



*Hāro ake rā e taku kāhu*

*Kanohi hōmiromiro*

*Mātaia rā nga ārarau ki Heretaunga*

*Tae noa atu ki ngā whenua i takahia e Tamatea.*

*Ko mātou ēnei ō koutou pononga*

*E tuku atu nei i ēnei kupu ki taurangi*

*Kia tutuki ai te āhuatanga ki a rātou kua wehe atu ki tua*

*Ki a tātou hoki me ō tātou uri whakahaheke.*

*Ki te hoe e hika ma, ki te hoe!*





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# Annual General Meeting

## Nau Mai Haere Mai

**11:00am, Saturday 28 September, 2019**  
**Pukehou Marae – State Highway 2, Pukehou**

### **AGENDA**

Karakia	
Mihimihi	
Apologies	
Governance Member Introductions	HTST Chairperson
Minutes of AGM 2018	
2019 Annual Report	HTST Chairperson
2018-2019 Financial Report	BM Accounting Limited
2018-2019 Auditors Report	Bay Audit & Accounting Limited
Appoint Auditor	HTST Chairperson
Trustee Remuneration	HTST Chairperson
General Business	
Karakia	

*Refreshments to follow*



Houngarea Marae | Tanira Te Au  
2017-2020

Kahurānaki Marae | Leon Hawea  
2017-2020

Kairākau Marae | Tuakana August  
2016-2019

Kohupātiki Marae | Margaret McGuire  
2016-2019

Korongatā Marae | Alayna Watene  
2016-2019

Mangaroa Marae | Cordry Huata  
2016-2019

Matahiwi Marae | Taketaketu o Te Rangī Mulligan  
2017-2020

Mataweka Marae | Kohine Rata  
2017-2020

Mihiroa Marae | Sarah Reo  
2017-2020

Omahu Marae | Renata Hakiwai  
2017-2020

Pourēre Marae | Henare Kani  
2016-2019

Pukehou Marae | Elizabeth Graham  
2016-2019

Rākautāhī Marae | Brian Morris  
2016-2019

Rongomaraeroa Marae | David Tipene-Leach  
2017-2020

Ruahāpīa Marae | Peter Paku  
2016-2019

Rūnanga Marae | Charmaine Pene  
2016-2019

Te Tapairu Pā | Waireamana Kara  
2017-2020

Taraia Marae | Elizabeth Clarke  
2016-2019

Te Awhina Marae | John Matthews  
2017-2020

Te Rongo a Tahu Marae | John Barry Smith  
2016-2019

Te Whatūiāpiti Marae | Erin Sandilands  
2017-2020

Waimārama Marae | Wikitoria Osbourne  
2016-2019

Waipatu Marae | Ngahiwi Tomoana  
2017-2020



# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

## Elizabeth Graham

Ngā mate tuatini, koutou te hunga kua riro ki te huinga o te kahurangi, ko te aunga o te moe ki a koutou.

Tēnā tātau katoa.

Tēnei ka whakatau i a koutou kua whakapiri mai ki tēnei hui-ā-tau o tātau.

Nau mai, haere mai rā!

**“Kanohi ki te kanohi, pakihwi ki te pakihwi”**

### Preamble

The journey toward settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi grievances of Heretaunga and Tamatea began, in earnest, in June 2003 – the time was right and the drive and energy apparent. A Taumata based on hapū (represented by marae) was established that also included three other non-marae based claimant groups. This Taumata worked under the name, **He Toa Takitini**.

**Full and final settlement** took place after the third and final reading in June 2018, He Toa Takitini has been wound up and our post settlement entity is fully operational as Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust. This Board represents more than 40 hapū and currently 23 marae.

On behalf of our Board, I present our third annual report.

I would like to pay tribute to our trustees who have been elected by you to act in the best interests of all members of Heretaunga and Tamatea. They each bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the table and always hold the best interests of our people uppermost in their every consideration. All juggle their personal lives and professional work to bring their expertise to this board and I thank you for assisting me as chair.



Thank you to our staff who run the office – without you our workload would be nigh on impossible. The work that goes on behind the scenes is not unnoticed. To have staff who know their jobs and know how to get tasks done efficiently is something we cannot take for granted and the Board thanks each and every one of you. I make special mention of our Chief Executive Officer, Liz Munroe, whose experience in Treaty of Waitangi settlements has enabled our board to maximise opportunities and to create good relationships with future partners, locally and nationally. Liz manages to juggle her many tasks yet find the time to keep up with the ever-changing landscape that is Heretaunga and Tamatea.

Thank you all.

Our financial summary for the year 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 is presented at our Annual General Meeting. However I would like to highlight some points.

### Operations

In the immediate financial year HTST recorded revenue of \$13,678,433. \$2,762,539 was derived from multi-term investments, averaging a 3.35% return. The balance comprised the final interest payment on the quantum from the Crown of \$1,857,373, \$8,906,950 of accumulated rentals from the HTST interest in the Kaweka Gwavas Crown Forests and an annual distribution from the KGCF Limited of \$151,570.

1. Total expenses for this financial year are recorded as \$2,064,725 – a nett profit of \$11,613,708, if

one deducts the one-off revenue streams received in the period, the nett profit was \$697,814; note this includes the final contribution of \$476,622 toward Settlement Costs associated with enacting the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 that was passed on 21 June 2018.

2. An unqualified audit opinion was issued for the year ended 31 March 2019, as with previous years.

## Final Readings and Settlement

The third and final reading took place at Parliament on June 21st 2018 with a number of our beneficiaries traveling to Wellington to bear witness on this significant event. It was the signal to our people that settlement had been reached and we were about to begin, for real, the post-settlement stage. A stage where we had to action, quite quickly, the financial and cultural redress consequences. We have come to terms with the fact that this is not, as anticipated, an easy or fast-moving stage. Creating relationships takes time and effort; continued negotiation with our Treaty partners is ongoing; looking at and obtaining due diligence on land-banked properties takes time, money and effort; along-side we continue to investigate and seek expertise for a financial investment committee; and we have begun the process for a constitutional review where you, our beneficiaries, get to have a say on what our constitution contains and looks like going into a positive and exciting future.



## Kaweka Gwavas Forestry Company Ltd

A significant result was the \$917,890 profit achieved from the purchase of the Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forests. A purchase price of \$7,989,060 for 56% interests in the two forests triggered the release of \$8,906,950 in accumulated rentals to HTST. This was a direct result of firm bargaining by the He Toa Takitini Negotiation Team in 2014.

## Marae Distribution Programme

The Marae distribution programme is well underway with 7 Marae meeting the criteria, decided on by you, to receive their million dollars on top of the initial \$100,000 that each of our 23 marae/hapū collected. We are excited that this plan, which we believe a first amongst the settled Iwi, is going to encourage and allow greater autonomy and Tino Rangatiratanga within and outside the immediate hapū and marae environs. We are an inspired and emboldened group; but we will now have the ability and the collective sway to challenge authority on concerns and issues that affect us.

On behalf of the Board, I present our annual report for 2019.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elizabeth Graham".

Elizabeth Graham  
Chairperson  
Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust



# MESSAGE FROM MANAGEMENT

## Busy, busy...

A big and busy financial year with four major milestones occurring in the first five (5) months. These were:

1. 2nd Reading of the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Bill;
2. 3rd and Final Reading;
3. enactment of the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 on 26th June 2018; and
4. Settlement date on 22nd August 2018,

concluding the negotiations and settlement with the Crown of the historical Treaty claims of Heretaunga Tamatea.

This was a major achievement, resulting in the transfer of the 5th largest redress package in Treaty settlement negotiations. It is appropriate to acknowledge He Toa Takitini and the Taumata representatives, the Negotiation Team, the trustees of Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust and the small Operations staff that spread their time as required between both He Toa Takitini and the trustees of HTST.



He Toa Takitini presented its final report as at 31 October 2018 to an Annual General Meeting in December 2018 and the entity responsible for negotiating the historical Treaty claims was then dis-established.

Since the Settlement Date the focus of the operations was to take receipt of the settlement redress, make progress with the establishment phase of the organisation and firmly put our weight behind the marae and hapū of Heretaunga and Tamatea to reclaim their Tino Rangatiranga in the lands that were once theirs.

## Conversations to come...

The big conversations to come will be the Constitutional Review and the Organisational Review, where the current HTST Trust Deed will be evaluated. This will involve exploring the options for autonomy for both Heretaunga and Tamatea and a wider discussion of how best to support the growth of Heretaunga Tamatea.

In this timeframe the Operations team will be fluid with a core team that is supplemented with staff on fixed term arrangements as the need arises. This approach will

continue until the completion of the Constitutional and Organisational Reviews that will see a recommended structure.

It has been a pleasure and privilege to lead a small team that has shown great skill and loyalty during often difficult and both insecure and demanding times. Thank you. On behalf of the team, it has also been our pleasure to serve two highly skilled and forward-thinking boards, both He Toa Takitini and the trustees of HTST. With an impending Election 2019, we look forward to the opportunity for new trustees to add their aspirations in shaping the direction of the post-settlement governance entity.

The Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust is in an extraordinarily rare and privileged position. We are entering an already thriving, highly successful, dynamic Māori landscape in Heretaunga Tamatea, shaped by Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga and Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea

that continue to trail blaze in health, social, cultural and environmental fields; there is the Aorangi Māori Trust Board charting a new way in Papakainga housing; Ngā Marae o Heretaunga, the Iron Māori network and other health initiatives; programmes within our marae; our Kura Kaupapa and Te Aute College, together with other strong education initiatives; and, of course, our Ngati Kahunugunu Iwi Incorporation that continues to lead high end growth in Te Reo and Te Mana Taiao and its latest movement towards whanau and social well-being; these great heights have been achieved independently of Treaty Settlement funds. This raises the question of the future role of the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust within this mix, which will be the focus of discussion in the coming financial 2019 – 2020 year.

Kei a koutou te mana!



## 2018–2019 Highlight

The 2018 – 2019 financial year will be remembered for the enactment of the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018. A truly significant milestone for each and all of Heretaunga Tamatea as it concluded one significant phase in the process for the settlement of historical grievances and opened the way for the next and important post-settlement development phase.

Direct engagement with the Crown spanned ten (10) years from the Mandate Strategy to the Settlement Date where the settlement redress was transferred to the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust; though this was relatively short compared to the struggle to achieve justice that began from the sale of the Waipukurau Block in 1850.



# HERETAUNGA TAMATEA Claims Settlement Act 2018

2018

**Settlement Date**  
22nd August 2018

**Royal Assent**  
26 June 2018

**3rd & Final Reading**  
21 June 2018

**2nd Reading**  
5 April 2018

**Māori Affairs Select  
Committee**  
29 March 2018

**First Reading**  
15 August 2017

2017

**Introduction of the  
Bill**  
28 June 2017

2015

**Deed of Settlement**  
26 September 2015

2014

**Agreement In  
Principle**  
11 June 2014

2011

**Terms of Negotiation**  
19 December 2011

**Deed of Mandate**  
2 April 2011

2008

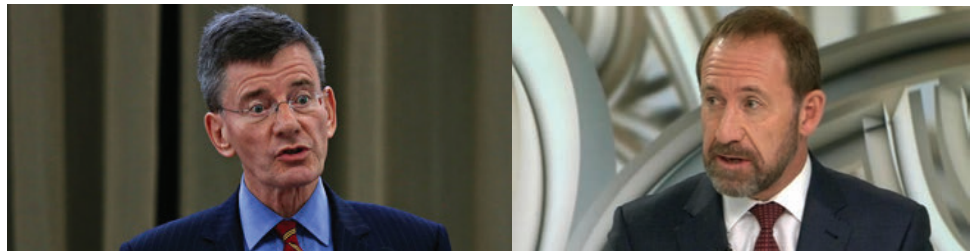
**Mandate Strategy**

## Crown Apology

The Crown offers this apology to the tīpuna, hapū, whānau and mokopuna of Heretaunga Tamatea.

The Crown is profoundly sorry that it has repeatedly failed to uphold the partnership envisaged by the Treaty and sought by the tīpuna of Heretaunga Tamatea since the 1840's.

The Crown unreservedly apologises for its repeated breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi and for 'ngā mamae me ngā tūkinō' or the pain and damage, that these breaches have caused to generations of Heretaunga Tamatea.



## Settlement Package

On 22 August 2019 (Settlement Date), the redress was transferred that included:

- \$105 million (including \$5 million for Te Aute College and \$2.1 million for the Aorangi Māori Trust Board)
- 56 % interest in the Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forest Licensed Lands
- \$ 8, 906,950. Accumulated rentals from the Kaweka and Gwavas
- Deferred Selection Properties
- Right of First Refusal in the Hawke's Bay Regional Prison lands
- Cultural Redress, with name changes, Overlay Classifications, Statutory Acknowledgments and Deeds of Recognition, Relationship Agreements with key Crown agencies
- Historical Account
- Crown Apology and Crown Acknowledgments

*Refer page 8 for a Summary of the Settlement*



# Deed of Settlement

BETWEEN THE CROWN AND HERETAUNGA TAMATEA

## Background

Heretaunga Tamatea and its hapū is one of six large natural groupings negotiating the settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Kahungunu. Heretaunga Tamatea's area of interest extends from the Tūtaekurī River in the north following the ridge of the Ruahine Range south to Takapau and turns seawards to Pōrangahau in the south. The rohe includes five major river systems – the Tūtaekurī, the Ngaruroro, the Tukituki, the Maraetōtara and the Pōrangahau/Tāurekaitai – and comprises an alluvial plains system powered by the Heretaunga and the Ruataniwha aquifers. Heretaunga Tamatea have a population of approximately 15,900 people (2013 Census).

Heretaunga Tamatea mandated He Toa Takitini to negotiate a Deed of Settlement with the Crown, by undertaking consultations and meetings amongst claimant groups on 25 August 2010.

The Crown conditionally recognised the mandate of He Toa Takitini on 15 October 2010 and, following further mandating hui for members of Heretaunga Tamatea living outside the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest, unconditionally recognised this mandate on 4 February 2011.

The mandated negotiators and the Crown by terms of negotiation dated 19 December 2011, agreed on the scope, objectives, and general procedures for the negotiations. On 11 June 2014, Heretaunga Tamatea and the Crown signed an agreement in principle that they were willing to enter into a Deed of Settlement on the basis set out in the agreement. Since the agreement in principle, He Toa Takitini and the Crown have in good faith conducted extensive negotiations and negotiated and initialled a Deed of Settlement.

The trustees of the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust, the post-settlement governance entity, will manage the settlement assets.

The Office of Treaty Settlements, with the support of the Department of Conservation and other government agencies, represented the Crown in day-to-day negotiations.

The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, Hon Christopher Finlayson, represented the Crown in high-level negotiations with Heretaunga Tamatea.

## Summary of the historical background to the claims by Heretaunga Tamatea

Heretaunga Tamatea was a community of proud and self-sustaining independent hapū with an economy and polity consistent with tikanga Māori and traditional practices of the time.

In the late 1840s, Heretaunga Tamatea rangatira invited the Crown to acquire land in their rohe in the expectation of gaining economic opportunities from European settlement. During negotiations for its first land purchase in Heretaunga Tamatea in 1851, the Crown encouraged customary owners to accept a low price for their land in order to gain access to these anticipated benefits. Days before the Waipukurau deed was signed in 1851, Crown officials arranged for a large area to be added to the block without the knowledge of the area's occupants.

During the 1850s, the Crown purchased large areas of land in Heretaunga Tamatea. In a number of instances the Crown acquired land secretly without seeking the consent of all customary owners. The Crown continued purchasing land despite being aware that its approach to negotiations was creating tensions among hapū and their rangatira, and in 1857 these tensions led to fighting in which a number of people, including leading rangatira, were killed. Following this, Heretaunga Tamatea rangatira made internal political arrangements to preserve their remaining lands, and by 1860 land sales in Heretaunga Tamatea had stopped.

The Native Lands Act 1865 provided for title to Māori land, previously held in customary collective tenure, to be awarded to no more than 10 individual grantees as absolute owners (the 'ten-owner rule'). The hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea understood that individual grantees were to act as trustees for their wider communities. However, the Native Lands Act 1865 enabled the shares of individual grantees to be alienated without the consent of the other grantees or other right-holders not named on the title.

The Native Lands Act 1865 did not prevent some settlers using practices such as extending credit to grantees, and then using those debts to acquire the freehold of grantees' shares. Some observers stated that many of the grantees who took goods on credit or signed mortgages were pressured to do so, or did not fully understand the potential ramifications of the documents they were signing. By such means, Heretaunga Tamatea hapū were soon dispossessed of further large areas of land. After 1865, the Crown and private parties also purchased a number of the areas that Māori had asked to be reserved from the sales of the 1850s. Other reserved areas became the subject of long-running disputes due to surveying errors or a failure to complete surveys.

The Crown was slow to address the dispossession of hapū under the ten-owner rule despite strong protests from the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea. Those measures it did take provided little relief for the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea because they were not retrospective, or did not apply where land had already been alienated.

In the 1870s, Heretaunga Tamatea rangatira established the Repudiation movement which sought to revoke earlier land transactions, and to address broader issues around the alienation of Māori-owned land by promoting collective decision making and political organisation. This movement was soon taken up by a number of other North Island tribes. In the 1880s and 1890s, the Kotahitanga movement adopted a similar approach, and in 1892 the first Māori Paremata (Parliament) was held at Waipatu near modern-day Hastings.

By 1900, approximately 1.2 million acres out of 1.4 million acres of Heretaunga Tamatea land had passed from Māori ownership, mostly through purchases carried out by the Crown. In the early 20th century, the Crown continued to purchase Māori-owned land in Heretaunga Tamatea, until by 1930 approximately 6% remained. During the 20th and 21st centuries, Heretaunga Tamatea hapū and whānau have suffered social, economic, and cultural marginalisation, and today more than half of their people live outside the traditional rohe.



# Summary of the Heretaunga Tamatea settlement

## Overview

The Heretaunga Tamatea Deed of Settlement will be the final settlement of all historical claims of Heretaunga Tamatea resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown before 21 September 1992 and is made up of a package that includes:

- an agreed historical account, acknowledgements and apology
- cultural redress
- financial and commercial redress.

The benefits of the settlement will be available to all members of Heretaunga Tamatea, wherever they live. The redress was negotiated by He Toa Takitini, the mandated entity.

## Crown acknowledgements and apology

The Deed of Settlement contains acknowledgements that historical Crown actions or omissions caused prejudice to Heretaunga Tamatea or breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

The Deed of Settlement also includes a Crown apology to Heretaunga Tamatea for its acts and omissions which breached the Crown's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi and for the damage that those actions caused to Heretaunga Tamatea. These actions include using secret transactions and other divisive tactics to purchase huge areas of Heretaunga Tamatea land, and continuing to negotiate disputed purchases – despite being warned that its actions were creating serious tensions – that ultimately led to war among Heretaunga people in 1857. The Crown also apologises for introducing Native Land Laws that facilitated the further dispossession of the hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea, and for continuing to purchase land until by 1930 the whānau and hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea were virtually landless. The Deed also includes an apology for the damage that the Crown's breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi have caused to generations of Heretaunga Tamatea people, including severely limiting their economic and social opportunities and eroding their tribal structures

## Cultural redress

Cultural redress recognises the traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association of Heretaunga Tamatea with places and sites owned by the Crown within their primary area of interest. This allows Heretaunga Tamatea and the Crown to protect and enhance the conservation values associated with these sites.

### SITES VESTED IN HERETAUNGA TAMATEA

The Deed of Settlement provides for the vesting of five Crown owned sites to Heretaunga Tamatea. The settlement legislation will vest these sites in the post settlement governance entity, Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust, on settlement date.

The following sites will be vested in fee simple in Heretaunga Tamatea:

- Blackhead property
- Omaha property
- Parimāhu Beach property

The following sites will be vested as a recreation reserves in Heretaunga Tamatea:

- Lake Hatuma (Whatumā) property
- Pūrimu Lake property

### VEST AND GIFT BACK

- Cape Kidnappers Gannet Protection Reserve
- Cape Kidnappers Nature Reserve

### OVERLAY CLASSIFICATIONS

An overlay classification acknowledges the traditional, cultural, spiritual and historical association of Heretaunga Tamatea with certain sites of significance. Overlay classifications apply to conservation land and require the New Zealand Conservation Authority (and any other relevant conservation board) to have particular regard to Heretaunga Tamatea values and protection principles. The settlement provides for the following overlay classifications:

- A'Deanes Bush Scenic Reserve
- Cape Kidnappers Gannet Protection Reserve
- Cape Kidnappers Nature Reserve
- Gwavas Conservation Area

### STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Statutory Acknowledgements are acknowledgements by the Crown of statements by Heretaunga Tamatea of their special cultural, historical, or traditional association with certain areas of Crown-owned land.

These acknowledgements are recognised under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

The authorities who give resource consents under these Acts, the Environment Court and Heritage New Zealand, must also have regard to these statements for certain purposes.

The Deed of Settlement provides for 27 Statutory Acknowledgements covering:

- Clive River and its tributaries
- Elsthorpe Scenic Reserve
- Hiranui Scenic Reserve
- Inglis Bush Scenic Reserve
- Kāhika Conservation Area
- Karamū Stream (with official name Karamu Stream) and its tributaries
- Part of Kāweka State Forest Park (with official name Kaweka State Forest Park)
- Māharakeke Stream (with recorded name Maharakeke Stream) and its tributaries
- Mākāretu River (with recorded name Makaretu River) and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest
- Maraetōtara River and its tributaries (with recorded name Maraetotara River)
- Maraetōtara Scenic Reserve (with official name Maraetotara Scenic Reserve)
- Maraetōtara Gorge Scenic Reserve (with official name Maraetotara Gorge Scenic Reserve)

- Mātai Moana Scenic Reserve (with official name Matai Moana Scenic Reserve)
- McLeans Bush Scenic Reserve
- Mohi Bush Scenic Reserve
- Monckton Scenic Reserve
- Ngaruroro River and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest
- Parkers Bush Scenic Reserve
- Pōrangahau/Tāurekaitai River (with recorded name Porangahau River) and its tributaries
- Ruahine Forest (East) Conservation Area
- Part of Ruahine Forest Park
- Springhill Scenic Reserve
- Te Aute Conservation Area
- Tukipō River (with recorded name Tukipo River) and its tributaries
- Tukituki River and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest
- Tūtaekuri River (with official name Tutaekuri River) and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest
- Waipawa River and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest

#### DEEDS OF RECOGNITION

Deeds of recognition require the Crown to consult with Heretaunga Tamatea, and have regard for Heretaunga Tamatea's special association with a site or place and specify Heretaunga Tamatea input into the management of those areas administered by the Department of Conservation or the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Deed of Settlement provides for 20 Deeds of Recognition covering:

- Clive River and its tributaries
- Elsthorpe Scenic Reserve
- Hiranui Scenic Reserve
- Inglis Bush Scenic Reserve
- Kāhika Conservation Area
- Karamū Stream (with official name Karamu Stream) and its tributaries
- Part of Kāweka State Forest Park (with official name Kaweka State Forest Park) Maraetōtara Scenic Reserve (with official name Maraetotara Scenic Reserve)
- Maraetōtara Gorge Scenic Reserve (with official name Maraetotara Gorge Scenic Reserve)
- Mātai Moana Scenic Reserve (with official name Matai Moana Scenic Reserve)
- McLeans Bush Scenic Reserve
- Mohi Bush Scenic Reserve
- Monckton Scenic Reserve
- Ngaruroro River and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest
- Parkers Bush Scenic Reserve
- Ruahine Forest (East) Conservation Area
- Part of Ruahine Forest Park
- Springhill Scenic Reserve

- Te Aute Conservation Area
- Tūtaekuri River (with official name Tutaekuri River) and its tributaries within the Heretaunga Tamatea area of interest

#### RELATIONSHIP STATEMENT

The commitment to a post-settlement relationship with each of the Department of Conservation, the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Social Development, the Department of Internal Affairs, the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, the Ministry for Primary Industries and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

#### PLACE NAME CHANGES

The Deed of Settlement includes a commitment to make 11 name changes.

### Financial and commercial redress

This redress recognises the losses suffered by Heretaunga Tamatea arising from the breaches by the Crown of its Treaty of Waitangi obligations. It will provide Heretaunga Tamatea with resources to assist them in developing their economic and social well-being.

Financial and commercial redress of \$100 million, including the purchase of Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forest land with Ahuriri Hapū and the right to purchase a number of Crown properties, plus interest on the financial and commercial redress accrued since the signing of the Agreement in Principle. A further \$5 million will be set aside to support the long-term sustainability of Te Aute College.

#### DEFERRED SELECTION PROPERTIES

Heretaunga Tamatea has the option to purchase six Office of Treaty Settlements Landbank-owned properties but does not have to confirm an intention to purchase these before settlement. The decision to purchase can be deferred for up to 18 months after settlement date.

#### RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL (RFR)

Heretaunga Tamatea has a right of first refusal for 174 years over the Hawke's Bay Regional Prison.





## Questions and Answers

### 1. What is the overall package of redress?

The settlement package is made up of:

- Acknowledgements and an apology by the Crown for the Crown's acts and omissions that caused prejudice to Heretaunga Tamatea and breached the Treaty of Waitangi and its principles
- Cultural redress, including an historical account, five significant site vestings, overlay classifications, statutory acknowledgements, deed of recognitions and geographic name changes
- Financial and commercial redress of \$100 million, including the purchase of Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forest land with Ahuriri Hapū and the right to purchase a number of Crown properties, plus interest on the financial and commercial redress accrued since the signing of the Agreement in Principle. A further \$5 million will be set aside to support the long-term sustainability of Te Aute College.

### 2. Is there any private land involved?

No.

### 3. Are the public's rights affected?

In general, all existing public-access rights in relation to areas affected by this settlement will be preserved.

### 4. What happens to memorials on private titles?

The legislative restrictions (memorials) placed on the title of Crown properties and some former Crown properties now in private ownership will be removed once all Treaty claims in the area have been settled.

### 5. Does the Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forest land include the Kaweka State Forest Park? Why is this being transferred?

Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forest Licensed lands are legally separate from the Kaweka State Forest Park and the Gwavas Conservation Area. Heretaunga Tamatea will receive an overlay classification over the Gwavas Conservation Area and a deed of recognition and a statutory acknowledgement for parts of the Kaweka State Forest Park but these remain Conservation lands.

The Kaweka and Gwavas Crown Forest Licensed Lands are entirely within the Heretaunga Tamatea and Ahuriri Hapū areas of interest. The two parties will form a joint company to collectively own and manage the Crown Forest land. Heretaunga Tamatea will have a 66.66% shareholding and Ahuriri Hapū will have a 33.34% shareholding.

### 6. Are any place names changed? Why are they changing?

Place name changes acknowledge the history and association Heretaunga Tamatea have with sites within their rohe. This association was often undermined or cut off altogether by Crown actions. Place name changes recognise Heretaunga Tamatea associations with important sites in the rohe. The approved place name changes are:

Existing name (official and recorded local use)	Proposed name
Cape Kidnappers	Cape Kidnappers / Te Kauwae-a-Māui
Capstan Rock	Muhuaka / Capstan Rock
Flat Rock	Puapua
Hakakino	Hakikino
Kuku Reef/Rocks	Paparewa
Lake Hatuma	Lake Whatumā
Motuokura	Te Motu-o-Kura / Bare Island
Mount Erin	Kohinurākau or Kōhinerākau (alternative names)
Nga Puhake-o-te-ora	Ngā Puha-ake-o-te-ora
Puhokio Stream	Pouhōkio Stream
Waihakura	TeWai-a-Kura

### 7. Does Heretaunga Tamatea have the right to come back and make further claims about the behaviour of the Crown in the 19th and 20th centuries?

No. If a Deed of Settlement is ratified and passed into law, the parties agree it will be a final and comprehensive settlement of all the historical (relating to events before 21 September 1992) Treaty of Waitangi claims Heretaunga Tamatea. The settlement legislation, once passed, will prevent the iwi and hapū of Heretaunga Tamatea from re-litigating the historical claims before the Waitangi Tribunal or the courts.

The settlement package does not prevent Heretaunga Tamatea from pursuing claims against the Crown for acts or omissions after 21 September 1992, including claims based on the continued existence of aboriginal title or customary rights relating to land or water. The Crown also retains the right to dispute such claims or the existence of such title rights.

### 8. Who benefits from the settlement?

All members of Heretaunga Tamatea, wherever they may now live.

This and other settlement summaries are also available at [www.ots.govt.nz](http://www.ots.govt.nz)

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

# HERETAUNGA TAMATEA

## Post Settlement: Where To From Here?

HTST made significant progress advancing its aspirations set out in the 2018-2019 HTST Annual Plan. Major workstreams concerned the establishment programmes. These included the medium term Five year Strategic Plan, the associated Investment Strategy to guide the growth of the asset base and the constitutional review that will evaluate the current HTST constitutional arrangements.

### Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024

Planning of the HTST Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024 advanced with two Hui-a-Iwi that enabled aspirations from all of Heretaunga Tamatea to be presented. The Deloitte team was engaged to project manage the process, which was successfully attended by numerous groups and individuals at both the Heretaunga and Tamatea venues. Submissions were gathered into a summary document that was presented to HTST trustees for review. An initial draft strategy has since been developed for further consultation. The aim is that the final draft of Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024 will be tabled for adoption at the HTST Annual General Meeting 2019 later in the year.



### Investment Strategy

Terms of Reference were approved for the Investment Committee early in the 2018-2019 financial year, which activated the publicly notified recruitment of members. Comprising of five members, the committee is to include a mix of trustees and independents to provide the broad range of specialist skills to grow the commercial asset base. The committee will then draft the investment strategy drawn from the HTST Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024.

The current HTST Investment Strategy has the settlement funds invested in a series of multi-term investments with all of the major banking institutions, currently returning an average interest rate of 3.35%. Discussions also concluded with Fund Managers with HTST well-placed to place funds into fund management. Anticipated Statements of Investment Policies and Objectives have been prepared and a Statement of Intent will follow in the coming financial year. The current Ratio to Capital Assets is 1.327 (\$1 of Capital = \$1.327 of total assets). A key achievement was the \$917,890 profit made from the purchase of 56% in the Kaweka Gwavas Crown forest licensed lands with HTST paying \$7,989,060 and receiving \$8,906,950 in accumulated rentals.





## Growing Heretaunga Tamatea \$1m Distribution Programme

Congratulations to the Rūnanga team who became the first marae to receive their \$1 million from the settlement proceeds, approved by HTST on 9 November 2018.

Heartfelt congratulations were extended. Mataweka Marae were to receive their distribution on 20 December 2018 and Omahu Marae received their distribution on 23 January 2019.

Re-establishing Tino Rangatiratanga is the first step for our hapū in the post-settlement environment. The \$1 million distribution programme is a significant component in this restoration/revitalisation process, agreed to by the initial HTST Trustees in 2016.

By far the boldest step taken by any iwi in the settlement of all historical Treaty claims, for HTST it was important that our people benefit directly from the settlement. It was equally significant that HTST recognise and trust in our people of Heretaunga Tamatea that they are best placed to drive their own post-settlement development programme.



## Trust Deed / Constitutional Review

This workstream is programmed for the 2019-2020 plan and will commence with a Request For Proposals (RFP) process. This will ensure the process is managed independently to ensure openness and transparency. Both Tamatea and Heretaunga Marae are confident with the planning so far and are looking forward to the coming discussions.



## Te Aute College

Discussions have commenced on the framework that is to provide for the long term future of Te Aute College. The main parties in negotiation include HTST, the Te Aute Trust Board and descendants of the original land owners who are represented by Kahurānaki Marae, Pukehou Marae and Te Whatuiāpiti Marae. Progress has been good and the expectation is to make the payment of \$5 million in the 2019-2020 financial year.





## Cultural Investment

Growth of Te Reo me ōna tikanga and positioning our marae to manage the paepae and other important kaitiaki responsibilities is, and will continue to be, a key aspiration held by all our marae across the Heretaunga Tamatea rohe. The \$1 million distribution programme is a significant enabler in this regard.

HTST engaged in negotiations concerning lands at Te Matā o Rongokako, with HTST prepared to consider purchasing the lands to preserve the interests of mana whenua. Discussions remain in progress with some development in the way of a regional park that with a co-governance mana whenua framework being considered.

Cultural redress negotiated in the settlement has been vested in the name of HTST. These include Point Omahu and Parimahu lands, amongst others. A cultural redress framework has been commissioned to address the major cultural rights secured in the negotiation through Overlay Classifications, Statutory Acknowledgements and Deeds of Recognition. The process for advancing the Gift-Back of Cape Kidnappers is still to be negotiated.



## Organisational Review

A fit-for purpose organisation has been uppermost on the minds of trustees since the establishment of HTST. Interim measures have been taken in the mean time with a full review programmed to follow as part of the Trust Deed/Constitutional Review. Key messages received throughout the negotiation have included the promotion of Tino Rangatiratanga and decentralisation whilst promoting the autonomy of the marae and hapū.





# KĀWEKA GWAVAS FORESTRY COMPANY LTD

Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust (HTST) purchased 56.66% interest in the Kāweka and Gwavas Crown Forest licensed lands and the interest and associated accumulated rentals were transferred to HTST on 24 August 2018. The purchase price was \$7,989,060; the accumulated rentals were \$8,906,950.

The remaining 43.33% is currently held by the Crown for “other Kāweka Gwavas claimants”. This latter 43.33% is broadly set aside for the Mana Ahuriri negotiation (33.33%) and Taihape claimants for Ngāti Hinemanu Ngāti Paki (10%). The scale of the latter interest is currently being determined by the Waitangi Tribunal. The commissioned report is expected to be released in late September/early October 2019.

The area of the Kāweka Crown Forest licensed lands is 7521.755 hectares and is adjacent to the Kāweka Forest

Park in the northern part of the Heretaunga rohe.

The area of the Gwavas Crown Forest Licensed lands is 8425.9508 hectares and is in the southern, Tamatea part of the rohe.

The lands are currently leased by Pan Pac that pay an annual rental and they together make up almost 50% of the lands forested operations.

The Kāweka and Gwavas Forestry Company Limited is the Company Trustee established specifically for the purpose of acquiring and holding both forest lands as trustee of the Trust and the accumulated rentals. There is provision for 3 directors in the Company. Two of these directorships are for Heretaunga and Tamatea.

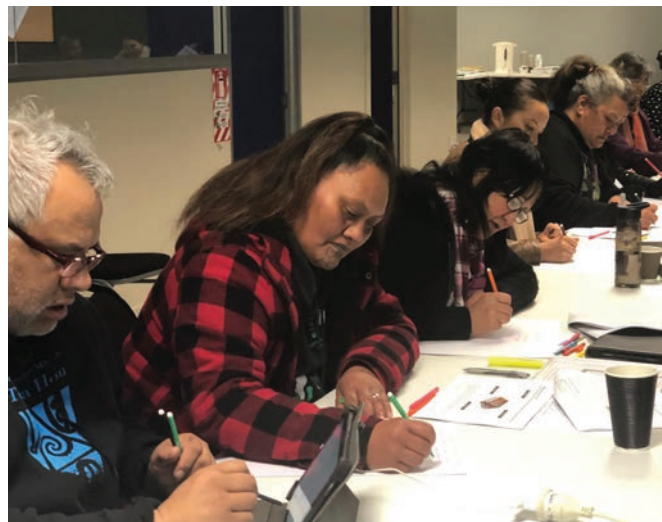


# ANNUAL PLAN 2019-2020

The focus for the 2019-2020 financial year for the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement (HTST) is three fold and very exciting:

1. Establishing the framework for managing the redress received in settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Heretaunga Tamatea;
2. Following through on commitments given to the people of Heretaunga Tamatea in the course of the negotiations; and
3. Developing and actioning the strategies to grow Heretaunga Tamatea, including the assets, the people and the influence, locally, regionally and nationally.

He Toa Takitini (HTT) negotiated the fifth largest Treaty of Waitangi settlement with the Crown; the opportunities are significant for achieving the restoration of Tino Rangatiratanga within Heretaunga Tamatea.



## Strategic Plan 2019-2024

Our people have been generous over the years giving their time to make their aspirations clear to the trustees. The medium term vision will be contained in HTST's Strategic Plan 2019-2024 and it will provide both certainty and guidance in respect of the governance and management of the settlement redress and the growth of Heretaunga Tamatea. Planning commenced in 2017 and it will be presented to Heretaunga Tamatea in September 2019.

## Investment Strategy

Key goals in the 2019-2020 financial year will see the development of the Investment Strategy and the appointment of an Investment Committee. These two mechanisms will guide the commercial management of the large HTST asset base until such time as the constitutional review has been completed. It is not until then that HTST can consider the establishment of an asset holding company. This interim strategy was informed by Hui with other post-settlement governance entities in 2016-2017 that advised on different models for asset management. In the meantime, the driving guide is the footprint of Rongokako and enhancing this footprint in every possible space.





## Constitutional Review

An important commitment given by He Toa Takitini throughout the negotiation was the promise to review the constitutional arrangements that governed the post-settlement governance entity. This was reflected in clause 24 of the HTST Trust Deed and the process will be actioned in the 2019-2020 financial year.

A key feature of the review will be to evaluate the status and role of the Heretaunga Tamatea marae, including the groupings of marae, in the structure of HTST, with a view to ensuring fairness and equity between the Heretaunga and Tamatea marae. Another key piece of work that will be undertaken in the review process will be an examination of the relationship between HTST and other entities that represent some or all of the members of Heretaunga Tamatea. This will include HTST's relationships with Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea and also with Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated. Heretaunga Tamatea is in the extraordinarily fortunate position of coming into an existing framework of successful entities that already deliver services and otherwise provide for the people of Heretaunga Tamatea. A core part of the review will look at all options for enhancing or complementing this arrangement.



## \$1 Million Distribution Programme

HTST is aiming to target a further ten (10) marae in the \$1 million distribution programme in the 2019 2020 financial year, taking the allocation to thirteen, with ten (10) marae to follow. HTST can make further provision if more marae express interest in progressing the distribution sooner. Following initial activity, marae seem to prefer to let matters progress in good time, knowing the distribution is well protected within the HTST investment framework.



## Settlement Redress

Immediate workstreams to advance in the 2019 2020 financial year include those negotiated in the Deed of Settlement and enacted in the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018. Key amongst these is the \$5 million distribution to Te Aute College, developing the Cultural Redress Framework to provide for mana whenua where land use impacts on various lands and waterways of significance and seeking the repatriation of taonga, including the Mihiroa taonga, Te Whare o Heretaunga Wharenui and Te Poho o Kahungunu. Various relationship agreements are also to be established with the Crown and highly significant will be the collaborative partnership between the Crown, Heretaunga Tamatea and other Iwi with interests in the Ruahine Range to provide for its ongoing protection and management and better recognition of the immense cultural and historical significance to mana whenua.





## Deferred Purchase Programme

HTST identified seven (7) properties for purchase in the Deferred Purchase programme. This provides HTST with an 18 month timeframe from the settlement date to indicate its interest in purchasing certain listed properties. These properties include:

- 21 Boston Crescent, Flaxmere, Hastings
- 14 Mangarau Crescent, Havelock North
- Pukeora Block, Waipukurau
- 204 Southampton Road, Hastings
- 49A Dundee Drive, Flaxmere, Hastings
- 7 Charles Street, Takapau
- 78 Stock Road, Flaxmere, Hastings

## Te Aute Distribution

Supporting the long term sustainability of Te Aute College is a key priority for HTST in the 2019-2020 financial year. Redress of \$5 million was negotiated in the settlement negotiations. This recognised that Te Aute College is an icon of Heretaunga Tamatea and that issues relating to the College were of great importance to Heretaunga Tamatea and were separate to the hapū interests in the Glasgow Lease lands, currently being discussed with government.

## Elections 2019

2019 presents the opportunity for our Heretaunga Tamatea whānau to elect trustees to the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust (HTST). HTST comprises 23 trustees, elected on the basis of marae representation. Half the representatives will face elections in 2019 and elections for the remaining half will take place the following 2020 year. The twelve (12) marae up for election this cycle are:

### 2019 HTST Trustee Elections

- Kairākau Marae
- Kohupātiki Marae
- Korongatā Marae
- Mangaroa Marae
- Pourērere Marae
- Pukehou Marae
- Rākautātahi Marae
- Ruahāpia Marae
- Rūnanga Marae
- Taraia Marae
- Te Rongo a Tahu Marae
- Waimārama Marae



21 Boston Crescent, Flaxmere, Hastings



14 Mangarau Crescent, Havelock North





Pukeora Block, Waipukurau

## Strengthening Our Influence

Strengthening the influence of mana whenua and of HTST within the rohe of Heretaunga Tamatea has been identified as important in the post-settlement environment. The \$1 million distribution to the hapū increases the capacity for increased influence at the marae level. Heretaunga and Tamatea collectives will work to increase influence in terms of regional autonomy and HTST will look at options for strengthening influence at the wider level again.

This is an important period in the strive for restoration and revitalisation of Tino Rangatiratanga.



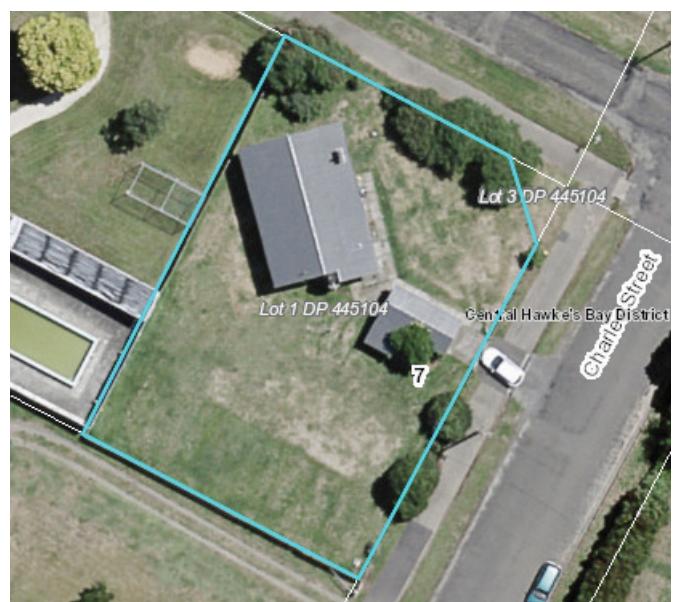
49A Dundee Road, Flaxmere, Hastings



204 Southampton Road, Hastings



78 Stock Road, Flaxmere, Hastings



7 Charles Street, Takapau



# FINANCIAL REPORT

## Summarised Financial Report 31 March 2019

### Financial Summary

During the financial year 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust recorded revenue of \$13,698,433 of which \$2,762,539 was derived from multi-term investments, representing an average return on investment of 3.35%. The balance comprised the final interest payment on the quantum from the Crown of \$1,857,373, \$8,906,950 of accumulated rentals from the HTST interest in the Kaweka Gwavas Crown Forests and an annual distribution from KGCF Limited of \$151,570.

Total expenses for the year were \$2,064,725 resulting in a net profit before tax of \$11,613,708; by deducting the one-off revenue streams as above, the net profit equates to \$697,814. Included in these expenses were the final contribution of \$476,622 toward Settlement Costs associated with enacting the Heretaunga Tamatea Claims Settlement Act 2018 that was passed on 21 June 2018

An unqualified audit opinion was issued for the year ended 31 March 2019, as with previous years.

### Asset Base Sheet

The HTST balance sheet comprises of cash assets. As at 31 March 2019, the Trust Capital is \$84,527,045, noting provisions of:

1. \$ 5,000,000 for the Te Aute College Distribution
2. \$ 20,000,000 for \$1.0m Marae Distributions
3. \$ 2,000,000 for Habitat Restoration, and
4. \$ 600,000 for Marae Development

### Settlement Costs

Settlement Costs in the 2018-2019 financial year totalled \$476,622, comprising of all costs associated with the 2nd & 3rd Readings of the settlement legislation (attended by 457 of our people), final HTT Audit and Annual General Meeting 2018 and costs to disestablish He Toa Takitini, and resolve outstanding claims with the HB Regional Council. HTT held its last Annual General Meeting on 11 December 2018 and was officially dissolved by the Registrar of Incorporated Societies on 29 January 2019.

### EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS





# Statement of Profit or Loss

## Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2019

	NOTES	2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
Interest Income		2,762,303	1,849,784
Interest Income - Settlement	5	1,857,373	-
Accumulated Rentals on Crown Forest Licensed Land	5	8,906,950	-
Trust Distributions Received		151,570	-
Other Income		236	74,615
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>13,678,433</b>	<b>1,924,399</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Grants - Hapu Development		-	300,000
Meeting Costs	1	442,123	256,850
Settlement Costs	2	476,622	423,917
Other Expenses	3	1,145,980	1,040,253
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>2,064,725</b>	<b>2,021,019</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) Before Taxation</b>		<b>11,613,708</b>	<b>(96,621)</b>
<b>Trustees Income Before Tax</b>		<b>11,613,708</b>	<b>(96,621)</b>
<b>Taxation and Adjustments</b>			
Income Tax Expense	4	506,998	322,206
<b>Total Taxation and Adjustments</b>		<b>506,998</b>	<b>322,206</b>
<b>Net Trustees Income for the Year</b>		<b>11,106,710</b>	<b>(418,827)</b>

# Balance Sheet

## Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust As at 31 March 2019

	NOTES	31 MAR 2019	31 MAR 2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Term Deposits		102,476,115	48,069,164
Payment Due under the Deed of Settlement	5	-	54,500,000
Beneficial Interest - Kaweka Gwavas Forestry Trust	5	7,989,060	-
Other Assets		1,726,413	1,538,943
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>112,191,588</b>	<b>104,108,108</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current Liabilities		64,543	87,275
Provisions	6	27,600,000	-
Non-Current Liabilities		-	498
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>27,664,543</b>	<b>87,773</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>84,527,045</b>	<b>104,020,335</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>			
Trust Capital		84,527,045	104,020,335
<b>Total Trust Funds</b>		<b>84,527,045</b>	<b>104,020,335</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1. Related Parties

The following payments have been made to Trustees during the period for meeting fees and travel allowances:

	2019	2018
<b>Summary of Payments</b>		
Meeting Fees	404,108	246,357
Meeting Travel Allowances	38,015	10,493
<b>Total Summary of Payments</b>	<b>442,123</b>	<b>256,850</b>
	2019	2018
<b>Related Party Payments</b>		
T August	12,045	8,683
E Clarke (Project On The Go Limited)	17,872	10,778
EH Graham	72,749	36,517
R Hakiwai (HTK Hakiwai Limited)	29,794	2,550
L Hawea	15,076	8,671
JB Heperi-Smith	16,291	8,583
C Huata	36,776	17,521
K Jessup	-	6,115
H Kani	8,929	4,450
W Kara	12,840	10,950
J Matthews	11,444	3,645
M McGuire	19,125	12,224
B Morris (Puangi Limited)	9,892	5,956
T Mulligan (Tom)	-	6,231
T Mulligan (Taketake)	6,237	2,480
W Osborne	17,382	10,183
P Paku	20,197	10,785
C Pene	14,162	10,414
K Rata	14,656	10,950
S Reo	19,723	3,714
E Sandilands	26,207	17,583
T Te Au	15,095	8,583
D Tipene Leach	9,376	10,553
N Tomoana	8,666	5,478
L Tuhi	-	4,848
A Watene	27,589	11,091
P WhitiWhiti	-	7,313
<b>Total Related Party Payments</b>	<b>442,123</b>	<b>256,850</b>



## 2. Settlement Costs

These payments are a reimbursement to He Toa Takitini Incorporated for costs incurred in the settlement process.

	2019	2018
<b>3. Other Expenses</b>		
Accountancy Fees	37,444	28,132
Consultancy Fees	120,712	3,209
Executive Costs	352,561	340,051
Legal Expenses	47,544	47,466
Rent and Outgoings	118,724	128,410
Wages and Salaries	316,161	315,365
Other Expenses	130,187	160,837
<b>Total Other Expenses</b>	<b>1,123,334</b>	<b>1,023,469</b>

## 4. Income Tax

The Trustees have made an election to become a Maori Authority for tax purposes from 1 April 2016. This entitles the Trustees to an income tax rate of 17.5%.

## 5. Crown Settlement

Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust was a party to a Treaty Settlement, dated 26 September 2015, agreed with the Crown. The agreement is for a value of \$105 million plus interest. The financial and commercial redress amount of \$105 million, is being received as follows:

- \$5,000,000 on-account payment on 23 July 2015
- \$45,500,000 on-account payment on 9 March 2017
- \$54,500,00 on-account payment on 22 August 2018
- Accumulated rentals on the licensed land which are expected to be received on the 22 August 2018

The interest component of the settlement was received in three instalments:

- \$4,036,027 on 20 October 2015
- \$3,260,274 on 28 February 2017
- \$1,857,373 on 22 August 2018

Under the settlement agreement, the Trust was also entitled to an ownership interest in Crown Forest licensed land and the accumulated rentals on this land. On 22 August 2018, the Trust paid \$7,989,060 for the transfer value of the land. The value of the land is held by Kaweka Gwavas Forestry Company Limited (Trustee Shareholder) as a beneficial interest in the equity of Kaweka Gwavas Forestry Trust. A payment of \$8,906,950 was received by the Trust on 24 August 2018, for accumulated rentals on Crown Forest licensed land.

Under the settlement agreement, the Trust has commitments, as follows:

- \$2,100,000, which has been paid to the Aorangi Maori Trust Board
- \$3,000,000, to be used to invest in marae and education initiatives
- \$2,000,000, to be used to establish a habitat restoration fund
- \$5,000,000, payable to Te Aute College

## 6. Provisions

Provision for \$1m Marae Distributions	(20,000,000)	-
Provision for Marae Development	(600,000)	-
Provision for Habitat Restoration	(2,000,000)	-
Provision for Te Aute College Distribution	(5,000,000)	-
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>(27,600,000)</b>	<b>-</b>

The Trust has made a commitment to distribute \$1m, from the proceeds of the crown settlement, to each of the Heretaunga Tamatea Marae. As at 31 March 2019, three marae have received their distribution and the Trust has made a provision for payment to the remaining twenty - \$20,000,000.

The Trust has also made provision for the remaining commitments under the settlement agreement - \$7,600,000:

\$600,000, to be used to invest in marae and education initiatives  
 \$2,000,000, to be used to establish a habitat restoration fund  
 \$5,000,000, payable to Te Aute College

Total capital commitments are \$27,600,000. (Last year: \$0)





# Bay Audit & Accounting Ltd

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Trustees of Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust

### Opinion

The summary financial statements, which comprise the summary balance sheet at 31 March 2019, the summary statement of profit or loss for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audit financial statements of Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust for the year ended 31 March 2019.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements in accordance with FRS-43: Summary Financial Statements issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

### Summary Financial Statement

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the Special Purpose Financial Reporting Framework for For-Profit Entities (SPFR for FPEs) published by Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. Reading the summary financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. The summary financial statements and the audited financial statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on the audited financial statements.

### The Audited Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon.

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited financial statements in our report dated 29 August 2019. That report also includes:

- A note regarding the basis of accounting which drew attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special purpose framework for use by For-Profit Entities (SPFR for FPEs) published by Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

### Trustees' Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible on behalf of the entity for the preparation of the summary financial statements in accordance with FRS-43: Summary Financial Statements.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements based on our procedures, which are conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISA (NZ)) 810 (Revised), Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interest in, Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust.



**Bay Audit & Accounting Limited**  
Napier  
29 August 2019

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