022



MANDATED BOARD REPRESENTATIVES

Board	Te Rarawa Representative
Te Runanga o Te Rarawa Subsidiaries	
Te Rarawa Anga Mua	Richard Murray Katie Murray Sam Tecklenburg
Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea	Roberta McLean Rihari Dargaville Lisa McNab (Assoc Director)
Te Rarawa National/ Regional Representation	
National Iwi Chairs Forum	Chairperson
Te Kaho o Taonui	Chairperson
Tai Tokerau Mayors and Chairs Forum	Chairperson
Tai Tokerau Maori and Council Committee	Rihari Dargaville
Iwi Local Government Chief Executives Forum	Chief Executive Officer
Te Rarawa Settlement Representation	
Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust	Katie Murray Lisa McNab
Te Oneroa-ā-Tōhē Beach Management Board	Haami Piripi
Te Hiku Conservation Board	Tui Qauqau Te Paa
Te Taipairu o Kahakaha Roa Trust	Paul White
Whenua Ngahere i Te Taiao	To be filled
Te Rarawa Stakeholder Representation	
Te Ahu Charitable Trust	Abe Witana
Kaitaia College BOT	Joanne Murray
Te Hiku Sports Hub	Lisa McNab
Hauora Hokianga	Frank Herbert
Te Kahu Oranga Co Lab	Chief Executive Officer
Te Hiku Fisheries Forum	Kevin Robinson
Te Hiku Conservation Management Strategy Working Group	Waikarere Gregory George Riley
Te Hiku Iwi Owned Entities	
Te Hiku Hauora Trust	Jean Beazley
Te Hiku Media	Abe Witana

KŌRERO A TE HEAMANA O TE RŪNANGA



Ka titiro au ki te pae o waho piki tū ranga ana te kakau o taku hoe.

One of our early lawyers Janet Mason is a woman of principle and once said to me “If you don’t stand for anything then you must surely fall for anything” and I have come to fully appreciate the wisdom of that during my chairmanship over the past sixteen or so years.

Because in navigating the course of our recent transition from an ordinary legal entity to a Post Settlement Iwi Governance entity has been always at times both treacherous and victorious but we have been required as an organisation to maintain as upward trajectory.

And in order to measure the success of that, we have as you know our four outcome areas as the pou between which all our activities are occurring.

In 2012 we adopted that approach long before it became popular because of our own internal analysis by our own leadership and the resulting success in a number of areas has been the payoff for the due diligence that we have completed.

The tendency to focus on monetary returns is natural and this has become the bottom-line barometer in assessing any advances that we have made.

In the area of environmental outcomes there requires a transformational approach introducing māori cultural capital into the solutions

including the cultural authority of kaitiaki. We have armed ourselves well to reclaim the leadership of the conservation movement with innovative opportunities under the 'Korowai' but as iwi we are not funded to undertake these activities forcing our progress back to allowed budget lines. There is much more that can and should be achieved and this is being enabled by willing Ministers, intelligent officials and significant changes in law and policies.

"Te Mana o Te Wai" is the first of these indigenous paradigms to be mainstreamed to all New Zealanders and with that recognition will come our increased participation.

In our cultural development and growth there has been a vast turn around in the entire spectrum of iwi Māori priorities. The explosion of Te Reo into all pockets of New Zealand Society has transformed networks and entire communities into supporters of our kaupapa.

Whānau wellbeing remains my personal priority and I have always thought that any outcomes derived from iwi and hapū activities are best expressed from within the whānau and its relative state of wellbeing. We have organised ourselves well to deliver at a whānau level and this was well demonstrated during the COVID-19 crisis although there is lots more refinement is going to be required for us to keep pace with the variability of the virus and its impact on whānau behaviours. In other aspects like training and employment we are at the leading edge and optimising our ability to work with all our neighbouring iwi. Our collaboration I believe has never in our entire history been better. This is down to Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust another mechanism arising from our settlement. But nowhere are we making such a significant advances for whānau than safety and security.

Through the coordination of the Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust, we have been at the national forefront in combatting family violence and positioning ourselves to influence decision making in the Courts and Police Departments. This has improved Police and Courts practice and a 30% drop in reoffending by young māori. More recently we agreed to implement an exciting new initiative in Court – Te Ao Marama advocated by the Chief District Court Judge, Judge Heemi Taumaunu. But is not all state sponsored intervention. We have actively supported the development of Māori providers for working with Māori whānau, promoting our own local Māori providers as a vital factor in any programme success.

To summarise I can say that we have achieved much, right across the board over the past year especially under the conditions and restrictions imposed by COVID-19. Nor have we been misled by the anti-government / anti vax lobby whose right-wing philosophy is more aligned with the KKK than Tino Rangatiratanga in Aotearoa.

We cannot afford to get sucked into fake claims or shonky prophets as we lead our people into a new and changing future within which we must survive. Tangata whenua hard.

Finally, I must also point out the areas which present a dilemma for the organisation moving forward. Over the past couple of years, the question of financial support for our governance and administration function has arisen as an annual expense but without clarity on which the Te Rarawa Iwi group entity within should bear the cost (which includes annual allocation to marae).

This has become a vexed question and evoked some serious debate among the entities leading to an air of disagreement and the matter needs to be resolved as soon as possible. This is also related to the recurring inquiry from our hapū about how we are investing in them as champions of their own destiny. These are significant issues that will need addressing as we continue our trajectory upward and become ensconced in Te Tai Tokerau economic and political landscape.

My decision not to stand for re-election, is based on my whānau and personal commitments, and I am satisfied what we have built together the vehicle of our iwi presence that is robust and resilient enough to not rely on a single leader, continuing a team approach to our leadership and providing for those Te Rarawa who are yet to be born.

For my part I was one of the architects of this Rūnanga and of our Historic Claims Settlement. I am confident that none of us is indispensable, and I leave this position in which I have been honoured with a sound mind and happy heart standing for something and falling for nothing.

Ka hoki ahau ki ngā rārangi maunga o ōku tūpuna, kia tū me he rākau tūpatapata e tū ana ki te Hauāuru. Tupu kerekere, tupu wanawana. Kia puta ki te whei ao ki te Ao Mārama.

Tihei Mauriora

Haami Piripi

KŌRERO A TE TUMU WHAKARAE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

Ki te whei ao, ki te ao marama tihei mauri ora

Mai ra ano ka tika ena korero 'me aroha tetahi ki tetahi'. Haere tonu nga mihi ki Ranginui, nga mihi ki Papatuanuku ana, nga mihi ki te hunga kei tua o te Arai Na reira e nga mate kei roto i ou koutou okiokinga e moe. Hoki mai ki a tatou te hunga ka hui, e te iwi o Te Rarawa

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

In this twelve-month reporting period, I have been privileged to hold the dual role of Tumu Whakarae for Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa and General Manager for Te Rarawa Anga Mua.

In this reporting section as Tumu Whakarae, I report:

- What we have done in the face of COVID-19 Pandemic threats to our health and wellbeing.
- What we have done despite the restrictions from the COVID-19 Pandemic on our way of life.

Last year we wrote of the impacts that COVID-19 had made upon our activities mostly by the restriction of our engagements and contact. This year we reflect more on the impacts that COVID-19 had upon our health. Significant numbers of our people have been vaccinated [or not], became infected, suffered various levels of sickness, recovered and some unfortunately have passed on. To all our whānau who have been impacted by the viral pandemic we offer our heartfelt condolences. Those condolences however are closely followed by congratulations for all the successful work undertaken to get our people through to this point.

We have seen tremendous commitment to the wellbeing of our whānau, hāpori, kainga and community institutions in the face of significant infection the likes of which were not seen since the Spanish flu early last century. Mention must be made of the 'Kia Mataara' and 'Te Kupenga' community wellbeing plans developed and executed by local rangatira in the Pawarenga and North Hokianga valleys. These exercises are great demonstrations of the power, the resilience, and the best aspects of marae communities and hapū relationships. Alongside these rural exercises were many other groups supporting Te Rarawa, people most of which are mentioned in our partners section of the report, we thank you immensely for the assistance that was provided. Here in the Rūnanga with each of the subsidiaries, we worked on the vaccination programme. This was, as directed by our governing boards, as the best defence we could provide. Our



efforts across the reporting period were to ensure access to the vaccines for our remote whānau and then to support the whānau in 'isolation' to prevent and/or cope with infection.

A brief timeline of the past year might be helpful here. During this period, we transitioned from the Alert Level System [preparing for infection] to the Traffic Light System [coping with community infection].

Date	Alert / Traffic Light Level	Daily Cases	Deaths	Vaccinations
Aug 2021	Northland Level 4	12		40,000
Sept 2021	Partial Alerts at Level 2 and 3 for regionally infected areas are introduced. Northland 'cut off' at some intervals.			
Oct 2021	Northland, Auckland, Waikato L3, rest of NZ L2			40,000 - 70,000
Nov 2021	Upper Northland L3, Auckland and Waikato Level 3 step 1 or 2, Rest of NZ Level 2	40		20,000
Dec 2021	Alert System retired, Traffic Light System introduced - Northland in Red			10,000
Jan 2022	First Omicron cases detected			30,000
Feb 2022	Care in the Community - Managing Covid at Home	50		50,000
Mar 2022		4,000	2 per day	10,000 - 30,000
Apr 2022	All of New Zealand moves to Orange	1,800	2 per day	2,000
May 2022		1,500	2 per day	1,500
Jun 2022		1,000	2 per day	1,500

Other notable contributions by the Rūnanga were to support the establishment of the Te Hiku Delta COVID-19 Response plan – led by the Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust who were magnificently supported by Te Puni Kokiri. At a regional level Te Rarawa continued to support the collective Iwi response via the Te Kahu o Taonui group, the Tai Tokerau Iwi Collective. This team have been established for the best part of two decades and were quickly replicated across the country wherever a willingness to support neighbouring iwi became manifest. The advocacy to Central and Local Government, the regional reach, the support mechanisms, and the collegial response were ultimately factors that came from being Māori and ensured a very successful set of outcomes exemplified by the very low rates of infection, hospitalisation, and death amongst our people.

A word here for our staff – forced to operate in isolation as we closed our office for most of this period. We forgot an essential aspect of being Māori, that is, to engage ‘kanohi ki te kanohi’. Even though we had regular interactions via digital platforms, Zoom, or Teams I am tremendously grateful for the way in which staff maintained their work ethic with limited support on a daily or even weekly basis. The essential nature of our services to whānau across the communities of Te Rarawa was seamless and for the most part uninterrupted. Some examples were the provision of support for the marae refurbishment programme – on time and in budget, the Essential Housing Repairs programme, Family Start, CAYAD and Tūturu Tangata, the continued trapping work by the Jobs for Nature team, the Tupu team at Bells or Mapua Avocadoes, and the COVID Call Centre. An extensive list which also acknowledges the work done by Bells Produce and Bells Farms in the Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust.

Pou Te Rarawatanga - Proactive development of Te Rarawa whānau hapū and marae

Regular contact with marae hapū has been severely limited by COVID-19 restrictions. Despite that difficulty we have managed to employ people to support these strategic outcomes. It is early days yet, but we now have the Pou Te Rarawatanga/Ahurea and a Hapū Development Officer. They have been valuable in supporting marae contact during the delivery of COVID-19. Their work will be recorded in next year’s annual report. Apart from the Te Reo wānanga until now progress on this set of strategic outcomes has been picked up by whoever was available without a coherent work plan – sort

of opportunistically. Their task now is ensuring the whakapapa that binds and kawa that defines us as Te Rarawa will be strengthened. In the face of COVID-19 restrictions these tikanga have been under stress and we look now to make amends for the limited progress across the past year.

Pou Oranga - Significant improvements in health, learning and housing outcomes

This is the work of our subsidiary Te Rarawa Anga Mua (TRAM). TRAM is charged with the intergenerational development of our iwi/hapū/marae. In the health space efforts were concentrated in supporting whānau in isolation and supporting the vaccination programme to reduce the threat from the pandemic. We recall the severe droughts that have impacted access to water, which saw the introduction of the Puna Waiora programme to reduce the impacts of drought. We sought greater recognition of the problem through the work of the Tai Tokerau Water Resilience Committee led by the Department of Internal Affairs and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Another programme championed by our Chair and the Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust. The installation of household tanks on non-reticulated homesteads and townships is overseen by Te Rūnanga nui o Te Aupouri.

Our contribution to the development of the Māori Health Authority has seen a consistent and steady input from your Rūnanga. Once the COVID-19 response highlighted the present inequities and the better way for health delivery using iwi to lean in on the problem became much more apparent. Our reach, our intel systems aka ‘the kumara vine’, our mātauranga, the ability to make direct and trusted contact have been well proven. The role of Iwi in the health delivery space is more valued than was previously recognised.

Housing remains a vexing issue. The Donald Rd project has been delayed due to a lack of infrastructure to support the new buildings. Much effort has been made by TWPP staff and Directors to rectify the situation with Far North District Council and we hope to provide better reports next year. In the interim, TWPP have managed the Māori Housing Network programme for essential repairs. This programme has enabled urgent repairs to houses of whānau who have pressing medical conditions. We are grateful to Te Puni Kokiri, TWPP and local contractors for the progressive repairs to these homes.

Pou Taiao - Active protection and revitalisation of environmental taonga

Further partnerships and employment have occurred under the Pou Taiao. The first case here is derived from our Treaty Settlement and is a joint approach using the Jobs for Nature programme supported by the Department of Conservation, the mana whenua of Te Warawara via the delegates of the Te Warawara Komiti kaitiaki and the Rūnanga. Ultimately the Rūnanga role in operations will be completely taken over by the Komiti.

The Papatuanuku Alliance has Te Papa Atawhai [DOC] working alongside several Tai Tokerau iwi. The programme was championed by our Chair Haami Piripi. More detailed information regarding these work programmes can be located throughout this report.

A small note is included for the completion of the Marae Refurbishment programme. Continued support for the Customary Fisheries Research for the Ahipara Takiwā. Also of note is that Matihetihe marae were successful with their application to research toheroa populations in their rohe.

Pou Ohanga - Responsible and sustainable economic growth to advance cultural, social and environmental wellbeing

The ringa kaha for this Pou are Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust (TWPP) and Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Limited – the Fisheries Settlement and Historical Treaty Claims Settlement component of Te Rarawa assets. The report of the Director Chair is included in this report. It is also my privilege to thank TWPP staff for their hard work having successfully applied for funding of the 'Me He Wai' project. This project will examine the aspects of Freshwater management which our hau kainga wish to advance. The management of Wai Māori has ingredients from each of the Four Pou. This exercise will be a foundation for further Hapū Marae planning exercises which will be woven into our next iteration of the Rūnanga Strategic plan 2026 -2030.

Foundational Support

This platform is an addition to the Four Pou approach of our 2020-25 Strategy. The legislation [Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Claims Settlement Act 1992] governing the obligations of Mandated Iwi Organisation requires several items that must be performed each year and reported at the AGM. The processes include the Rūnanga issuing of Letters of

Expectation to the subsidiaries, receiving Statements of Intent in return. Then the Rūnanga Trustees must approve the work streams and associated budgets for the business plans. The Rūnanga is also required to report on the number of new registrations of Te Rarawa Iwi Members. This year that figure stands at 662.

Financial Performance

We continue to be prudent and fiscally responsible with the assets which we manage on your behalf. There will always be a tension between the desire to spend immediately to improve people's lives in the here and now versus the need for investment for future generations. The Rūnanga Trustees bring a strong appreciation of the current needs via their connection to marae and hapū. The existing structure for investment includes both subsidiaries. Both subsidiaries continue to provide funding for Scholarships. TWPP Trust has provided the direct contributions to each marae. TRAM has provided support to the Noho Taiao programme and sponsorship opportunities.

Despite the increases in revenues, the growth in total assets, providing a small trading surplus across the group and these prudent moves we could not avoid all impacts and we have been subject to the winds of the global economy. In anticipation of the adverse investment conditions the Directors of TWPP and TRAM Trustees had adopted a more conservative approach to the Investment portfolios by reducing our exposure to falling equities [share prices] and moving more money into bonds with reduced but better guarantee of positive returns. The losses in equity across the group are in the main due in the share investment portfolios. As an example, is that our shares in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited were heavily reduced in value. This was beyond the control of Directors and Trustees. Note 20 of the Finances details the assessment of the impacts due to COVID. Hence equity drops ever so slightly from \$80m last year to \$77.8 m this year. In summary I ask you to note that the result of this prudent approach is the total value of your assets under management by the Rūnanga have increased from \$104.4m last year to \$105.2 m in 2022.

Na reira e hoa ma, oku rangatira, koutou ra e ata tiro i nga ripoata nei, tuku pātai, tuku wero hoki he mihi kau ake nei ki a tatou o Te Rarawa.

Piki te ora.

George Riley

NGA MAHINGA - TE RARAWA

TAIAO

As a follow on from the Kaimahi mo te Taiao programme (implemented in 2020), a \$500 million Jobs for Nature fund from Te Papa Atawhai (Department of Conservation) aimed to see 6,000 whānau employed in nature-based jobs across Aotearoa over four years. The Jobs for Nature (J4N) funding awarded to Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa welcomed twelve new kaimahi who in general operate in the field of biosecurity pest control.

JOBS FOR NATURE WHAKAORA AKE PROJECT

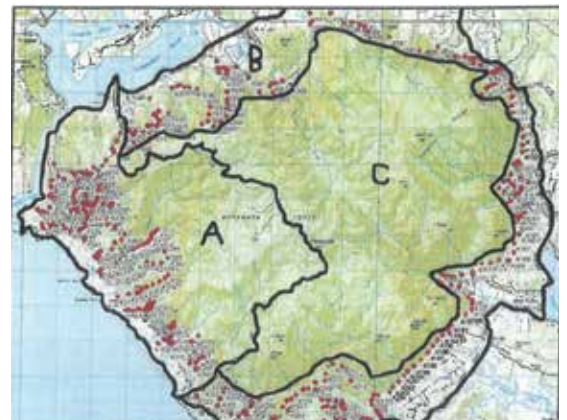
The Warawara Whakaora Ake integrated pest control project is for a term of three years and is strongly supported by the Warawara Komiti Kaitiaki (on behalf of 10 associated hapū marae), Te Papa Atawhai (Department of Conservation) and Te Kaunihera a rohe o Tai Tokerau (Northland Regional Council). The aim is to establish a team specialised in pest control to deliver outputs for ahi kaa, by ahi kaa.



Picture above from left to right: [Pawarenga Kaimahi rangers] Amos Waipouri, Jacob Proctor, Paora Proctor, Darren Johansson (Team Lead); Jarrid Plows (Project Manager); [Panguru Kaimahi rangers] John Dunn (Team Lead), Roscoe Matthews, Stanley Dunn, and Clayton Murray (absent).

The coordination to deliver an integrated pest control project in some of the most remote parts of Tai Tokerau comes with its own challenges. The impacts of COVID-19 restrictions caused some disruption and delay in recruiting kaimahi during the preliminary stages of initiation.

Subsequently, the J4N Warawara Whakaora Ake project did not start tracking until September 2021 when two work site depots were refurbished up to a work safe standard at Pawarenga Community Trust community gardens and Waireia Trust in Panguru. Depots were chosen based on their locality, functionality, availability, and affordability.



Map.1: Te Warawara Zones.

In December 2021, eight kaimahi rangers and one project manager were employed, for the objectives; 1) clear tracks, 2) establish trapping networks for rodents, mustelids, and possums, 3) hunt or trap feral/wild goat and pigs, 4) maintain two huts, and 5) weed control – in Te Warawara Zones A, B and C.

Weather and biosecurity hazards such as flooding, slips, road washouts and mitigating the spread of kauri disease caused delays establishing a strategic trapping network in Zone A. Zone A is a key area of interest

because of the native Titipounamu, and Pekepeka [bat] populations in the locality. The complexity is the terrain, adverse weather conditions, and in some places poor satellite coverage. As weather conditions improve, in the coming months, our focus will be on resetting and maintenance of established trapping networks, clearing, and maintaining tracks, and low bearing weed control in Zone A by year end.

Meanwhile, kaimahi have undertaken relevant training, met with other like-minded hapū operating similar pest control programmes, hunted wild pig and possum, and trapped mustelids, rodents, or possums in parts of Zone B. Implementing operational systems

for track and tracing the teams whereabouts while out in the field, managing and monitoring health and safety procedures, maintenance reset of trapping networks, low bearing weed control, using new tools and learning new techniques, and measuring the output of activities, continues to be work in progress. While there is an eagerness to mitigate plant and animal pest reinfestation for the whole of Te Warawara, a strategic integrated pest control operational plan for both teams is currently under development and will be adapted accordingly based on reported data from ongoing surveillance and monitoring of native wildlife in Te Warawara.

JOBS FOR NATURE TE RARAWA KAURI ORA PROJECT

Kauri Dieback (also known as PA – Phytophthora Agathidicida) is a fungus like pathogen that infects and kills kauri. Currently there is no cure for this pathogen, hence, in collaboration with Te Roroa, Ngati Kuri and Ngati Wai – Te Rarawa Kauri Ora Team was established. The forests that the Te Rarawa team is surveying, and monitoring are Warawara, Herekino and Raetea.

Three kaimahi rangers are employed to – 1) survey kauri canopy and record kauri clusters in our rohe using GIS (Geographic Information System) technology, 2) undertake ‘health checks’ on kauri trees by taking soil samples from their surroundings, 3) apply Māori rongoa on infected kauri and monitor its effectiveness, and 3) as more is learnt of the disease, educate others to help mitigate its spread.

In the autumn months of 2022, the team managed to conduct “health assessments” in the Warawara and Raetea forest before wet weather arrived. Thirty-eight samples were taken from Raetea forest with only one sample testing positive with the disease. This was expected as this forest had previously shown that PA was prominent.

In Te Warawara ngahere thirty samples were taken along Te Warawara Road with all test results showing no signs of the PA. A meeting with Kaitiaki Komiti and Te Papa Atawhai helped establish a plan of attack, with an aim to upgrade the Warawara road. When weather conditions improve in the coming months, the focus will be on carrying out further health assessments.



Beginning from left to right: Hirikia Murray (kaimahi ranger), Lynsday Elliot (Team Lead), Takapari Murray (kaimahi ranger).

During the wet months, this year the team have attended Wānanga such as the Te Rawenga series which hosts knowledgeable people to talk about Matariki and Te Maramataka and its relationship to Kauri and the Taiao space. The team has also attended several Māori hui or community events such as the Herekino Tavern Whānau Boar Hunt, Pawarenga Boar Hunt, Noho Taiao ō Te Hiku, Noho Taiao ō Te Rarawa, and Tuhura Papatuanuku GNS (Geological & Nuclear Sciences), to promote and educate our whānau of Te Rarawa Kauri Ora. Many noho attended had a reach of years 7-6 and years 9-13 which encapsulated tamariki and Taiohi of Te Rarawa and Te Hiku o Te Ika descent.

While there is an eagerness to survey and treat all three forests in the rohe of Te Rarawa with an aim to prevent the spread of the pathogen disease, a plan of attack will be based on reported data from ongoing surveillance and monitoring of our native kauri.

Tupu is a two-year pilot programme that began in April 2021.

Tupu (meaning seedling or growth) is an Iwi and industry-led training to employment initiative working to get 20 kaimahi into sustainable employment in Horticulture. Delivered in Te Hiku o Te Ika by partners: Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust and participating Rūnanga - Te Rarawa (Group Employer), Te Rūnanga Ngai Takoto, Te Aupōuri; Host Employer - Bells Produce Ltd; Training Provider - NZ Sports Turf Institute; and Government agencies - Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Business Innovation and Enterprise and Tertiary Education Commission.

Our first Tupu cohort had to contend with COVID restrictions, an avocado market slump, weather disruptions and personal life challenges. Despite this, 15 Kaingaki Kāri completed the Programme with a New Zealand Certificate in Primary Industry Skills - Level 2.

Most moved on to employment in the horticulture industry, with others utilising their new learned skills into other mahi.

Cohort 2 commenced in April 2022. 20 new Kaingaki Kāri were enrolled and employed with their first two weeks focusing on whanaungatanga, tikanga, team and confidence building activities, theory training modules and Health & Safety. This was all important preparation for their first work block at Bells Gardens, where the team spent 6 weeks harvesting mandarins. They were also offered a variety of other tasks at Bells, such as sorting and packing, tractor driving under supervision, planting out and harvesting greens.

They then had another theory and practical work block completed and signed off. Also visits to marae, guest speakers, learning of local history and self-care through a Te Ao Māori lens.



"The experience with Tupu, wow! I have enjoyed the journey. The qualifications I have achieved. Thank you again for the opportunity."

"Thank you Tupu and Te Rarawa for everything!"

"When I went to Tupu for my first time, I did not know what to expect, me being shy and all. I was a complete stranger to Tupu until I met our Kaiurungi and Kaihautu. They give anyone kindness, respect, honesty, aroha and very supportive of the whānau. I'd like to thank you very much for looking after us all."

"Tupu is something good, something better, something best. Take the opportunity and go get it!"

"This type of set up rocks! There's nothing quite like it and I'm thankful for the opportunity."

"Great opportunity, awesome gives hope for the future, gaining skills & knowledge".

"Training is good, work is good and I get the support I need".

"It was good working at Bells and getting more experience".

"Tupu should be national, no international".

"I'm loving it! Finally getting my life back on track 24/7. Anxiety and fear held me back but now I know I can still move forward".

MARAE ASSISTANCE



#

Marae assisted with funding applications and opportunities

Matihetihe	Motuti	Rangikohu	Roma	Te Uri o Hina
Kotahitanga	Manukau	Ngai Tupoto	Te Rarawa	



marae collective assisted

Warawara Whakaora Ake Marae Collective	Pātaka Kai for tangihanga	Te Kupenga
Ahipara Takiwā	Te Uri o Tai – Kia Mataara	

**Pātaka kai support towards Tangihanga*

COVID-19 impact on ngā Marae:

- COVID-19 presented exceptional circumstances, with the Delta Outbreak shifting the country to Alert Level 4 on the 17th of August 2021. In December 2021 the country progressed from the Alert Level System to the COVID-19 Protection Framework.
- The Omicron outbreak first occurred in our rohe in March 2022. This impacted projects and Āotearoa managed the virus as best as we could. In some instances, projects were halted as we assisted 23 Marae to mobilise support, hygiene packs, water and kai distributions, and RA Testing kits. We also set up whānau support through Kai manaaki to ensure whānau were able to isolate safely with adequate supplies and access to trusted sources of information. We worked alongside other groups to support in the vaccination drive to improve access to these services

FUNDING AND CO-DELIVERY PARTNERS

Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust (THIDT)	Tindall Foundation
Far North District Council (FNDC)	Northland District Health Board (NDHB)
Kaipara District Council	Whangarei District Health Board
New Zealand Police – Northern Region	Civil Defence (CD)
Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)	Ministry of Social Development (MSD)
Foundation North	Te Arawhiti
Sky City	Kiwi Harvest
Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI)	Great Potentials
Provincial Development Unit	Oranga Tamariki
Te Hiku Fisheries Forum	Ministry of Health (MoH)
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Te Roopu Kimiora
NZ Breastfeeding Alliance	Ngā Kura o Te Hiku o Te Ika
Midwives and LMC's	Federation of Māori Authorities
Te Aho Turoa - Toimata Foundation	Ministry for the Environment
Movember	Plunket
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Northland Regional Council
Deep Sea Group	National Iwi Chairs Asset Holding
Te Hauora o Ngapuhi	Ministry for Business Innovation and Enterprise
Te Papa Atawhai	Whakawhiti Ora Pai
Ngati Kahu Health and Social Services	Hauora Hokianga
Te Hiku Hauora	Salvation Army
Far North Reap	Public Health Nurse
Adult Mental Health Service	Mahitahi Hauora
Far North Regional Museum	Te Hiku Media
Whiria Te Muka	Tertiary Education Commission (TEC)

COLLECTIVES

Te Kahu Oranga Whānau - Waitomo Papakainga - Tuhiata Mahi Ora - Te Whare Ruruhau o Meri	Te Kahu o Taonui - Ngā Iwi o Te Tai Tokerau
Te Hiku Conservation Board	Te Oneroa a Tohe Beach Governance
National Iwi Chairs Forum	Iwi Collective Partnerships (Fisheries)
Te Tai Tokerau Whānau Ora Collective	Economic Recovery Group
Māori Health Providers Network	Amokura – Transforming Tai Tokerau for Good
Social Welfare Advisory Group	Te Hiku Covid Response

Te Rarawa is grateful for the ongoing support of co-delivery partners.



NGĀ KARAHIFI

'KO TE MANU E KAI ANA I TE MIRO NŌNA
TE NGAHERE. KO TE MAHU E KAI ANA I TE
MĀTAURANGA NŌNA TE AO.'

2021 NGĀ KARAHIFI SCHOLARSHIPS



27

AWARDS GIVEN



\$55,000

IN VALUE



2

Masters Degree



22

Under-Graduate



2

Diploma



1

Apprenticeship

2021 NGĀ KARAHIFI RECIPIENTS

Kee-Lin Snowden	Roma Marae, Waihou Marae	NZ Diploma in Construction (Quantity Surveying)
Uirakohu Matthews	Ōhaki Marae	Bachelor of Nursing
April Tautari	Ngāi Tūpoto Marae	Bachelor of Health Science (Midwifery)
Debbie Larkins	Ngāti Manawa	Master of Environmental Management
Robert Ritete	Roma Marae	Bachelor of Māori Arts
Adrienne Ashby	Morehu Marae	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery
Aidan Snowden	Roma Marae, Waihou Marae	Bachelor of Arts
Luke Dayberg	Morehu Marae	Bachelor of Engineering
Nicole Green	Ngāti Manawa	Bachelor of Nursing
Mary Baxter	Waihou Marae, Mātihetihe Marae	Bachelor of Social Sciences & Bachelor of Law
Claire Andrews	Waipārerā Marae	Diploma in Teaching
Rene Pomare-Harema	Ngāti Manawa	Bachelor of Health (Biomedical Sciences)
Shaye Witehira	Motutū Marae	Conjoint Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Law
Kiara Henry	Te Kotahitanga Marae, Ōhaki Marae	Bachelor of Health Sciences (Physiotherapy)
Hohepa Busby	Te Uri o Hina	Level 4 plumbing & level 4 drain laying
Lily Taitimu	Morehu Marae	Conjoint - Bachelor of Law & Bachelor of Commerce
Amy-Grace Griffiths	Mātihetihe Marae	Bachelor of Veterinary Science
Ariana George	Mātihetihe Marae	Bachelor of Engineering
Ashley McGregor	Te Kotahitanga Marae	Undergraduate Degree & Diploma
Awanuiarangi Morris	Ngāti Manawa	Bachelor of Law & Bachelor of Commerce
Charlee Jones	Rangikohu Marae	Bachelor of Health Science (Radiation Therapist)
Cody Lokotui	Motutū Marae	Bachelor of Engineering
Luca Brassett	Wainui Marae	Bachelor of Commerce
Malinda Reihana-Ruka	Waihou Marae	Bachelor of Surveying
Muriwai Morris	Ngāti Manawa Marae	Bachelor of Law & Bachelor of Commerce
Sarah Tepania	Taiao Marae	Master of Education
Tamina Ratahi	Motutū Marae	Conjoint Bachelor of Information Technology & Bachelor of Commerce

KŌRERO A TE HEAMANA O TE RARAWA ANGA MUA



It is a privilege and honour to present this report as Chairman on behalf of the Board Te Rarawa Anga Mua. I wish to acknowledge our previous Chairman Abe Witana for the conscientious commitment he made during his tenure. We welcome our new Trustee Katie Murray onto the Board and recognise the wealth of experience, knowledge, and capabilities she brings. I thank our Board for their diligence over this period and the vision and devotion they have applied to progress the Kaupapa and objectives of Te Rarawa Anga Mua (TRAM).

We also acknowledge the significant leadership and guidance our Pou Whakahaere, George Riley, who has provided through this period and ensured the integrity of TRAM has been protected in the delivery of service and support to our people. During this period, we have maintained a consistent response to addressing the ongoing diverse needs of our people measured across Cultural, Social, Economic, and Environmental imperatives for our People.

The TRAM Board wish to acknowledge all kaimahi for their continual vigilance and resilience in meeting the ongoing challenges that COVID-19 has presented and the professional response that they have applied to meet safety and wellbeing of our Te Rarawa Iwi, Te Hiku Iwi and Aotearoa whānau, hapū.

We have prioritised our objectives to meet the needs of our Marae/Hapū with emphasis on increased communication, investment, and collaboration to create more Marae/Hapū initiatives that are effective and delivered efficiently to build and enhance our people's capacity.

We are committed to facing ngā wero proactively and in a way that will give confidence to our people that we are heading together in the right direction.

Nā Richard Murray

KŌRERO A TE KAIWHAKAHAERE O TE RARAWA ANGA MUA

**“Tini whetū ki te rangi, Te Rarawa ki te whenua”
Me tiro whakamuri, kia anga whakamua.**

Tihei mauri ora.

Ko ngā whakaaro ki te wāhi ngaro, rātou kua nunumi ki te pō, rātou ka whetūrangitia, e moe, e moe.

E ngā mātua tūpuna, te puna mātauranga. Ko koutou tērā ngā ringa manaaki, ringa atawhai, ringa mahi, pau te kaha. Mo te painga o ngā uri, iwi raini. Piata mai rā, tiaho mai rā ki runga Pōhutukawa

Hoki mai ki te ao hurihuri nei, ngā hapū maha o Te Rarawa, tēnei te tai o mihi kia koutou, kia tātou noki. Mauri ora Waipukehia ngā mihi mai Te Rarawa Anga Mua, kia koutou ngā kaimahi, koutou i whakaotinga ngā mahi katoa, i a rā, i a rā.

Ngā mahi hāpai kāinga, ngā mahi tiaki tātou i a tātou, hēna, me ngā mahi tiaki i ngā taonga tuku iho.

Anei te rīpoata o ngā mahi o Te Rarawa Anga Mua. He mahi tiro tiro ki ngā mahi o Te Rarawa Anga Mua me te Rūnanga.

Nā reira, mā koutou e arahi nei i a mātou, mā mātou e whakamihi atu kia koutou e ngā pou pou o te iwi, tēnā rā koutou katoa!!

The context for this report is the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan of Te Rūnanga O Te Rarawa.

And the theme I have chosen is the whakatauki **'He Taonga Nui Te Tūpato.'**

It is my privilege to present this report on behalf of Te Rarawa Anga Mua Trust for the Year F22.

This is the Year when we coped or tried to cope as best, we could, with the Delta and Omicron outbreaks of COVID.

The year of the Vaccination process – which frankly is still somewhat amazing. Amazing that vaccines have been developed in such a short time [18 months], made available across the world [almost] and that such a large portion of the community have willingly accepted them.

In July of last year, the number of new cases per day was in single digits. By November the peak rates were 200 new cases per day. Then in the month of May 2022 we had as many as 20,000 new cases of COVID infection each day. This period was the real test of the previous year's efforts to get mass vaccinations completed for New Zealanders of all ethnicities and ages. This vaccination programme was where Te Rarawa Anga Mua had placed considerable effort over the past year. Staff safety, as it was for everyone, had become an issue since the first cases of community infection occurred. Marae were abruptly closed. The tikanga of tangihanga compromised. Auē te pōuri. Church meetings were abandoned or moved online. Businesses closed. Tourism stopped. Mask wearing was made mandatory. Employment was interrupted. Schools became quiet. Sports events a thing of the past. What sort of existence was this?

Across the winter we watched the infected cases coming in from overseas and being 'forcibly' placed in Quarantine Facilities. Some people reacted poorly

to those quarantine impositions. People snuck out; went across the hallways; got caught; snuck back in again; complained their rooms was too small; said they didn't mean to go overseas for so long; got caught overseas with no chance to return and so on. Others reacted poorly to being unable to gain access to any quarantine sites via the allocation system. Recall the thousands of people from overseas trying to return during the heights of COVID waves in Europe, the Americas and Australia. International travel became non-existent. Many millions caught the disease and several million died.

Back home communities made themselves more resilient by looking after themselves. Community 'firewalls' were established to reduce strangers fleeing the cities for a less infected rural retreat. The communities of Pawarenga and Panguru to Mitimiti established strong monitoring stations of all travellers. Support networks were established to provide trips to town for groceries and medicines for those folk with genuine reasons for fearing infection. Community safety plans were developed and supported. They weren't the only kāinga doing these things. These activities became the norm right across Tai Tokerau.

When the big Auckland lockdown occurred, we worried for our whānau in South and West Auckland struggling to exist with infectious cases all round their tamariki and kaumātua. We will be forever grateful for the efforts of Iwi and Whānau Ora Provider staff who selflessly risked their own health to ensure the wellbeing of our whānau in the suburbs. They delivered food, medicines and smiles to people who genuinely needed awahi.

The vaccination programme was adopted by Māori Health providers who were determined to prevent another decimating tragedy like the 1918 Spanish flu. History was not going to repeat itself if we had anything to do with it. We should rightly commend

all those kaimahi, nurses, doctors, cleaners, drivers, supermarket staff, police, teachers, carers, who daily risked their health and the health of their direct whānau to administer protection to as many of us as were willing. Because of their efforts and those of medical staff, medical managers, Ministry of Health staff, GPs, and the complete Health sector so many of us are still around to tell the tale. As a point from the time of the programme being made available to Māori the rate of vaccination was impressive and the willing were very quickly vaccinated. Not everyone accepted the vaccines, and many are still unvaccinated. Eventually each one of us are likely to become infected and the hope of Te Rarawa Anga Mua is that all people suffer only a very mild case of symptoms regardless of being vaccinated or not.

I must mention the impact of one special whānau. During the early stages of community transmission this single whānau made a significant difference to how we treated each other when they declared their infection status. Prior to that, postings on social media platforms had been devastatingly cruel to all. In a very brave and empathetic instance, they declared their infected status to reduce accusations against other members of their community. We were all privileged to learn that despite doing everything right – or as best as could be done given the circumstances – people were still going to become infected.

It is a relief that our Health systems have withstood the heavy workloads of the past winter. Not all of us survived obviously but many more deaths have been avoided. Many are the groups and agencies who have helped us along the way. Firstly, our Trustee board for their support and guidance, their connection to our marae and kāinga, their requirement that wisdom and mātauranga is sought from our kaumātua - we are very thankful. The wider whānau whanui of Te Hiku Iwi and Te Tai Tokerau, collaborators, provocateurs, advocates, extra hands, people with

the big picture in the front of mind and an appetite for ensuring help is given to all; ahakoa ko wai, ahakoa nō hea, whanaungatanga is paramount. Once again you have displayed the reasons why being Māori is such an advantage in the modern world. A big mihi to all the public servants across Te Tai Tokerau, they are the often our whanaunga who transmit our aspiration to Wellington and bring back the resource from central Government to support our whānau. To all the above and many more unlisted here, we offer profound thanks for the support and considerations across the past year.

Finally, COVID has not gone away. There is never going to be a post-COVID time. Instead, we have learned several valuable lessons.

- I) There will be another pandemic. Our communities will once again come under threat from unwanted disease – that is certain.
- II) We have most of the answers and resources required right here. We are the best managers of our future.
- III) Local economies are important. We need to increase our resilience.
- IV) We should remember all that we have learnt and be prepared to once again rally when required for our mokopuna, our whakapapa.
- V) He taonga nui te tūpatou.

Nā reira, rātou kia rātou. tātou kia tātou.

Kia kaha, kia maia, kia manawanui.

He rā anō kei tua

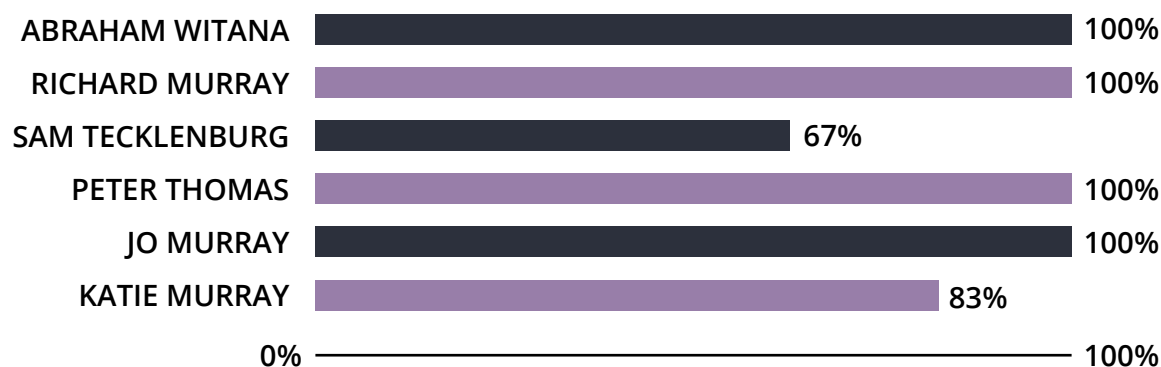
Kia kaha te anga whakamua

Nā George Riley

TRUSTEES

TRUSTEES	POSITION
Abraham Witana (Waipuna Marae, Panguru)	Rūnanga Trustee representation Te Rarawa Anga Mua Chair Feb 2022
Richard Murray (Te Kotahitanga Marae, Whangape)	Rūnanga Trustee representation Te Rarawa Anga Mua Chair from Feb 2022
Sam Tecklenburg (Ōhaki Marae, Pawarenga)	Rūnanga Trustee representation
Peter Thomas (Ngāti Manawa Marae, Panguru)	Independent position
Jo Murray (Te Kotahitanga Marae, Whangape)	Independent position
Katie Murray (Rangikohu Marae, Herekino)	Independent position

TRUSTEE ATTENDANCE JULY 2021 - JUNE 2022





TE RARAWA ANGA MUA DASHBOARD REPORT



**20
21**

Statement of Intent
Achievement Results



14

Total 2021
S.O.I Targets



100%

Overall
Achievement



7

@ 90% to 100%

Refer attached S.O.I. summary for details



7

@ 50 to 89%



0

@ 0 to 49%



134

Whānau received Social Work support to improve their circumstances and awahi their tamariki



221

Students supported by a Social Worker in their school



35

Whānau supported cognitive development for pre-school tamariki



68

Whānau supported to create warmer, drier healthier homes



194

Tane participation in Movember Men's Health Programme



9

Youth events held



4

Parenting programmes held



89

Whānau supported to get fit and healthy



25

Whānau supported to address youth offending



20

Roopu (incl. marae) supported to address youth use of alcohol and other drugs



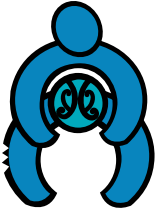
15

Schools supported to address health and fitness, suicide prevention & use of alcohol and other drugs by youth



26

Whānau supported to address family violence



8

Participated in research projects

Tuhura Papatuanuku GNS Mapping	Toheroa Research & Tauroa Reef	Toikuranui Whānau Engagement (MoE)	Warawara Whakaora Ake (ongoing)
He waka eke noa Climate Change	Short jaw Kokopu project	Fisher Wellbeing Research	Breastfeeding Research Project



16

Participated in government policy processes

District Plan Review	Mental Health and Addiction Inquiry	Māori Health Services Review	Predator Free 2050
Low Emissions Economy	National Whānau Ora Review	Iwi Leaders Symposium	Options Development Group
Kauri Protection Fund	Cannabis Control Legislation	Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Beach Board Plan	He Korowai Conservation Management Strategy
3 Waters Reform	Te Hurihanga Nui	Climate Change	Te Mana o Te Wai



POU TE RARAWA

KAUPAPA SUPPORTED

Ngā Whāinga

Rau Aroha

Tai Tokerau Border Control
Vaccination drive in rural communities
Deliveries of kai and hygiene

Mahi Tikanga

Bells signage
Tupehau signage
Community Parks – Kaitaia and Ahipara

Mahi Pono

Kāhui Kaumātua Engagement
Cultural advice and development
of Te Reo o Te Rarawa collateral
Te Hiku Iwi engagement

TE KŌRERO A TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA

TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA GROUP



JUNE MCCABE
CHAIR



STEWART OTENE
GENERAL MANAGER

DIRECTORS	POSITION
June McCabe (Te Ihu Tai)	Chairman
Rihari Takuira (Ngāti Manawa Marae, Panguru)	Rūnanga Trustee representation
Roberta McLean (Whakamaharatanga Marae, Manukau)	Rūnanga Trustee representation
Tyrone Newson (Mātihetihe Marae, Mitimiti)	Independent
Lui Brame (Morehu Marae, Pawarenga)	Independent
Lisa McNab (Wainui Marae, Ahipara)	Associate director

TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA

DASHBOARD REPORT



2021

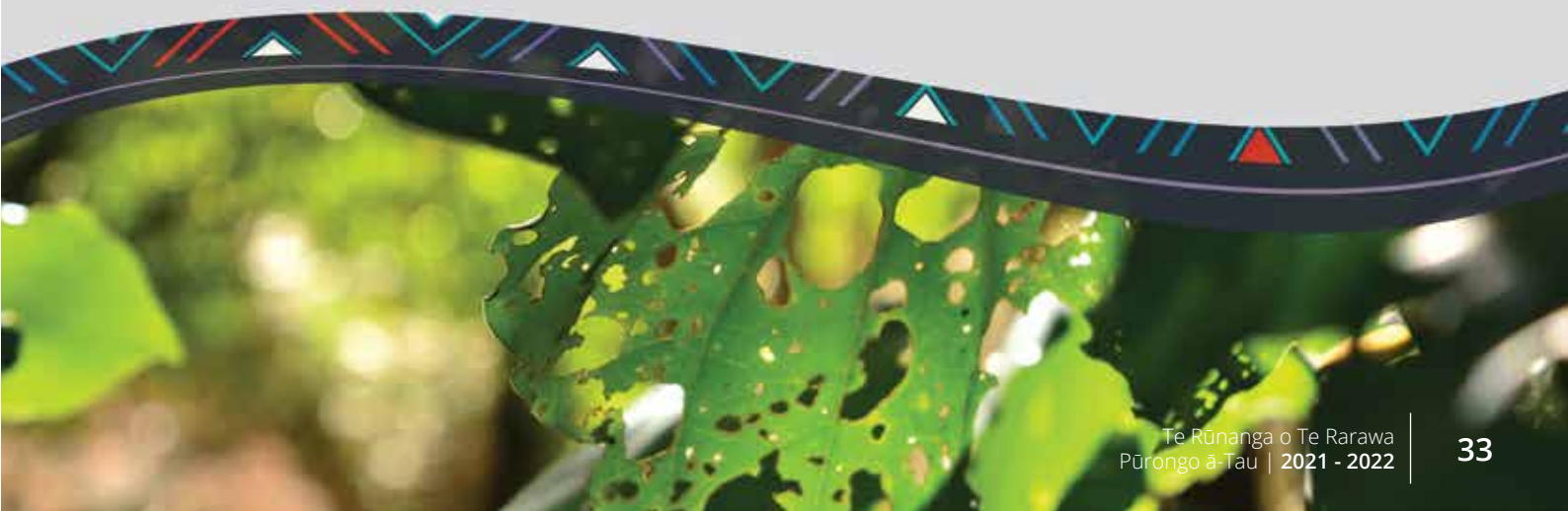
Statement of Intent
Achievement Results

7

Total 2021
S.O.I. Targets

70%

Overall Achievement



ECONOMIC POU

Financial Portfolio (JB Were)	Forestry (incl. Tupu-ā-nuku)	Property	Farming Hort/Agri	Fisheries (TWPP Ltd)
\$24.6M	\$6.6M	\$5.9M	\$40.4M	\$5.95M

Total assets:
\$92.512M

Financial Assets

Bonds, Fixed Interest and shares:
Microsoft Corporation, Apple Computer Inc,
Nike, Netflix, Mainfreight, Te Puia Tapapa –
Transport, Finance and Healthcare

Real Assets (physical)

Construction Company, Commercial Property
and land leases, Horticulture, Agriculture,
Forestry

CULTURAL POU

Ownership of Bells and KPH
Construction Limited
Te Rarawa people employed –
60-70% of total employed

Te Rarawa signage erected at
Tupehau, Tangonge and
Bells Supermarket

SOCIAL POU

People employed directly by TWPP	Contribution to Te Rarawa scholarship awards	Relocatable houses to Te Rarawa whanau	Volume of food delivered to food banks	Te Rarawa whanau homes repaired
123	\$20,000	5	4.5 tonnes	10

ENVIRONMENTAL POU

7,000 native trees planted

Me He Wai commenced to improve
the health of fresh water

GROWTH SECTOR INVESTIGATIONS

Priority opportunities identified:
Horticulture, Agriculture, and Housing

HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

100 hectares of additional development
completed

TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA
Operating Profit

\$1,637,000

TE KŌRERO A TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA

Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Group is made up of:

- Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust, a Charitable Trust entity and a number of subsidiaries, and.
- Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Limited, an asset holding company established under the Fisheries Act 2004.



TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA TRUST

Our Trust Deed mandate defines the governance role as: 'to receive, hold, manage, invest, and grow the assets and other commercial resources of Te Rarawa'. Essentially using our commercial and business acumen we exist to grow the asset base and apply the 4 pou investment model in our investment decision making to ensure sustainable growth. Since we received the assets Year on Year the Te Rarawa commercial asset portfolio has grown from \$32.6M in 2016 to \$92.5 in 2022. To achieve this growth, we have embedded both the 4 pou investment model and our investment beliefs which are:

- PROTECT what we have
- GROW what we have where we can
- STRENGTHEN what we have
- Look for NEW things where it makes sense
- COLLABORATE to foster growth

Underlying and defining our investment behaviour are Te Rarawa VALUES.

OVERVIEW

Highlights

As we said last report horticulture is a significant sector and long-term investment for Te Rarawa with our decision in 2019 to acquire Bells Produce Limited. Since then, we have experienced a drought in 2020 along with two subsequent years of Covid (2020 and 2021) and for 2022 higher levels of rainfall. We are learning first-hand the trials of being a New Zealand Grower and Producer. This holds us in good stead for the future as it tests our agility - our ability to respond, think quickly and adapt as appropriate.

A highlight during this financial reporting year was the acquisition in October 2021 of a beloved local building company – KPH Construction Limited previously owned by brothers Brian and Neil Attwood and John Whitlow. We have successfully integrated KPH into our portfolio of companies but as with all building and construction companies there have been the challenges of delays within the building supply chain and securing new people into roles. Throughout the year KPH attained both the PreQual prequalification (assessment of our health

and safety procedures) certification and a place on the panel of Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities Regional Development Panel.

Lowlights

Our Year End performance ended with a Group operating deficit of 1.637M as a result of a 1.9M write down in our financial asset portfolio value from 26.5M 30 June 2021 to 24.6M 30 June 2022. However, despite this, in the financial asset portfolio we have continued to reinvest all of the interest income resulting in an overall return on investment of 9%pa.

PROTECT WHAT WE HAVE

Te Rarawa Farming Limited

In 2020 Ahipara Agri Limited (“AAL”) were successfully appointed as a 50/50 sharemilker for our Tupehau Dairy Farm through to 2024. AAL come with significant dairy farming experience through its directors Jessie Bagley, Ken Hames, and Neville Porteous. AAL were chosen from a shortlist of four applicants due to their extensive dairy farming experience but also their commitment to the environment.

The choice of AAL has proven fruitful. In their first 18 months as sharemilkers they;

1. Exceeded previous PĀMU milk volumes by 20,000 milk solids.
2. Reduced the amount of nitrogen put on farm.
3. Improved farm pastures.
4. Reduced pest species.
5. Assisted with capital works projects including a new calf shed and effluent system.

In December 2021 we constructed and unveiled Te Rarawa signage for both the Tupehau and Tangonge land area.

GROW WHAT WE HAVE WHERE WE CAN

Financial Asset Portfolio

The post COVID economy and Ukraine war have significantly impacted the performance of the financial portfolio.

The expression “perfect storm” explains the reason why the financial markets were impacted as follows:

1. Inflation went from being a short-term issue in January 2022 to a global problem.
2. The war in Ukraine taking place in February 2022.
3. Post COVID logistical issues continued worldwide.
4. Oil price went over \$100 US a barrel.
5. Interest rates increased and shares went down.

Our Statement of Investments Policy and Objectives (SIPO) assisted with buffering the full brunt of the downturn as 50% of financial assets are defensive and 50% growth assets. At the start of the Ukraine war a decision was made to increase the percentage of defensive assets which in hindsight has proven to be a wise decision.

To provide context since we started our partnership with JB Were in April 2014, the Financial Portfolio has grown from \$15m to \$24.6M at the end of this financial year.

Another important issue is the mix of shares we hold – a diverse share portfolio. The strategic decision made is to hold company shares in different geographies, and different themes reflecting the ‘way ahead of global economies’. In the current mix we hold NZ high dividend shares, some Australian resource companies (no fossil fuels or deep-sea mining), Clean energy companies, some Technology companies, companies fighting cyber security risk and health care.

Companies who are contrary to our values are excluded from the financial portfolio these include alcohol, gambling, fossil fuels, climate damage. All the companies in our Financial Portfolio

were screened all for their Environment, Social, Governance (“ESG”) score. The portfolio has a very high ESG rating, and this has not materially impacted the portfolio return.

While the year to 30 June 2022 is disappointing, in the context of the long-term, our robust management and relationship with JBWere we are well placed to recover this position. The graph below shows our performance trend since inception.

STRENGTHEN WHAT WE HAVE

Bells - farm and supermarket

We have been fortunate to appoint two new managers to our farm team (now a management team of 6) who have lifted Bells management capability and enabled a stronger focus on supporting our kaimahi and on optimising our harvest operations. Refer also to the section on Collaborate to Foster Growth.

At our supermarket, in August 2021 December 2021, we unveiled new signage to highlight our ownership. Our supermarket presence goes from strength to strength as we continue to build a unique brand profile in Kaitaia. During the lockdown in 2021 Bells supermarket was a key provider of Covid vouchers.

At the farm, our Bells team continue to work on our horticulture land expansion with the goal of expanding the current Horticulture footprint three-fold. All development is currently being funded by Bells operations. Due to the horticulture expansion the Bells board is now investigating infrastructure required to process the expected increase in volume of produce. It is envisioned that a new pack house facility will be constructed in 2024 to replace the current facilities and to future proof for increased volume and compliance related matters.

LOOK FOR NEW THINGS where It makes sense

KPH Construction Limited - Donald's Road

The 21st of October 2021 marked a milestone event for Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust when it completed the purchase of Kaitaia based KPH Construction. KPH is a 50-year commercial and residential construction business established in 1973 and specialises in commercial construction, repairs, and high-end homes. Projects completed by KPH include the Far North's landmark Te Ahu Community Centre.

The Te Waka Group has significant commercial property assets which will be maintained by KPH. Overtime, the KPH business strategy is twofold: firstly, to grow capability in residential housing development. Secondly to implement a trade apprenticeship programme to grow our people and continuously have available and support capable trades people.

For this financial year KPH contributed to repairing 10 whānau homes through the Essential Housing Repairs project funded by Te Puni Kokiri and completed the first stage of NDHB extensions at the Kaitaia Hospital.

Our first residential development will be at Donald's Road, Kaitaia comprising 44 three Bedroom units. Over the reporting year we have been working through a resource consent process with the Far North District Council. Delays were a consequence of challenges with Kaitaia wastewater system. We were pleased to learn at the time of writing this report (December 2022) that we have been granted resource consent and expect earthworks to begin in early 2023.

COLLABORATE TO FOSTER GROWTH

Te Puia Tāpapa

Tai Tokerau Investment Fund Partnership Limited is a collaboration between Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust and Ngati Kuri Trust where we have invested in Te Puia Tāpapa (a Māori private equity fund). There are 32 other iwi collaborating in this Māori private equity fund. In June 2022 Te Puia Tāpapa made their biggest investment to date in Evolution Healthcare – the second largest private hospital platform in New Zealand. As an investor we will achieve asset growth through share value and future dividends.

Tupu Programme – growing our people

Tupu is in its second year of a 2-year pilot. Each cohort is made up of 20 kaimahi who are trained in the basics of horticulture and who obtain relevant certificates to support them in the future. Te Rarawa are the Group Employer of the Tupu Programme providing Kaimahi pastoral care and administration support as needed. As Host Employer Te Rarawa collaborates with Host Employers. Bells Produce are one of two Host Employers.

Over this reporting period:
Bells employed 2 Tupu kaimahi and offered 8 seasonal/fixed term employment from Cohort 1. Tupu Cohorts 1 and 2, have completed work blocks at Bells ranging from 2 weeks to 6 weeks. These have aligned with our planned work needs and their training and assessment schedules.
All Tupu Kaingaki Kari received Health and Safety Induction onto Bells premises.

Works conducted:

- Harvesting, pruning and thinning/budding Mandarins
- Planting and harvesting - greens, courgettes, kamokamo, pumpkins, melons, corn.
- Sorting kumara, preparing kumara beds, harvesting and sorting tupu shoots then planting them out.

- General garden maintenance such as cloching, wedding and plastic removal.
- Team building, community support and fundraising events also supported by both Bells and Tupu.
- Excess kai, donated by Bells and distributed to food banks by Tupu
- 2021 Christmas celebrations and activities
- Pink Shirt Day 2022



Bells Kaimahi and Tupu Kaimahi dressed to support Pink Shirt Day – National Antibullying kaupapa



Last day of Harvesting Mandarins for all



Bells and Tupu preparing Kumara Beds



Bells and Tupu planting greens

TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA LIMITED

See also Schedule: Reporting Requirements below

Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Limited is a Limited Partner of an Iwi Collective Partnership (ICP) of 19 Iwi. The ICP is responsible for the management of our Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) – our quota. During the reporting year a valuation of the TWPPL quota and AFL shares was completed.

ASSET	Valuation 30/06/2022	Previous Valuation
Quota shares	\$4,160,000	\$2,210,000
AFL Income shares (3,534)	\$1,800,000	\$4,840,000
Total	\$5,960,000	\$7,050,000

As shown, there is an increase in the Quota shares but a decrease in the Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (AFL) shares. This reasons for this decrease is summarised as follows:

- The original valuation (2007) was based on the ability to undertake a full unrestricted sale of the shares.
- The Māori Fisheries Act 2004 restricts TWPPL's ability to sell its shares in AFL
- This restriction in the ability of TWPPL to sell its shares will negatively impact the value of the AFL shares.

Further work is pending on the AFL Shares assumptions, but our key focus is on the uplift in Quota shares as that enables a cash distribution into other activities of the company e.g., we continue to investigate future opportunities in the aquaculture sector.

GROUP SUMMARY

It has been a tough year as reflected in the years' operating deficit and movements in global markets that impact our financial assets. Our real assets: Property, Forestry, Agriculture, Horticulture and Fisheries are stable and continue to provide a sound economic platform. Our key operational challenges for the next 12 months are our ability to attract

people into employment with us and to manage our costs and limit inflationary impacts. We believe we are well placed to navigate the 'headwinds' that slow growth and cause negative effects on profit and revenue.

Our governance board has remained steadfast and consistent in this reporting cycle with strong voices and good representation from our Trustee members. One Independent Director, Lui Brame retired in October 2021 after seven years. With his core strengths in finance and accounting along with experience in a large iwi, i.e., Tainui, his contribution to our Group governance was invaluable.

Again, our core team of kaimahi led by our General Manager Stewart Otene continue to work hard with a commitment and passion for all the things we do and aspire to achieve. They support our many subsidiaries as well as deliver additional programmes to strengthen relationships with funders and stakeholders.

And to our key subsidiary senior management and kaimahi thank you for all you do to build and strengthen the Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea portfolio of assets. Your efforts are crucial for our future sustainability and intergenerational legacy.

My personal thanks to you all.

TE WAKA PUPURI PŪTEA LIMITED

SCHEDULE: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Māori Fisheries Act 2004

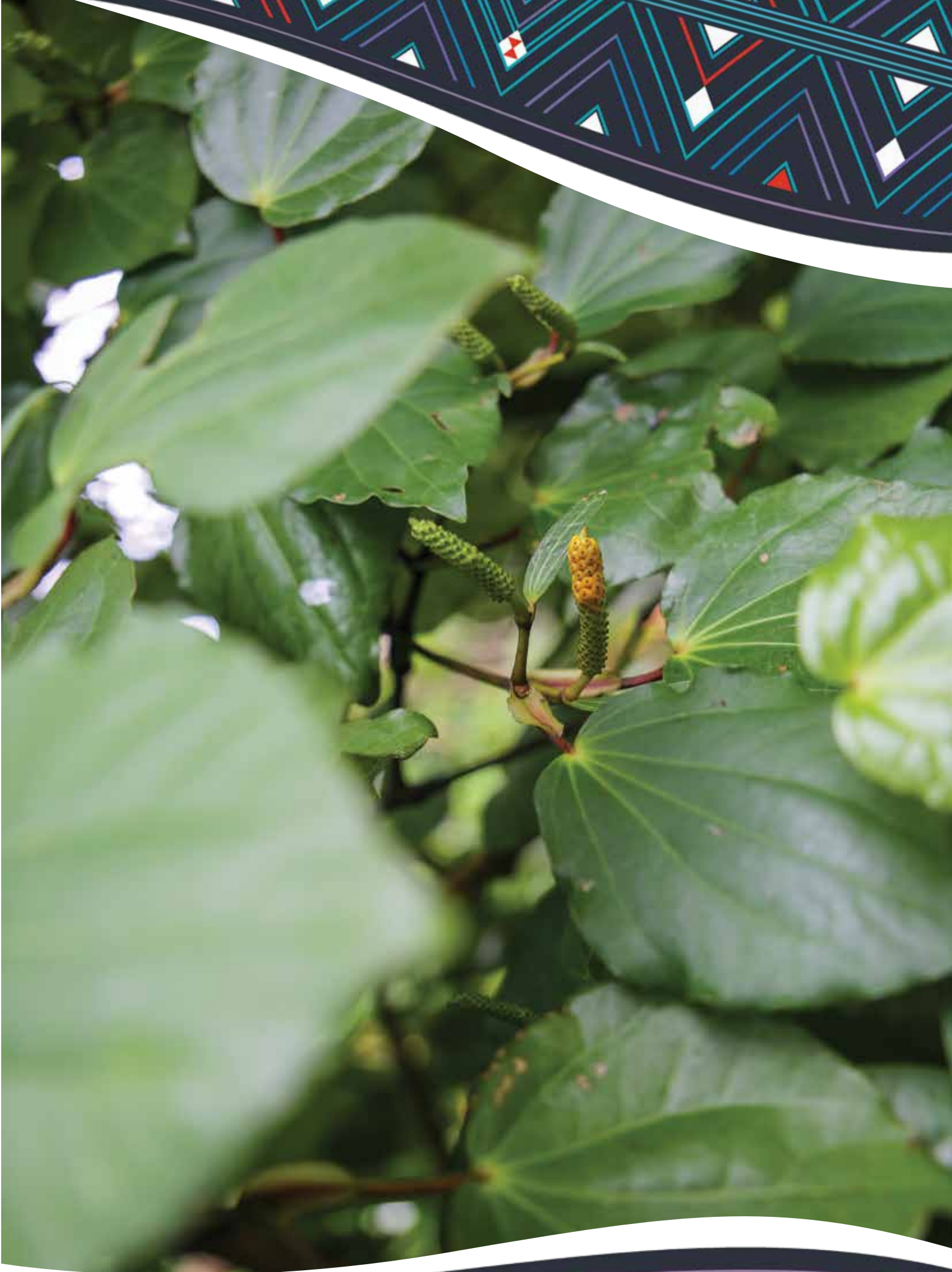
Kaupapa 7 of Schedule 7 to the MFA requires the Rūnanga to be accountable for its performance to all members of the Iwi. As a result, the Rūnanga must report annually to its members as follows:

OBLIGATION	COMPLIANCE	COMMENT
Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) must hold annual general meeting for its members providing an opportunity for those members to consider:	Rūnanga	18 February 2023
<i>Annual report for the previous financial year reporting against objectives set out in the annual plan and includes:</i>		
1. Steps taken by MIO to increase number of registered members	Rūnanga	See Chief Executive's report
2. Comparison of performance against objectives in annual plan, including changes in shareholder/member value and dividend performance or profit distribution.	Rūnanga	See Chief Executive's report and consolidated statements
3. Annual audited financial report prepared in accordance with NZGAAP and accounting separately for settlement cash assets	Rūnanga	See Auditor's report
4. Report on sales and exchanges of settlement quota:		
a. Quantity of settlement quota held by the MIO's asset holding company	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Total Quota Shares 128,291,928 designated as settlement quota
b. Value of settlement quota sold or exchanged.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Nil
c. Identity of purchaser or other party to the exchange	Rūnanga/TWPPL	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	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Registered mortgage to Bank of New Zealand dated 3 June 2022 secured against CRA1 and SNA8.
e. Settlement quota interests that have been registered against the quota shares of the MIO	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Nil
f. The value of income shares sold, exchanged, valued, or acquired.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	No Income shares were sold or exchanged during the year.

OBLIGATION	COMPLIANCE	COMMENT
5. Report on the interactions of the MIO in fisheries matters:		
a. With other entities within the Iwi	Rūnanga/TWPPL	For the reported period TWPPL did not directly transact ACE with any Te Rarawa affiliated commercial fishers
b. With other MIOs	Rūnanga/TWPPL	TWPPL are a member of the Iwi Collective Partnership with 19 other MIO.
c. With Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (TOKM).	Rūnanga/TWPPL	SNA8 – Agreement on 28N Rights reached. 117491 shares returned as part of agreement.
d. Any changes under section 18 of the MFA to the constitutional documents of the MIO, or its asset holding companies or any subsidiaries of the asset holding companies.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Nil.
ANY PROGRAMME TO:	COMPLIANCE	COMMENT
<i>An annual plan for the next financial year which includes:</i>		
1. The objectives of the annual plan.	Rūnanga	An annual plan is available on request.
2. The policy of the MIO in respect of sales and exchanges of settlement quota.	Rūnanga	No sales or exchanges anticipated.
3. Any changes in that policy from the policy for the previous year.	Rūnanga	Nil
4. Any proposal to change the constitutional documents of any fishing company owned by the MIO.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Nil
<i>In relation to every asset holding company or subsidiary of an asset holding company that received settlement assets:</i>		
1. an annual report on:		
a. The performance of that asset holding company or any of its subsidiaries,	Rūnanga/TWPPL	See TWPP Group Chair's report and consolidated financial statements.
b. The investment of money of that asset holding company or any of its subsidiaries.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	See TWPP Group Chair's report and consolidated financial statements.
c. Identity of purchaser or other party to the exchange		
2. Any proposal to change the constitutional documents of the asset holding company or any of its subsidiaries.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Nil

Every MIO must exercise strategic governance over the process to examine and approve annual plans that set out:

1. The key strategies for the use and development of iwi fisheries assets. Rūnanga/TWPP L	Encompassed within the budgets and operating plans of TWPP Group and Rūnanga.	
2. The expected financial return on the assets.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Annual budgets approved TWPPL Board of Directors and Rūnanga.
3. Any programme to:		
a. Manage the sale of annual catch entitlements derived from settlement quota held by asset holding companies or their subsidiaries.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	TWPPL has the direct responsibility for all ACE transactions on an ongoing basis. In the current year TWPPL has ACE agreements with: 1. Whakatohea Mussels (Opotiki) Ltd 2. Iwi Collective Partnership with 19 other MIO
b. Reorganise the settlement quota held by asset holding companies or their subsidiaries, as by buying and selling settlement quota in accordance with the MFA.	Rūnanga/TWPPL	Governed by legislative and Constitutional constraints.



TE RUNANGA O TE RARAWA & GROUP

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE 2022

Nature of Activity:	Iwi Authority
Postal Address:	PO Box 361 KAITAIA
Principal Place of Business:	16 Matthews Avenue Kaitaia Northland NEW ZEALAND
Chairperson:	H Piripi
Executive Committee:	H Piripi A Witana H Smith
Secretary:	N Topia
Auditor:	PKF Francis Aickin Limited Chartered Accountants 2 Redan Road KAITAIA
Bankers:	ASB Bank Kaitaia BNZ Bank Kaitaia ANZ Bank Kaitaia

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Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	NOTE	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
Revenue	7	2,951	1,345	26,660	19,104
Other Revenue		1,741	1,080	718	253
Interest Received		487	14	442	409
Dividend Received		427	35	685	520
Expenses	8	(5,063)	(3,125)	(26,324)	(18,840)
Finance Costs		-	(1)	(878)	(826)
Profit/ (Loss) on sale of Assets		-	-	121	88
NET OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		543	(652)	1,424	708
Plus Share of profit Sweetwater Farms		-	-	-	591
Plus Net Gain on Business Acquisition		-	-	130	-
Plus Net Gain on Financial Investment		(49)	74	(2,359)	3,373
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE SUBVENTION PAYMENT		494	(578)	(805)	4,672
Subvention payment		-	(741)	-	-
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX		494	(1,319)	(805)	4,672
Less Taxation	27	-	-	(147)	(213)
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAXATION		494	(1,319)	(952)	4,459
PLUS OTHER COMPREHENSIVE TRANSACTIONS					
Distribution to Marae		(230)	(230)	(230)	(230)
TWPPT Group Distribution to Governance		-	-	-	-
Contribution to Office of the Rūnanga		-	-	-	-
Iwi Aquaculture Settlement		-	-	-	-
Loss on revaluation of Term investments		-	-	(1,091)	-
Gain on revaluation of farm property		-	-	-	2,659
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER OTHER COMPREHENSIVE TRANSACTIONS		264	(1,549)	(2,273)	6,888

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and audit report.


Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022


	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
NOTE				
BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR				
General	-	-	27,671	21,893
Governance	31,328	32,877	31,328	32,877
Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-	21,109	18,450
	31,328	32,877	80,108	73,220
NET SUPPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER OTHER COMPREHENSIVE TRANSACTIONS				
General	-	-	(1,576)	5,778
Governance	494	(1,319)	494	(1,319)
Distribution to Marae	(230)	(230)	(230)	(230)
Gain on revaluation of assets	-	-	-	2,659
Loss on revaluation of Term investments	-	-	(1,091)	-
Capital Reserve	-	-	130	-
	264	(1,549)	(2,273)	6,888
NET MOVEMENT IN EQUITY				
Change in prior year Distribution from TWPPT	-	-	-	-
	-	-		
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR				
General	-	-	26,095	27,671
Governance	31,592	31,328	31,592	31,328
Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-	20,018	21,109
Capital reserve	-	-	130	-
	31,592	31,328	77,835	80,108
EQUITY AT THE END OF THE YEAR				

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and audit report.

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	NOTE	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		580	398	5,118	3,843
Accounts Receivable and Other	11	922	257	3,134	3,096
Stock on Hand		-	-	1,663	1,786
		<u>1,502</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>9,915</u>	<u>8,725</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Fixed Assets	12	4,145	4,183	51,043	46,274
Loans Advances	13	27,324	27,324	1,055	1,186
Assets under construction		-	-	876	3,425
Term Investment	14	-	-	3,451	5,735
Financial Investments	14	664	695	29,577	31,700
Intangible Assets and Goodwill	15	-	-	9,370	7,419
		<u>32,133</u>	<u>32,202</u>	<u>95,372</u>	<u>95,739</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>33,635</u>	<u>32,857</u>	<u>105,287</u>	<u>104,464</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Others	16	1,683	1,120	6,997	4,886
Term Loans and Finance Lease	17	49	49	132	49
		<u>1,732</u>	<u>1,169</u>	<u>7,129</u>	<u>4,935</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Term Loans and Finance Lease	17	311	360	20,323	19,421
		<u>311</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>20,323</u>	<u>19,421</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>2,043</u>	<u>1,529</u>	<u>27,452</u>	<u>24,356</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>31,592</u>	<u>31,328</u>	<u>77,835</u>	<u>80,108</u>
EQUITY					
General		-	-	26,355	27,671
Governance		31,592	31,328	31,592	31,328
Asset Revaluation Reserve	19	-	-	20,018	21,109
Capital Reserve		-	-	(130)	-
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>31,592</u>	<u>31,328</u>	<u>77,835</u>	<u>80,108</u>


 Trustee
 Date: 21st December 2022


 Chairperson
 Date: 21st December 2022

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and audit report.

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
	NOTE				
CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receipts from Customers		4,767	3,214	30,825	24,324
Payments to Suppliers		(4,732)	(3,084)	(27,527)	(23,067)
Interest Received		17	14	430	409
Dividends Received		47	35	683	519
Māori Authority Credits Paid		-	-	-	-
Income Tax Paid		-	-	(29)	(26)
Goods and Services Tax		38	(106)	163	(887)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	21	137	73	4,545	1,272
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	-	412	281
Purchase of Fixed Assets		(38)	(206)	(2,123)	(3,878)
Purchase of Other Investments		-	-	(2,041)	(13)
Iwi Aquaculture Settlement		-	-	-	-
Sale of Investment Portfolio		-	-	12,086	4,064
Purchase of Shares in Bells Produce Ltd		-	-	-	-
Purchase of Investment Portfolio		(18)	(18)	(13,893)	(9,610)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investment Activities		(56)	(224)	(5,559)	(9,156)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Loans Received		-	-	1,834	3,611
Distribution Received		380	295	-	-
Repayments of Loans		(49)	(44)	(849)	(44)
Distribution to Marae		(230)	-	(180)	(155)
Interest Paid		-	-	(630)	-
Loans Advanced		-	84	603	659
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities		101	335	778	4,071
NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD					
		182	184	(236)	(3,813)
Opening Bank Balance		398	214	3,843	3,554
Cash held by Broker		-	-	1,532	5,634
CLOSING BANK BALANCE					
		580	398	5,139	5,375
BANK BALANCES					
Cash & Cash Equivalents including term deposits		580	398	5,118	3,843
Cash with Broker		-	-	21	1,532
		580	398	5,139	5,375

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and audit report

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

1. Basis of Preparation

1.1 Reporting Entity

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group consists of:

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa Trust (parent), responsible for the overall governance of Te Rarawa affairs, and the representation of the iwi's interests, the protection and advancement of the rights of the members of Te Rarawa.

Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Group (the commercial trust, asset holding company and subsidiaries), manages the commercial activities and assets that have been placed in the Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust, being primarily property investment, property development and investment activity in New Zealand.

Te Rarawa Anga Mua Trust (whānau, marae & hapū development trust and subsidiary), responsible for delivering social cultural and development programs to Te Rarawa members and their communities.

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa was established as the Post-Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) for the iwi members of Te Rarawa on the 9th of November 2012 and received various settlement assets and cash during the 2016 reporting period.

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa is the Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) and Iwi Aquaculture Organisation (IAO) for Te Rarawa Iwi pursuant to the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

The entity is a Public Benefit Entity for the purposes of financial reporting in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act (2013).

The consolidated financial statements presented here are for Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa ("Parent") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, applying PBE Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS) Reduced Disclosure Regime as appropriate to public benefit entities that qualify for Tier 2 reporting. The entity is considered a Public Benefit Entity as it meets the criteria specified as "having primary objective to provide goods and/or services for community or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for financial return to equity holders".

The entity qualifies for Tier 2 as the entity is not publicly accountable and is not considered large as it falls below the expenditure threshold of \$30 million per year. All relevant reduced disclosure concessions have been taken.

1.2 Basis of Measurement

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa is controlled by the representative 23 Te Rarawa Marae. As part of the settlement process which concluded on 21 September 2015, Te Rūnanga O Te Rarawa was dissolved. This Group is still controlled by the representatives of the 23 Te Rarawa Marae. All assets, liabilities and activities were transferred to other entities within the Group including Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa Post Settlement Entity, Te Rarawa Anga Mua, Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea and their subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of financial performance and financial position on a historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the 12 months ended 30th June 2022 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the 12 months ended 30th June 2021.

The full financial statements were authorised for issue by Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa on 21st December 2022. Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa does not have the power to amend the financial statements once they have been issued.

1.3 Comparative Figures

The consolidated financial statements have been reported for the 12-month period ending 30 June 2021.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The following significant accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and financial position have been applied.

Presentation Currency

The financial statements are prepared in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Consolidation

The Group's financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa ("the Parent") and entities which they control ("the Group"). Control is achieved where the entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The acquisition method has been used in the combination of the results and financial position of subsidiaries, while the equity method has been adopted for use in the incorporation of the results and financial position of associate companies.

The trust has been aggregated by combining on a line-by-line basis the financial statements of the trust and their subsidiaries and associates with the consolidated financial statements of Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa and its subsidiaries.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in profit or loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income, and expenses are eliminated in full on combination.

KPH Construction Limited was purchased on 15th October 2021 and therefore amounts included in the Group accounts are for an 8½-month period and not the full 12 months.

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
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Subsidiaries		Charitable	Ownership	Balance Date
Te Rarawa Anga Mua Trust	TRAM	Yes	100%	30 June
Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Ltd	TWPPL	No	100%	30 June
Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust	TWPPT	Yes	100%	30 June
Te Rarawa To Tātou Kāinga Ltd	TRTTKL	No	100%	30 June
Te Rarawa Farming Ltd	TRFARM	Yes	100%	30 June
Tupu-A-Nuku Ltd	TUPU	Yes	100%	30 June
Kapene Te Rarawa Ltd	KTRL	Yes	100%	30 June
Bells Produce Limited	BPL	Yes	100%	30 June
Taitokerau Investment Funds General Partner Ltd	TIFGPL	No	50%	31 March
Te Whaingā Pūtea Ltd	TWPL	No	93.33%	31 March
KPH Construction Ltd	KPH	Yes	100%	30 June

Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Ltd charity status ceased on the 7th April 2016 and on the 1st January 2016 the Company became a Māori Authority.

Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. All fixed assets other than buildings and fishing quota are depreciated on a diminishing value basis that will write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the classes of assets are as follows:

Buildings	indefinite - 25 years
Furniture and Office Equipment	1.5 - 10 years
Plant & Equipment Vehicles	3 - 8 years
Computer Equipment	1.5 – 4 years
Vehicles	3 - 6 years
Development Expenditure	20 - 33 years
Fishing Assets	2.5 - 10 years
Fishing Quota and Land	Not depreciated
Cultural Assets	Not depreciated
Farm Properties	Not depreciated

The farm properties are shown at fair value, with at least five-year valuation basis, valuations by external independent valuers.

Asset under construction

This relates to the following projects:

Capital investment to develop improved facilities on the farm \$355,000. These will be transferred to fixed assets on completion of each project.

Capital invested to develop an orchard and irrigation for Bells Produce \$498,000. This will be transferred to fixed assets on completion of the project.

Capital investment to develop improved facilities for Tuia Maara \$23,000. These will be transferred to fixed assets on completion of the project.

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Investment Property

Investment Property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Cash and Non-Cash Generating Assets

Cash-generating assets are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial gain. Non-cash generating assets are all those assets not held for the purposes of generating commercial gain.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Agricultural Produce, such as mandarins and vegetables, is recognised on harvest and is stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in first-out basis, and net realisable value based on fair value less costs to sell at the date of harvest.

Goods and Services Tax

These financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST, except for Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable which are GST inclusive. Any GST outstanding at the balance date is shown in the appropriate section of the Statement of Financial Position.

KPH become a registered charity on 12 May 2022.

Income Tax

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa and Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Ltd are taxed in its business income at the Māori Authority rate and Te Whaingā Pūtea Ltd and KPH Construction Ltd are taxed at the normal company tax rate. This taxation is accounted for on the comprehensive basis using the liability method.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivables are recognised at estimated realisable value.

Revenue

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value in exchange. The Group enters into a number of transactions, and the specific accounting policies are set below:

(i) Grant and Funding Income

Grant and funding income (from the Government or other parties) are non-exchange transactions and are recognised in surplus or deficit when the Group becomes entitled to receive (or has received) the funds. The grants are recognised as revenue in the statement of revenue and expense, except where conditions which require the grant to be used as specified or returned remain unfulfilled at balance date, in which case the related amount is recognised as a liability. In addition, a liability is recognised in respect of other return clauses (if any) where it is probable that payment will be required.

(ii) Interest, Dividend and Royalties Income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Royalties shall be recognised as they are received in accordance with the relevant agreement.

(iii) Fishing Quota Lease

Fishing quota lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Our fishing quota leases are held and managed on our behalf by the Iwi Collective Partnership (ICP) a limited partnership of 15 Iwi members and 5 Iwi associates. The ICP kaupapa is "To protect, manage and grow our fisheries assets for the benefit of our people. Where our interests align with like-minded tribes and businesses we will work together to achieve more."

(iv) Lease and Rental Income

Rental income is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(v) Sale of Forestry Rights & Produce

Revenue from the sale of forestry rights is recognised when the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- b) The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership or effective control;
- c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d) It is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- e) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(vi) Non-exchange re Koha

Koha, donations, gifts and bequests are recognised on a receipts basis.

Leases

All lease payments are expensed entirely at the time of payment.

Investments

Investments are measured at fair value. This requires an estimation of fair value at least on an annual basis. Realised and unrealised gains or losses due to movements in fair value are included in the profit or loss.

Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the New Zealand rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated to New Zealand currency at exchange rates ruling at balance date. Realised and unrealised gains or losses due to movements in exchange rates are included in profit or loss.

Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the entities prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Accounts Payable are recorded at the amount of cash required to settle those liabilities. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

TWPP Group Distribution

This amount is based on TWPP Group's distribution motion approved on 9 November 2021.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or are waived, or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either;

- the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(i) Financial Assets

Financial assets within the scope of NZ IFRS9(PBE) Financial Instruments are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets. The classifications of the financial assets are determined at initial recognition.

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in surplus or deficit or in other comprehensive revenue and expenses. The Group's financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans, and receivables or as available for sale financial assets. The Group's financial assets include: Cash & cash equivalents, accounts receivables, loans advanced, AFL Shares, financial investments, accounts payables, term loans and finance leases.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through surplus or deficit are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables 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 any allowance for impairment. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loans advanced, Loan - TNL and financial investments fall into this category of financial instruments.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Group's available-for-sale financial assets include the AFL shares.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at the end of reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the reporting period.

In determining whether there are any objective evidence of impairment, the Group first assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively significant for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. If the reversal results in the carrying amount exceeding its amortised cost, the amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other creditors, employee entitlements, loans advanced, term liabilities and finance lease.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (plus transaction cost for financial liabilities not at fair value through surplus or deficit) and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Statements of Cashflows

The statements of cashflows are prepared exclusive of GST. For the purposes of the statement of cashflows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and investments in money market instruments. The direct method is used to prepare the cashflow statement.

Operating activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.

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

Financing activities are those activities relating to changes in the equity and debt capital structure of the Trust and Group and those activities relating to the cost of servicing the Trust's and Group's equity capital.

Employee Benefits

Liabilities are recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries and annual leave where it is probable that settlement will be required, and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Borrowings Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Intangible Asset

Quota shares are treated as an asset with an indefinite life as the shares are issued under the Quota Management System, which is based on individual quota property rights. Quota shares are not amortised and are carried at cost less any impairment losses. Impairment is recognised whenever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Quota shares are tested for impairment annually. The indefinite life assessment is reviewed annually to determine whether it continues to be supportable.

Goodwill represents the excess of the costs of a business combination over the Group's interest in the fair value of identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Cost comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued, plus the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree plus, if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree. Contingent consideration is included in cost at its acquisition date fair value and, in the case of contingent consideration classified as a financial liability, remeasured subsequently through profit or loss.

Goodwill is capitalised as an intangible asset with any impairment in carrying value being charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Where the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceed the fair value of consideration paid, the excess is credited in full to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the acquisition date.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

There were no changes to accounting policies this period.

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4. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of assets and liabilities:

	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,118	3,843
Receivables from exchange transactions	2,347	2,157
Loans advanced	1,055	1,186
Available for sale financial assets	-	237
Financial investments	29,577	31,700
Assets under construction	876	3,425
	38,973	42,548
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	6,735	4,564
Employee entitlements	262	322
Loans advanced	20,466	19,061
Other liabilities	-	347
	27,463	24,294

5. Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments

Te Waka Pupuri Pūtea Trust has made an investment into Taitokerau Investment Fund General Partner Limited with an underlying investment in Te Puia Tāpapa investment Fund. The amount of committed capital is \$961,000.

6. Contingent Assets

No contingent assets (2020: No contingent assets)

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	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
7. Revenue				
Revenue from exchange transactions	213	175	16,406	12,620
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	2,738	1,170	10,254	6,484
	2,951	1,345	26,660	19,104
Government Contracts	2,738	1,170	10,254	6,484
Farming Income	-	-	1,831	-
Forestry Income (Incls Royalties)	-	-	381	251
Fish Quota Lease	-	-	391	503
Rental Income	213	175	561	387
Sales of Produce	-	-	13,242	11,479
Total Revenue	2,951	1,345	26,660	19,104

TRAM has an Integrated Outcome Contract with Ministry of Social Development, Northland District Health Board, Ministry of Health and Child Youth & Family Services.

8. Expenses

Direct Costs	1,047	893	11,364	7,093
Personnel Costs	2,730	1,351	10,253	7,697
Depreciation	83	22	514	385
Directors and Trustee Expenses	274	238	472	413
Donations	141	-	141	-
Kiwisaver Employer Contributions	68	34	284	191
Operating lease	-	1	66	24
PKF Audit Fees	12	11	51	44
Property Costs	25	29	290	90
Research and Consultancy	82	76	500	578
Subcontracting	3	4	367	524
Vehicle expenses	54	32	601	429
Other Expenses	544	434	1,421	1,372
	5,063	3,125	26,324	18,840

9. Māori Authority Credit Account

At balance date Māori Authority Credits available for use in subsequent reporting periods were \$211,243.33 (2021: \$178,588.74). Māori Authority Credits of \$153,228.07 are available to be attached to dividends from subsidiaries (2021: \$ 120,699.79)

10. Operating Leases

The Group entered into a 60-month lease arrangement on the 6 June 2020 for three copiers situated at Bells Produce Ltd.

The Group entered into a 36-month lease agreement on the 31 March 2021 for two copiers situated at the Te Rarawa office.

Not later than 1 year	-	-	44	44
Between 1 and five years	-	-	93	113
After five years	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Leases	-	-	137	157

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	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
11. Accounts Receivable and Other				
Accounts Receivables				
- from related parties	485	138	-	-
- from non-exchange contracts	407	12	684	769
- from exchange transactions	12	97	2,336	2,157
Taxation/GST Receivable	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	18	10	114	170
Distribution from TWPP Group	-	-	-	-
	922	257	3,134	3,096

12. Fixed Assets & Investment

	2022			2021		
	Cost \$'000	Acc Deprn \$'000	NBV \$'000	Cost \$'000	Acc Deprn \$'000	NBV \$'000
Properties						
Parent Assets						
Cultural Assets & Costs	2,676	-	2,676	2,669	-	2,669
Land & Buildings	1,608	294	1,314	1,608	294	1,314
Leasehold Improvements	47	19	28	47	4	43
Furniture & Office Equipment	37	24	13	37	21	16
Computer Equipment	71	46	25	68	21	47
Motor Vehicles	166	83	83	130	44	86
Plant & Equipment	9	3	6	9	1	8
Total Parent Assets	4,614	469	4,145	4,568	385	4,183
Group Assets						
Cultural Assets & Costs	2,676	-	2,676	2,669	-	2,669
Land & Buildings	16,195	1,149	15,046	15,581	1,127	14,454
Furniture & Office Equipment	249	184	65	310	220	90
Computer Equipment	505	403	102	474	341	133
Motor Vehicles	4,722	3,239	1,483	3,965	3,106	859
Plant & Equipment	3,139	2,615	524	2,750	2,239	511
Leasehold Improvements	47	19	28	47	4	43
Investment Properties	2,195	162	2,033	2,195	141	2,054
Farm Properties	29,086	-	29,086	25,461	-	25,461
Total Group Assets	58,814	7,771	51,043	53,452	7,178	46,274

Farm Properties were revalued upwards by \$16,294,000 in 2021.

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	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
Net Book value reconciliation				
Net Book value at beginning of year	4,183	3,986	46,274	42,130
Net Book Value of assets acquired	-	-	894	-
Less: Disposal at book value	-	-	(291)	(205)
Less: Depreciation charged for the period	(83)	(22)	(514)	(384)
Add: Assets acquisition at cost	45	219	4,680	496
Add: Assets Revaluation	-	-	-	4,237
Net book value at end of period	4,145	4,183	51,043	46,274

Settlement Assets

Treaty of Waitangi settlement assets received by the Group are recognised in the period they are received. The cost of settlement redress outlined in the Deed of Settlement includes the following: Cash Quantum of \$33.84 million, discount on farm purchase price, purchase of deferred properties, the value of the cultural redress properties to be vested, \$530,000 cultural redress fund, \$812,500 towards social accord implementation, \$137,500 in recognition of the historical and cultural associations of Te Rarawa with Te Oneroa-ā-Tōhē/Ninety Mile Beach and a portion of the \$400,000 contribution to the Te Oneroa-ā-Tōhē Beach Board.

Restrictions on Title

There is property that title has not yet been transferred due to Crown Licensed Land Properties which the Trust do not control until such time as the licenses held by the tenants expire. The value of these properties is \$2,295,350.

Revaluation of Farm Properties

The Revaluation Reserve includes the valuation of the Sweet Water Farming asset. On the 6th of September 2021 a valuation of \$25.461 million was undertaken by independent registered valuers Northland Valuers.

Whakakoro

At the 17th September 2014 hui a marama of Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa PSGE a motion was passed to purchase Whakakoro block on behalf of Ngati Haua hapū due to its cultural significance to the people of Te Rarawa. On the 19th of December 2014 \$2.6 million from Treaty Settlement funds were used to purchase the Whakakoro property. An independent valuation was done on the 2nd October 2014 which reports a market value of \$4 million.

13. Loans Advanced

	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
TWPPT Group Share of Loans to TFNL	-	-	248	275
Loan – NWIL	-	-	602	629
Loan – WFCL	-	-	89	99
TROTR Advance to TWPL	-	-	-	-
TROTR Advance to TWPPT	27,324	27,324	-	-
Kapene Te Rarawa Limited to Iwi Members	-	-	116	183
	27,324	27,324	1,055	1,186

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	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
14. Term Investments				
AFL Shares	-	-	1,800	4,842
Shares - Northland Milk NZ Ltd	-	-	100	100
Shares - Ravensdown Fertiliser	-	-	43	43
Shares - Farmlands	-	-	3	3
Shares - Delta Produce Co-op Ltd	-	-	100	100
Shares - MG Marketing	-	-	42	22
Shares - Fonterra	-	-	4	4
Investment in TIFGPL	-	-	1,359	621
	-	-	3,451	5,735
Financial Investments				
Equities	326	357	12,808	18,406
Bonds	338	274	14,413	10,463
Cash	-	45	21	1,533
Other	-	19	2,335	1,298
	664	695	29,577	31,700

RISK

JB Were Investment Portfolio is exposed to currency and price risk. This is mitigated by having a diversified portfolio, so the impact from any single investment, good or bad is reduced. A conservative investment approach has been applied. Investments are generally liquid and will be able to be sold within 3 working days. No changes to the previous year.

AFL Shares

Shares held 2022: 3534 (2021: 3534).

These income shares entitle TWPP Ltd to a dividend. These shares were originally valued based on a valuation of 100% unrestricted shares in AFL. These shares have been revalued on 15 July 2022 by Arantis Limited at \$1,800,000 based on a minority shareholding of 1.41% and the restriction on the sale of these share to other iwi under the provision of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
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Investment in KPH

On the 15th October 2021 TWPPT acquired 100% of the shares of KPH Construction Limited. Net assets acquired were greater than the purchase price resulting in an increase in capital reserves of \$130,000.

Fair Value of Assets acquired	\$'000
Cash	34
Accounts Receivable & Prepayments	102
Goodwill	10
Stock on Hand	141
Land and Buildings	850
Other Fixed Assets	44
	<u>1,181</u>
Fair value of Liabilities assumed	
Accounts Payable	176
Employee Entitlements	13
	<u>189</u>
Fair value of Net Assets	<u>992</u>
Fair value of Consideration	
Cash	257
Borrowing	580
Acquisition costs	25
	<u>862</u>
Bargain on Purchase	<u>130</u>

Parent	Parent	Group	Group
2022	2021	2022	2021
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

15. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Fishing Quota	-	-	4,163	2,212
Goodwill on acquisition of Bells Produce Ltd	-	-	5,207	5,207
			<u>9,370</u>	<u>7,419</u>

Fishing Quota

TWPP Ltd owns the following fishing quota, which it acquired from the Fisheries Settlement negotiations in 2006:

- Deepwater: This asset was revalued on 15 July 2022 by Arantis Limited at \$3,756,000
- TWPP Ltd ACE: this was purchased in 2000 by the Runanga and transferred to TWPP Ltd during 2010. This asset was revalued on 15 July 2022 by Arantis Limited at \$406,900.

Goodwill

On the 30th June 2019 TWPPT acquired 100% of the shares of Bells Produce Limited. The fair value of goodwill on the purchase of the business was determined as being \$5,207,000.

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NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
16. Accounts Payable and Other				
Accounts Payable				
- to related parties	450	344	1,109	230
- for exchange transactions	78	97	946	1,568
- for non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
- accruals	181	145	899	523
GST Payable & Other Taxes Payable	75	37	828	503
Income in Advance				
- from exchange transactions	-	-	143	124
- from non-exchange transactions	899	497	3,072	1,938
Total Accounts Payables and Others	1,683	1,120	6,997	4,886
17. Term Loans and Finance Lease				
JB Were Nominees	-	-	7,000	5,950
ANZ Bank	-	-	7,257	7,500
Ngāti Kuri	-	-	2,000	2,000
Crown Regional Holdings Limited (Unsecured)	-	-	3,611	3,611
HNZC - Kaumatua Pensioner Housing	294	326	294	326
Orix New Zealand	66	83	66	83
Porter Finance	-	-	126	-
AGCO finance	-	-	101	-
Total Term Loans and Finance Leases	360	409	20,455	19,470
Less Current Portion	49	49	132	49
Term Loans and Finance Leases Non-Current	311	360	20,323	19,421
Not later than 1 year	49	49	132	49
Between 1 and five years	17	34	161	34
After five years	-	-	-	-
	66	83	293	83
Less unexpired interest	-	-	-	-
Total Finance Lease	66	83	293	83

Term loans and finance lease are secured over the following assets:

Investment portfolio with a carrying value of \$17M held by JB Were.

First Mortgage for 5 years over all property held by Bells Produce Limited with a carrying value of \$10M.

2nd Mortgage for 5 years over property held by Bells Produce Limited with a carrying value of \$1.5M.

First Mortgage for 3 years over 10 & 12 Allen Bell Drive, Kaitaia, held by KPH Construction Limited.

First Mortgage for 24 years secured over property held by Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa with a carrying value of \$656K.

Orix New Zealand Limited lease over motor vehicles recorded in the assets with a carrying value of \$84K.

Porter Finance Limited lease over Excavator recorded in the assets with a carrying value of \$164K.

AGCO Finance Limited lease over Tractor recorded in the assets with a carrying value of \$171K.

18. Consolidation Totals

The parent totals include the results of transactions between itself and related entities which, because they are internal activities, have been eliminated in arriving at the consolidated totals in compliance with NZIAS 27. There were inter-entity transactions between Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa and its subsidiaries. These were for internal charges, mainly in the form of management fees.

19. Revaluation Reserve

	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
Revaluation Reserve	-	-	20,018	21,109
	-	-	20,018	21,109

The Revaluation Reserve includes the valuation of the AFL Shares. On the 15th of July 2022, a valuation \$1.80 million was undertaken by independent registered valuers Arantis Limited. The valuation of TWPP Ltd share quota was based on the dividend capitalisation method. TWPP Ltd holds a total of 3,534 shares. The directors consider this to be fair value.

The Revaluation Reserve includes the valuation of the Fisheries Quota. On the 15th of July 2022, a valuation \$4.853 million was undertaken by independent registered valuers Arantis Limited. The valuation of TWPP Ltd Settlement quota was based on the capitalisation of earnings methodology and the normal quota shares based on the market evidence of current market process.

The Revaluation Reserve includes the valuation of the Sweet Water Farming asset. On the 9th of September 2021, a valuation of \$35.461 million was undertaken by independent registered valuers Northland Valuers.

20. COVID-19 impact and response

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the novel strain of COVID-19 a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. The result of this pandemic has been a substantial reduction in economic activity throughout the world, as governments have introduced measures (such as closure of national borders, closure of non-essential businesses, cancellation of public events and imposed restrictions on individuals) in an attempt to reduce transmission of the virus. In late March 2020 the New Zealand Government ordered a four-week lockdown and introduced a 4-level alert plan.

Bells Produce productivity levels were affected by the lockdown. Crop harvesting and deliveries continued, however many sales pipelines closed for business. Fortunately, Bells qualified as an essential business enabling continuation of the business.

Fisheries income dropped as this industry has been affected by the COVID-19 restrictions. Management have incorporated this into their planning to ensure that the impact is minimised.

Management continues to monitor the impacts of COVID-19 and recognise the need to work within the limitations it creates and protect the wellbeing of our people.

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21. Reconciliation of Net Profit/(Loss) for the Year to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	Parent	Parent	Group	Group
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net Profit (Loss) after tax	494	(1,319)	(951)	4,459
<i>Add/(Deduct) Non-Cash items:</i>				
Depreciation Expense	83	22	514	384
Provision for Marae Distribution	-	(230)	-	(230)
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	(55)	-
Gain on business acquisition	-	-	(130)	-
Subvention payment	-	741	-	-
Market Movement of Financial Investments	49	(74)	2,359	(3,373)
	132	459	2,688	(3,219)
<i>(Increase)/Decrease in Assets:</i>				
Debtors and Accruals	(657)	(98)	5	(1,041)
Māori Authority Tax Credits/Income Tax	-	-	119	188
Prepayments	(8)	39	64	(8)
Work in Progress	-	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	265	(608)
	(665)	(59)	453	(1,469)
<i>Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities</i>				
Creditors & Advances	116	454	558	791
GST Payable	38	41	128	26
Income in Advance	402	497	1,153	776
	556	992	1,839	1,593
<i>Add/Deduct Items Classified as Investment Activities</i>				
Loss/(Gain) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-	(64)	(92)
	-	-	(64)	(92)
<i>Add/Deduct Items Classified as Financing Activities</i>				
Distributions Received	(380)	-	-	-
Provision for Marae Distribution	-	-	(50)	-
Interest Paid	-	-	630	-
	(380)	-	580	-
Net Cash Inflows/(Outflows) from Operating Activities	137	73	4,545	1,272

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa & Group
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22. Events Subsequent to Balance Date

2022: There have been no events subsequent to balance date that would materially affect the information presented in the financial statements.

23. Related Party Note

	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
Debbie Martin (Trustee)				
- Contract services for Takutumoana	2	11	2	11
Force Northland (Partner of employee)				
- Contract work for Marae Project	31	25	31	25
Waikarere Gregory (Trustee)				
- Contract services for Te Hiku Revitalisation Project	100	-	100	-
Imagenation Ltd (Trustee)				
- Design Work	-	-	2	-
North Drill Ltd (Trustee)				
- Contract work for Marae Project	166	246	166	246
Pouwhenua Limited (Partner to Trustee)				
- Contract work for Marae & Housing repair Project	98	97	174	236
Te Paai Ltd (Partner to CEO)				
- Communication Contract & meeting facilitator	-	1	-	41
Whaia Legal (Daughter to Chairman)				
- Legal advice	19	54	19	54
Amy Tepania - (Employee TRAM)	-	-	1	4
Koe Koea Hemp Ltd (Trustee)				
- Contract services	-	-	17	12
Whanau Meets (Employee)	-	-	-	1
Reddy 2 Repair (Partner of employee)				
- Maintenance	4	-	4	1
Maihi Makiha - (Employee)				
- Contract Work	-	-	-	9
Walsh JR (TWPP Group - Director)				
- Contract Work	-	-	2	5
	420	434	518	645
	420	434	518	645

All transactions were at normal rates.

23. Related Party Note (continued)

Related Party - Inter Entity

	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000
Received from TRAM for:		
- Management fee	602	525
- Reimbursement of Costs	62	131
- Services under contracts	11	-
Received from TWPP Group for:		
- Management Fee	374	331
- Distribution from TWPPT	-	-
- Distribution from TWPPL	380	-
- Reimbursement of costs	8	67
- Services under contracts	246	-
	<u>1,683</u>	<u>1,054</u>
 PSGE Paid to TRAM		
- Reimbursement of costs	93	647
Paid to TWPP Group for:		
- KPF Management Fee	11	8
- Use of Toka Facility	-	1
- Rent for 18 Matthews Ave	71	71
- Reimbursement of costs	2	40
	<u>177</u>	<u>767</u>

All transactions were at normal rates.

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24. Trustee fees

(Note these figures are whole dollars)

	Parent 2022 \$	Parent 2021 \$	Group 2022 \$	Group 2021 \$
D Andrews	10,447	7,784	10,447	7,784
J Beazley	10,447	6,590	10,447	6,590
T Bedggood	402	7,382	402	7,382
M Bercic	10,447	8,978	10,447	8,978
R Dargaville	10,447	7,187	14,448	7,187
W Gregory	10,447	7,784	10,447	7,784
D Martin	10,447	9,575	10,447	9,575
R McLean	10,447	7,784	14,548	7,784
P McMahan	10,447	7,187	10,447	7,187
L McNab	10,447	7,187	11,648	8,687
J Murray	-	-	6,744	1,000
K Murray	10,447	5,396	13,198	5,396
R Murray	10,447	7,784	20,223	9,634
M Ngaropo	10,447	7,784	10,447	7,784
H Piripi (Chairperson)	95,064	84,815	95,064	84,815
T Qauqau -Te Paa	10,447	11,963	10,447	11,963
H Smith	10,447	7,784	10,447	7,784
Lee-Anne Spice	10,447	9,575	10,447	9,575
Peter Thomas	-	-	7,589	2,350
Ōhaki Marae	8,200	4,800	9,400	6,200
Abe Witana (Vice-chairperson)	13,060	13,760	16,560	15,510
	<u>273,431</u>	<u>231,099</u>	<u>314,294</u>	<u>240,949</u>

25. Directors Remuneration

Remuneration received by Directors during the financial period. Directors are reimbursed for travel costs to attend meetings. Where Directors have engaged in related party transactions during the year this has been reported in Note 24.

	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
J McCabe (TWPP Ltd/Trust Chairperson)	-	-	105	109
P White (TWPP Ltd/Trust Director)	-	-	-	11
J Walsh (TWPP Ltd/Trust Director)	-	-	30	30
R Dargaville (TWPP Ltd/Trust Director)	-	-	4	4
L Brame (TWPP Ltd/Trust Director)	-	-	-	4
T Newson (TWPP Ltd/Trust Director)	-	-	2	6
R McLean (TWPP Ltd/Trust Director)	-	-	4	4
T Brown (TR Farming/Director)	-	-	20	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>168</u>

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26. Management Remuneration

(Note these figures are whole dollars)

	Group 2022 \$	FTE's	Group 2021 \$	FTE's
Key Management Remuneration	1,181,372	9.4	1,114,411	9.4
Kiwisaver Contributions	<u>21,430</u>		<u>20,902</u>	
	<u><u>1,202,802</u></u>		<u><u>1,135,313</u></u>	

Key Management who received over \$100,000 remuneration in this period:5 (2021: 5)

27. Taxation

	Parent 2022 \$'000	Parent 2021 \$'000	Group 2022 \$'000	Group 2021 \$'000
Income tax expense recognised in profit/(loss)				
Current tax expense	-	-	147	213
Total tax expense recognised in profit/(loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>213</u>
Profit before tax & subvention payment	494	(578)	(672)	4,672
Add: Subvention payment	-	(741)	-	-
Less: Charitable Income/Loss	-	-	1,371	(3,453)
Less: Accrued Income Adjustment - TOKM	-	-	-	-
	<u>494</u>	<u>(1,319)</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>1,219</u>
Income tax at applicable rate	-	-	147	213
Less: Taxation credits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(45)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>150</u>

TROTR has tax losses brought forward from prior years of \$1,349,206.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF TE RUNANGA O TE RARAWA & GROUP

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Te Runanga O Te Rarawa & its Subsidiaries (the 'Group') on pages 44 to 69, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Te Runanga O Te Rarawa & Group in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners 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, Te Runanga O Te Rarawa & Group.

Trustees' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible on behalf of the entity for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Tier 2 PBE, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible on behalf of the entity for assessing the entity'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 the Trustees either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole 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) 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, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the XRB's website at:

www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/.

PKF Francis Aickin Limited





TE RARAWA

