



# Annual Report 2017

Te Ohu  
**Kaimoana**





# Contents

Chairman's foreword	3
Chief Executive Report	7
Te Ohu Kaimoana Highlights	10
Report Against the 2017 Annual Plan	12
Coastline Agreement Map	22
Te Wai Māori Trust	24
Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust	30
Moana New Zealand	34
Financials	38
Te Ohu Kai Moana Group	39
Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited	73
The Maori Commerical Aquaculture Settlement Trust (Takutai Trust)	83
Minutes of the Hui-a-Tau/Annual General Meeting 2017	98
Minutes of the Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited Special General Meeting 2017	101
Hui-a-Tau/ Annual General Meeting Agenda	104

Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to protect and advance Māori fisheries rights within an increasingly politicised fisheries environment.





# Chairman's Foreword

*Poua ki runga*

*Poua ki raro*

*Poua ki tāmoremore nui nō papa*

*Poua ki tāmoremore nui nō rangi*

*E rongu he aio*

*Tēnā tawhito pou ka tū*

*E kore e uea*

*E kore e unuhia*

*E kore e hinga*

*E kore e wharara*

*Tēnei te pou ka tū, e hai!*

*Whakaangi atu ai taku manu nei kia tiu ki mārakiraki, kia hoka ki mātongatonga kia rere ki te uru, kia topa ki te rāwhiti, kia tau ki ngā pou e whā o te motu. Kei ngā mātārae, ngā pātaka iringa o te kupu rāua ko kōrero kua riro ki ō tua whakarere, tēnei te whakaaraara atu i a koutou i roto i ēnei tāinga kōrero, kia mihia kia tangihia i roto i te wā iti nei. Kia ea te wāhanga ki a koutou mātū atu ki te orokotimatanga i whānau mai ai koutou otirā anō tātou te tangata.*

*Kei ngā maunga whakahī e taumarumarū ai i ngā iwi o te motu, kei ngā awa riporipo e rere kau nei ki te moana, kei ngā hikanga matua me ngā uruwaka o te motu tēnā koutou i ngā tini āhuatanga o te wā.*

*Kati, nei rā te takapou kōrero ka hora. E takoto ake nei ngā nekeneketanga me ngā nukunukutanga o ngā tini kaupapa o te tau kua pahure nei hei whakaararatanga mā koutou. Kei te ū mātou ki o tātou tikanga me ngā tūmanakotanga o te kaupapa o Te Ohu Kaimoana kia ora a tai kia hua a uta. Ā, e pono ana mātou ki te kōrero nei, e kore hoki e taea he mate nō te iwi kotahi.*

On behalf of the Board of Te Ohu Kaimoana I am proud to present this year's report on the activities of Te Ohu Kaimoana and related Fisheries Settlement Entities for the period 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017.

The objective for this financial year was to develop a new strategic direction for the organisation, continue to ensure that iwi fisheries rights are not compromised by an increasing range of Government policy developments, progress regional Aquaculture Agreements between the Crown and Iwi Aquaculture Organisations to satisfy the Crown's obligations, facilitate allocation of those settlements among the iwi of the region and advance amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act.

The 2016 - 17 year marks the 25th anniversary of the signing of the 1992 Māori Fisheries Deed of Settlement. It is fitting that one generation on from the signing of this significant milestone, Mandated Iwi Organisations (MIOs) considered the future of our collective fisheries entities and the role of Te Ohu Kaimoana.

## Strategy Development

Te Ohu Kaimoana completed the Māori Fisheries Strategy and its associated three-year strategic plan - Te Ara Taupuhipuhi.

The Board directed the preparation of the Strategy to clarify the unique place of Te Ohu Kaimoana within the wider New Zealand fisheries sector.

The Strategy proposes the following vision: “The ongoing Treaty Partnership between iwi and the Crown is given effect through development of fisheries-related legislation, policies and arrangements that recognise and respect the rangatiratanga of iwi over their traditional fisheries.”

The essential thread of the Strategy recognises that Māori fisheries rights are fragile in that they are political in nature - accordingly the defence and development of these rights requires a united and coordinated national effort from MIOs.

Using the Strategy as a guide, the Board set about defining Te Ohu Kaimoana’s strategic plan - Te Ara Taupuhpuhi – the Path of Mutual Dependence. Te Ara Taupuhpuhi articulates our aspirational goal that MIOs collectively lead the development of Aotearoa’s marine and environmental policy, affecting fisheries management through Te Ohu Kaimoana as their mandated agent. Te Ara Taupuhpuhi identifies four goals which will become the focus for the organisation over the coming years. These are:

1. Maintain and grow positive relationships with iwi and key stakeholders;
2. Reorganise Te Ohu Kaimoana capacity for the future;
3. Develop and respond to initiatives to protect and enhance Māori fisheries rights; and
4. Complete statutory duties.

At a special general meeting held on 14 September 2017 MIOs voted overwhelmingly in support of both the Māori Fisheries Strategy and Te Ara Taupuhpuhi.

This support establishes a strong foundation for Te Ohu Kaimoana over the next three years as we work to ensure Māori fisheries rights are not eroded by Crown actions.

## Rights Protection

Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to protect and advance Māori fisheries rights within an increasingly politicised fisheries environment.

The Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill was placed on hold as a result of the work Te Ohu Kaimoana carried out with Te Aupouri and the Māori Party. The Bill eventually fell into abeyance in the lead up to the 2017 General Election. Despite this temporary reprieve the aspiration to achieve a Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary remains a key plank of the new Labour-led Government’s political agenda.

Te Ohu Kaimoana remains steadfast in its view that any future proposal surrounding the Kermadecs shouldn’t unilaterally compromise iwi rights guaranteed under the Deed of Settlement. As we have said to the Government many times, sustainability and Māori rights are not mutually exclusive; on the contrary, Māori negotiating the Fisheries Settlement at the outset regarded the two as being inextricably linked.

In November 2016, Te Ohu Kaimoana was alerted to the imminent release of the Future of Our Fisheries consultation documents developed by the Ministry for Primary Industries without consultation with iwi or Te Ohu Kaimoana.

Notwithstanding earlier guarantees by the Minister that the ‘operational review’ would not affect the Settlement, we assessed these documents as containing concepts which, if pursued, would adversely affect Māori interests under the Deed of Settlement. A hui with MIOs in early December 2016 reaffirmed iwi opposition to unilateral Crown action that undermines the Deed and supported Te Ohu Kaimoana taking appropriate legal proceedings against the Crown to remedy this and other related breaches. As a result, the Minister for Primary Industries agreed to an intensive engagement process between his officials and Te Ohu Kaimoana focused on the two regulatory proposals (the development of the Integrated Electronic Monitoring and Reporting System (IEMRS) and changes to allow innovative trawl technology) as well as development of the full range of Future of Our Fisheries policy proposals.

This process established weekly engagement with the Crown at a time when it continued to resist working with the wider fisheries

sector on proposed changes. The process has highlighted the Crown's limited interpretation of its obligations to iwi under the Deed and the ongoing need for Māori to remind the Crown of the importance to deliver to iwi on the solemn promises it made to them as part of the Settlement.

## Governance

During the year the Board and wider Te Ohu Kaimoana whanau were saddened by the passing of Ngati Raukawa leader and kāumatua Iwi Nicholson. Iwi was a member of Te Kāwai Taumata and was hugely respected for his knowledge of Ngati Raukawatanga and fisheries. One of his final responsibilities as a member of Te Kāwai Taumata was to re-appoint Sir Mark Solomon for a second term.

Sir Mark's wisdom, networks and experience have been a strength for the Board during the review process and we look forward to his continuing contribution.

In late 2016 and early 2017 Te Ohu Kaimoana engaged with Representative Māori Organisations to facilitate agreed resolutions on the future of Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust. Agreement was reached to increase the directors of Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Ltd from three to five and undertake a process to move towards a more representative body responsible for the appointment of directors to Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited.

Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust also experienced several governance changes with the 2016 Court appointed directors Bill Wilson QC, Roger Drummond and Graham Mitchell being succeeded by Willie Jackson, Norm Dewes and Willie Te Aho, the latter subsequently resigning in July 2017 to be succeeded on an interim basis by Rangimarie Hunia.

The Trustees have moved swiftly to implement changes to the Trust's strategic direction and we expect the Trust's governance to stabilise and focus on implementing their strategy in the coming years.

## Legislative Change

In late September 2016 the Board delivered our report to the Minister for Primary Industries outlining the decisions iwi have made on the review of Māori Fisheries Entities. Amendments will need to be made to the Māori Fisheries Act to implement these decisions, including changes in governance arrangements for Te Ohu Kaimoana and Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd (trading as Moana New Zealand), and simplification of processes for trading settlement assets between settlement entities.

We have now developed a draft of the required amendments and delivered them to the Minister. We are urging the new Government to give priority to the amendments. There will still be opportunity for iwi to voice any further views they have on this matter during the select committee process.

## Conclusion

As we contemplate changes for the future – twenty-five years on from the signing of the Deed of Settlement – it is important that Māori and the Crown don't forget the Fisheries Settlement was necessary to address the Crown's lack of consideration of Māori fishing rights. It is unfortunate this lack of consideration has been increasing again in recent times.

The Fisheries Settlement did not extinguish the Crown's obligation to treat its Treaty partners in good faith. We hope the recent change of Government will bring with it an improved relationship between Treaty partners on fisheries and aquaculture matters.



Jamie Tuuta  
Chairman



An important achievement for Te Ohu Kaimoana during the year was the development of the Māori Fisheries Strategy and our three-year strategic plan - Te Ara Taupuhipuhi.



# Chief Executive's Report

*Ka rere ngā mihi ki a koutou ngā iwi o te motu, tēnā koutou katoa. Ka utaina atu ngā kupu mihi me ngā poroporoakī ki te hunga kua ngaro atu nei ki te kāhui kore i te tau kua pahure ake nei. Nō reira, koutou kei te pō e moe. Ko mātou ēnei e takatu tonu nei, e kōkiri tonu nei i ngā mahi ki te ao turoa nei hei painga mō Tangaroa me ngā iwi o te motu.*

*Nei rā ngā ringa hāpai o tō tātou kaupapa e mihi atu nei ki a koutou. Nō reira tēnā koutou katoa.*

During the year ending 30 September 2017, Te Ohu Kaimoana commenced the process of change called for by Mandated Iwi Organisations (MIOs) through the 2015 statutory review.

Te Ohu Kaimoana was confronted with the overarching challenge of developing a new strategy and pathway for the future at a time when future funding was uncertain. At the same time, we needed to act to protect the Fisheries Settlement by challenging the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary proposal, Future of Our Fisheries proposals and fisheries management decisions which threaten to adversely affect settlement quota, including TACC changes invoking 28N rights – all while maintaining business as usual.

We completed these tasks while beginning a reorganisation process to prepare Te Ohu Kaimoana for the future. The 2016 Kaikōura earthquake intensified the challenges we faced

by rendering our premises at Revera House uninhabitable. We were forced to relocate to temporary premises before the end of 2016 at the same time we provided urgent advice on immediate measures to protect fisheries affected by the earthquake.

The ability for Te Ohu Kaimoana to successfully continue its work under such trying conditions is testament to the dedication of the staff and business systems which previous management had put in place for the organisation.

## Financial Performance

Total operating revenue from all sources for the financial year amounted to \$11.96 million (2016: \$7.41 million). A feature of the year's operating income was an uplift in investment fund performance providing \$7.83 million (2016: \$4.85 million) – a return of 10% for the year.

Total operating expenditure for the year amounted to \$3.98 million (2016: \$4.77 million) after cost recoveries from associated entities including Takutai Trust, Te Wai Māori Trust and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust. We are keeping a close eye on costs and continue to examine ways to achieve further efficiencies.

## Strategy Development

An important achievement for Te Ohu Kaimoana during the year was the development of the Māori Fisheries Strategy and our three-year strategic plan - Te Ara Taupuhipuhi. This strategic planning process involved a comprehensive review of the fisheries sector – including its political, commercial, social and cultural components – to understand the threats and opportunities facing Māori and clarify Te Ohu Kaimoana’s place within the sector.

Once the Strategy was clarified, Te Ohu Kaimoana prepared the more targeted Te Ara Taupuhipuhi for iwi to consider. Te Ara Taupuhipuhi set out our specific functions, our proposed goals for the coming three years and the resources we require to achieve those goals.

## Strategy and Relationships

Following the drafting of the Strategy and Te Ara Taupuhipuhi, I met with as many MIOs and Asset Holding Companies (AHCs) as possible to discuss our findings and seek their feedback. This round of meetings was my first engagement with many MIOs and AHCs and provided me with valuable insights into their expectations of Te Ohu Kaimoana.

I am extremely grateful for the time and feedback given to me by MIOs and the support they gave to Te Ohu Kaimoana in approving the Māori Fisheries Strategy and Te Ara Taupuhipuhi in September 2017.

In addition to meeting with MIO and AHC representatives on their fisheries specific issues, Te Ohu Kaimoana is developing a closer relationship with the Iwi Chairs Forum. This provides opportunities for communicating Te Ohu Kaimoana’s position on important matters such as the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary and Future of Our Fisheries proposals while ensuring as much alignment as possible between the Forum and Te Ohu Kaimoana.

Maintaining regular and quality engagement with MIOs, AHCs and other key stakeholders will remain an important part of Te Ohu Kaimoana’s activities.

## Staffing and Reorganisation

It is not well known that Te Ohu Kaimoana has operated with reduced staffing numbers since 2015. The statutory review created a lack of certainty regarding the future of the organisation, leading to the departure of several staff who were not replaced in what was an uncertain environment.

The endorsement given by MIOs to Te Ara Taupuhipuhi has now given us the certainty we need to rebuild our internal capacity to deliver on our purpose.

We faced ongoing change during the financial year with the departure of long serving staff members Helena Patuwai and Katrina Gregory from Te Ohu Kaimoana’s finance and administration teams. Both Helena and Katrina and their manaakitanga to our guests were well known to regular visitors to Te Ohu Kaimoana.

Te Ohu Kaimoana’s long-serving Chief Financial Officer Peter Whittington has also transitioned to a temporary contract position and will finish with Te Ohu Kaimoana early in 2018 bringing to a close a relationship which has lasted for over 24 years. Peter’s contribution to Te Ohu Kaimoana has been significant and his experience and knowledge have been a real asset to the organisation.

## Fisheries Allocation

I’m pleased to report the iwi of Te Aupoūri, Ngāti Kuri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Rarawa agreed their respective coastline allocations during the year and following the confirmation of Te Rarawa’s MIO status, assets were transferred to Te Aupoūri, Ngāti Kuri and Ngāi Takoto. This means that 95% of coastline-based settlement quota has now been allocated and transferred to iwi.

An updated coastline map showing progress with coastline agreements is included in this report.

## Aquaculture

We helped iwi progress their regional new space aquaculture settlements and outstanding pre-commencement space settlements with the Crown, and allocation agreements with each other. A representative space agreement for 400 hectares in the Tasman and Golden Bay Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs) was signed by iwi and Houhora Harbour assets were transferred to Ngāti Kuri, Ngāi Takoto and Te Aupouri. All outstanding aquaculture pre-commencement space obligations for existing council approvals have been transferred from the Crown to Te Ohu Kaimoana.

We assisted Marlborough iwi to respond to the Minister's proposal to relocate salmon farms in the Marlborough Sounds. The Minister's proposal upset a number of iwi because it was inconsistent with the approach he took during the new space aquaculture settlement negotiations for Marlborough.

## Looking to the Future

The 2018 financial year is expected to bring greater stability for Te Ohu Kaimoana with the relocation to permanent premises and recruitment of new staff. Stability will be welcomed as we enter a period of rebuilding and growing those new staff for the future, refreshing existing relationships and creating new ones.

This work must be done carefully but quickly as we expect a renewed push from the new Government on the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary and other Marine Protected Areas, Future of Our Fisheries, 28N rights and other important issues.

No less important will be our continued focus on resolving outstanding allocation matters in both the fisheries and aquaculture areas.

Details our achievements against the 2017 Annual Plan are included in this report, alongside commentaries from Te Wai Māori, Te Pūtea Whakatapu and Moana New Zealand.

On behalf of the staff of Te Ohu Kaimoana I would like to thank MIOs for their support during the year and we look forward to working with you more closely during 2018.



Mauriora  
Dion Tuuta

# Te Ohu Kaimoana Highlights

At the close of the 2016 financial year, Te Ohu Kaimoana completed the Report to the Minister for Primary Industries detailing the decisions taken by Iwi through the 2015 Review and the changes required to the Māori Fisheries Act.

## March 2017

Iwi endorse resolutions on the future structure of Te Pūtea Whakatupu.

## March 2017

Maori Fisheries Conference and Hui-a-Tau.

## February 2017

Draft Māori Fisheries Strategy circulated to iwi for comment and discussion.

## March 2017

Te Pūtea Whakatupu announce new strategic direction.

## April 2017

Litigation resolved on Tasman Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs) after 20 years giving iwi access up to 400ha of space.

## April 2017

Orange Roughy fisheries achieve MSC certification.

## September 2017

Tasman iwi agree to sign representative space agreements for the Tasman AMAs.

## September 2017

Te Aupōuri, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kuri and Ngāi Takoto sign agreement for coastline entitlements between Waimimiha and the mid-point of Rangaunu Harbour.

## September 2017

New structure for Te Ohu Kaimoana put in place. Recruitment of new staff commenced.

### October 2016

Parengarenga Harbour aquaculture settlement assets transferred to iwi.

### November 2016

Kaikōura earthquake causes relocation of Te Ohu Kaimoana to temporary premises.

### December 2016

Iwi direct Te Ohu Kaimoana to oppose to the Government's Future of our Fisheries proposals.

### January 2017

Te Ohu Kaimoana engages with Representative Māori Organisations to facilitate agreed resolutions on the future of Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust.

### December 2016

Important key principle to protect iwi treaty rights and assets inserted into "Seachange" report recommended by the stakeholder group.

### December 2016

Houhora Harbour aquaculture settlement assets transferred to iwi.

### May 2017

Presentation to Marlborough Salmon Farm Relocation Advisory Panel advises proposal creates additional settlement obligations for the Crown.

### June 2017

Kermadec Sanctuary Bill put on hold following joint efforts of Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Aupōuri and the Māori Party.

### July 2017

Te Wai Māori sponsors the Tuna Conference, hosted by Whanganui iwi.

### September 2017

Iwi approve the Māori Fisheries Strategy and Te Ara Tauphipuhi. Te Ohu Kaimoana's funding and direction set for the next three years.

### August 2017

Second 2015 review report delivered to the Minister for Primary Industries includes draft amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act.

### July 2017

Completion of transfer of all aquaculture pre-commencement settlement assets from the Crown to Te Ohu Kaimoana.

# Te Ohu Kaimoana Report against the Annual Plan

For the year ended 30 September 2017

## Key strategies and outcomes

Develop a guiding Māori Fisheries Strategy and associated Te Ara Taupuhipuhi, the Te Ohu Kaimoana three-year strategic plan, for endorsement by MIOs

Complete the organisational and structural review in line with Te Ara Taupuhipuhi, the Te Ohu Kaimoana three-year strategic plan, and IWG SGM resolutions

Revise Te Ohu Kaimoana communications strategy

Work with Ministry of Primary Industry officials to ensure legislative changes endorsed by iwi are reflected in final changes to the Māori Fisheries Act by September 2017, including providing draft amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act by 5 December 2016, and proposed changes to effect resolution of Te Pūtea Whakatupu matters

Complete the final allocation of remaining iwi assets as far as possible

Deliver policy advisory services to iwi focused on international, national, regional and local issues with a priority focus on Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill, Marine Protected Areas Bill including Recreational Fishing Parks, and associated proposals to remove access to fishing grounds, and the operational review of the Fisheries Act and associated implementation proposals

## Comments

- The Māori Fisheries Strategy and Te Ara Taupuhipuhi, the Te Ohu Kaimoana three-year strategic plan, were approved by MIOs at a Special General Meeting on 14 September 2017.

- A revised organisational structure was implemented from 1 September 2017.

- A revised communications strategy was developed to support the Māori Fisheries Strategy and other Te Ohu Kaimoana strategic documents.

- The first report on the review was sent to the Minister for Primary Industries (September 2016). A second report containing detailed draft amendments including agreed resolutions affecting Te Pūtea Whakatupu was provided to the Minister (August 2017).
- Drafting of changes to trust deeds and constitutions commenced and will continue where necessary to reflect progress of changes to the Māori Fisheries Act.

- Two iwi yet to achieve MIO status.
- 95% of coastline based settlement quota transferred.

- Throughout 2016/17 Te Ohu Kaimoana was engaged with iwi and the Crown across a range of significant policy issues including the Future of Our Fisheries proposals, integrated electronic monitoring and reporting, Marine Protected Areas and the associated proposed recreational fishing park in the Hauraki Gulf, and the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary.

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 1: Identify the resources Te Ohu Kaimoana needs to address iwi fisheries priorities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a Māori Fisheries Strategy by 1 April 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The draft Māori Fisheries Strategy was circulated to MIOs in late February 2017. Formal endorsement of the final strategy was obtained at the Special General Meeting held on 14 September 2017.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a three-year strategic plan by 1 April 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The draft Te Ohu Kaimoana three-year plan, Te Ara Taupuhupuhi, was circulated to iwi in August 2017. Formal endorsement of the three-year plan was obtained at the Special General Meeting held on 14 September 2017.</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 2: Implement the resolutions passed by iwi in response to the 2015 review</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure legislative changes endorsed by iwi are reflected in final changes to the Māori Fisheries Act during 2016 - 17</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Ohu Kaimoana's draft amendments have been finalised and were sent to the Minister in August 2017.</li> <li>Officials are preparing advice to the Minister and have committed to engage with us on policy and drafting.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolve the director appointment process for Te Pūtea Whakatupu by March 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Directors Willie Te Aho, Willie Jackson and Norm Dewes took office 1 March 2017 following an appointment process. Willie Te Aho subsequently resigned and was succeeded on an interim basis by Rangimarie Hunia.</li> <li>Agreement reached at Hui-a-Tau on changes to Te Pūtea Board make-up (numbers of directors and quorum) and arrangements for developing a new appointment process after the next review.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure related statutory documents are consistent with iwi requirements and legislative amendments during 2016 - 17</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial amendments to documents consistent with proposed changes to the Māori Fisheries Act legislation are being drafted. Final drafting of amendments depends on timing of acceptance of changes to the Act.</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 3: Allocate settlement assets</b>	
<b>A: Fisheries</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist iwi gain/retain MIO status and transfer population based assets where relevant by 30 September 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The remaining two iwi have yet to achieve MIO status. We will continue to work with them as appropriate.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To allocate and transfer remaining settlement assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastline assets transferred to Te Aupouri, Ngāi Takoto and Ngāti Kuri following their agreement reached last year with Te Rarawa.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilitate agreements using statutory processes under the Act (s 181 and 182) where required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the request of iwi, Te Ohu Kaimoana facilitates meetings between neighbouring iwi to reach agreement on a process to resolve coastline disputes.</li> <li>Progress in reaching coastline agreements has slowed and several iwi are now in dispute about final coastline entitlements.</li> <li>These disputes have not been resolved and we received two requests to determine coastline disputes. The Māori Land Court is better placed to address these matters, both in terms of resourcing and its neutral and impartial role in determining disputes. We are engaging with the iwi to refer their coastline disputes to the Court.</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 3: Allocate settlement assets - Continued</b>	
<b>A: Fisheries - Continued</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make ACE available to iwi who have not received their settlement assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACE made available to iwi via the October 2016 and April 2017 ACE Rounds.</li> <li>Disputed ACE dealt with under section 152 of the Act in a timely manner and market rates achieved for the disputed ACE.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocate and transfer funds on trust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of funds held and related disputes has been started and will be finalised in FY18. A large portion of the funds on trust (\$2.5 million) has been allocated and transferred following the resolution of the Far North Dispute in September 2017.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MIO and Te Ohu Kaimoana compliance with the requirements of the Māori Fisheries Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Rarawa MIO status reinstated on 12 of May following passage of the Māori Purposes Bill 2017.</li> <li>Working with Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority to assist them to hold an AGM, trustee elections and update their iwi register to comply with their trust deed and the Act.</li> <li>Working with Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa to ensure compliance with their constitutional documents and the Act.</li> </ul>
<b>B: Aquaculture</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate new space agreements and agreement on allocation of those assets for Canterbury and Southland regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the request of iwi, MPI has extended the legislative deadline for the Canterbury regional settlement to 31 August 2018 to allow them to reach agreement on matters related to the settlement. Te Ohu Kaimaona continues to help iwi to make progress towards a regional aquaculture settlement for Canterbury, and allocation of both Canterbury and Marlborough aquaculture settlement assets.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gain agreement with the Crown on a proposal that fairly meets the remaining pre-commencement obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported the Crown and iwi to ensure the Crown met its current outstanding pre-commencement space settlement obligations in the Northland and Wellington regions.</li> <li>Assisted iwi and the Crown to value the Crown's additional settlement obligations in the Marlborough region. As a result, additional settlement assets were transferred from the Crown to Te Ohu Kaimaona.</li> <li>All pre-commencement space obligations of the Crown arising from existing council approvals have now been transferred from the Crown to Te Ohu Kaimaona.</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 3: Allocate settlement assets - Continued</b>	
<b>B: Aquaculture - Continued</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate allocation agreements for pre-commencement and new space assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Throughout the year we provided support to Marlborough iwi to help them agree on the allocation of pre-commencement and new space assets.</li> <li>▪ Transferred pre-commencement space settlement assets to iwi for Pārengarenga Harbour, Houhora Harbour, and Te Puna and Waikare Inlets based on the allocation agreements reached by the relevant iwi.</li> <li>▪ The allocation of Bay of Plenty pre-commencement cash cannot occur until after the aquaculture settlement legislation has been amended. We have worked extensively this year to draft proposed amendments to the Act, and will work with iwi in FY2018 to refine these further.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist iwi to agree representative space in approved Tasman region Aquaculture Management Areas and reach allocation agreements with one another</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The High Court's decision on 23rd December 2016 to reject Challenger Scallops' appeal of MPI's decision on UAE ended over 20 years of litigation over aquaculture in Tasman and Golden Bay. Extensive work was undertaken by Tasman iwi, Te Ohu Kaimaona and the applicants in each of the 8 subzones resulting in agreement on the 20% representative settlement space in each subzone within the statutory 6 months from 13 April 2017.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide input into review of the Minister's New Space plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry for Primary Industries deferred commencement of the review process to December 2017. This will take place during FY2018.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist iwi organisations become IAOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No iwi sought IAO status during the year.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meet other statutory requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to maintain and update the Iwi Aquaculture Register.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Additional matters addressed during the year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Salmon farm relocation: the Minister proposed to use his intervention powers to enable relocation of several salmon farms in the Marlborough Sounds. This was inconsistent with his approach during the new space settlement negotiations for Marlborough. If relocation occurs, the Crown will have additional new space obligations. We responded to the proposal noting that if additional new space is approved, iwi have the choice on the form of settlement assets they receive. We proposed that if the Crown proceeds, it should reserve one site for at least 3 years to enable iwi to have options for settling the Crown's new space obligations.</li> <li>▪ Proposed legislative amendments: we developed a proposal to make technical amendments to enable Te Ohu Kaimoana to exercise discretion to allocate and transfer assets to IAOs where it can be demonstrated the IAOs have sought to reach agreement on an allocation method, but there is no foreseeable resolution. The amendments would be based on the discretion Te Ohu Kaimoana can exercise under sections 135 and 136 of the Māori Fisheries Act. Consultation with iwi on the amendments will commence in February 2018.</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 4: Protect Fisheries and Aquaculture</b>	
<b>A: Fisheries</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect Māori fishing rights including access to marine space</li> </ul>	<p>Our engagement in Government initiatives affecting the settlement included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Kermadec Sanctuary proposal: Te Ohu Kaimoana’s actions highlighting iwi concerns with this proposal resulted in the government deferring any further formal action on the Bill until after the 2017 Election.</li> <li>▪ Future of our Fisheries proposals: following announcement of the proposal, Te Ohu Kaimoana raised concerns that the proposal would have significant adverse implications for the settlement if it were to proceed as outlined. Following agreement with the Minister we participated in a process of regular engagement with MPI officials to jointly consider and develop Settlement supportive policy options for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– landings and disposals, along with the associated penalties regime and transitional arrangements,</li> <li>– priorities for the next stage of ecosystem based fisheries management.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Te Ohu Kaimoana presented its concerns on the Future of Our Fisheries proposals and outlined our priorities for improved fisheries management to the Technical Advisory Group appointed by the Director General of MPI. We signalled the need to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– resolve issues with 28N rights to remove tensions from fisheries management decisions,</li> <li>– provide more options for agile decision-making under the Fisheries Act,</li> <li>– provide better incentives for collaborative cross-sector action in the management of shared fisheries, and</li> <li>– review the adequacy of the tools and processes available to protect commercial non-commercial fishing interests.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 4: Protect Fisheries and Aquaculture - Continued</b>	
<b>A: Fisheries - Continued</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect Māori fishing rights including access to marine space - Continued</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A parallel process of engagement occurred on the proposed Integrated Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Systems. Our aim is to achieve a well-designed cost effective integrated system that is fit for purpose for the various fisheries and provides common information to both MPI and industry. Discussions with government officials continue. So far there is agreement on the deepwater fleet, consisting of about 40 vessels. Agreement is yet to be reached for the inshore fleet, consisting of about 1000 vessels.</li> <li>▪ Concerns over the management and sustainability of the Paua 4 and 7 fisheries led the previous Minister to cut the TACCs for these fisheries. The decisions do not resolve all management problems facing these fisheries. Iwi, Te Ohu Kaimaona and industry developed a plan which proposed a suite of measures to resolve these problems more effectively, however it wasn't accepted by the Minister. If TACC cuts proceed, 28N rights will be activated as the fishery recovers. As a result, iwi will lose quota shares to 28N rights holders. We were successful in gaining an injunction, putting the TACC reductions on hold while suitable alternatives are explored. Suitable alternatives will provide more active management of the fisheries and allow time for appropriate resolution of 28N rights without negative effects on the Settlement.</li> <li>▪ Te Ohu Kaimaona and Te Tau Ihu iwi have concerns that when the previous Minister decided to increase the TAC for SNA7 (resulting from the increased abundance in the fishery), he also altered the respective shares of the fishery among sectors and allocated a greater portion of the TAC to the recreational sector. We are discussing options to with iwi to address this matter.</li> <li>▪ The Minister for the Environment proposed a recreational fishing park in the Hauraki Gulf. A joint iwi-Crown working party – involving iwi bordering the Hauraki Gulf – was established to examine the proposal. We provided advice and assistance to iwi to help them finalise the response of the working party.</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 4: Protect Fisheries and Aquaculture - Continued</b>	
<b>A: Fisheries - Continued</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect Māori fishing rights including access to marine space - Continued</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proposals to change management of the Hauraki Gulf as part of SeaChange were released; some proposals include banning trawling, Danish seining and dredging in the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park. Additional significant closures to all fishing through marine protected areas would adversely affect Māori fishing interests. We provided an analysis of these proposals to iwi and assisted them to develop principles to protect their Settlement rights and interests from the adverse effects of the final SeaChange recommendations.</li> <li>▪ The Sustainable Seas National Science Challenge explores how “ecosystem based management” (EBM) can be implemented. In its development to date, existing Treaty rights are not recognised; the Challenge’s approach to EBM is influencing the Future of our Fisheries proposals which also require clearer recognition and respect of Treaty rights. We are participating in this process through our membership on the Stakeholder Panel.</li> <li>▪ Trans-Tasman Resources (TTRs): we submitted in opposition to TTR’s second application to mine iron sands in the South Taranaki Bight; the application was approved; we have joined iwi and industry to appeal the decision</li> <li>▪ Te Ohu Kaimoana views were sought on the emergency measures to protect the sustainability of the fisheries directly affected by the Kaikōura earthquake and on proposed Kaikōura Earthquake legislation to ensure restoration of the State Highway does not adversely affect nearby fisheries.</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 4: Protect Fisheries and Aquaculture - Continued</b>	
<b>A: Fisheries - Continued</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sound fisheries management consistent with kaitiakitanga</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Made submissions on sustainability reviews for bluenose (BNS 1,2,3,7, and 8), red gurnard (GUR 7), paua (PAU3, 4, 7), red cod (RCO2), hake (HAK7), orange roughy (ORH3B) and rocklobster (CRA 3, 4 and 7).</li> <li>Engaged with Iwi and MPI to review the status of eel stocks before management proposals are developed. This work continues into 2018.</li> <li>Provided advice on the Squid 6T operational plan and made a submission on proposals for a revised plan for 2017 – 18 containing options to ensure the squid fishery does not threaten the sealion population. Vessels already use Sealion Excluder Devices when trawling in the fishery.</li> <li>Over the last 2 years we have been involved with customary, commercial and recreational representatives to develop of the SNA1 management plan. That plan proposed, among other measures, to undertake a tagging programme to estimate biomass. The plan was consulted on in the last year and approved. The programme is progressing slowly due to the need to resolve practical problems with tagging. The previous minister directed that a Management Committee should be established to implement the SNA1 plan. Iwi have proposed Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to be involved to support their contributions.</li> <li>Participated on industry bodies including the Deepwater Group, Fisheries Inshore New Zealand (and its committees), Trident Systems, Aquaculture New Zealand and Seafood New Zealand. We continue to be a member on the National Rock Lobster Management Group. We support Southern Seabirds Solutions Trust at both board and technical levels.</li> <li>Participated in fishstock science working groups dealing with stock assessments, and specialist science groups involved with seabirds, marine mammals and broader science research, including biodiversity and sustainable seas.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to iwi and kaitiaki to manage their interests in customary non-commercial fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted Ngati Whātua (in partnership with Leigh Fisheries), and Waikato-Tainui and Maniapoto (in partnership with Sealord) to lodge applications with MPI for delegations and approvals to operate pātaka. Ngati Whātua’s pātaka proposal was approved by MPI in December 2016.</li> <li>Support iwi who use the system and provide technical support whenever required.</li> </ul>
<b>B: Aquaculture</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the interests of iwi in aquaculture by collaborating with iwi, the aquaculture industry and government to identify and address any threats to aquaculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in the combined working group on the development of National Environmental Standards (NES). NES will provide a more consistent consenting framework across all councils when processing consent renewals for existing farms.</li> <li>Te Ohu Kaimoana is a member of Aquaculture New Zealand.</li> <li>Assisted iwi to respond to the Minister’s proposal to use his intervention powers to create new space for salmon farms in Marlborough (see Goal 3: Aquaculture).</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 5: Support Māori to develop skills and leadership in the fishing industry</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide scholarships for training at the Westport Deepsea Fishing School</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four scholarships were awarded during the 2017 financial year.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to the Global Fisheries Scholarship for 2016 – 17</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 scholar Samantha Collins took up the GFS position in Japan in February 2017. Unfortunately, no suitable candidates were identified to take up the scholarship for 2018.</li> </ul>

## Goal 6: Provide governance, oversight and resources to enable the organisation to operate effectively

### A: Governance of settlement entities

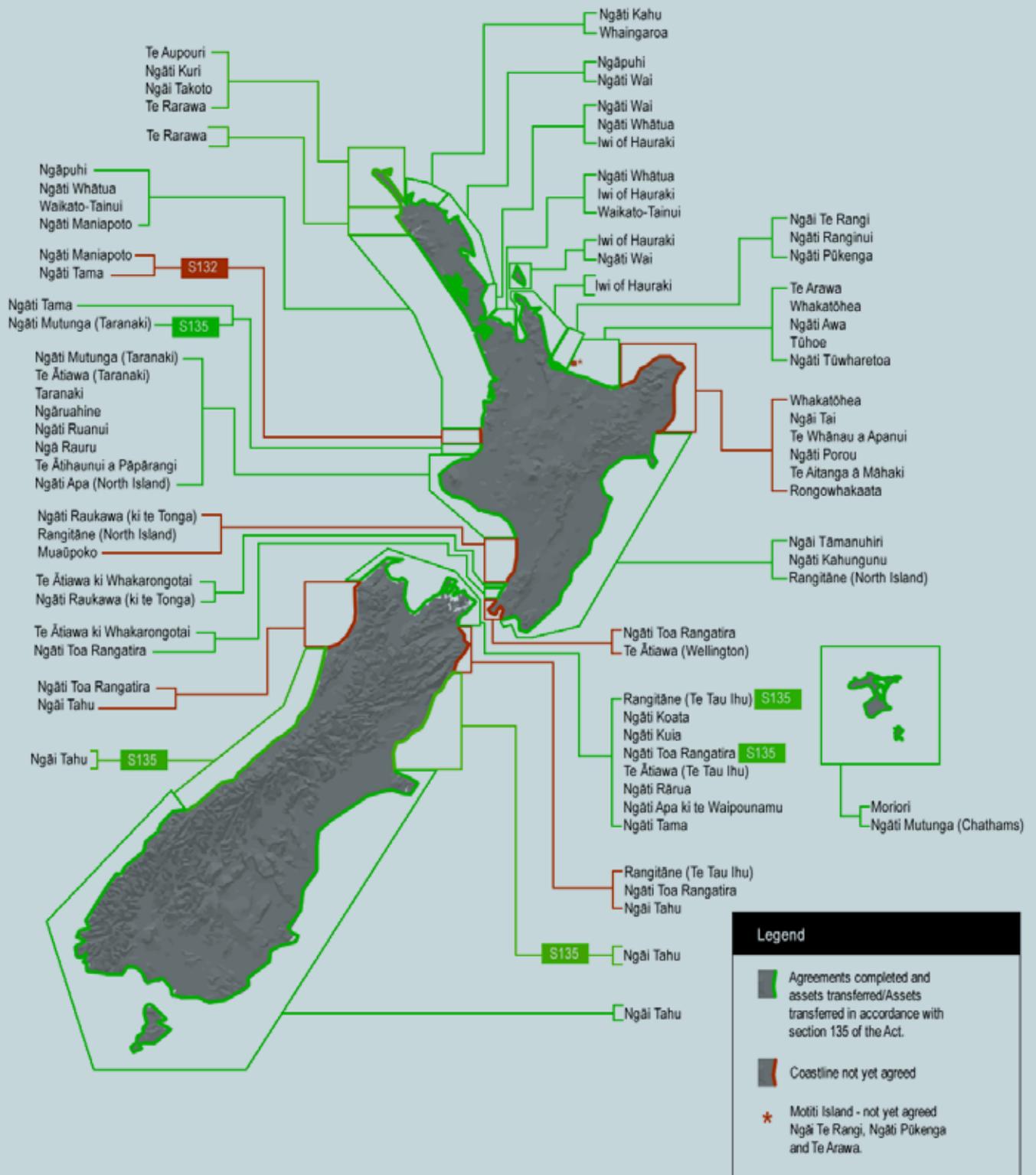
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set clear priorities so the organisation can achieve its objectives (note link to longer terms strategic planning in Goal 1).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Letter of Engagement agreed with AFL for period to September 2017.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review director fees using external expertise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following an independent review and subsequent Board decision in September 2016 Te Ohu Kaimoana Board fees were reduced from 1 April 2017. Membership of Board Committees was also reviewed and subsequently reduced. Independent reviews of fees for Te Wai Māori and Te Pūtea Whakatupu were carried out in April 2017 and increases made in line with the recommendations received.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet statutory obligations under the Act in relation to Moana, Te Wai Māori and Te Pūtea Whakatupu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Ohu Kaimoana appointed 2 new directors to the Te Wai Māori Board and 3 new directors to Te Pūtea Whakatupu Board although one director resigned in July 2017.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure processes are in place to mitigate risk that Te Ohu Kaimoana may be exposed to.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The November 2016 earthquake provided a significant test of Te Ohu Kaimoana's risk management processes. The organisation was back up and operating within a few hours of having to evacuate our offices. A matrix of risks is maintained and is a standing item on the board meeting agenda.</li> </ul>

### B: Relationship building and reporting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide regular updates to iwi and other stakeholders on the work of Te Ohu Kaimoana and subsidiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All conference and Hui-a-Tau material uploaded to web site.</li> <li>Submissions drafted and circulated to iwi before being finalised</li> <li>21 iKarere newsletters sent out during the year.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build and maintain effective relationships with iwi and other stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reputational audit undertaken with iwi. Feedback to be used to improve relationships with iwi.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote good relationships through industry and government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Ohu Kaimoana staff worked constructively with all industry groups as necessary at a national and regional level (including Seafood New Zealand, FINZ, Deepwater Group, NRLMG, Puaa Industry Council, RLIC, Aquaculture NZ, Eel Enhancement Co and others). During the year Te Ohu Kaimoana continued to seek proactive and constructive engagement with all Crown agencies. We developed a Government Relationship Strategy and a Briefing for the Incoming Government.</li> </ul>

Goals and Objectives	Comments
<b>Goal 6: Provide governance, oversight and resources to enable the organisation to operate effectively - Continued</b>	
<b>B: Relationship building and reporting - Continued</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote Te Ohu Kaimoana as a source of expert advice and information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involved in Sustainable Seas and invited to participate in National Advisory bodies. Participated at the Iwi Chairs Forum.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with reporting responsibilities outlined within the Act by publishing an annual plan and annual report within appropriate timeframes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual report published and distributed February 2017. Annual Plan published October 2016.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host a successful Hui-a-Tau and Māori Fisheries Conference.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Successful conference and Hui-a-Tau held on 29 and 30 March 2017.</li> </ul>
<b>C: Investment and portfolio management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target return for the portfolio is 4.5% plus CPI after all management fees but not including advisor fees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual return for the year was 10.0% after all management fees and advisor fees.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual drawdowns for operational expenditure are targeted to be no more than an average of 4% of the previous 3 years of the total portfolio investment fund attributable to Te Ohu Kaimoana.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual drawdown was \$1.3m from portfolio fund against anticipated \$3.8m.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete transition to the diversified portfolio agreed under the Statement of Investment Objectives and Policies (SIPO) and review SIPO to ensure it continues to be appropriate for the organisation's requirements and the investment climate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The portfolio is in line with the SIPO strategic asset allocation target range, with 43.3% in income assets and 56.7% in Diversified Growth Assets having gradually built this exposure since 2015. The SIPO is reviewed regularly, at least annually, to ensure it remains appropriate for the trusts' requirements and the investment environment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short term funds are managed to maximise returns, within acceptable risk parameters, for the period they are held.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieved.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage available cash flows to meet the needs of the organisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short term funds and cash flows managed to ensure cash is available to be drawn down quarterly.</li> </ul>
<b>D: Corporate Resources and infrastructure</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the resources and the environment to enable the organisation to meet the goals and objectives that have been agreed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the November 2016 earthquake, the Te Ohu Kaimoana Business Continuity Plan took effect with staff working offsite until temporary premises became available to move into.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a safe work environment that meets legal obligations including the new Health &amp; Safety Act.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of Te Ohu Kaimoana Health and Safety policies and manual undertaken. Draft manual presented to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board. Final document to be completed.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put in place a process to cover the succession planning of at-risk roles and skill sets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process advanced through revised organisational structure implemented from 1 September 2017.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the organisational and structural review in line with the 3-year Te Ohu Kaimoana strategic plan and the IWG SGM resolutions in parallel by March 2017.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised organisation structure implemented from the 1st September 2017.</li> </ul>

# Coastline Agreements



**95% of coastline-based settlement quota has now been allocated and transferred to iwi.**



# Te Wai Māori Trust Report

*He reo tō te wai  
He reo anō tō te tāngata  
Kotahi tonu whakapapa, whakakotahitia!*

*Our water has its language  
As too do our people have theirs,  
Both born of one whakapapa, United!*

This report details the mahi of Te Wai Māori Trust (Wai Māori) for the 2017 financial year. Wai Māori plays an important role in the Māori Fisheries Settlement.

## Our Kaupapa

To advance Māori interests in freshwater fisheries through:

- Undertaking or funding research, development and education
- Promoting the protection and enhancement of freshwater fisheries habitat
- Promoting the establishment of freshwater fisheries, and
- Using resources to bring direct and indirect benefits to Māori in respect of their freshwater fisheries interests

## Board Changes & Annual Strategy Set

The 2017 year brought change to the Wai Māori Board: Hera Smith (Ngāti Manawa; Te Ati Haunui-a-Pāpāurangi) retired as a director and was succeeded by Lisa te Heuheu (Ngā Toki Taiao). Donna Flavell (Waikato, Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Ruapani) replaced Abby Gordon (Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāpuhi) and Dion Tuuta replaced Peter Douglas as alternate directors.

Over the past twelve months Wai Māori renewed its strategic plan setting the course for the next three years. Engagement with many stakeholders during the planning process has provided valuable guidance. Other important influences include the Māori Fisheries Strategy; engagement and feedback from iwi and hapū; the Tuna Conference held at Whanganui in July 2017; and a review of the Wai Ora Fund.

We commissioned an environmental scan of the freshwater and freshwater fisheries sector and a report on taonga freshwater fisheries in Aotearoa. Both reports and the views and responses of iwi and hapū have shaped the objectives of Wai Māori for the next three years.

## New Vision

Our new vision recognises that all hapū, iwi and tūpuna share the same kawa-based relationship with rivers, lakes and coastal waters. It speaks about moving from talk to action, to strategise and mobilise, to put the aspirations of taonga species first. The focus is to find solutions to improve waterways, streams and rivers and ensure changes are not at the expense of freshwater fisheries.

“Structured collaboration” is key to achieving an abundant tuna fishery for future generations.

Te Mana o Te Wai. Te Mana o Ngā Tuna – National Māori Tuna Conference.



From left to right: Ben Potaka (Ngāti Tuera), Bill Kerrison (Ngāti Awa, Tūwharetoa, Te Arawa), Carwyn Kerrison (Ngāti Awa, Tūwharetoa, Te Arawa), Ian Ruru (Te Aitanga a Mahaki)

## Te Mana O Te Wai. Te Mana O Ngā Tuna - National Māori Tuna Conference – 17 & 18 July 2017

The second successful National Māori Tuna Conference was held in Whanganui in July 2017. Wai Māori gratefully acknowledges Whanganui Iwi for kindly hosting us.

The theme of the conference was **'Te Mana o Te Wai. Te Mana o Ngā Tuna'**. Tuna is fundamental to the identity of Māori as a people and Aotearoa as a nation. Kaitiaki, fisheries managers, educators and leaders all share responsibility to secure the future of tuna.

It proved to be a compelling topic drawing in 200 people comprising iwi with customary and commercial fishing interests, scientists and policy advisors from central and local government, as well as independent experts and scientists.

Wai Māori raised an important question at the conference: how do we ensure the status of tuna is acknowledged, valued and effectively provided for locally and nationally according to our indigenous world view? The agreement was unanimous at the conference - we must explore innovative solutions, including legal and policy mechanisms, to do whatever it takes to preserve the future of tuna.

The conference revealed that many are serving this kaupapa by actively choosing to improve the health and well-being of tuna across Aotearoa. These kaitiaki; iwi, hapū and whānau, in collaboration with others, are developing innovative tools for their management and restoration.

The conference ended with an open discussion forum for attendees to share their whakaaro on the potential benefits of a national tuna forum. The attendees agreed "structured collaboration" is key to achieving an abundant tuna fishery for future generations. Wai Māori will work alongside iwi and hapū and other stakeholders to develop a collaborative process that supports the achievement of this goal during 2018.

## Te Mana O Ngā Tuna, Bill Ruru Memorial Award For Lifetime Contribution

A special highlight of the conference was presenting an inspirational role model, Bill Kerrison with the 'Te Mana o Ngā Tuna, Bill Ruru Memorial Award for Lifetime Contribution'. The award was inspired by Bill Ruru, mai i Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki who in the course of his life made a remarkable contribution to protecting tuna. Ian Ruru and whānau presented the award to Bill who was acknowledged for his significant and diligent contribution to tuna health and welfare. Bill has demonstrated leadership and influenced the actions of iwi, hapū and the Crown at a regional and national level for Te Mana o Te Tuna.

## Wai Ora Fund

The Wai Ora Fund funds projects from iwi and Māori groups from around the country. Its purpose is to act as a catalyst to enhance and extend the uptake of good freshwater fisheries practice. To date, Wai Māori has supported 29 projects through the fund – distributing more than \$1.15 million.

In 2017 Wai Māori made \$300,000 available and agreed to fund eight initiatives from the 20 applications received. Some of the applications were from groups that have applied for or received funding from Wai Māori previously, although there were many new applicants.

### Funding Project: Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki's Mauri Compass on the Waipaoa River

This project was one successful example in the year's funding round and aims to revitalize mātauranga by using the Mauri Compass to reassess 10-year baseline information on the eel population in the Waipaoa River.

Designed by Te Rūnanga o Tūrangānui-ā-Kiwa and the Gisborne District Council, the Mauri Compass is an innovative environmental tool that starts conversations about mauri and restoring waterbodies.

Defining, measuring, and restoring “mauri” or the “life force” of waterways is something the entire country is grappling with. The Compass’ cultural framework promotes, and aims to protect and enhance the mauri over the waterways within the Tūrangānui-ā-Kiwa rohe and ensure the recognition of the mana of the iwi and hapū of the Tūrangānui-ā-Kiwa rohe.

### **Funding Project: Whangawehi Catchment Restoration**

Another funding applicant was the Whangawehi Catchment Restoration Project – a catchment wide, collaborative community-led project that builds on mahi initiated three winters ago. The project focusses on retiring 10 ha of riparian margins and establishing 23,000 native trees, extending the community based water and fish monitoring programme and display an interpretative sign on shelter facilities. This project is marae led, based on kaitiakitanga and mātauranga.

A table detailing each project funded and the amount given can be found below.

### **Piharau/Kanakana Strategy – Improving Knowledge and Management**

Through the course of 2017 Wai Māori continued to support iwi and hapū to exercise their customary rights and management practices to protect the health and future of piharau / kanakana. An iwi steering group was formed to lead a multi-agency rōpū (comprising of MfE, DOC, MPI and NIWA) to develop a piharau/kanakana restoration strategy. This will progress research and habitat restoration initiatives to improve the knowledge and

management of piharau/kanakana and support and facilitate greater iwi involvement.

### **Report Commissioned on Taonga Freshwater Populations**

Wai Māori commissioned the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) to provide us with a review of current knowledge on freshwater populations in Aotearoa. To the best of NIWA’s knowledge, a stocktake of current knowledge of many of the taonga freshwater fisheries has not been undertaken for some time (since the late Dr Bob McDowall’s book *New Zealand Freshwater Fishes: A Natural History and Guide*, first released 40 years ago).

Wai Māori wanted the review to include: tuna, piharau/kanakana, kōura/kēwai, whitebait, porohe, kanae, pātiki mohoa and kākahi/kāeo and cover current knowledge for each species in terms of:

- Understanding the life cycle of each species;
- Aotearoa-New Zealand distribution;
- State and trends in the relative abundance of populations;
- Threat status, as determined by two methods – New Zealand Threat Classification System and the International Union for Conservation of Nature;
- What is known about pressures on freshwater taonga species populations; and
- Who has responsibilities for managing the fish/fishery.

The different sections were co-authored and/or reviewed by a variety of expert individuals (including social scientists, fisheries scientists, fisheries managers and post-doc researchers) who are currently working in the topic areas to ensure that the report captured the most recent literature and current state of knowledge.

As well as information specific to each species, the comprehensive report also outlines agency statutory responsibilities for freshwater taonga species management; provision for Māori participation in freshwater resource management across selected legislation, and includes government priorities and science strategies of relevance to supporting the health and wellbeing of taonga species populations. It also sets out some of the research directions required to address gaps in knowledge and improve freshwater taonga species co-management.

The full report can be downloaded from the Wai Māori website: <http://waimaori.maori.nz>.

## Wai 2358 and Water Allocation Programme

Over the past 12 months, Wai Māori supported the Freshwater Iwi Advisors Group (FIAG) and New Zealand Māori Council to participate in Stage 2 of the Wai 2358 Inquiry.

The FIAG was also supported by Wai Māori with the first stage of their water allocation project – identifying key principles for iwi, hapū and whānau to adhere to when designing an optimal allocation regime. Wai Māori believes that the rights and interests of iwi Māori must be resolved for any new freshwater management regime to be stable and durable in the future.

The Ministry for the Environment released its “Clean Water” discussion document during the year which was a further step in the Government’s freshwater reform programme. It contained proposed changes to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS), the introduction of a framework for Te Mana o Te Wai, details of proposals for national regulations for exclusion of stock from waterways and a new standard for swimming contact recreation in our large rivers and lakes.

Wai Māori supported the overall approach to the NPS including recognition of the national significance of Te Mana o Te Wai, setting limits to ensure water quality (such as levels of nitrogen and phosphorus) and restrictions on grazing by excluding stock from waterways. Achievement of the NPS objectives however will depend on quality communications and meaningful engagement between iwi/hapū, councils and the wider community; Crown commitment to the Treaty partnership; as well as iwi/hapū having the capacity to participate in planning and implementation processes, and receiving good information for decision-making.

Wai Māori believes it is critical that the Government and councils ensure that the legal and binding agreements entered into between the Crown and Māori as part of the Fisheries Settlement are recognised and furthered, and not undermined by inadequate planning processes and engagement. The Fisheries Settlement was a full and final settlement of all Māori claims to fisheries and includes freshwater and marine fisheries. The interests that were settled are of a commercial and non-commercial nature. The integrity of the Fisheries Settlement, which affects all iwi, should be protected through appropriate management of fisheries habitat under the Resource Management Act and other relevant regimes.

## Financial Performance

Total operating revenue for the financial year amounted to \$2.06 million (2016: \$1.22 million). A key feature of the year’s operating income was an uplift in the investment fund performance providing \$2.04 million (2016: \$1.22 million) for the year – a return of 10% for the year.

Total operating expenditure for the year amounted to \$919,000 (2016: \$522,000).

Mauri ora  
Ken Mair  
Chair

## Groups That Received Wai Ora Funding During the 2017 Financial Year

GROUP	PROJECT	WAI MĀORI SUPPORT
<b>Environment River Patrol (Northland)</b>	Compliance monitoring and restoration of Mangere and Wairua Rivers to protect habitat and fisheries from impacts of unfenced farming and pollution. Trialing a new river stream sensor measuring nitrate, E.coli, turbidity and temperature.	<b>\$45,000.00</b>
<b>Ngāti Tahu – Ngāti Whaoa</b>	Fisheries distribution surveys at key sites along Te Awa o Waikato.	<b>\$12,568.50</b>
<b>Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki</b>	Assessing the mauri of Waipaoa River using the Mauri Compass. The Mauri Compass is an innovative environmental tool designed by Te Rūnanga o Tūrangānui ā Kiwa and the Gisborne District Council to start conversations about mauri and restoring waterbodies. Defining, measuring, and restoring “mauri” or the “life force” of waterways is something the entire country is grappling with.	<b>\$60,000.00</b>
<b>Te Kaahui o Rauru</b>	Restoration of seven key waterways within the Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi rohe to a portable standard and support hapū and iwi to restore and monitor these culturally significant waterways.	<b>\$30,000.00</b>
<b>Te Maungaronga o Te Kooti Rikirangi</b>	Establishing koura and tuna on iwi land adjacent to Kearoa Marae for environmental education and to provide a sustainable kai source for significant iwi events.	<b>\$30,000.00</b>
<b>Te Pataka Waiora</b>	Supports locally-led efforts of the Rūnaka and wider community to restoration of the mahinga kai sites of Kāti Huirapa’s tupuna and of the mauri of the Waikouaiti River.	<b>\$35,000.00</b>
<b>Whangawehi Catchment Management Group Incorporated</b>	Riparian planting, fish and water monitoring programme and establishing collaborative partnerships and support to carry out this work within the community.	<b>\$44,000.00</b>
<b>Hokotehi Moriori Trust</b>	Development of freshwater and freshwater customary fisheries plan for Rēkohu including the development of cultural health indices by our wider community.	<b>\$46,000.00</b>

# Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust Report

*E rau rangatira ma, e ngā mana e ngā reo, e ngā kārangaranga o ngā hau e whā tēnā rā koutou katoa. He honore tēnei ki te mihi atu ki a koutou mō te tau Rua Mano Ma Te Kau Waru. E tautoko ana ngā mihi kua mihia ki a rātou kua rongu atu ki te kāranga o Ihoa o ngā Mano, hoki wairua e hoki wairua e. Rātou ki a rātou, tātou ki a tātou.*

*Tēnā rā koutou katoa.*

The 2016/17 year represented a time of significant change for Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust (the Trust) following the litigation of the previous year. In September 2016 the High Court appointed interim directors Bill Wilson QC, Roger Drummond and Graeme Mitchell for a period of 6 months. The Trust is grateful for the caretaker roles they fulfilled over this period.

In March 2017, following a refreshed appointment process, Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Ltd welcomed new directors Willie Te Aho (Chair), Willie Jackson and Norm Dewes. The new directors immediately set about devising a new strategic direction for the Trust focused on improving numeracy and literacy amongst Māori year 1-8 students.

Willie Te Aho resigned as a director and was replaced on an interim basis by Rangimarie Hunia who took on the role of Chair in August 2017 until a new appointment process could be completed.

The Trust acknowledges the contribution of Willie Te Aho and Willie Jackson, who resigned in October 2017 following his election to Parliament and his appointment as Minister of Employment. Mauri ora ki a kōrua mō o kōrua mahi, o koutou tautoko ki tēnei kaupapa o Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust.

In December 2017, Kate Cherrington and Evie O'Brien were appointed as new directors alongside Norm Dewes. We look forward to their contribution to the development of the Trust and greater stability in the future.

## Te Rautaki: The Strategy 2017-2022

At the 2017 Hui-a-Tau, The Trust outlined a step-change in its strategy to support Māori through education and research. This change in direction was the subject of much discussion among stakeholders seeking clarity on the proposed future direction. During 2017 the Trust met with the Schedule 5 members, strategic partners and the Alumni of the Trust to discuss and further refine the development of the strategy, Te Rautaki.

The vision for Te Rautaki is to *Transform Whānau for the 22nd Century; Te Tirohanga Mātārae He Kitenga Mutungakore.*

Te Rautaki has 4 key whāinga that set the course of the Trust's operations from the 1st of October 2017 to the 30th September 2022. The whāinga are:

1. Nga Uri Whakatupu - Future proofing the next generation to the 22nd Century
2. Nga Ako - Mentoring and Governance Training for Maori
3. Te Honongatanga Ki Nga Rangi Hou - Blue sky horizon through innovation and research for Maori engagement and growth
4. Te Ture Whakahaere.

**The vision for Te Rautaki is to Transform  
Whānau for the 22nd Century; Te Tirohanga  
Mātārae He Kitenga Mutungakore.**



From left to right: Peter van Kampen (Pūtea Whakatupu Alumni member), Traci Houpapa (FOMA) and Hon Kelvin Davis at the announcement of the internship programme

The first 3 whāinga are key to the Trust's function to promote education and training programmes, courses and schemes in New Zealand for Māori.

The Trust views Te Rautaki as the next step to supporting Maori in education and research across the spectrum from our urban settings to hau kainga in the takiwa. The Trust is committed to meeting it's requirements under legislation and will ensure its efforts are of benefit and are made available as widely as possible to all Māori in accordance with section 4 of the Trust Deed. The Trust will be increasing its funding in this area.

With the pending changes to the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, the Trust has been meeting with stakeholders to help further refine the future director appointment process in accordance with the 2017 resolution of MIOs. Meetings with key stakeholders such as Te Ohu Kaimoana, the National Maori Urban Authority and Schedule 5 Representative Maori Organisations will continue to be an important focus.

## Operational Highlights

The Trust is proud to have hosted 253 young Maori from our Alumni who have studied at tertiary level in Commerce, Agribusiness or Fisheries. Many of the Alumni are now in the early stages of their respective careers. All are passionate about making a difference in our world today, either here in Aotearoa or overseas, and are committed to connecting with their iwi, hapū and Ahuwhenua Trusts to give back to their communities.

In November 2017 the Trust supported 20 of our Alumni to connect with Ahuwhenua Trusts across the motu through the Federation of Maori Authorities (FOMA) national conference.

This, like the Maori Fisheries Conference has had a positive effect on the Alumni and also the organisations they have engaged with. Two of our Alumni now serve as associate directors for their Trusts and 8 internships have been

developed with FOMA along with other key strategic opportunities to connect and generate benefits for Māori.

The Trust has appointed Karleen Everitt as our General Manager to implement Te Rautaki and we look forward to working with her to proactively move the Trust's work forward.

Strategic partnerships have been formed over this past year and we wish to acknowledge the Māori Education Trust for their support in the administration of our scholarships. The Trust also acknowledges Victoria University, FOMA and the ASB for their support and commitment to our relationships.

The Trust will be strengthening its current strategic partnerships and is looking to form new partnerships to operationalise some exciting new activities.

## Conclusion

The 2016/17 year was an important time for the Trust to take stock and consider new pathways to fulfill its purpose. The Trust has experienced a level of turmoil and conflict over recent years and we are hopeful 2016/17 marks a turning point where we can move into a more positive space and focus on delivering on our purpose.

The Trust thanks Te Ohu Kaimoana for their support over this term and looks forward to connecting more closely with MIO's, iwi, hapū and whānau.

Te Tirohanga Matarae He Kitenga Mutungakore.

Mauri ora

Rangimarie Hunia  
Interim Chair



At last year's Māori Fisheries Conference delegates got to meet our 2016 cohort.

# Moana New Zealand Report

## Another Strong Performance

It's been a year full of change for Moana New Zealand, continuing the strategy to achieve greater value from the resources available.

Having largely completed the infrastructure renewal programme, the focus has now turned to the market; building strong channels and customer relationships to get closer to the consumer.

The largest dividend yet, \$9.7 million, has been declared from the profit for the period to 30 September 2017. Payment was made to iwi shareholders in December.

The increase in profit from the previous year is due to a solid operational performance in the core businesses. It's a pleasing result given the focus has also been on realigning the company to improve functionality.

Sealord delivered good results with strong sales and good operational performances both at sea and onshore processing. Hoki sales were good on the back of strong pricing and solid demand for headed, gutted and tailed fish. Sealord also enjoyed market share gains on its branded retail products in both New Zealand and Australia.

Sealord maintained its industry-leading health and safety performance and focus on cost control, with overhead costs further reduced during the year.

The strategy of focusing Sealord's business on its Australasian operations continued, with the strategic sale of its UK-based processing operations.

## The Pursuit of Excellence

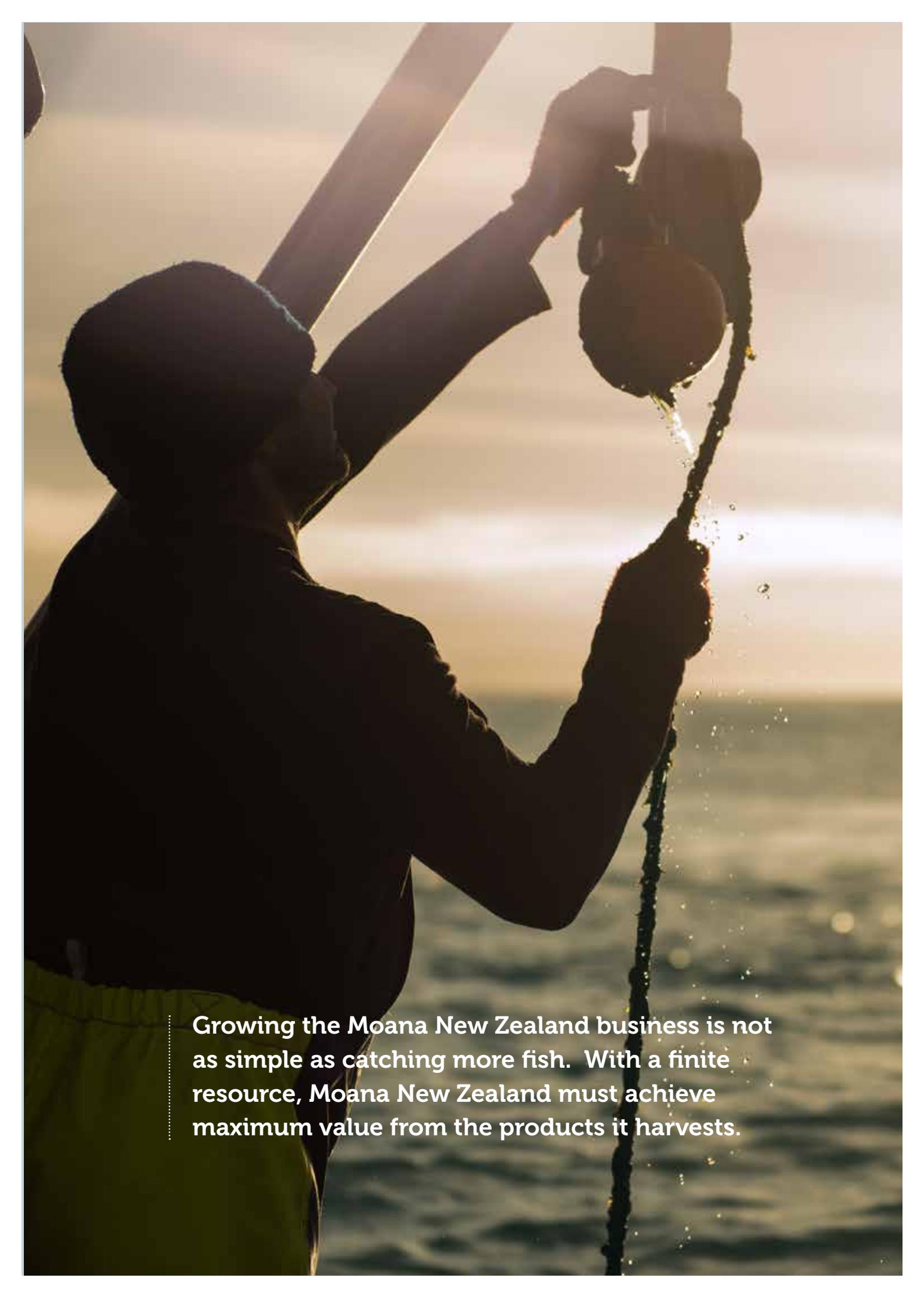
Growing the Moana New Zealand business is not as simple as catching more fish. With a finite resource, Moana New Zealand must achieve maximum value from the products it harvests. Each fish harvested must be in the best possible condition when it arrives at the consumer, to achieve the highest price and thus the best contribution to profits.

The pursuit of excellence goes right through the supply chain – harvesting, processing and presentation to the ultimate consumer. New methods and care during harvesting ensure the fish is in peak condition when it arrives for processing. The level of processing then becomes minimal so the finished product is presented to the consumer at the freshest and highest quality possible.

Moana New Zealand has already done a lot in this space to capture greater value but continues to seek out further opportunities.

A few examples of how Moana New Zealand is achieving greater value either from higher value products or efficiencies are:

- My Food Bag continues to grow from strength to strength and is now one of Moana New Zealand's largest domestic customers.
- New trawl technology, Precision Seafood Harvesting, is landing fish in pristine condition.
- Conversion of the oyster business, previously reliant on wild spat grown on sticks, to beautiful hatchery oysters grown in bags. This is a great example of science innovation to produce world class oysters, year round.

A fisherman is silhouetted against a bright sunset over the ocean. He is holding a fishing net with a fish inside, and water is dripping from the net. The scene is backlit by the sun, creating a dramatic, high-contrast effect. The fisherman's face is in profile, looking towards the net. The background shows the horizon and the sea.

**Growing the Moana New Zealand business is not as simple as catching more fish. With a finite resource, Moana New Zealand must achieve maximum value from the products it harvests.**

- Processing facility upgrades including energy and water efficiencies that are more economical and kinder on the environment.
- Blue Abalone is an example of aquaculture innovation to grow amazingly attractive and great tasting abalone.
- Use of food technology innovation to produce Salma long-life ready-to-eat meals for distribution around the world as part of humanitarian aid.

Moana New Zealand's products are luxury products, with a tale of proven provenance, and that's why it is putting a greater focus on a branded market entry into China this year. Having successfully completed a pilot programme, Moana New Zealand has entered a partnership agreement with Chinaroad to act as an in-market partner specifically focused on building the Moana New Zealand brand in the daigou channel.

## Launch of Moana New Zealand Sustainability Journey 2.0

The Moana New Zealand sustainability working group has collectively created the second version of a sustainability strategy, launched last year. It provides clear goals, objectives and outlines projects that the company will focus on to ensure it is doing its part to operate in a responsible way with respect to our marine environment.

Moana New Zealand recognises that improved future benefits will be delivered to iwi through increasing value rather than volume. It also recognises it must be profitable to be able to reinvest in sustainable management of its resources.

Five key projects for this year are:

1. Continuing to deliver on the māui dolphin commitment
2. Having all fishers trained as responsible fishers
3. Conducting an eco-system service review in Whangaroa Harbour for Pacific oysters
4. Understanding Moana New Zealand's carbon footprint
5. Seeking approval to supply branded Blue Abalone with Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certification

Moana New Zealand is proud of the commitment and actions made towards protecting our resources for future generations, however it doesn't come for free. Ensuring there is a healthy level of fish stocks and participating in research and science, costs. While it could be considered the cost of doing business, Moana New Zealand believes it is just living true to our value of kaitiakitanga.

To find out more, you can download a copy of the Moana New Zealand sustainability journey at [moana.co.nz/responsibility](http://moana.co.nz/responsibility).

## New Sealord Vessel

The purpose-built 83m long vessel is on track to be delivered into Nelson in June this year.

At a cost of \$70 million and powered by a nine-cylinder Rolls-Royce engine, it will have fishing capability of 20,000 metric tonnes a year and be crewed by 35, increasing to 50 during the hoki season.

Following the launch event in Nelson, the vessel is due to have its first working voyage within seven days of delivery.

This vessel will be the first new purpose-built vessel in the New Zealand deep sea fishing fleet in 20 years and will provide capability to produce better quality product more efficiently than any other vessel currently in the New Zealand fleet.



The purpose-built 83m long vessel



# Financials

## Annual Report 2017

### Contents

Te Ohu Kai Moana Group	39
Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited	73
The Maori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust (Takutai Trust)	83



# Te Ohu Kai Moana Group

For the year ended  
30 september 2017

## Contents

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	41
Statement of Changes in Equity	42
Balance Sheet	43
Statement of Cash Flows	44
Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Cash Flow from Operating activities	46
Notes to the Financial Statements	47
Auditor's Report	71

**The Trustee for Te Ohu Kai Moana is:**

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited

**Registered Office:**

Level 4  
The Woolstore – Professional Centre  
158 The Terrace  
WELLINGTON

**Purpose of Te Ohu Kai Moana**

The purpose of Te Ohu Kai Moana is to advance the interests of iwi individually and collectively, primarily in the development of fisheries, fishing, and fisheries-related activities to ultimately benefit the members of iwi and Māori generally; further the agreements made in the Deed of Settlement; assist the Crown to discharge its obligations under the Deed of Settlement and the Treaty of Waitangi; and contribute to the achievement of an enduring settlement of the claims and grievances referred to in the Deed of Settlement.

**Activities of Te Ohu Kai Moana and associated trusts and entities**

The activities of the Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust are governed by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (the Trustee), the corporate trustee for Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust.

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited also acts as the corporate trustee for the Takutai Trust (the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust), established under the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. The purpose of the Takutai Trust is to receive aquaculture settlement assets from the Crown or regional councils, allocate and transfer aquaculture settlement assets to Iwi Aquaculture Organisations; hold assets pending their allocation to iwi; determining allocation entitlements; facilitating iwi to be recognised as Iwi Aquaculture Organisations and other matters relating to the Aquaculture Settlement.

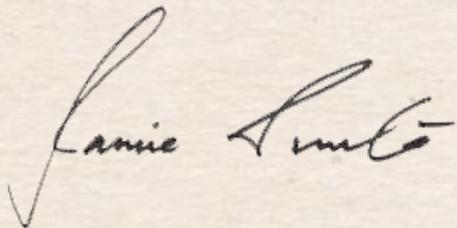
At the Special General Meeting on 4 June 2015, iwi voted unanimously to have all shares held by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (AFL) trading as Moana New Zealand transferred to iwi. At the March 2016 Hui-a-Tau it was agreed the Redeemable Preference Shares ("RPS") would be converted to ordinary shares and transferred to iwi with the other shares held by Te Ohu Kai Moana. These decisions by iwi have effectively changed the status of these assets from being assets of Te Ohu Kai Moana, in its own right, to assets being held for distribution to iwi in the same manner that other assets are held as part of the reserves detailed in the balance sheet under Māori Fisheries Act and Other Reserves. Although these changes are to be implemented upon future enactment of amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act, Te Ohu Kai Moana's investment in AFL and RPS were reclassified to assets held for distribution to Iwi.

The Trustee appoints the directors of AFL, Te Putea Whakatupu Trustee Limited (TPWT) and Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited (TWMT).

Te Putea Whakatupu Trust and Te Wai Māori Trust annual reports are available on Te Ohu Kai Moana's website.

**Financial Reporting of Te Ohu Kai Moana and associated trusts and entities**

This Annual Report is distributed to mandated iwi organisations, representative Māori organisations, recognised iwi organisations, as defined in the Māori Fisheries Act 2004, and the members of Te Kawai Taumata. It is also available in digital format and can be downloaded from our website at [www.teohu.Māori.nz](http://www.teohu.Māori.nz).

**For and on behalf of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (the Trustee)**


Director



Director

28 November 2017

Date

# Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	NOTES	Group 2017 \$'000	Group 2016 \$'000
<b>Operating revenue from:</b>			
Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust activities	3	1,510	1,234
ACE round disputes held in trust	5c	833	1,310
Gains on investment portfolio	9	7,835	4,851
Dividend Received – AFL		1,647	-
Dividend received from AFL and held in trust for iwi		110	-
Māori Authority Tax Credits received and held in trust for iwi	8(ii)	23	18
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</b>		<b>11,958</b>	<b>7,413</b>
Operating expenditure	4	3,978	4,774
<b>NET OPERATING SURPLUS</b>		<b>7,980</b>	<b>2,639</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>7,980</b>	<b>2,639</b>

The above statement of comprehensive revenue and expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 47 to 70.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Trust Capital	AFL Income Shares - Te Ohu	MFA reserves - Note 5(a)	GFS Trust - Note 5(b)	ACE Round disputes - Note 5 (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'\$000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 October 2016</b>	<b>73,634</b>	<b>101,713</b>	<b>36,468</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>216,729</b>
Net surplus and other comprehensive income for the year	7,980	-	-	-	-	7,980
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,980</b>
Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(1,075)	-	143	99	833	-
<b>Transactions with beneficiaries:</b>						
Investment in subsidiaries						
Allocated to beneficiaries	-	-	(3,584)	-	-	(3,584)
Settlement assets allocated to iwi	-	-	(18)	-	(16)	(34)
Distributions to or on behalf of associated trusts	-	-	(1,000)	(72)	-	(1,072)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2017</b>	<b>80,539</b>	<b>101,713</b>	<b>32,009</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>220,019</b>

	Trust Capital	AFL Income Shares - Te Ohu	MFA reserves - Note 6(a)	GFS Trust - Note 6(b)	ACE Round disputes - Note 6 (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'\$000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 October 2015</b>	<b>174,116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,319</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>218,061</b>
Net surplus and other comprehensive income for the year	2,639	-	-	-	-	2,639
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,639</b>
Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(103,121)	101,713	32	66	1,310	-
<b>Transactions with beneficiaries:</b>						
Allocated to beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	(1,019)	(1,019)
Settlement assets allocated to iwi	-	-	(1,883)	-	-	(1,883)
Distributions to or on behalf of associated trusts	-	-	(1,000)	(69)	-	(1,069)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2016</b>	<b>73,634</b>	<b>101,713</b>	<b>36,468</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>216,729</b>

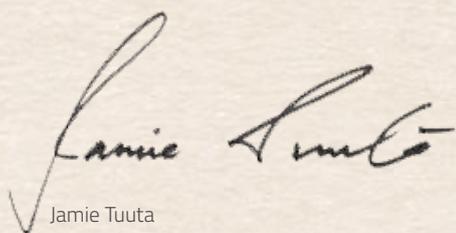
The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 47 to 70.

# Balance Sheet

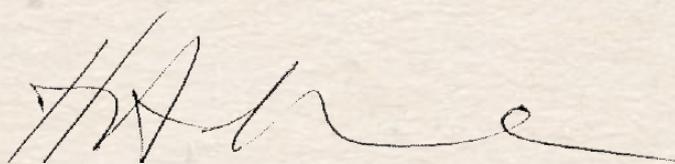
As at 30 September 2017

	NOTES	Group 2017 \$'000	Group 2016 \$'000
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Trust capital and retained earnings		80,539	73,634
Assets held for distribution to iwi reserves		101,713	101,713
Māori Fisheries Act and other classified reserves	5	37,767	41,382
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>220,019</b>	<b>216,729</b>
Represented by:			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		6,722	6,186
Receivables & prepayments	6	172	201
Assets held for distribution to iwi	8	107,160	107,160
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>114,054</b>	<b>113,547</b>
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant & equipment		225	46
Financial investments	9	85,494	78,959
Quota shares	10	24,862	24,862
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>110,581</b>	<b>103,867</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>224,635</b>	<b>217,414</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Payables and accruals	11	1,032	685
Māori Fisheries Act Assets allocated but not transferred	12	3,584	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>4,616</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>4,612</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>220,019</b>	<b>216,729</b>

For, and on behalf of, the Trustee, who approved and authorised these financial statements on 28 November 2017.



Jamie Tuuta  
CHAIRMAN



Hinerangi Raumati-Tu'ua  
DIRECTOR

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 47-70

## Statement Of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Group	Group
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Cash provided from:</b>		
Receipts from sale of ACE	591	673
Refund of Māori Authority Tax Credits	373	289
Receipts from ACE Round disputes	803	1,310
AFL dividend received for Te Ohu Kai Moana	1,647	-
AFL dividend received for Iwi share held in trust	110	-
Other	1,142	489
	4,666	2,761
<b>Cash applied to:</b>		
Payments to suppliers and employees	4,125	5,201
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>(2,440)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Cash provided from:</b>		
Cash drawdown from Joint Investment Portfolio	1,300	4,800
AFL dividend received for Te Ohu Kai Moana	-	1,277
AFL dividend received for Iwi shares held in trust	-	85
	1,300	96,162
<b>Cash applied to:</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	201	34
	201	34
<b>Net cash inflow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>6,128</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING &amp; TRUST CAPITAL ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Cash applied to:</b>		
Distributions to associated trusts	1,072	1,069
Distributions to iwi	32	1,059
	1,104	2,128

## Statement Of Cash Flows - Continued

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Group	Group
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Net cash outflow from Financing Activities</b>	<b>(1,104)</b>	<b>(2,128)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,560</b>
Opening cash and cash equivalents brought forward	6,186	4,626
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD AT YEAR END</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>6,186</b>
Represented By:		
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD AT YEAR END</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>6,186</b>
<b>Total Cash held at Year End</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>6,186</b>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 47 to 70.

## Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Cash Flow from Operating Activities

For The Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Group	Group
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Net Operating Surplus</b>	7,980	2,639
<b>Add / (Deduct) non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation	22	19
Gains on financial investments	(7,835)	(4,851)
	<u>(7,813)</u>	<u>(4,832)</u>
<b>Movements in working capital items:</b>		
Increase in receivables & prepayments	29	186
Decrease in payables & accruals	345	(433)
	<u>196</u>	<u>(247)</u>
<b>Net cash inflow/outflow from Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>541</u></b>	<b><u>(2,440)</u></b>

The above statement Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Cash Flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes on pages 47 to 70.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust (the “Trust”) was established under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 (the Act). The Te Ohu Kai Moana Group (the “Group”) consists of the Trust and its subsidiary, Charisma Developments Limited (“CDL”).

In accordance with the Act, the purpose of the Trust is to advance the interests of iwi, individually and collectively, in the development of fisheries, fishing, and fisheries-related activities in order to:

- (A) ultimately benefit the members of iwi and Māori generally;
- (B) further the agreements made in the Deed of Settlement;
- (C) assist the Crown to discharge its obligations under the Deed of Settlement and the Treaty of Waitangi; and
- (D) contribute to the achievement of an enduring settlement of the claims and grievances referred to in the Deed of Settlement.

As a result of the review of the Māori Fisheries settlement entities, undertaken during 2014 and 2015, as required by the Act, iwi have resolved to make changes to the governance of the entities reviewed. The reviewer presented his report in March 2015. Recommendations from the review were considered by iwi at a special general meeting held on 4 June 2015. At that meeting iwi resolved to make significant changes to the governance arrangements established under the Act, requiring a new business model to be developed for Te Ohu Kai Moana, the transfer of Te Ohu Kai Moana's voting and income shares in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited to iwi, and a simpler process for Māori commercial entities to trade their settlement assets with each other. Changes are also required to the governance of all other entities reviewed.

Proposals for the future structure of the Group were presented to iwi for agreement at the Hui-a-Tau in March 2016. At that meeting iwi deferred a decision on the future funding of Te Ohu Kai Moana and instead resolved to carry out an independent review of the funding models considered by Te Ohu Kai Moana and to report back for a decision at a special general meeting. Iwi did support Te Ohu Kai Moana's recommendation that the Redeemable Preference Shares (“RPS”) held by Te Ohu Kai Moana should be cancelled, converted into ordinary shares and distributed to iwi at the same time as the voting and income shares. At the Special General Meeting held on 31 August 2016 iwi agreed that the appropriate funding model was one that would enable surpluses, identified within Te Ohu Kai Moana, to be distributed to iwi if they were not needed to fund the ongoing operations of the Trust.

On the 14 September 2017 at a Special General meeting, Mandated Iwi Organisations voted overwhelmingly in support of both the Te Ohu Kai Moana Māori Fisheries Strategy and Te Ara Taupuhupuhi 3-Year-Plan. This plan did not include any surpluses to be distributed to iwi.

A report, setting out the resolutions agreed by iwi and detailing amendments required to the Act to implement the changes, was prepared and delivered to the Minister of Primary Industries on 30 September 2016.

Draft amendments continued through into 2017. Adjustments were made based on the feedback received from iwi and were forwarded to the Minister for Primary Industries on 28 August 2017. Timeframe for progressing changes to the Act are difficult to estimate but expect the legislation to be in place in March 2019.

Te Ohu Kai Moana's interest in AFL (income shares and voting shares) was previously recognised as an investment in associate applying the equity accounting method. The Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS) were previously recognised by Te Ohu Kai Moana at their face value. Due to the resolutions passed by iwi Te Ohu Kai Moana's interest in AFL and the RPS were reclassified to assets held for distribution to iwi and have been recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Changes have also been made to separately disclose, within Group equity, the interest in AFL, now held for distribution to iwi. To clearly identify these assets have changed classification and acknowledging the future distribution to iwi being dependent on the enactment of legislative amendments, they have not been included within the Māori Fisheries Act and other classified reserves section. Income shares in AFL held on behalf of iwi yet to be mandated continue to be included in the Māori Fisheries Act reserves section in equity.

The trust is domiciled in New Zealand.

### **Equity Transferred — 29 November 2004**

On and from 29 November 2004, the Appointed Day, all existing undertakings, assets and liabilities of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission were vested in Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited, acting as trustee of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust.

## NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of financial performance, movements in equity, financial position and cash flows have been established and consistently applied:

### **a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation**

#### **(i) Statement of compliance**

The Group financial statements are presented in accordance with the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (“NZ GAAP”). The financial statements comply with Public Benefit Entity (“PBE”) standards. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

**(ii) Measurement base**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for other financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss and assets held for distribution to iwi recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to distribute.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated.

**b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations****(i) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

There have been no changes in the accounting policies for the year ended 30 September 2017. All accounting policies and disclosures are consistent with those applied by the Group in the previous financial year.

**(ii) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective**

Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended that are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ending 30 September 2017. These standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

**c) Use of Estimates and Judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of a particular asset or liability in future periods.

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following significant judgments:

**(i) Interest in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited**

At the Special General Meeting on 4 June 2015, iwi voted unanimously to have all shares held by Te Ohu Kai Moana in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (AFL) trading as Moana New Zealand transferred to iwi. At the March 2016 Hui-a-Tau it was agreed the RPS should be converted to ordinary shares and transferred to iwi with the other shares held by Te Ohu Kai Moana. These decisions by iwi have effectively changed the status of these assets from being assets of Te Ohu Kai Moana, in its own right, to assets being held for distribution in the same way that other assets are held as part of the reserves detailed in the balance sheet under Māori Fisheries Act and Other Reserves. As these assets are now held for distribution to Iwi they are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to distribute. Management has exercised judgement in determining the fair value less cost to distribute in relation to these assets as at 30 September 2017.

**(ii) Classification of Māori Fisheries Act Reserves**

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust holds in trust settlement assets for iwi under the Act. In accordance with the Act iwi are entitled to a share of those settlement assets upon achieving the status of a mandated iwi organisation (MIO) and subsequently on reaching coastline and harbour agreements with neighbouring iwi. Until MIO status is achieved the Trust has no obligations to make settlements under the Act.

Management has concluded it is appropriate to classify the settlement assets as Trust equity until an iwi becomes entitled to receive them. Settlement assets allocated to an iwi are reclassified to liabilities until actual transfer of ownership occurs.

**(iii) Quota Shares**

The Trust tests quota shares held by it, either in its own right or in trust for iwi, for impairment on an annual basis. For the purpose of testing assets for impairment the Trust appoints external valuers to determine the fair value of all quota shares held at balance date. A valuation requires making various assumptions about the future including estimating present values of future cash flows by applying an appropriate discount rate to the cash flows receivable from the ownership or use of an asset. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value.

**d) Basis of Consolidation**

Subsidiaries are entities in which the Trust has the capacity to control the financing and operating policies to obtain ownership benefits. The financial statements comprise the Trust and its subsidiary— Charisma Developments Limited (CDL). CDL is an asset holding company only and does not trade. Its assets are the RPS and a small amount of research quota. Both items have been incorporated into the Group's financial statements.

**e) Equity and Reserves**

Equity is split into three sections to separately identify the equity accumulated in the Trust, the assets in AFL being held for distribution as a result of iwi resolutions following the MFA s114 review and the reserves the Trust is required to maintain in accordance with the Act, or other agreements or deeds, until the assets are allocated and transferred to mandated iwi organisation's (MIOs), their asset holding companies, or the beneficiaries identified in the other agreements or deeds.

The Act requires that the cash to iwi set aside under s137 (1) (d) accumulates earnings attributable to it. Interest is attributed on a monthly basis at the interest rate applicable to funds held at call.

**f) Allocation and Transfer of Assets to Iwi per the Māori Fisheries Act 2004**

Distributions of assets through allocation and transfer to mandated iwi organisations or their asset holding companies are recorded at the carrying value of the applicable asset in the financial statements.

Assets allocated, but not transferred, are classified as liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

**g) Taxation**

The Trust and CDL are registered as charitable organisations with the Department of Internal Affairs and are therefore treated as exempt from income tax.

**h) Goods and Services Tax**

These financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated inclusive of GST.

**i) Financial Assets and Liabilities****(i) Receivables**

Trade receivables are classified as loans and receivables, which generally have standard commercial terms of trade, and are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for amounts assessed to be uncollectable. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an on-going basis. Individual debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off when identified.

**(ii) Financial Investments**

The Group classifies its financial investments at fair value through profit and loss as the Group invests in these financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of interest or increases in the fair value.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial investments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the period in which they arise.

The Group has classified its financial investments as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

**(iii) Payables**

Trade payables are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost with settlement of payments being on normal commercial terms.

**j) Investments in Subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment identified.

**k) Assets held for distribution to iwi**

Assets held for distribution to iwi are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to distribute. The costs to distribute are the incremental costs directly attributable to the distribution.

The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded as met only when the distribution is highly probable and the assets are available for immediate distribution in their present condition. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the distribution will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

Assets held for distribution are presented separately as current assets in the balance sheet.

**l) Intangible Assets**

Quota shares have an indefinite useful life and generate economic benefits beyond one year. Quota shares are held at deemed cost and tested annually for impairment. Any adjustments made to recognise impairment are reported in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Quota shares held by the parent are held by the Group for and on behalf of iwi. They are not able to be sold by the Group.

New Zealand Units (NZUs) issued as part of the compensation to quota owners under the Fishing Allocation Plan allowed for in the Climate Change Response Act 2002 are held as intangible assets at a deemed cost of nil.

**m) Impairment**

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

**n) Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

The Group has entered into operating leases for certain fixed assets. Operating lease payments, where the lessors effectively retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are charged to the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

**o) Revenue Recognition**

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

**(i) Revenue from Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) sales**

ACE is the annual right to catch a specific amount of a relevant fish stock within the quota management system. ACE is allocated on the first day of the fishing year to the owner of the quota shares from which it is generated.

ACE is sold by the Group to iwi organisations in accordance with section 152 of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

Invoices are raised in April and October each year to the relevant iwi organisations upon the commencement of the relevant ACE round. The total amount invoiced is initially accrued as deferred income and subsequently amortised and recognised as income over the twelve months of the respective fishing years.

Proceeds from the sale of ACE to iwi are used to pay government and industry levies and costs incurred by the Group as owner of quota yet to be allocated and transferred to iwi. The balance of ACE sale proceeds contributes towards the costs of administering the ACE rounds and participating in fisheries management organisations.

**(ii) Interest Income**

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

**(iii) Dividends**

Dividend income is recognised when the Trust's right to receive the payment is established. Revenue from dividends are recognised in the year they are declared and receivable.

**p) Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions made in respect of each obligation are based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

**q) Employee Benefits**

All short term and long term obligations relating to employee legal entitlements including annual leave are accrued and recognised in the balance sheet. The liability is equal to the present value of the estimated future cash outflows as a result of employee services provided at the reporting date.

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

**r) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet are classified as loans and receivables, comprising of cash on hand, call deposits and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

**s) Statement of Cash Flows**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash consists of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

The cash flows included in the statement of cash flow are stated on a gross basis.

**t) Comparative Figures**

Some comparative figures have been reclassified to align with current year disclosure.

**NOTE 3 – OPERATING REVENUE FROM TE OHU KAI MOANA TRUST ACTIVITIES**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Revenue from sale of ACE	591	673
Refund of Māori Authority Tax Credits	370	289
Other	549	272
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,234</b>

**Māori Authority Tax Credits (MATCs)**

MATCs represent refunds from Inland Revenue Department (IRD) of Māori Authority Tax Credits attached to dividends and taxable bonus share issues received from Aotearoa Fisheries Limited.

**NOTE 4 – OPERATING SURPLUS**

Included in the operating surplus before taxation are the following operating expenses:

	NOTES	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000
Fees paid to Auditor			
Audit of the financial statements		66	53
Facilities and rental		251	382
Travel and accommodation		159	358
Directors' remuneration	13 (f)	381	425
Remuneration of Te Kaiwai Taumata members		8	19
Employee entitlements		2,033	2,216
Professional services		714	1,105
External reporting and communication		300	254
Quota related fees and levies		372	326
Administration		175	197
Scholarships		9	17
Depreciation			
Fixtures and fittings		4	3
Office equipment		2	2
IT hardware		16	14
Costs recovered from associated entities		(512)	(597)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>3,978</b>	<b>4,774</b>

**NOTE 5 – MĀORI FISHERIES ACT AND OTHER CLASSIFIED RESERVES**

	NOTES	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000
Māori Fisheries Act reserves	5(a)	32,009	36,468
Global Fisheries Scholarship Trust	5(b)	1,045	1,018
ACE Round disputes held in Trust	5(c)	4,713	3,896
<b>Balance as at 30 September</b>		<b>37,767</b>	<b>41,382</b>

**5 (a) Māori Fisheries Act reserves**

The Māori Fisheries Act details the amounts set aside for allocation and transfer to iwi and associated trusts. The relevant sections of the Act are included with the name of each reserve in the table below.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Quota shares to be allocated s140 - s148	21,304	24,678
Aotearoa Fisheries Limited income shares held in trust for iwi - s139	5,445	5,445
Dividend receivable on Aotearoa Fisheries Limited income shares held in trust for iwi - s76(2)	625	515
Māori Authority Tax Credits received held in trust for iwi	543	523
Te Wai Māori Trust capital s137(1)(b) & s103(3)	3,000	4,000
Cash top up for quota shortfall s137(1)(c)	496	706
Cash to iwi s137(1)(f)	596	601
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,009</b>	<b>36,468</b>

**5 (a) (i) Te Wai Māori Trust**

Under s103(3) of the Act, Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust must pay not less than \$1 million per year, until a total sum of \$20 million has been received by Te Wai Māori Trust, including the \$10 million transferred under s137(1)(b) in October 2009.

**5 (a) (ii) Settlement Assets to be allocated**

During FY2017, no iwi was recognised as a MIO by Te Ohu Kai Moana and therefore no population settlement assets were allocated (2016: 0).

No Coastline agreements were completed during the year (2016:0) and no harbour agreements were completed (2016: 3).

Details of assets allocated and transferred are shown in note 12 of this report.

**5 (b) Global Fisheries Scholarship Trust**

The Global Fisheries Scholarship Trust (GFS) was created in 2008. The funds are invested as part of Te Ohu Kai Moana's investment portfolio and share on a proportional basis the income generated and valuation movements based on the percentage of the total fund held.

Administration is undertaken by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance as at 1 October	1,018	1,021
Income	99	66
Scholarship costs	(72)	(69)
<b>Balance as at 30 September</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,018</b>

**NOTE 5 – MĀORI FISHERIES ACT AND OTHER CLASSIFIED RESERVES continued...****5 (c) ACE Round Disputes Held in Trust**

These funds have arisen from disputes over representation and mandate issues relating to quota lease and annual catch entitlement distribution rounds. The funds are held on deposit awaiting resolution of each dispute. In some cases the amounts cover disputes involving multiple lease and ACE round years.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance as at 1 October	3,896	3,605
Income from sale of ACE	802	1,304
Income from interest	74	97
Administration costs deducted	(43)	(91)
ACE Round Disputes Held in Trust	833	1,310
Settled disputes distributed	(16)	(1,019)
<b>Balance as at 30 September</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>3,896</b>

Te Ohu Kai Moana considers that income derived through the sale of disputed ACE is derived by Te Ohu Kai Moana and is therefore exempt. Te Ohu Kai Moana had previously requested Inland Revenue to confirm this interpretation. No response has been received and returns have therefore been filed on a NIL assessable income basis since 2013.

<b>Details of Iwi / Disputes and funds held</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Ngai Takoto, Ngati Kuri, Te Aupouri and Te Rarawa	2,534	1,996
Southern FMA8 Iwi	907	737
Coromandel Scallops	320	316
Whakatohea	157	155
Ngai Takoto	143	143
Motiti Island	229	184
CRA9 Iwi	102	93
Ngai Tahu and Ngati Toa Rangatira	84	84
Te Rarawa	123	76
FMA7 (OYS7C)	38	38
Ngati Maru	-	16
Ngati Kahungunu (Freshwater)	16	16
Ngati Porou/Mahaki/Rongowhakaata	33	16
Rongomaiwahine/Ngati Kahungunu	13	13
Ngai Tahu/Te tau Ihu	6	6
Te Atiawa (Taranaki) (Freshwater)	3	3
ORH7A(Ngai Tahu, Rangitane(Te Tau Ihu) and Ngati Toa Rangatira)	2	2
Ngatigi Pukenga, Ngai Tamanuhiri, Ngati Whare, Ngati Ranginui (Freshwater)	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>3,896</b>

On the 2nd of October 2017 Te Ohu Kai Moana distributed \$2.45m to Ngai Takoto, Ngati Kuri and Te Aupouri arising from the 21 September 2017 Coastline and Harbour Agreement between Ngai Takoto, Ngati Kuri, Te Aupouri and Te Rarawa. The disputed funds for Te Rarawa arising from this Agreement will be held until Te Ohu Kai Moana is satisfied Te Rarawa is complying with the provisions of their constitutional documents and the Act.

#### NOTE 6 – RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	77	88
Other receivables	25	75
Prepayments	70	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>201</b>

Trade receivables are generated from the sale of ACE and recovery of costs from associated entities. Other receivables include goods and services tax receivable at reporting date. Both amounts are recorded at their estimated realisable value.

Prepayments are the unexpired portion of insurances paid in advance \$49k and 2 months prepaid rent \$21k on new premises at The Woolstore – Professional centre at reporting date.

#### NOTE 7 – INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

			Percentage held	
	Principal Activity	Balance date	2017	2016
Charisma Developments Limited	Investment Holding	30-Sep	100%	100%
Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited	Portfolio Management	30-Sep	100%	100%
Te Ohu Kai Moana Custodian Limited	Custodial Services	30-Sep	100%	100%
Te Ohu Kai Moana Development Fisheries Limited	Non-trading	30-Sep	100%	100%
Te Putea Whakatapu Trustee Limited	Trustee	30-Sep	100%	100%
Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited	Trustee	30-Sep	100%	100%

The single share in Te Putea Whakatapu Trustee Limited and Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited is held jointly by the directors of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited.

#### NOTE 8 – ASSETS HELD FOR DISTRIBUTION TO IWI

		2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000
Te Ohu AFL shares	(i)	81,713	81,713
AFL income shares held in trust for iwi	(ii)	5,447	5,447
Redeemable Preference Shares	(iii)	20,000	20,000
<b>Balance as at 30 September</b>		<b>107,160</b>	<b>107,160</b>

The Act states that the Trust must retain control of 100% of the 125,000 voting shares and 20% of the 250,000 income shares in AFL. The balance of the income shares are to be held in trust for iwi until they are allocated. See (ii) below.

On 4 June 2015 iwi resolved to make significant changes to the governance arrangements established under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 (the Act), including the transfer to iwi of all shares held by Te Ohu Kai Moana in AFL. A report, setting out the resolutions agreed by iwi, arising from the s114 review, and detailing amendments required to the Act to implement the changes, was prepared and delivered to the Minister for Primary Industries on 30 September 2016. A draft amended Act, enabling the decisions to be implemented, has been subsequently delivered to the Minister by the end of 2016 for consideration and inclusion in the Government's legislative programme.

#### (i) Te Ohu AFL shares

Te Ohu Kai Moana's interest in AFL was previously recognised as an investment in associate applying the equity accounting method. Due to the resolutions passed by iwi Te Ohu Kai Moana's interest in AFL, including the RPS (see (iii) below), have been reclassified to assets held for distribution to iwi and recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to distribute as at 30 September 2017.

The amount of equity within the Trust, that represents the carrying value of the assets as at 30 September, has been separated from the Trust capital and retained earnings and disclosed as a separate component of Trust equity.

The timing of the actual distribution to iwi is uncertain due to the need for future legislative amendments to be enacted. However, there is a clear intention to distribute the assets in accordance with the resolutions agreed by iwi.

Refer to Note 1 for further background on this matter.

#### (ii) AFL income shares held in trust for iwi

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Increase /(decrease) in holding value of Aotearoa Fisheries Limited income shares held in trust for iwi	-	-
Shares transferred to iwi during the year	-	-
Movement in value of shares held in trust	-	-
Carrying value of shares held in trust at 1 October	5,447	5,447
<b>Carrying value of shares held in trust at 30 September</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>5,447</b>
<i>Represented by</i>		
Share of Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets since Appointed Day	1,622	1,622
Cost of Shares held in trust at original cost	3,825	3,825
<b>Net Asset value of Income Shares held in trust</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>5,447</b>

The Act required the Trust to hold 80% of the income shares in AFL, received on the Appointed Day, 29 November 2004, for allocation and transfer to iwi. The Trust recorded the investment based on the net asset value of AFL at the Appointed Day.

Up to 30 September 2015 the movement in net assets reported by AFL each year was added to the value of the remaining income shares held in trust in the proportion that the number of shares held relates to the total income shares on issue. These assets continue to be classified within the Māori Fisheries Act reserves section in equity.

As at 30 September 2016 the Trust's share of the change in AFL's net assets is no longer added to the carrying value of the shares held in trust for iwi. The AFL income shares held in trust for iwi are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to distribute.

The total number of shares held in trust as at 30 September 2017 as follows:

	Number of shares held in trust	
	2017	2016
<b>Iwi</b>		
Te Whanau a Apanui	2,978	2,978
Ngati Tama	354	354
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>3,332</b>

The value of assets held in trust for iwi in relation to AFL income shares is:

Iwi	2017			2016		
	AFL income share value	Dividends	MATCs	AFL income share value	Dividends	MATCs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Te Whanau a Apanui	4,866	559	484	4,866	461	464
Ngati Tama	579	66	58	579	54	55
Muaupoko	-	-	2	-	-	2
Ngati Maru	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>523</b>

Refunds of Māori Authority Tax Credits (MATCs) relating to AFL income shares held in trust are accounted for when received from IRD.

**(i) Redeemable Preference Shares ("RPS")**

On 22 December 2004, the Trust received \$20 million face value of RPS issued by AFL Investments Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Aotearoa Fisheries Limited) in satisfaction of loans owed by AFL to the Trust. The RPS are supported by a guarantee from and a put option to AFL. The RPS were subsequently transferred to Charisma Developments Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Trust.

The non-interest bearing redeemable preference shares comprise 20 million shares with an issue price of \$1 per share. In the case of liquidation of AFL Investments Limited the RPS will be repaid in priority to other classes of equity in AFL Investments Limited.

The RPS agreement allows the Trust to put the RPS to AFL at any date from 29 November 2011 to 29 November 2019. The redemption price is to be determined through negotiation between the parties, but cannot exceed \$1 per share.

During the 2016 financial period iwi resolved that the RPS held by Te Ohu Kai Moana should be cancelled, converted into ordinary shares and distributed to iwi at the same time as the voting and income shares.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at reporting date	20,000	20,000

**NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS**

Under the Trust's investment structure, Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited (Portfolio Management Services) was established to assume the overall administration and management of the Joint Investment Portfolio for the Trust and its two associated trust entities, Te Putea Whakatupu and Te Wai Māori.

The Directors of Portfolio Management Services are currently members of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust's Audit & Risk Committee.

The legal title of all investments in the joint portfolio are held in the name of Te Ohu Kai Moana Custodian Limited as custodian. The custodian has no beneficial interest in any of the assets registered in its name.

The Trust shares on a proportional basis the income generated and valuation movements based on the percentage held of the total portfolio.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 October</b>	78,959	78,908
Gains on investment portfolio	7,835	4,851
Withdrawals during the year	(1,300)	(4,800)
<b>Balance as at 30 September</b>	<b>85,494</b>	<b>78,959</b>

**NOTE 10 – QUOTA SHARES**

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Year ended 30 September</b>		
Opening net book amount	24,862	26,708
Allocated to iwi	-	(1,846)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>24,862</b>	<b>24,862</b>
Deemed cost	24,862	24,862
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>24,862</b>	<b>24,862</b>

Cost is represented by the fair value of the quota parcel vested in the Trust on the 29 November 2004. The original fair value of the quota parcel was determined through an independent valuation process. The parcel remaining as at 30 September 2017 was tested for impairment by having the quota shares valued on 1 October 2017 by two independent valuers.

The market value of the portfolio of the quota shares held ranged from \$39.2 million to \$275.0 million after allowing for costs to sell. As the carrying value of the quota shares held was less than the market value, no impairment has occurred.

Included in the above total is \$184,000 (2016: \$184,000) of quota shares relating to the Trust's participation in development fisheries at reporting date. These quota shares do not form part of the quota shares held in trust for allocation to iwi under the Act.

In September 2010 the Trust received an allocation of 25,628 New Zealand Units (NZUs) as part of the compensation to quota owners under the Fishing Allocation Plan allowed for in the Climate Change Response Act 2002. The NZUs will be allocated to iwi based on their proportionate share of the quota shares held by the Trust as at 24 September 2009. The total balance of NZUs for the Group as at 30 September 2017 is 11,938 units (2016: 11,938 units). No value was ascribed to the NZUs at balance date.

**NOTE 11 – PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Trade payables	706	341
Employee entitlements	205	218
Income received in advance	65	63
Other payables	56	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>685</b>

Income received in advance relates to the April 2017 ACE round. All income from the sale of ACE is accrued and amortised over the twelve months of the fishing year. The revenue is then matched to the levies, charges and overhead expenses incurred on a monthly basis. When shares are transferred to iwi during the year, the levies and charges for the remainder of the fishing year are refunded to iwi. The balance of income received in advance is the un-amortised income for the six months from 1 October 2017 to 31 March 2018.

**NOTE 12 – MĀORI FISHERIES ACT ASSETS ALLOCATED BUT NOT DISTRIBUTED**

	<b>Quota Shares</b>	<b>Quota Cash Shortfall</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>\$,000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Te Urungi o Ngati Kuri Limited	1,127	70	1,197
Te Aupouri Fisheries Mgt Limited	1,127	70	1,197
Ngaitakoto Holdings Limited	1,120	70	1,190
	<b>3,374</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,584</b>

As at 30 September 2017, the above assets had been allocated but not transferred to the relevant mandated iwi organisation, asset holding company or iwi listed. These assets were transferred on the 2nd October 2017. In accordance with our accounting policy, assets allocated but not transferred are classified as liabilities in the balance sheet.

There were no assets allocated but not transferred as at 30 September 2016.

## NOTE 13 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment	Fixture & fittings	IT hardware	IT software	Leasehold improvements	Work in Progress	TOTAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>At 1 October 2015</b>							
Cost or Revaluation	112	166	129	63	457	-	927
Accumulated Depreciation	(109)	(152)	(114)	(63)	(456)	-	(894)
<b>Opening Net Book Value</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Year ended 30 September 2016</b>							
Opening Net Book Value	3	14	15	-	1	-	33
Additions	3	2	30	-	-	-	34
Depreciation Charge	(2)	(3)	(14)	-	(1)	-	(20)
<b>Closing Net Book Value</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>							
Cost or Revaluation	115	168	159	63	457	-	962
Accumulated Depreciation	(111)	(155)	(128)	(63)	(457)	-	(914)
<b>Closing Net Book Value</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Year ended 30 September 2017</b>							
Opening Net Book Value	4	13	31	-	-	-	48
Additions	-	-	23	-	-	177	200
Depreciation Charge	(3)	(4)	(16)	-	-	-	(23)
<b>Closing Net Book Value</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>							
Cost or Revaluation	115	168	182	63	457	177	1,162
Accumulated Depreciation	(114)	(159)	(144)	(63)	(457)	-	(937)
<b>Closing Net Book Value</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>225</b>

**NOTE 14 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE****(a) Distributions of settlement assets to iwi**

			<b>Group</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>Quota Shares</b>	<b>Total cash</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Assets allocated &amp; transferred</b>			
Ngati Maru	-	18	18
<b>Total assets allocated &amp; transferred</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

			<b>Group</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>Quota Shares</b>	<b>Total cash</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Assets allocated &amp; transferred</b>			
Ngai Tahu Fisheries Settlement Ltd	42	3	45
Pare Hauraki Asset Holdings	1,714	30	1,744
Ngati Whatua Fisheries Limited	90	1	91
<b>Total assets allocated &amp; transferred</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,880</b>

**(b) Distributions of settlement assets to associated trusts*****Te Wai Māori Trust***

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust transferred \$1 million to Te Wai Māori Trust in accordance with the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 Section 103(3) during the year (2016: \$1 million).

**(c) Revenue from sale of ACE**

Each year, ACE generated from the quota shares held by the Trust is sold to iwi and their representative organisations. In the year ended 30 September 2017, \$0.591 million (2016: \$0.673 million) of invoices were issued to related parties for the October 2016/2017 and April 2017/2018 fishing years.

**(d) ACE round disputes held in trust**

Sale of ACE from disputes arising in relation to the October 2016 and April 2017 ACE rounds required ACE to be sold to third parties at market value. Proceeds from these sales, after the deduction of costs, are held in trust for iwi until disputes are resolved.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance as at 1 October	3,896	3,605
Income from sale of ACE	802	1,304
Income from interest	74	97
Administration costs incurred	(43)	(91)
Settled disputes distributed	(16)	(1,019)
<b>Balance as at 30 September</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>3,896</b>

**(e) Iwi Working Group 2016 to Review Te Ohu Kai Moana Funding Models**

The members' appointed and remuneration paid to the Iwi Working Group 2016 to review Te Ohu Kai Moana funding models options were:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Rohe</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Mark Ngata (Chair)	Porourangi	-	4.00
Sonny Tau (Deputy Chair)	Ngapuhi	-	6.61
Kevin Robinson	Taitokerau	-	0.80
Paul Majurey	Tainui	-	2.40
Shane Heremaia	Te Arawa	-	2.40
Puhirake Ihaka	Mataatua	-	3.20
Kim Skelton	Hauauru	-	3.20
Toa Pomare	Te Moana o Raukawa	-	3.20
Craig Ellison	Ngai Tahu/Rekohu	-	2.40
Mike Paku	Takitimu	-	3.20
		-	<b>31</b>

**(f) Payments to Te Ohu Kai Moana Directors**

	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Te Ohu Kaimoana Board Members</b>	<b>Board</b>	<b>Audit &amp; Risk</b>	<b>Remuneration &amp; Appointments</b>	<b>Portfolio Management Services</b>	<b>2017 Total</b>	<b>2016 Total</b>
Jamie Tuuta (Chairman)	82	-	3	3	88	91
Sir Mark Solomon (Deputy Chairman)	47	3	5	5	60	63
Ken Mair *	38	-	-	-	38	40
Hinerangi Raumati - Tu'ua	38	7	-	5	50	54
Rangimarie Hunia*	38	3	3	2	46	49
Selwyn Parata	38	-	3	-	41	35
Paki Rawiri	38	2	-	3	43	40
Matiu Rei (Chairman)	-	-	-	-	-	15
Raniera (Sonny) Tau (Deputy Chairman)	-	-	-	-	-	9
Rikirangi Gage	-	-	-	-	-	9
	<b>319</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>Independent Audit &amp; Risk Committee members and Directors of Portfolio Management Services</b>	<b>\$'000</b>					<b>\$'000</b>
George Crosby	-	4	-	4	8	10
Colleen Neville	-	4	-	4	8	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>425</b>

A review of board fees for all entities was completed during the year. The Te Ohu Kaimoana board agreed to reduce Te Ohu Kaimoana Director fees from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. The composition of the number of directors on the committees was also reduced. The amounts are shown below:

	No.		No.	Remuneration	No.		No.	
<b>From 1st Oct to 31 March</b>		<b>Board</b>		<b>Committee</b>		<b>Audit &amp; Risk</b>		<b>PMSL</b>
Chair	1	90,000	1	5,000	1	8,500		-
Deputy Chair	1	50,000		-		-		-
Director	5	40,000	3	2,500	5	4,500	7	5,750
<b>From the 1st April</b>								
Chair	1	75,000	1	5,000	1	6,500	1	-
Deputy Chair	1	43,750		-		-		-
Director	5	35,000	3	2,500	3	3,250	3	3,250

\*Ken Mair has previously been paid consultancy fees in relation to facilitation of coastline agreements paid through Consultancy Services Aotearoa Limited. (2017: nil, 2016: \$15.6k).

\*Rangimarie Hunia was appointed interim director on Te Putea Whakatupu on the 4 July 2017.

**(g) Te Ohu Kai Moana Director attendance at meetings**

The directors attended the following meetings during the year:

	Appointed	Board	Audit & Risk	Remuneration	Portfolio Management Services	Total Meetings
<b>Number of meetings held during the year</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Te Ohu Kaimoana Board Members</b>						
Jamie Tuuta (Chair from 22 Dec 15)	1 July 11	6	-	1	-	7
Sir Mark Solomon (Deputy Chair from 22 Dec 15)	14 Feb 13	5	3	1	3	12
Rangimarie Hunia	10 Feb 15	5	1	1	1	8
Ken Mair	23 Nov 11	5	-	-	-	5
Selwyn Parata	1 Dec 15	6	-	1	-	7
Hinerangi Raumati - Tu'ua	1 July 11	6	4	-	4	14
Paki Rawiri	1 Dec 15	5	1	-	1	7
<b>Independent Audit &amp; Risk Committee members and Directors of Portfolio Management Services:</b>						
George Crosby	4 Jun 13	-	2		2	4
Colleen Neville	10 Feb 15	-	2		2	4

**(h) Payments to Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited Directors from Te Wai Māori Trust**

Fees	Appointed	Retired	2017	2016
			\$'000	\$'000
<b>Directors</b>				
Ken Mair (Chair)	17 Feb 12		22	17
Miria Pomare	2 Apr 13		12	10
Hera Smith	2 Apr 13	2 Feb 17	3	10
Abby Gordon (alternate)	5 Aug 13	1 Dec 16	1	3
Lisa Te HeuHeu	13 Apr 17		5	-
Donna Flavell (alternate)	9 May 17		3	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>

As part of Te Ohu Kaimoana Board fees review, Te Wai Māori Trustees fees were increased from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. The chair from \$17k to \$27k, directors from \$9.7k to 13.5k and alternate directors from \$4k to \$10k.

## (i) Payments to Te Putea Whakatupu Trustee Limited Directors from Te Putea Whakatupu Trust

Fees	Appointed	Retired/Resigned	2017	2016
			\$'000	\$'000
<b>Directors 2016</b>				
Richard Jefferies (Chair)	23 Sep 09	20 Apr 16	-	9
Rikirangi Gage	23 Sep 09	20 Apr 16	-	5
John Tamihere	9 Aug 07	20 Apr 16	-	5
Rawiri Waititi (alternate)	26 Nov 09	20 Apr 16	-	2
<b>Interim Directors (Court Appointed)</b>				
William (Bill) Wilson (Chair)	8 Sep 16	1 Mar 17	12	5
Roger Drummond	8 Sep 16	1 Mar 17	10	7
Graeme Mitchell	8 Sep 16	1 Mar 17	5	1
<b>Directors 2017</b>				
Rangimarie Hunia (Chair)	4 Jul 17		5	-
William Te Aho (Chair)	1 Mar 17	4 Jul 17	-	-
Norman Dewes	1 Mar 17		7.5	-
William Jackson	1 Mar 17		7.5	-
Tureti Moxon	4 Apr 17		1	-
Diane Tuari	4 Apr 17		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>

As part of Te Ohu Kaimoana Board fees review, Te Putea Whakatupu Trustees fees were increased from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. The chair from \$17k to \$27k, directors from \$9.7k to \$13.5k and alternates paid attendance fees of \$500 per meeting.

(j) Payments to Te Kawai Taumata

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Te Kawai Taumata</b>		
Chris McKenzie	-	1.6
Iwi Nicholson	0.8	1.6
Sam Tamarapa	0.8	1.6
Mark Ngata (Chair)	1.2	2.4
Kevin Robinson (Deputy Chair)	1.0	2.0
Heemi Biddle	0.8	1.6
Puhirake Ihaka	0.8	1.6
Bill Ruru	0.8	1.6
Joseph Thomas	0.8	1.6
Donna Awatere-Huata	0.8	1.6
Carol Dodd	0.8	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>

**(k) Subsidiaries, associates and other related parties**

The Trust's wholly owned subsidiary, Charisma Developments Limited and all other entities that are established under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 are considered to be related parties of the Trust.

	2017		2016	
	Income received/ Cost recoveries	Expenses paid	Income received/ Cost recoveries	Expenses paid
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aotearoa Fisheries Limited	707	-	774	32
Sealord Group	-	-	-	1
Te Putea Whakatupu Trust	324	-	34	-
Te Wai Māori Trust	191	7	147	-
Takutai Trust	554	34	405	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>33</b>

**(l) Key management remuneration**

			2017	2016
	From	To	Total	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.
Salaries and employee benefits	100,001	150,000	4	3
	150,001	200,000	1	2
	200,001	250,000	2	2
	250,001	300,000	-	-
	300,001	350,000	1	1
			<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**m) Directors' interests**

The Trust holds a register of interests for all directors of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited and Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited.

As at 30 September 2017, the Directors have the following interests:

**Jamie Tuuta (Chairman)**

Māori Trustee (Statutory Trustee)  
M9 Limited (Director)  
Tamaki Makaurau Community Housing Limited (Director)  
Putake Limited (Director)  
Te Matai Kiwi Number 8 Limited (Director)  
Wools of New Zealand Limited (Director)  
Te Ohu Kai Moana Custodian Limited (Director)  
Portfolio Management Services Limited (Director)  
Charisma Development Limited (Director)  
Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (Director)  
Taranaki Whanui Limited (Director)  
Taranaki Iwi Claims Management Limited (Director)  
Whites Line East Limited (Director)  
Tramways Limited (Director)  
Tourism New Zealand Board (Member)  
Venture Taranaki Trust (Trustee)  
Te Runanga o Ngāti Mutunga (Chair)  
Ngāti Mutunga Investment Charitable Trust (Trustee)  
Ngāti Mutunga Community Development Charitable Trust (Trustee)

**Sir Mark Solomon**

Oaro M Incorporation (Member)  
Ngāti Ruanui Holdings (Director)  
Te Tapuae o Rehua (Director)  
He Toki ki te Rika / ki te Mahi (Patron)  
Deep South NSC Governance Board (Member)  
Sustainable Seas NSC Governance Board (Member)  
Liquid Media Operations Ltd (Shareholder)  
Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited (Director)  
Pure Advantage (Trustee)  
Taranaki Capital Partners (Director)  
Canterbury Recovery & Legacy Sponsors Group (Member)  
Urban Development Strategy Implementation Committee (Member)  
Police Commissioners Māori Focus Forum (Member)

Post Settlement Advisory Group (Member)  
Guardian of Kaikoura (Member)  
Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura (Member)  
Seed Limited (Chairman)

**Hinerangi Raumati - Tu'ua**

Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (Director)  
Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Ltd (Director)  
Parinihi ki Waitotara Incorporation (Chair)  
Parinihi ki Waitotara Farms General Partner Ltd (Chair)  
Parinihi ki Waitotara Trust (Trustee)  
Nga Miro Trust (Chair)  
Crown Forest Rental Trust (Trustee)  
Forestry Emission Unit Trust (Chair)  
Port Nicholson Fisheries General Partner Ltd (Director)  
Auckland Council Investments Ltd (Director)  
Taranaki Iwi Holdings Ltd (Director)  
Koura Inc General Partner Ltd (Director)  
Venture Taranaki (Board Member)  
Te Kiwai Maui o Ngaruahine Ltd (Chair)  
Nga Kai Tautoko GP Ltd (Chair)

**Ken Mair**

Tupoho Investment Ltd (Chair)  
Tupoho Whanau Trust (Chair)  
Heeni Investment Company Ltd (Chair)  
Te Wai Māori Trustee Ltd (Chair)  
Whanganui Inspire Health Fitness Ltd (Director)  
Consultancy Services Aotearoa Ltd (Chair)  
Whanganui Land Settlement (Chair)  
Whanganui Resource Recovery Centre (Chair)  
Whanganui Port Company (Director)  
Pakaitore Trust (Chair)  
Heeni Investment Ltd (Chair)  
Whanganui Holdings Ltd (Director)

**Rangimarie Hunia**

Institute of Directors Limited (Director)  
Manaiakalani Education Trust (Trustee)  
Tupu Toa Trust (Co-Chair)  
Ngāti Whatua Orakei Whai Maia Ltd (Chief Executive)  
Ngāti Whatua o Orakei Health Clinic Ltd (Director)

Ngati Whatua o Orakei Health & Social Needs Ltd (Director)

Orakei Health Services Ltd (Director)

**Paki Rawiri**

Ngati Tuwharetoa Asset Holding Company Ltd (Director)

Ngati Tuwharetoa Fisheries Ltd (Director)

**Selwyn Parata**

Te Runanganui o Ngati Porou (Chairman)

Whareponga Marae (Chairman of Marae Committee & Trustees)

Hiruharama Marae (Chairman of Marae Committee & Trustees)

Pakihiroa Farms Ltd (Chairman/Director)

Ngati Porou Whanui Forests (Director)

Radio Ngati Porou (Trustee)

Pohutu Incorporation (Chairman)

Te Matatini (Chairman)

NZ Police (Commissioner Māori Focus Forum) (Member)

Iwi Leadership Forum (Member)

Pihopatanga o Aotearoa Trust Board (Chairman)

Whanau Ora Partnership (Iwi Chairs Representative)

Hikurangi Takiwa (Trustee)

**George Crosby**

Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited (Director)

Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation Fund (Employee)

**Colleen Neville**

Te Arawa Group Holdings Limited (Chief Executive Officer)

Te Arawa Agribusiness Limited (Director)

Te Arawa Forestry Limited (Director)

Te Arawa Geothermal Limited (Director)

Te Arawa Property Holdings Limited (Director)

Te Arawa Tourism Limited (Director)

Te Kakano Whakatipu Limited (Director)

New Zealand Forest Research Institute Limited (Director)

Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited

Poutama Trust (Trustee)

**(n) Employees' interests**

The Trust holds a register of relevant interests for all employees.

As at 30 September 2017 senior employees have the following relevant interests:

**Dion Tuuta**

Te Ohu Kai Moana Custodian Limited (Director)

Port Nicholson Facilities General Partner Limited (Director)

Koura Inc General Partner Limited (Director)

TSB Bank (Director)

**Simon Karipa**

Paraekaretu Solutions Limited (Director)

Crown Forestry Rental Trust (Alternate Trustee)

Karipa Marumaru Whanau Trust (Trustee)

Charities Registration Board (Member)

Te Ngakinga o Whanganui Investment Trust (Chairman)

Papwhenua Charitable Trust (Trustee)

Whanganui Iwi Fisheries (Director)

**Craig Lawson**

Aquaculture New Zealand Limited (Director)

Deepwater Group Limited (Director)

Fisheries Inshore New Zealand Limited (Chairman)

Area2 Fisheries Management Company Limited (Chairman)

Seafood New Zealand Limited (Alternate Director)

Te Ohu Kai Moana Development Fisheries Limited (Director)

Trident Systems General Partner Limited (Director)

Eel Enhancement Company Limited (Alternate Director)

**Alan Riwaka**

Challenger Oyster Management Company Limited (Director)

Te Ohu Kai Moana Development Fisheries Limited (Director)

Te Atiawa (Taranaki) Asset Holding Company Limited (Director)

Eel Enhancement Company (Director)

**Dianne Brown**

Tama Te Tau Ihu Limited (Director)

**Kirsty Woods**

Potaka Whanau Trust (Trustee)

Deepwater Group Limited (Alternate Director)

Aquaculture New Zealand Ltd (Alternate Director)

**Peter Whittington**

Charisma Developments Limited (Director)

Te Ohu Kai Moana Development Fisheries Limited (Director)

Te Ohu Kai Moana Custodian Limited (Director)

Celica Contracting Limited (Shareholder/Director)

Brookfields Vineyards (1977) Limited (Shareholder/Director)

**(p) Aotearoa Fisheries Limited Directors appointed by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited.****Directors of Aotearoa Fisheries Limited**

<b>Directors</b>	<b>Appointed/Retired</b>
Whaimutu Kent Dewes	Appointed 1 Oct 11
Alan Gourdie	Appointed 1 Nov 13
Anthony Hannon	Appointed 1 Nov 13
Hinerangi Raumati	Appointed 29 Nov 12
Jamie Tuuta	Appointed 15 Jul 11
Elizabeth Ward	Appointed 1 Nov 13
Craig Ellison	Appointed 1 Dec 15
Rachel Taulelei	Appointed 1 Dec 15

**NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>
<b>(i) Operating Lease Commitments</b>		
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 September are as follows:		
Payable within one year	129	231
One to two years	127	2
Two to five years	498	-
Beyond five years		
	<b>754</b>	<b>233</b>

The Trust has entered into commercial operating leases on an office building, certain office equipment and a motor vehicle.

These leases have an average life of between one and six years with no renewal option included in the contracts, except for the office building which has 2 rights of renewal of 3 years each. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases. The motor vehicle lease ends in November 2017.

**(ii) Capital Commitments**

There are no capital commitments as at 30 September 2017 (2016: nil).

**NOTE 16 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Trust's principal financial instruments comprise cash and call, a share in the joint investment portfolio, receivables, and payables.

The Trust contracts Te Ohu Kai Moana Portfolio Management Services Limited to manage its share in the joint investment portfolio including its exposure to key financial risks, particularly the credit and interest rate risk in accordance with the statement of investment policies and objectives. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Trust's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

Exposure to credit and interest rate risks arise in the normal course of the Trust's business. The Trust is risk averse and has policies that seek to minimise its risk exposure from its treasury activities.

**Liquidity risk**

The Trust maintains prudent liquidity risk management that includes maintaining sufficient cash in accordance with its cash flow forecast and an investment portfolio that includes readily convertible to cash instruments.

All payables recorded within the Trust financial statements are current liabilities. Māori Fisheries Act "assets allocated but not transferred" are dependent upon the respective iwi completing certain formalities required under the Act to receive those assets and this process may take longer than 12 months. The Group has no long-term debt.

The amounts identified as Māori Fisheries Act Classified Reserves are held in trust until the respective iwi are either mandated in accordance with the Act or reach agreement on the distribution of assets in relation to their respective coastlines or harbours. Any cash amounts included amongst these reserves are included in cash flow forecasts as soon as the likelihood of any payment being required is identified.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Trust, causing the Trust to incur a loss. It arises from the financial assets of the Trust, which comprise cash, call and term deposits, trade and other receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

The Trust's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The carrying amounts of these instruments that are presented in the balance sheet are the maximum exposure at reporting date.

The Trust does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure.

The Trust does not require any collateral or security to support transactions with financial institutions. The counterparties used for banking and finance activities are financial institutions with high credit ratings and sovereign bodies.

The Trust limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

**Fair values**

The carrying value of the financial instruments as detailed in note 9 and as disclosed in the balance sheet is the fair value.

**Credit facilities**

The Trust has a Business MasterCard Facility limit of \$8,000 (2016: \$11,000) and a Payroll Letter of Credit Facility limit of \$100,000 (2016: \$100,000).

**NOTE 17 - EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE**

Under s103(3) of the Act, Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust must pay not less than \$1 million per year, until a total sum of \$20 million has been received by Te Wai Māori Trust, including the \$10 million previously transferred under s137(1)(b). \$1 million was transferred to Te Wai Māori Trust on 31 October 2017 (2016: \$1 million). Total transferred to date is \$17 million (2016: \$16 million).

## **Independent auditor's report to the Beneficiaries of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust (the "Trust") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") on pages 41 to 70, which comprise the balance sheet of the Trust as at 30 September 2017, and the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended of the Group, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 41 to 70 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

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

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). 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 the 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.

We provide other assurance services to the Group. We have no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group.

#### **Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report**

Those charged with governance are responsible for the Annual Report, which includes information other than the financial statements and auditor's report which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

#### **Those charged with governance responsibilities for the financial statements**

Those charged with Governance are responsible, on behalf of the entity, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime, and for such internal control as those charged with governance 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, those charged with governance are responsible for assessing on behalf of the entity the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless those charged with governance either intend to liquidate the Group or 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 International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board website: <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-7>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Wellington  
28 November 2017

# Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited

For the year ended  
30 september 2017

## Contents

Directors' Report	74
Annual Report	75
Statement of Financial Performance	76
Statement of Changes in Equity	77
Balance Sheet	78
Notes to the Financial Statements	79
Auditor's Report	80

## Directors' Report

### For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

The Directors for Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited for the year covered by this report were:

Jamie Tuuta (Chair)	Appointed Director 1 July 2011
Sir Mark Solomon (Deputy Chair)	Appointed Director 14 February 2013
Hinerangi Raumati	Appointed 1 July 2011
Ken Mair	Appointed 23 November 2011
Rangimarie Hunia	Appointed 1 Dec 2015
Selwyn Parata	Appointed 1 Dec 2015
Paki Rawiri	Appointed 1 Dec 2015

**Share Capital:**

One Ordinary Share.

**Joint shareholders:**

All Directors, are joint shareholders of the Company.

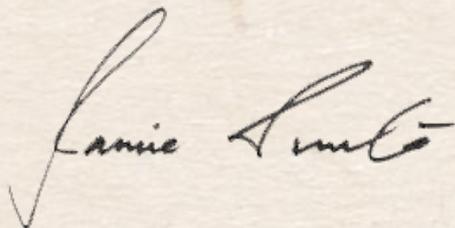
**Registered Office:**

Level 4, The Woolstore – Professional Centre  
158 The Terrace  
Wellington 6140  
NEW ZEALAND

**Principal Activities:**

The Company's activities are limited to acting as trustee for Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and The Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust (Takutai Trust).

**For and on behalf of the Board**



Director

28 November 2017

Date

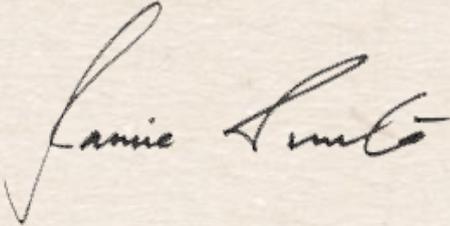
# Annual Report

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

The Board of Directors present their annual report including the performance report of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2017.

The shareholder of the Company has exercised its right under section 211 (3) of the Companies Act 1993 and agreed that this annual report need not comply with any of the paragraphs (a) and (e) to (j) of subsection (1) of section 211 of the Act.

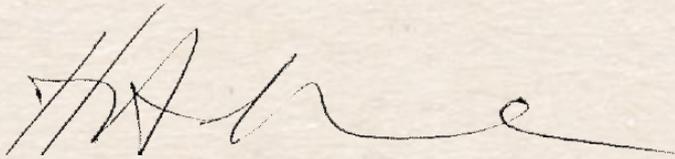
## For and on behalf of the Board



Director

28 November 2017

Date



Director

28 November 2017

Date

## Statement of Financial Performance

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Expenses Recovered from Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and Takutai Trust	-	-
<b>Gross Income</b>	-	-
Trustee Expenses	-	-
<b>Total Expenses</b>	-	-
<b>Net Surplus / (Loss)</b>	-	-
Tax expense	-	-
<b>Net Surplus / (Loss) After Tax</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The above statement of financial performance should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 October 2016</b>	-	-	-
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 September 2017</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

	Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 October 2015</b>	-	-	-
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 September 2016</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

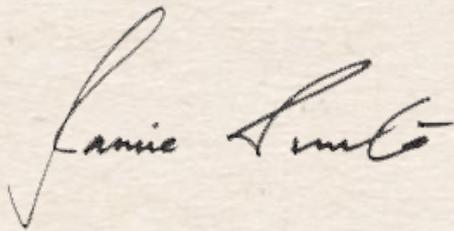
## Balance Sheet

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

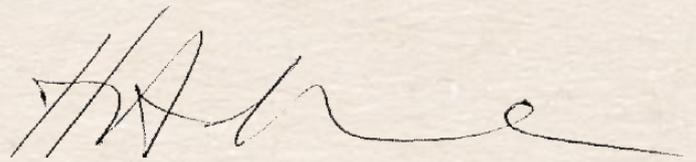
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Represented by -		
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors who authorised these financial statements for issue on 28 November 2017.



Director



Director

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (the Trustee) is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993 and was incorporated on 26 November 2004.

The activities of the Company are restricted by the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 to acting as the trustees of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust (Takutai Trust) respectively.

The Board of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited also holds a single share in Te Putea Whakatupu Trustee Limited and Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited.

In 2009, the Trustee became the single shareholder in Te Ohu Kaimoana Portfolio Management Services Limited and Te Ohu Kai Moana Custodian Limited respectively.

Apart from that, the Company undertakes no other activities.

The Trustee is reimbursed from each trust's fund for all costs it incurs in its capacity as trustee.

The Company is domiciled in New Zealand.

## NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of financial performance, movements in equity, financial position have been established and consistently applied:

### a) Basis of Preparation

The Company is permitted by law to apply PBE SFR-C (NFP) *Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Cash (Not-For-Profit)* and has elected to do so. All transactions are reported on a cash basis.

## NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Trustee administers both Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and Takutai Trust, and is reimbursed by these trusts for all trustee expenses.

## NOTE 4 - EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

There were no events subsequent to balance date requiring reassessment of estimates made at reporting date, or disclosure in these financial statements.

## Independent auditor's report to the Shareholders of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited ("the Company") on pages 76 to 79, which comprise the balance sheet of the Company as at 30 September 2017, and the statement of financial performance and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended of the Company, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 76 to 79 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2017 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Cash (Not-For-Profit) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

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

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). 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 the Company 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 interest in, the Company.

### Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the Annual Report, which includes information other than the financial statements and auditor's report.

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

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

## Director's responsibilities for the financial statements

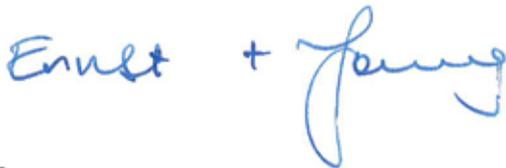
The directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Cash (Not-For-Profit), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing, on behalf of the entity, the Company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or 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 International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board website: <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Wellington  
28 November 2017



# The Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust

(Takutai Trust)

For the year ended 30 september 2017

## Contents

Trustee's report	84
Statement of Service Performance	85
Statement of Financial Performance	87
Statement of Changes in Equity	88
Statement of Financial Position	89
Statement of Cash Flow	90
Notes to the Financial Statements	91
Auditor's Report	95

# Trustee's Report

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

**Legal Name of Entity:** Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust (the "Trust").

**Other Name of Entity (if any):** Takutai Trust.

**Type of Entity and Legal Basis:** Registered Charity – Charity number CC33531.

**Entity's Purpose or Mission:**

The Trust was established pursuant to the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 (the Act). In accordance with the Act, the objectives of Takutai Trust involve representing Māori interests in relation to the aquaculture settlement and holding and transferring to iwi settlement assets received from the Crown and regional councils.

**Entity Structure:**

The Act appointed Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (the Trustee) to act as corporate trustee and provides for the reasonable costs and expenses of the Trustee in carrying out its duties to be met from money appropriated by Parliament. That money is provided to the Trustee in accordance with a funding agreement between Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee and the Crown.

**Main Sources of the Entity's Cash and Resources:**

On 26 July 2005 a funding agreement was signed with the Ministry for Primary Industries to cover services provided and costs recovered by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited on behalf of Takutai Trust. In each year, funding from the Ministry for Primary Industries will, from money appropriated by parliament for that purpose, meet the reasonable costs and expenses of the Trustee in performing its duties under section 38(1) as required by the Act. The trustee will neither profit nor itself bear any of those costs or expenses as a result of carrying out those duties. The Ministry provides funding in accordance with an agreed budget each year.

At year end, actual variances against the budget are either refunded to the Ministry or topped up if required.

**Main Methods Used by the Entity to Raise Funds:**

Takutai does not raise funds.

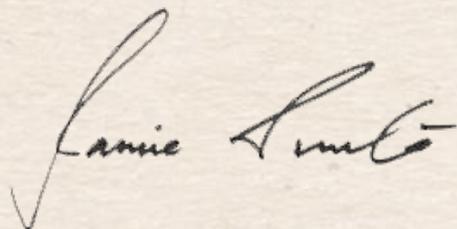
**Entity's Reliance on Volunteers and Donated Goods or Services:**

Takutai does not rely on volunteers and donated goods or services to raise funds.

**Physical Address:** Level 4, The Woolstore Professional Centre  
158 The Terrace  
Wellington 6011

**Postal Address:** PO Box 3277  
Wellington 6140

**For and on behalf of the Trustee:**



Director

28 November 2017

Date

# Statement of Service Performance

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## Trust Outcomes

- Completing outstanding regional pre-commencement space agreements between all the iwi of a region and the Crown, and facilitating allocation agreements between iwi for the settlement assets transferred by the Crown to the trustee under the pre-commencement space agreement; and
- Completing regional new space agreements in Canterbury and Southland with the Crown prior to the respective regional legislative deadlines, and facilitating allocation agreements between iwi for the settlement assets to be transferred by the Crown to the trustee under the new space regional agreement.

## Trust Outputs

### Priorities for 2016 – 2017 year:

#### Pre-commencement space settlements

- Iwi in Northland and Wellington regions sign regional agreements with the Crown to satisfy the Crown's regional pre-commencement space obligations in those regions.
- Iwi in Northland, Bay of Plenty, Wellington, and Marlborough regions sign allocation agreements and Te Ohu Kai Moana transfers assets in accordance with those agreements.

Region	Regional agreement	Date	Allocation agreement	Date
Northland	The Crown transferred the remaining settlement pre-commencement assets for Northland to Te Ohu Kai Moana using the Financial Equivalent Method.	March 2017	Allocation agreements for Parengarenga Harbour and Houhora Harbour and assets transferred to iwi. Allocation of the remaining assets will need to go through a disputes resolution process, and will ultimately require an amendment to the Act to allow for allocation.	October 2016 for Harbour assets. Dispute resolution process to commence for remaining and new space assets.
Bay of Plenty	Regional Agreement Signed.	2014	This will require an amendment to the Act to allow for allocation.	
Wellington	The Crown transferred the remaining settlement pre-commencement assets for Wellington to Te Ohu Kai Moana using the Financial Equivalent Method.	March 2017	Allocation discussions to commence late 2017.	-
Marlborough	Iwi accepted the Crown offer for its additional settlement obligations, and those assets transferred to Te Ohu Kai Moana pending allocation.	June 2017	In progress.	-

In addition:

- We met with Northland iwi to discuss commencing a dispute resolution process for the allocation of pre-commencement space assets. While this work will continue to be progressed, it is anticipated that amendments to the aquaculture settlement legislation will be required in order to allocate Northland new space and pre-commencement space assets.
- We are working with Marlborough iwi on allocation of the pre-commencement new space assets in conjunction with the Marlborough and Canterbury regions new space.

#### Interim space settlements

- Te Ohu Kai Moana to assist the 8 iwi in the Tasman region to identify 20% representative space in each of the 8 Tasman AMA Subzones, and provide Representative Space Agreements signed by the Subzone applicant, all iwi in the region and the trustee, for each of these Subzones to the Tasman District Council within 6 months of its notification.

Region	Representative Space Agreement	Date	Allocation agreement	Date
Tasman	Representative Space Agreements signed between iwi, Te Ohu Kai Moana and the applicants for each of the 8 Subzones.	Signed 12 October 2017	In progress	-

#### New space settlements

- Iwi in the Canterbury and Southland regions sign regional agreements with the Crown to satisfy the Crown's regional new space obligations.
- Iwi in the Northland, Wellington, Marlborough, Canterbury and Southland regions sign allocation agreements and Te Ohu Kai Moana transfers assets in accordance with those agreements.

Region	Regional agreement	Date	Allocation agreement	Date
Northland	S.11(5) 'default' transfer of assets to Te Ohu Kai Moana	Dec 2015	Disputes resolution process to commence late 2017, but an amendment to the Act will ultimately be required to allow for allocation of these assets.	Ongoing.
Wellington	S.11(5) 'default' transfer of assets to Te Ohu Kai Moana	June 2016	Allocation discussions to commence late 2017.	-
Marlborough	Regional Agreement signed	July 2015	Discussions on allocation ongoing between the nine iwi. This may require dispute resolution processes.	Ongoing.
Canterbury	In progress	-	-	-
Southland	In progress	-	-	-

#### In addition:

- This year, no new space regional agreements were completed between iwi and the Crown. New space settlements are outstanding for the Canterbury and Southland regions.
- Discussions on the Canterbury regional new space settlement continue, and iwi requested the Minister to grant a 12 month extension to this timeframe to allow inter-iwi discussions to continue.
- Investigations for suitable aquaculture space in Southland are ongoing, and have a legislative deadline of 28 February 2018 by which a new space regional agreement must be completed.
- The government consulted on a proposal to have the Minister responsible for aquaculture to use their powers under s360A of the RMA to alter the Marlborough Resource Management Plan to allow the relocation of up to 6 salmon farms in the Marlborough Sounds, which, if promulgated by the Minister, would create a significantly more new space than was forecast for the period, and therefore a significant additional settlement obligation to Marlborough iwi.
- We are working with Marlborough and Canterbury iwi on allocation of those regional new space assets.
- We met with Northland iwi to discuss commencing a dispute resolution process for the allocation of new space assets. However, it is anticipated that amendments to the aquaculture settlement legislation will be required in order to allocate Northland new space and pre-commencement space assets.

Note that for each regional new space and pre-commencement space settlement, there are two agreements required; a regional agreement signed between iwi and the Crown outlining the details of the settlement; and an allocation agreement signed between all iwi in the region, which is an agreement on how the settlement assets will be shared between them. The table above outlines progress made toward both the regional settlement with the Crown and the allocation of assets to iwi.

# Statement of Financial Performance

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>			
Interest received on settlement assets held by Trustee		782	932
Funding received from Ministry for Primary Industries		496	478
Interest received on funding		1	4
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,414</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Administration		2	-
Fees paid to auditor – financial statements		5	5
Fees paid to auditor – funding agreement review		4	3
Apportioned Trustee Overheads	6	374	405
Professional services	6	76	50
External reporting & communication		4	3
Travel & accommodation		32	16
Allocations to settlement assets held on behalf of iwi		782	932
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,414</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The above statement of financial performance should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Trust Capital \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 October 2016</b>	-	-	-
Settlement assets received from the Crown	-	-	-
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
Allocation of settlement assets to iwi	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 September 2017</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

	Trust Capital \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 October 2015</b>	-	-	-
Settlement assets received from the Crown	-	-	-
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-
Allocation of settlement assets to iwi	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 September 2016</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

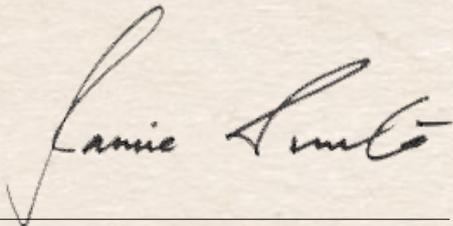
# Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained Earnings		-	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		-	-
Represented by -			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Bank accounts and cash	7	38,520	37,400
GST receivable		45	11
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>38,565</b>	<b>37,411</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Settlement assets held on behalf of iwi			
Pre-commencement settlements	4	5,565	4,989
New Space Settlements	5	32,875	32,221
Ministry for Primary Industries		59	157
Other current liabilities	7	66	44
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>38,565</b>	<b>37,411</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		-	-

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Signed on behalf of the Trustee who authorised these financial statements for issue on 28 November 2017.



Director



Director

## Statement of Cash Flow

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
<b>Cash was received from:</b>		
Funding from Ministry for Primary Industries	496	478
Interest, dividends and other investment receipts	783	946
Settlement received from MPI – to be distributed to iwi	873	16,682
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>		
Payments to suppliers and employees	607	1,267
Distributions to iwi	425	22,490
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>(5,651)</b>
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>(5,651)</b>
<b>Opening Cash</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>43,051</b>
<b>Closing Cash</b>	<b>38,520</b>	<b>37,400</b>
<b>This is represented by:</b>		
<b>Bank Accounts and Cash</b>	<b>38,520</b>	<b>37,400</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

The Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust (Takutai Trust) was established pursuant to the Māori Commercial Claims Settlement Act 2004 (the Act). In accordance with the Act, the objectives of Takutai Trust involve representing Māori interests in relation to the aquaculture settlement and holding, maintaining and transferring to iwi settlement assets received from the Crown and regional councils. Takutai Trust is domiciled in New Zealand.

## Note 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of financial performance, movements in equity, and financial position have been established and consistently applied.

### Basis of Preparation

Takutai Trust has elected to apply PBE SFR-A (NFP) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of equal to or less than \$2,000,000. All transactions in the Performance Report are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The Performance Report is prepared under the assumption that the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

### Basis of Measurement

The measurement and reporting of financial performance, movements in equity, financial position and cash flows is based on historical cost. Takutai Trust is considered a going concern.

### Taxation

Takutai Trust is registered as a charitable organisation with the Department of Internal Affairs and is therefore treated as exempt from income tax.

### Goods and Services Tax

These financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated inclusive of GST.

### Bank Accounts and cash

Bank accounts and cash in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise of cash balances and bank balances.

### Receivables

Receivables, which generally have standard commercial terms of trade, are recognised and are carried at original invoice amount or less an allowance for amounts to be uncollectible.

### Impairment

The carrying amounts of Takutai's Trust's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, Takutai Trust determines the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

### Revenue Recognition

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

### Settlement Liabilities

Regional agreements finalised and agreed between the Crown and iwi are held as current liabilities in the balance sheet until such time as iwi in the relevant region are able to agree on the share of assets.

### Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year (2016- nil).

## NOTE 3- RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The operations of Takutai Trust are administered by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited. Cost incurred by the Trustee on behalf of the Trust are reimbursed by the Trust as they are incurred.

Directors' costs are recovered by Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited through the reimbursement process.

## NOTE 4 – PRE-COMMENCEMENT SETTLEMENTS HELD ON BEHALF OF IWI

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Pre-commencement settlements</b>		
Bay of Plenty Regional coastline & Ohiwa Harbour	2,338	2,258
Marlborough - Clifford Bay	315	310
Northland - Houhora Harbour	-	169
Marlborough - post Agreement in Principle	1,471	1,446
Marlborough - D'Urville Island	560	551
Northland - Parengarenga Harbour	-	255
(Funds held on behalf Hauraki and Waikato)		
Marlborough - additional post Agreement in Principle	415	-
Wellington	37	-
Northland	429	-
<b>Pre-commencement settlements held on behalf of iwi</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>4,989</b>
<b>Pre-commencement space settlement assets received &amp; distributed</b>		
Opening Balance at 1 October	4,989	3,892
Settlements received:		
Northland - Houhora Harbour	-	168
Nga Puhi - Waikare/ Te Puna	-	94
Northland - Parengarenga	-	255
Marlborough - D'Urville Island	-	540
Marlborough	412	-
Northland	424	-
Wellington	36	-
Interest received while funds held by Trustee	129	134
<b>Total settlements received</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>5,083</b>
Distributions of settlement assets to:		
Nga Puhi - Waikare/ Te Puna		
Te Runanga A Iwi O Ngapuhi	-	(94)
Northland - Houhora Harbour	(169)	-
Northland - Parengarenga Harbour	(256)	-
<b>Total settlements distributed</b>	<b>(425)</b>	<b>(94)</b>
<b>Pre-commencement space funds held on behalf of iwi as at 30 September</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>4,989</b>

## NOTE 5 – NEW SPACE SETTLEMENTS

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>New space settlements</b>		
Marlborough region	27,105	26,642
Northland	5,760	5,569
Wellington	10	10
<b>New space settlements held on behalf of iwi</b>	<b>32,875</b>	<b>32,221</b>
<b>New space settlements assets received &amp; distributed</b>		
Opening Balance at 1 October	32,221	39,126
Settlements received:		
Northland	-	5,431
Waikato East	-	9,251
Wellington	-	10
Interest received while funds held by Trustee	654	799
<b>Total settlements received</b>	<b>32,875</b>	<b>54,617</b>
Distributions of settlement assets to:		
Pare Hauraki Asset Holding Company Limited	-	(1,138)
Ngati Whatua	-	(1)
Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust	-	(2,326)
Pare Hauraki Asset Holding Company Limited	-	(6,925)
Ngati Apa ki te ra to	-	(1,501)
Ika Toa	-	(1,501)
Te Runanga a Rangitane o Wairau	-	(1,501)
Tama Asset Holding Company	-	(1,498)
Te Atiawa O Te Waka-a-maui	-	(1,498)
Te Hoirere Asset Holding Coy	-	(1,498)
Koata Ltd	-	(1,501)
Ngati Rarua Iwi Trust	-	(1,501)
Resident Withholding Tax	-	(7)
<b>Total settlements distributed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,396)</b>
<b>New space settlements assets held on behalf of iwi as at 30 September</b>	<b>32,875</b>	<b>32,221</b>

**Note 6: ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES**

Expense item	Analysis	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000
Apportioned Trustee Overheads	Infrastructure	44	71
	HR charge	330	334
<b>Total</b>		<b>374</b>	<b>405</b>

Expense item	Analysis	2017	2016
		\$	\$
Professional Services	Consultant	39	50
	Legal	27	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>50</b>

**Note 7 : ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

Asset Item	Analysis	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000
Bank accounts and cash	Westpac Cheque Account	17	15
	Westpac Call Account	30,405	29,559
	Westpac Term Deposit	8,098	7,826
<b>Total</b>		<b>38,520</b>	<b>37,400</b>

Liability Item	Analysis	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000
Other current liabilities	Accounts Payable	44	40
	Accruals	22	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>44</b>

**Note 8 : EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE**

There were no events subsequent to balance date requiring reassessment of estimates made at reporting date, or disclosure in these financial statements.

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Beneficiaries of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the performance report of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Settlement Trust ("the Trust") on pages 84 to 94, which comprises the Trustee's report, the statement of service performance, the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 September 2017, the statement of financial position of the Trust as at 30 September 2017, and the statement of accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion:

- ▶ the reported outcomes and outputs, and quantification of the outputs to the extent practicable, in the statement of service performance are suitable;
- ▶ the accompanying performance report on pages 84 to 94 presents fairly, in all material respects
  - ▶ the Trustee's report for the year ended 30 September 2017;
  - ▶ the service performance for the year then ended; and
  - ▶ the financial position of the Trust as at 30 September 2017, and its financial performance, and cash flows for the year then ended

In accordance with Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

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

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, statement of accounting policies and notes to the performance report in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), and the audit of the Trustee's report and statement of service performance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Performance Report section of our report.

We are independent of the Trust 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.

We provide other assurance services to the Trust. We have no other relationship with, or interest in, the Trust.

Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Trust on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Trust.

#### Trustee's Responsibility for the Performance Report

The Trustee is responsible on behalf of the Trust for:

- ▶ Identifying outcomes and outputs, and quantifying the outputs to the extent practicable, that are relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable, to report in the statement of service performance;

- ▶ the preparation and fair presentation of the performance report on behalf of the entity which comprises:
  - ▶ the Trustee's report;
  - ▶ the statement of service performance; and
  - ▶ the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of accounting policies and notes to the performance report

in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) issued in New Zealand by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board, and

- ▶ for such internal control as the trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the performance report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the performance report, the Trustee is responsible on behalf of the entity for assessing the Trust'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 trustee either intends to liquidate the Trust or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the performance report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised) 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this performance report.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the performance report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the performance report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the performance report, including the disclosures, and whether the performance report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- ▶ Perform procedures to obtain evidence about and evaluate whether the reported outcomes and outputs, and quantification of the outputs to the extent practicable, are relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable.

We communicate with the trustee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Chartered Accountants  
Wellington  
28 November 2017

# Minutes of the Hui-a- Tau/Annual General Meeting 2017

30 March 2017

Novotel Auckland Airport Hotel



**Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited**  
**Hui-a-Tau 30 March 2017**  
**Novotel Auckland Airport Hotel**

**Present:**

Jamie Tuuta (Chairman), Tā Mark Solomon, Ken Mair, Hinerangi Raumati, Selwyn Parata

**Apologies:**

Paki Rawiri (Director), Rangimarie Hunia (Director), Harry Burkhart (Ngāti Kuri), Shane Bradbrook (Ngāi Tamanuhiri), Mike Stevens (Te Aupouri), Te Rarawa, Ngati Apa ki te Rā Tō, Rangitāne o Wairau, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui

**Mihimihi:**

The Chairman welcomed representatives to the hui and opened with a karakia.

**Introduction from the Chairman:**

The Chairman outlined the agenda for the day.

**Report from the Chairman:**

The Chairman went through his presentation noting highlights and progress during the previous financial year.

The Chairman then invited Dion Tuuta to provide an update. Dion discussed the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary; MPAs; Spatial Planning; Hauraki Gulf; IUCN proposals; Legasea's Campaign in the Hawkes Bay; Trans Tasman Resource's sandmining in Taranaki; the Government's review of the Fisheries Management System ('Future of Our Fisheries'); and, the Stock Assessments undertaken for CRA2, CRA4, Paua and SNA7. Dion said Te Ohu Kaimoana staff are working to help Te Whānau-a-Apanui and Ngāti Tama ki Taranaki become mandated iwi organisations, and that the office is still working to help iwi achieve coastline agreements. Dion noted that he has recently become a member of Seafood NZ.

Sonny Tau noted that he would like to see Te Ohu Kaimoana better representing iwi's interests across all three sectors, not just the commercial sector. Sonny questioned Seafood NZ's request for \$18,000 to fund work on their reputational strategy, and said that he doesn't see why Māori should be funding, essentially, a duplicate entity because Te Ohu Kaimoana is already there to advocate for Māori. Dion agreed that there is a level of duplication between Seafood NZ and Te Ohu Kaimoana, but noted that Seafood NZ exists to represent *all* fishers, whereas Te Ohu Kaimoana exists to represent Māori. Dion also noted that 40% of Seafood NZ's funding comes from Māori quota holders and, as such, Māori are in a good position to leverage Seafood NZ's strategy – Dion pointed to Craig Ellison's appointment as the Chair of Seafood NZ as a positive sign.

The Chairman then returned to run through the headline financial figures.

The Chairman then invited Ken Mair to address the hui as Chair of Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited.

**Te Wai Māori Trustee Limited:**

Ken noted Hera Smith had recently resigned as a director and thanked her for her service.

Ken discussed the projects that received Wai Ora funding during 2016; the key findings of the Wai Ora Fund Review that was undertaken; and, the Government's reforms for freshwater. Ken noted that Wai Māori's focus for 2017 is to develop a 3-year strategic plan and that Wai Māori, Whanganui and Rangitāne will be co-hosting a Tuna Symposium in July 2017.

**Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited:**

The Chairman then invited Willie Te Aho to address the hui as Chair of Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited. Mr Te Aho gave an overview of work completed to date and Te Pūtea's planned change in strategic direction.

**Māori Fisheries Strategy:**

The Chairman then invited Dion Tuuta to return to provide an overview of the Māori Fisheries Strategy.

One participant said the Māori Fisheries Strategy didn't appear to focus enough on customary fishing. Dion noted that is probably a problem to do with language choices as the strategy focuses on traditional fishing and, to him, traditional fishing includes commercial, recreational and customary fishing.

It was noted the need for Māori interests to be represented, but noted that Māori have many different representatives across the board. He questioned whether this was actually a good idea as fragmentation is often the cause of a lot of Māori's problems. Jamie acknowledged the concern, and said that a key focus moving forward will be to enhance the relationship between Te Ohu Kaimoana and the Iwi Leaders Groups.

Tā Tipene O'Regan stressed that Māori shouldn't allow themselves to be divided. He said the critical thing for Te Ohu Kaimoana isn't to get into patch protection with the ILG. Tā Tipene noted that the two groups have got quite different functions, and are separate entities. He stressed the need for the two groups to focus on a creative collaboration of strength, and said that they should be leading Crown policy rather than reacting to it.

Bill Carter said his concern with the strategy is the need to ensure that it's implemented in a way that is mana-enhancing for each iwi. He noted that as the smaller and medium sized iwi move through settlement and establish PSGE's, the opportunity to develop competency within the fishing industry gets much smaller. Dion noted that succession planning is a problem for all iwi, and said that we need to think about capability building.

## Resolutions:

The Chairman put forward the following resolutions:

1. *Agree that the minutes of the 2016 Annual General Meeting (Hui-a-Tau) are approved as a true and correct record of the meeting.*

**Jamie/Selwyn  
PASSED**

2. *Agree that the minutes of the Special General Meeting held 30 August 2016 are approved as a true and correct record of the meeting.*

**Jamie/Hinerangi  
PASSED**

3. *Agree to receive the annual report of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited (which includes Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and Takutai Trust) for the year ended 30 September 2016 and receive the report of the auditor.*

**Jamie/Tā Mark  
PASSED**

4. *Agree to reappoint Ernst & Young as auditor of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited, Te Ohu Kai Moana Trust and Takutai Trust until the end of the next Annual General Meeting and to audit the group financial statements for the accounting period next after this meeting.*

**Jamie/Ken  
PASSED**

5. *Agree to authorise the Directors of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited to fix the auditor's remuneration for the ensuing year.*

**Jamie/Tā Mark  
PASSED**

The meeting was then adjourned for Aotearoa Fisheries Limited hui at 11:35am. The meeting reconvened at 12:15pm.

It was noted that there were 41 iwi present, so any vote required 21 iwi to pass a resolution and 8 to propose/endorse a resolution from the floor. The Chairman noted he held proxies for Raukawa ki Waikato and Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri.

The Chairman noted that all iwi had received the tabled resolutions relating to Te Pūtea Whakatupu well in advance. Dion Tuuta was invited to speak to the resolutions.

Dion explained that, following the court case, Te Ohu Kaimoana had met individually with NUMA, the Schedule 5 organisations and other interested stakeholders to understand the range of issues those groups had in relation to the governance arrangements for Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust. Those issues were then distilled down to a set of core issues, that were considered at two collective hui – held on 15 November 2016 and 9 February 2017. As a result of the hui, NUMA and the Schedule 5 organisations agreed that the two resolutions should be put before iwi.

The Chairman read out a statement from Tā Taihakurei Eddie Durie, who was unable to travel due to the fog in Wellington, relating to the resolutions. Tā Eddie urged iwi to support the resolutions, but noted that the New Zealand Māori Council did not consider it necessary for the second resolution to explicitly refer to NUMA or

the Schedule 5 organisations. Tā Eddie also stressed that matters relating to the future of the Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust were not matters that needed to be resolved today.

The Schedule 5 organisations and other urban authorities declined an invitation to address to the hui.

Sonny Tau asked whether Te Ohu Kaimoana's responsibility to appoint directors to the Te Pūtea Whakatupu Board will be expanded to include other groups. The Chairman clarified that that was one potential option, and that if the resolution passes then there will be a review done to consider how future directors are appointed.

Following this discussion, the Chairman moved the resolutions, which were seconded by Ngāti Koata:

*a) THAT Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust / Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited continue with its directors increased to a maximum of 5 with a quorum of a majority of directors*

*b) UNDERTAKING a process that moves towards a more representative appointing body being developed to appoint directors to Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Limited, such body to include representatives of urban Māori groups (including but not limited to, NUMA and the Schedule 5 Representative Māori Organisations) and Te Ohu Kaimoana, with such being implemented at the next review of Settlement Entities*

The Chairman called for a vote on the resolutions and the resolution passed unanimously.

María Pera asked for it to be noted that she was not aware that both resolutions were being voted on as one. Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Ranginui also asked for the same to be noted.

The Chairman acknowledged that Tā Mark Solomon has been reappointed to the Board of Te Ohu Kaimoana for a further term, and acknowledged Te Kāwai Taumata for their role in reappointing him. The Chairman thanked Dion and the Te Ohu Kaimoana staff for their hard work, and acknowledged his colleagues on the Board for their support.

Sonny Tau asked a question about the distribution of the fund. The Chairman clarified that the Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust funds, which are currently co-invested with Te Ohu Kaimoana and Wai Māori funds, will be kept in the existing investment arrangements. The Chairman noted that the Te Ohu Kaimoana Board will be talking to the Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust Board about any possible changes to the current arrangements.

Tā Matiu Rei said he agreed that Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust requires five directors, but was concerned at how long it would take to appoint them if the process outlined in the second resolution had to be worked through before appointments could be made. The Chairman clarified that new directors could be appointed (by Te Ohu Kaimoana) as soon as the necessary legislative amendments to allow for that are passed, and that the process to consider a new appointing body is not something that will be undertaken until the next review of settlement entities (in seven to 10 years).

Selwyn Parata closed the hui with a karakia at 1:35pm.

# Minutes of the Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited Special General Meeting

14 September 2017

Te Wharewaka o Poneke, Wellington



**Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited**  
**Special General Meeting 14 September 2017**  
**Te Wharewaka o Poneke, Wellington**

**Directors present:**

Jamie Tuuta, Sir Mark Solomon, Ken Mair, Hinerangi Raumati, Selwyn Parata, Rangimarie Hunia

**Iwi represented:**

Ngāti Whatua, Te Rarawa, Te Aupouri, Ngāti Wai, Ngāpuhi/Ngāti Kahu ki Whangaroa, Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Raukawa (ki Waikato), Te Arawa, Ngāti Tuwharetoa, Ngāti Awa, Ngaiterangi, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Pukenga, Ngāti Whare, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahungunu, Rongowhakaata, Te Atiawa (Taranaki), Te Atihaunui a Paparangi, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Rangitane (North Island), Nga Rauru, Ngāti Apa (North Island), Ngāti Mutunga (North Island), Ngāti Tama (Taranaki), Ngāti Hauiti, Ngāti Raukawa (ki te Tonga), Ngāti Toa Rangitira, Ngāti Kuaia, Rangitane (Te Tau Ihu), Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rarua, Ngāti Apa (Te Tau Ihu), Ngāti Tama (Te Tau Ihu), Atiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Mutunga (ki Wharekauri), Moriori [total of 39 iwi]

**Apologies:**

Paki Rawiri (Director), Traci Houppapa (FoMA), Ngāi Takoto, Ngāti Kuri, Ngai Tai, Te Atiawa (Te Tau Ihu) [total of 4 iwi]

**Did not attend/vote:**

Ngāti Kahu, Waikato, Ngāti Maniapoto, Iwi of Hauraki, Tapuika, Tuhoē, Whakatohea, Ngāti Ranginui, Te Whanau a Apanui, Te Aitanga a Mahaki, Ngai Tamanuhiri, Nga Ruahine, Muaupoko, Ngāti Maru (Taranaki), Te Atiawa (Wellington) [total of 15 iwi]

**Mihimihi/karakia:**

Selwyn Parata, response Sonny Tau

**Introduction to the day:**

The Chairman, Jamie Tuuta, provided an overview of the day's proceedings and invited the Chief Executive to address the assembled iwi. The Chief Executive presented the Māori Fisheries Strategy and subsequently the 3-year Strategic Plan.

Ngāti Awa asked for clarification of the new structure. The Chief Executive explained the new structure is already in place but several positions have yet to be filled. Overall there will be an increase in policy capacity.

Ngāti Awa also asked how the morale of staff is to be maintained if a contractor is in-charge. The Chief Executive explained all the positions are in-house, but acknowledged the point about morale is well made. Morale has been a challenge for staff over the three-year review period.

Ngāti Manawa asked about the proposed approach to investment. He also commented staffing costs are high: what staffing is required and what can be contracted out, and what expertise consultants would be providing. The Chief Executive explained consulting would probably involve research work but not legal. Staffing costs are high (but lower than before). The team is mostly knowledge workers who are difficult to find. The aim will be to develop people. Regarding the investments, figures assume we retain \$79M and receive our minimum return of 4.5% plus CPI, meaning a minimum of 6.3%. To date the returns have been 9% but could reduce or increase.

Te Rarawa questioned whether the Kermadecs would be included in the 2017–18 budget and asked for an update. The Chief Executive explained the Kermadec issue is not resolved and has every possibility of being revisited following the election. There are also potential costs involving a challenge to the Future of our Fisheries policy and SNA7. There are allocation issues in SNA7 that have potential to act as a precedent for the whole country. There is also provision for the appeal on the TTR decision.

Ngāti Whatua supported the Strategy in principle. They considered however it is 8 years too late – some things are too far down the track to change. Iwi need help with the Hauraki Gulf. The Chief Executive confirmed we are not just talking the Kermadecs but all issues including the Hauraki Gulf and Marine Protected Areas. The Kermadecs is a good example: if all iwi except one agrees with a collective position, the Crown will go with that one iwi if it suits their objective. But in the case of the Kermadecs even if all iwi agreed, the Minister would have gone ahead. We will not always succeed in our action but if we do nothing we are guaranteed to lose.

Ngāti Kahungunu congratulated the Chief Executive and team and Directors for taking on board a lot of the issues raised in hui over the last 2–3 years. They emphasised that the Settlement is the cornerstone of a Maori Fisheries Strategy and it should be upfront. They acknowledged the budget is higher than what was put forward by the IWG. What is important is the calculation made by IWG assumed the use of levies, alongside distributions. Distributions and levies go hand-in-hand.

Whaingaroa sought clarification on whether the resolution "Retain some: distribute some" still stands or whether a new resolution is being proposed. The Chief Executive explained that he understood the resolution to mean: undertake a review of Te Ohu Kaimaona's operations to ascertain what funds would be available for distribution. If iwi accept the plan, they accept there will be no funds available for distribution over the next three years. That is not to say that if the investment goes well the Board may not be able to reconsider.

Ngāti Koata commented that the iwi was keen to talk to the Chief Executive about IEMRs and cameras which have the potential to negatively affect small fishing vessels, where our mokopuna get training. They also noted the marine park proposal for the Marlborough Sounds. The Chief Executive commented it's hard for industry to talk to the Government at present given recent media attention. The only ones they will talk to are Te Ohu Kaimaona.

Moriori reminded the meeting of the history of the settlement and how legal rights in s88 (2) of the Fisheries Act were replaced with the Deed of Settlement. Questions were asked at that time about the potential for commercial fisheries rights to be eroded and now that is happening. We still need a national focus and advocacy – and there is a cost of doing so.

Rangitane (North Island) asked about the appeal on TTR and whether Te Ohu Kaimaona had envisaged there could be costs following an appeal – especially in relation to conditions. Is there an ongoing role for Te Ohu Kaimaona? The Chief Executive responded Te Ohu Kaimaona is not able to determine that until the outcome of the appeal.

Ngāpuhi asked about measures to demonstrate the plan has been achieved. Will iwi get a chance to see the KPIs? The Chief Executive responded that he intends to send quarterly reports out against the annual plan. The Chair added that there will also be a report at the AGM and one of the ways of measuring progress will be assessing iwi satisfaction levels relating to Te Ohu Kaimoana's performance.

### Resolutions

Ngāpuhi and Ngāti Manawa proposed resolution one be amended to insert "Te Ohu Kaimoana" before "Maori Fisheries Strategy". There were no objections.

The following resolutions were put:

**1. *THAT the Te Ohu Kaimoana Māori Fisheries Strategy be approved***<sup>1</sup>

Proposed Ngāti Porou, seconded Ngāti Manawa  
Passed by 37-2 (Te Arawa and Ngāpuhi/Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa voting against)

**2. *THAT the Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited Three-year Strategic Plan Te Ara Taupuhupuhi be approved***

Proposed by Te Atihaunui a Paparangi, seconded Ngāti Awa  
Passed by 37-2 (Te Arawa and Ngāpuhi/Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa voting against)

### General Business:

Ngāpuhi raised several issues regarding the review report and draft legislation provided to the Minister for Primary Industries noting that in their view their submission received no traction and was not acknowledged by Te Ohu Kaimoana. Ngāpuhi also noted that the proposed amendment to Kaupapa 7 removing the 40% rule (maximum of AHC Directors who are also MIO officeholders) was not supported by them. Ngāpuhi accepted though that there would be no distribution of capital in the next 3 years. Ngāpuhi then noted that it opposed the hastily arranged resolution purporting to change the allocation model and would oppose this at Select Committee.

The Chair commented that of all the resolutions the one relating to the distribution of surpluses was the most difficult. He noted that following submissions Te Ohu Kaimoana's final report put forward two options, noting that:

- a resolution supported for distribution based on equal shares, but
- this option doesn't sit well with the allocation model.

The Chair urged iwi to make submissions at Select Committee – and noted that many changes were made to the Māori Fisheries Bill following consideration by the Select Committee in 2004.

Te Rarawa noted that a better process is needed at general meetings to ensure that when major issues are proposed for consideration, resolutions and supporting analysis can be considered by iwi before the meeting. That didn't happen in the case of the resolution to distribute surpluses based on equal shares.

The Chair noted there may need to be constitutional amendments required for example to ensure that any resolutions that are to be put to General Meetings require the distribution of the resolution and the rationale for it to iwi well before the meeting itself.

Matiu Rei closed the meeting at 11.15am, at the request of the Chair.

---

<sup>1</sup> Note that the original advertised resolutions was "THAT the Māori Fisheries Strategy be approved" but it was agreed from the floor to amend the resolution to the one put

# Hui-a-Tau/ Annual General Meeting

Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited and Aotearoa Fisheries Limited  
(trading as Moana New Zealand) Hui-a-Tau

Thursday 29 March 2018, Novotel Hotel  
Auckland International Airport, Auckland

## Agenda (may be subject to change)

- 
- 9.00am** Mihi whakatau
  - 9.15am** **Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited Annual General Meeting**  
Te Ohu Kaimoana Report (including the Takutai Trust)
  - 10.00am** Te Wai Māori Trust Report
  - 10.15am** Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust Report
  - 10.30am** Te Ohu Kai Moana resolutions put to the meeting to:
    1. Agree the minutes of the 2017 Annual General Meeting (Hui-a-Tau) and September 2017 special general meeting.
    2. Agree to receive the annual report of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Limited
    3. Agree to appointment of auditors and authorise the Directors to agree the auditor's remuneration.
  - 10.35am** Morning Tea
  - 11.00am** **Aotearoa Fisheries Limited (trading as Moana New Zealand) Annual General Meeting**
    - Moana New Zealand business overview
    - Sealord Group Limited business overview
  - 12.10pm** Moana New Zealand resolutions put to the meeting to approve the annual report and appoint auditors
  - 12.30pm** Meeting Concludes / Lunch



Te Ohu  
**Kaimoana**



PO Box 3277, Level 4,  
Woolstore Professional Centre  
158 The Terrace  
Wellington, New Zealand

P: 04 931 9500  
E: [ika@teohu.maori.nz](mailto:ika@teohu.maori.nz)



[teohu.maori.nz](http://teohu.maori.nz)