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Fax: 06 864 9008
Email: info@tronp.org.nz
Website: www.ngatiporou.iwi.nz

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Support Services
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GISBORNE
Ph: 06 867 9960 Porou Ariki
Fax: 06 867 5335
Email: porou.ariki@xtra.co.nz

HAMO TE RANGI
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Budgeting, Whanau Support
Ph: 06 868 3449
Ph: 06 867 5882 Budgeting
Fax: 06 863 2014
199 Wainui Road
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GISBORNE

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TRONP/MOE Education Partnership
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RONGO
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EXTERNAL ADVISERS
AUDITORS
Deloitte
 Fonterra Building
PO Box 17
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ACCOUNTANTS
Ernst & Young Ltd
100 Willis Street
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BANK
Westpac Trust
Ruatoria Branch
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SOLICITORS
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WELLINGTON
Ph: 04 473 6850

Burnard Bull & Co
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Cover design: Jimmy Hill
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles, Goals, Beneficiaries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman’s Report</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Trustees Report</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results against Strategic Plan</td>
<td>9-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Trustees’ Electoral Rohe Map</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational Structure</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer’s Report</td>
<td>15-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Services</td>
<td>20-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>24-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whanau Hapu Development</td>
<td>32-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial statements</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit report</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Directory 1 July 2004 - 30 June 2005</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Runanga o Ngati Porou Registration Form</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU

BENEFICIARIES
The beneficiaries of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou as stated in the Te Runanga o Ngati Porou Act (1987) are:

Nga uri o nga hapu o Ngati Porou mai i Potikirua ki te Toka a Taiau

“the descendants of the hapu of Ngati Porou from Potikirua to Te Toka a Taiau”

VISION
Ko te whakapumau i te mana motuhake o Ngati Porou i roto i tona mana atua, mana tangata, mana whenua

MISSION
The vision of Ngati Porou will be achieved through affirming the Matauranga Ngati Porou and its application to cultural, economic, environmental and social developments that contribute to the prosperity and survival of Ngati Porou whanau and hapu while actively enhancing the “mana motuhake” of Ngati Porou.

Photograph: Whangaokena (Te motu o Kaiawa)
STRATEGIC GOALS
To retain, enhance, practise and promote our ancestral heritage as Ngati Porou.

To achieve Ngati Porou self-governance and self-reliance.

To actively encourage Ngati Porou in the development of their whanau, hapu, marae, taura here, runanga and to enrol on the runanga register.

To ensure the return and retention of Ngati Porou taonga.

To support Ngati Porou development through sustaining an optimum return on the Ngati Porou assets that are managed by the runanga.

To support Ngati Porou whanau and hapu to achieve an optimum return on their assets and resources.

To negotiate with the Crown a Ngati Porou social development agenda that is founded on Ngati Porou tikanga and responsive to Ngati Porou needs and priorities.

OVER-ARCHING PRINCIPLES BASED ON NGATI POROU QUADRUPLE BOTTOM LINE:
Cultural relevance and revitalisation
Economic growth and prosperity
Environmental sustainability
Social responsiveness and responsibility.
CHAIRMAN’S REPORT

Ngati Porou tena tatai i o tatau mate e haere tonu nei, mai i tana whanau, ki tana rohe, a, ki tana marae hoki puta noa to tatau rohe potae-a-iiwi. E nga mate e whakamamae nei i a koutou whakarerenga iho ki muri nei, haere. Haere atu ki te iwi kei te po, ma ratau nei koutou e awhi, e manaaki. Heoi, waiho iho koutou ki a koutou, a, ko matau o koutou morehu ki a matau ano.

This report is albeit a brief one given that the Annual Report will of itself tell the story in respect of the various activities of the runanga during the past 12 months. However, I will deal with some of the issues that I believe have had some impact. I will not bore you with the negatives but there are many positives in this report and I recommend these to you.

Negative Comments
This year has seen the emergence of many negatives directed at the runanga and these were regularly aired in the press, on local radio and Radio Watea in Auckland. E-mails flowed freely to many people and with it a series of allegations against individual trustees and the runanga.
These are without substance.

Foreshore and Seabed
It has been alleged that the runanga had sold our foreshore and seabed, as evidenced by signatures attached to a document of negotiations between the runanga and the Crown.
I make two points concerning this issue:-
• The Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004 had confiscated our ownership and therefore, how can we sell something that has already been taken from us?
• The word negotiation does not mean a “sale” but rather it lists certain matters that either party have brought to the table for debate and discussion.

Growth without the runanga?
Without the runanga, Ngati Porou would not have ownership of Pakihiroa, which was valued at over $1.5m but which TRNP through skilful negotiations obtained for about $360,000. This was a significant purchase. It guarantees for all Ngati Porou, and in particular those who for some reason have lost their land interests at home, mana whenua, tangata whenua and turangawaewae rights in Ngati Porou. We are all owners in this farm and in Puanga.

Mt Hikurangi
Again the runanga has achieved the return of our mountain through many years of negotiations with the Crown. As owner, we control everything that happens and takes place on the mountain.

Whanau Forests
With the sale of the State Forests by the Crown, runanga members negotiated $4.9m from the Crown to set up and establish Ngati Porou Whanui Forests Ltd.
Ngati Porou Hauora
The runanga threw its weight behind the establishment of our own health provider which is running successfully under its own steam and management.

Whaia te Iti Kahurangi
An ERO Report condemning the quality of education in our primary schools resulted in the runanga becoming involved. By skilful negotiations with the Crown we were able to provide our own expertise to turn things around. Today our schools are providing good quality education for our children.

Ngati Porou Fisheries
Since the Sealord Deal in 1992, the runanga has to date been engaged in debates over iwi rights to fishing and fish in their respective coastal areas. In order to begin our participation in fisheries, the runanga in the mid-1990s had to raise funds to purchase “on lease” quota from Te Ohu Kaimoana (TOKM). From then, the runanga made sufficient funds from “on-leased quota” to continue to invest in fisheries.

Post-Freezing Works and Watties
Many of our families were stressed during this period as were those in financial hardship. The runanga assisted many families not only in small grants but more importantly in directing them to specialist groups and individuals who would be able to assist them.

Mana Loans
Much negotiation took place to ensure the runanga was a player in this arena. Of all that qualified, the runanga would be one of very few iwi organisations still involved in this field. Through Mana Loans, many of our people were put into business throughout Gisborne and East Coast.

Ngati Porou East Coast
The runanga continues to support the Ngati Porou East Coast team after first becoming involved when the breweries pulled out as a sponsor.

CONCLUSION
There is much more one can say in terms of the runanga and the various issues concerning our people. All the above have resulted in the runanga and Ngati Porou organisations being the major employer of our people. This has to be something to celebrate.

The runanga has continued to work for Ngati Porou. During all these years, no one individual Ngati Porou, whanau or hapu has invested financially in the runanga to make those achievements possible. I am proud of what we have achieved against all odds.

Finally, I wish to thank past and present trustees and staff with whom these programmes would not or may not have been achieved. Our staff have worked hard, often under very difficult times and circumstances. I pay my utmost respect and appreciation for their services and wish those who have moved on a blessed and successful future.

To all our people wherever you may be, on behalf of the board, I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and may God bless you all.

Kia Ora

A T Mahuika
Chairman
It’s not what my iwi can do for me, it’s what I can do for my iwi.

E hara i te mea he aha ta taku iwi ki au engari ko taku ke mo taku iwi.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES’ REPORT**

**INTRODUCTION**

The past year has been difficult with demands and pressures on the organisation exceeding resource capacity. The forthcoming year will require additional responsibilities to ensure prudent operation in accordance with set financial limitations and targets.

We are proud of the many advancements and achievements made in the past year. These are detailed in our report and those of the CEO and management. “Kei te ora a Ngati Porou, ahakoa nga piki me nga heke”.

Much interest has been expressed in the 2005 Board of Trustees elections with 41 candidates standing. We offer our gratitude to the contribution made by the six trustees not seeking re-election. They are Atareta Poananga, Honore Chesley, Hiria Haau, Heni Pouhu, Kui Whatuira and Tawa Paenga. The board’s current term expires on 5 December 2005. The new board should be confirmed by the end of November 2005.

The board also acknowledges the many Ngati Porou people who contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of Ngati Porou. People who have made sacrifices to remain at home and maintain the “home fires” so every Ngati Porou person can be reassured there is a homeland to return to, that our cultural heritage and language survives and that we retain the taonga tuku iho passed down to us for future generations. We also recognise the support and assistance given by Ngati Porou people living away from home, that subscribe to the principle

*It’s not what my iwi can do for me, it’s what I can do for my iwi.*

*E hara i te mea he aha ta taku iwi ki au engari ko taku ke mo taku iwi.*

**OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**

**Governance**

**Collective Responsibility**

The quality and consistency of governance demonstrated by some trustees has come under scrutiny in recent months. People want confidence in the board. They want it to be a cohesive unit working in the best interests of all Ngati Porou people, irrespective of individual views. When the board has voted on a matter and formed its collective opinion, that is the opinion that needs to be reported on and acted upon.

As a board we need to clarify and confirm our role and responsibility for Ngati Porou development. Our role is to support, complement and enhance the role of Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and marae. While the runanga is not always able to satisfy the demands placed on it, we endeavour to deliver on issues of primary concern to Ngati Porou.

**Policy Review and Development**

The board approved three new policies this year – staff representation on external boards, employment relationship problems and managing poor performance or misconduct.

**Performance Management**

The pleasing overall performance of Whanau and Hapu Development is testament to the effort of their respective teams. Iwi social services, education, housing, health promotion and Tuhono Whanau programmes are showing some good results that bode well for the future.

Economic development operations need to be restructured to boost the returns from farming and tourism activities. The conversion of Mana Loans to a Ngati Porou Investment Trust fund needs to be completed.

We need to enact efficiencies within Corporate Services to reduce operational costs while generating new income streams.
We need to capitalise on iwi joint-venture involvement and our successes in education and social development. While we will still need Crown and private sector investment to support our expansive development programme, we need to become adept at learning from and adapting current strategic pathways to meet our development needs.

Ngati Porou Treaty Claims
Ngati Porou claimants, meeting on 1 October 2004, resolved by majority vote to disband Te Kura Takai Puni (Ngati Porou Claims Committee). The folly of this action is now being realised because a year later no further research has been commissioned. To date 66 Ngati Porou/East Coast claims have been filed and four claimant clusters formed.

We have been advised that, as a consequence of the delays in completing the research, tribunal hearings will not begin until late 2008. It is likely to take another three years to produce the Tribunal Report and a further three years to complete settlement negotiations. This brings us to a possible settlement date of 2016, which is 11 years away.

The issue for the runanga, apart from the prohibitive costs involved in such a protracted process, is the impact on the psyche and wellbeing of Ngati Porou. In the last few years we have seen the rise in factionalism in and among Ngati Porou as people focus on our internal dynamics and lose sight of the “external protagonist”, who has failed to fulfil its treaty obligations to Ngati Porou. There’s also a pervading sense of “victimhood” worn by some people like a badge of honour. We do not want our children and mokopuna to be hamstrung by unresolved grievances nor do we want them to languish in self-pity.

We want a timely resolution of all our outstanding treaty claims and matters so we can move on and start building a positive and prosperous future for Ngati Porou. This will be future-proofed to ensure the Crown does not fail in its duties and responsibility to Ngati Porou, where Ngati Porou once again become designers and leaders of their own destiny.

The timing is right to adopt a direct approach to settlement that builds on our foreshore and seabed negotiations and takes advantage of the current political environment in which a timely settlement with the second largest iwi in the country would be welcomed.

Fisheries
The runanga has maintained its role supporting hapu seeking to protect their customary fishing rohe/jurisdiction through the provision of documents that attest to their kaitiaki status. The Ngati Porou Marae and Hapu Fisheries working party in conjunction with Ngati Porou Fisheries Advisory group has been steadily progressing a fisheries allocation model that meets the requirements of hapu and marae and the Maori Fisheries Act.

Ngati Porou, and other iwi, rejected the “paternalistic” Te Ohu Kaimoana allocation model on the basis it did not recognise and give effect to iwi ownership and jurisdiction over fisheries taonga and was commercially inferior to the Iwi Fisheries Forum model. With the passing of the Maori Fisheries Act in October 2004, we now have to contend with an overly prescriptive and bureaucratic mine-field to receive our fisheries assets. The proposed Ngati Porou Allocation model advocates the runanga become the Mandated Iwi Organisation delegating functional trustee roles and duties to a Ngati Porou Hapu Management Board. Corporate and trust entities will be established for the purposes of holding assets, managing and growing assets and ensuring the distribution of benefits back to beneficiaries. The model has been critiqued against set criteria that include cost-effectiveness, tax efficiency and optimised value.
The girls from Te Aowera at the intermarae and Eru Paenga (right).

Porou board members Taina Ngarimu (left)

The Advisory Group hopes to have the draft constitution and trust deed available for approval within the next month or so and mandating requirements by May 2006.

Foreshore and Seabed
Foreshore and seabed negotiations consumed most of the runanga’s time and energy this year. The year’s work programme included:

- production of two one-hour documentaries – Te Tai Whakarunga and Te Tai Whakararo
- support for 17 hapu filing applications with Tairawhiti Maori Land Court, preparing and presenting submissions to Select Committee
- preparation of evidence to substantiate whanau and hapu use, occupation and exercise of hapu authority. This involved pakeke interviews, the review of manuscripts, research papers, oral history archives and land court records.
- political lobbying
- establishment of dedicated website
- co-ordination of 17 site visits by Crown officials
- convening 23 consultation hui with Ngati Porou at home and abroad
- signing Terms of Negotiation with Crown to enable runanga, on behalf of Ngati Porou hapu, to enter negotiations to:
  - recognise and protect Ngati Porou interests
  - provide legal mechanisms to give expressions to those interests
  - recognise Crown’s responsibility for public access and regulation
  - provide certainty about the use and administration.

For the Terms of Negotiation, Ngati Porou maintained its legal ownership interests in the takutaimoana in accordance with tikanga, common law, and statute. Ngati Porou interests included:

- any ancestral connection
- any territorial customary rights
- any other customary rights in the foreshore and seabed.

Although there have been suggestions to the contrary, these terms are an agreement to negotiate, stipulating the parties, terms and conditions and interests claimed by respective parties. Allegations the runanga has sold Ngati Porou Takutaimoana are absurd – the runanga has neither the legal means nor cultural audacity – and ironical, given the expense incurred for their protection. Before the General Election, runanga representatives signed a statement clarifying the state and intent of its negotiations with the Crown.

Completing negotiations will involve preparing a Crown offer then a Deed of Agreement that will need to be ratified and signed by Ngati Porou hapu signatories.

NGATI POROU TAONGA DATABASE
Establishing a Ngati Porou Taonga Database realised a long-standing goal for the runanga. Ngati Porou taonga lodged with museums throughout the country were identified, categorised and described. Additional funding sourced will enable other museums and archives to be searched and protocols with current ‘caretakers’ developed in the coming year.

The purpose-built taonga database, a valuable research tool and repository for Ngati Porou intellectual and cultural property, can be readily updated and integrated into the runanga database.

Finally, the board acknowledges all those people who helped lessen our load, particularly our CEO and staff, and the many whanau and hapu members that offered words of encouragement and support. The runanga board and staff remain steadfast in its belief in and commitment to Ngati Porou and the vision that we have set for ourselves.

Ko te whakapumau i te mana motuhake o Ngati Porou i rito i tona mana atua, mana tangata, mana whenua.
TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU STRATEGIC PLAN

The following is an update of the summary of the runanga’s performance against its 2002 Strategic Plan.

The three objectives were to:
1. promote and celebrate to tatou Ngati Porou tanga
2. establish Te Ahorangi o te reo ake o Ngati Porou
3. establish systematic and secure Ngati Porou archives, based in the rohe.

RESULTS
1. Achieved annually.
2. On-going. Key task is securing funding to implement Ngati Porou Reo strategy and integrate Ahorangi o te reo ake on Ngati Porou into education strategy. Completed Reo Strategy as part of work programme for ETER 2004/05.
3. Progressing. Further revised on the basis of funding received in 2004 to complete an inventory of Ngati Porou taonga, begun with good results.

The five objectives were to:
1. complete Ngati Porou-mandated 2020 self-governance strategy
2. develop and strengthen political alliances with iwi and Crown to enhance ability to achieve Ngati Porou self-governance
3. develop appropriate mechanisms to facilitate and sustain effective tikanga-based leadership
4. exercise and maximise political capability in Government
5. establish Ngati Porou Environmental Lobby Group (ELG).

RESULTS
1. Progressed. An independent review of runanga management highlighted one option for Ngati Porou self-governance. The board agreed to include this in a discussion paper on representation options.
2. Achieved. Runanga actively involved in national and regional iwi forums to progress shared development objectives, trade intellectual property and cultural capital, and leverage off combined political lobbying.
3. Progressed. Seen in the runanga’s influential role in the TDP, the initiatives resulting and the leadership provided in economic, social and cultural development arenas.
4. Not achieved. Runanga has had limited capacity to scale a nationwide campaign to register Ngati Porou people on the general electoral role. The chairman and board had regular dialogue with key Ngati Porou politicians to ensure awareness and support of Ngati Porou kaupapa.
5. Progressed through runanga participation in NP environmental management strategy, completed June 2005.

The four objectives were to:
1. develop and implement effective communications with Ngati Porou at home and abroad
2. support Ngati Porou people and whanau to establish and maintain their links with their hapu, marae, taura here and the runanga
3. support Ngati Porou whanau and hapu to participate in decision-making processes that affect them
4. achieve effective and accountable Ngati Porou representation in key organisations.

RESULTS
1. Progressing. But more attention and resources needed to achieve quality result. Hui a iwi, taura here visits, annual reports, Nati Link and now Nga Kohinga o Ngati Porou still best communication modes.
2. Progressing. More attention and resources needed. The runanga’s ICT review will enhance integrated database and website capability. Register of beneficiaries now 23,000 people.
GOAL FOUR
To ensure the return and retention of Ngati Porou resources.

GOAL FIVE
To support Ngati Porou development through sustaining an optimum return on Ngati Porou assets managed by the runanga. (revised 2003)

GOAL SIX
To support Ngati Porou whanau and hapu to achieve an optimum return on their assets and resources.

3 Progressed. But more attention and resources needed. Examples of engaging whanau, hapu and marae in their development are:
- establishment of Ngati Porou Tourism Board as MRTO, various marae and hapu reference groups for fisheries, LLS and WDARP
- rise in marae grants from fisheries profits over past four years.
4 Achieved. Ngati Porou appointments to key boards, committees and companies help strengthen runanga’s sphere of influence, add value to iwi and risk manage other people’s interference in Ngati Porou business.

The three objectives were to:
1 care for and protect Ngati Porou taonga and gain full ownership of Hikurangi Maunga
2 resolve all Ngati Porou Treaty claims
3 facilitate development of Ngati Porou resource management strategy based on Ngati Porou tikanga
4 establish hapu resource management plans.

RESULTS
1 Achieved. The facilitative role in foreshore and seabed negotiations is a prime example of runanga supporting whanau and hapu retain taonga.
2 Progressed. The runanga supported establishment of Te Kura Takai Puni (Ngati Porou claims committee, responsible for co-ordinating treaty claims). The runanga now needs to focus on its role as a claimant in its own right, and the role it might play in supporting whanau and hapu claimants.
3 & 4 Achieved. The runanga has helped marae and hapu develop resource management plans. Ngati Porou have the opportunity to provide ongoing advice and input into environment and resource management policy areas.

The three objectives were to:
1 ensure the continued and effective use of runanga assets and resources for the purpose of sustaining the capacity and capability of the runanga to contribute to Ngati Porou development
2 ensure the efficient use of Ngati Porou resources for the benefit of Ngati Porou whanau and hapu
3 establish a Ngati Porou Economic Development Strategy.

RESULTS
1 Progressing. The settlement of all existing mana loans is on track albeit a discounted settlement regime used to hasten process. Ngati Porou Fisheries Ltd continues to perform well.
2 Progressing. The Ngati Porou Investment Fund proposal developed. The LLS strategies progressed support for small business. Strategic alliances with other iwi have been forged in fisheries, forestry and tourism.
Economic development linkages have been strengthened locally and nationally with the Tairawhiti Development Partnership, NZTE, MED and others.
3 Progressing. The Ngati Porou economic development strategy is being implemented but is not yet contained in one concise document. The runanga expected to complete its next 25 year economic development plan for Ngati Porou by the end of 2005.

The three objectives were to:
1 support Ngati Porou identify and develop options for increasing and improving the return on their assets and resources
2 position Ngati Porou to design, shape and monitor tourism developments within the rohe & establish Tourism Ngati Porou as MRTO
3 investigate the feasibility of a Ngati Porou Credit Union.
RESULTS
1 Progressing. Runanga has positioned Ngati Porou landowners to optimise the support of the Tairawhiti MRI to achieve an improved and optimum return on land assets.
2 Achieved. Supported landowners through Landowners Forum and through one-on-one enterprise support.
3 Progressing negotiations with AWHI Credit Union.

The three objectives were to:
1 develop a Ngati Porou social development plan premised on Ngati Porou tikanga, whakapapa, whanaungatanga, manaaki tangata, whakapakari whanau/hapu
2 negotiate a social development agenda with the Crown stating Ngati Porou and the Crown’s desired social development outcomes, and defining the underpinning principles
3 support Ngati Porou hapu develop their capability to provide quality services to their own whanau.

RESULTS
1 Progressing. This was actively pursued on a number of fronts including the promotion and presentation of a preferred Crown-partnering model to the Ministers of Education, Social Development and Justice.
2 Achieved. The Ngati Porou social development strategy is responsive to whanau/hapu needs and driven by tikanga.
3 Progressing. Runanga CEO leads Tairawhiti Development Partnership’s Social Development Strategy negotiations with the Crown.

SUMMARY
The runanga has performed well across all strategic goals, making significant and innovative improvements in some areas while laying the foundations for the progression and ultimate achievement of all its strategic goals and objectives. The area that requires dedicated attention is Goal 5.

INVESTMENT IN NGATI POROU
The runanga has also over the past year:
• bankrolled (for most of the year) E Tipu e Rea education partnership with Ministry of Education
• sponsored NPEC Rugby team, $15,000
• established Young Achievers Awards ($6000) for tamariki who excelled in academic, arts, cultural, sports and music arenas
• sponsored Te Hokowhitu Atu and Whangara mai Tawhiti, $2500
• contributed to Tairawhiti Taumata Kaumatua and Installation of Bishop Brown Turei, $2000
• co-ordinated and sponsored Ngati Porou Calendar of Events
• paid $452,000 directly to marae
• dedicated staff and resources to the protection and retention of the takutaimoana belonging to the hapu of Ngati Porou
• improved the health and safety of a number of houses of pakeke
• provided quality homes to whanau who have endured basic facilities and amenities
• established Ngati Porou Taonga Database.

Over the past five years the runanga has invested $1.1m directly into Ngati Porou Marae. We invested over $400,000 in education and training grants from 1997 to 2003, when a Ngati Porou education investment fund was established. This fund now stands at $90,000 and will mature in 2011.

GOAL SEVEN
To negotiate a Ngati Porou social development agenda with the Crown, founded on Ngati Porou tikanga and responsive to Ngati Porou needs and priorities.
(goal added after 2003 review)

Te Waiau tamariki work on ICT Challenge.

Na wai te koau ka ruku ki te aroaunga e peka
A shag that has dived deep into the mountain face does not swerve.
(Constancy of Purpose)
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS FOR THE YEAR

- Board of Trustee: 10
- Special Board of Trustees: 6
- Hui a Iwi: 3
- Seabed & Foreshore Consultation: 23
- Hui a Tau: 1

ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE:

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ANNUAL REPORT 2005

BOARD OF TRUSTEES ROHE MAP
## TRUSTEE REMUNERATION SCALE

### Sitting Fees

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**Total Remuneration Paid** $41,925.00

### Travel

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**Total Travel Paid** $12,382.88
CHIEF EXECUTIVE’S REPORT

Kia ora koutou aku matua, aku tipuna, aku tuakana, aku taina, o tira nga karangatanga maha e noho nei i te wa kainga e noho atu ra i nga topito o Aotearoa, o te ao whanui.

Kei te tangi te ngakau ki oku poupo kua huru ki tua o te arai, ki te hunga mate kua rupeke atu ki te po, no reira e aku nui e aku rahia takahia te ara o te takitini o te takimano ki te huia o te kahurangi atu atu ai.

Tatou nga mahuetanga iho a ratou ma kia kaha, kia manawanui, kia ora. Anei e rarangi mai nei nga hua o nga kaupapa i whaia e to tatou Runanga, hei oranga mo Ngati Porou mo ona hapu, mo ona whanau mo ona marae, tae atu hoki ki nga tangata e noho nei i waenganui i a tatou. He mihi kia koutou i whaiwahi ki enei ahuatanga katoa.

“He kanoho i kitea, he ringa i tu”
Ko te whakaharo kei roto i te whatumanawa i tenei wa ko nga kupu o te waiata tangi a Henare Teowai mo Pine Tamahori

"Ma wai ra e taurima te marae i waho nei
Ma te tika, ma te pono, ma te aroha e”

Ka whakatakoto enei kore ro i roto i te wairua o nga kupu o te waiata nei.

NGATI POROU DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD

The past year has been one of mixed results for the runanga. The biggest disappointment is the $527,475 deficit; the major highs are the progress made in foreshore and seabed negotiations with the Crown, and the significant investment made in Ngati Porou whanau, hapu, marae and people development.

The investment made in protecting Ngati Porou hapu interests in the foreshore and seabed was in the knowledge that it would impact on the runanga’s financial bottom line. The value of this investment, in terms of the recognition of the sustained authority and interests of Ngati Porou hapu in their respective takutai moana, is priceless.

What price do you put on the affirmation and protection of our tikanga, property rights, cultural heritage and the continued exercising of our authority and responsibility for the takutai moana. The runanga has championed these principles and views throughout negotiations with the Crown on behalf of Ngati Porou hapu, the ultimate beneficiaries of the ‘settlement’.

IWI PARTICIPATION

Runanga register
The number of people registering with the runanga increased significantly. With the imminent ‘mandating’ processes required for accessing and receiving fisheries assets from Te Ohu Kaimoana and the Foreshore and Seabed Deeds of Settlement, the future-proofing of database capacity is essential.

Marae and hapu development
The runanga has stayed focused and committed to supporting Ngati Porou whanau, hapu and marae realise their own potential. Additional funding was secured, and projects initiated for and on behalf of whanau and hapu. Key lessons to emerge were the power of a united Ngati Porou approach in terms of leveraging external resources and sharing information. The projects also created the scope for individual marae and hapu to progress their own plans, conduct cultural, economic and social wellbeing audits while accessing runanga support.

Twenty marae, eight whanau and two hapu clusters signed up for the Whanau Development Action Research Project (WDARP). All participating marae received $5000; hapu clusters, $2000; whanau groups, $1000 in recognition of their time, commitment and intellectual property.

The value of this investment, in terms of the recognition of the sustained authority and interests of Ngati Porou hapu in their respective takutai moana, is priceless.
Economic Transformation

A Ngati Porou Hui Taumata convened at Te Poho o Rawiri Marae last November provided the opportunity to critique Ngati Porou 20-year economic performance against benchmarks set at the 1985 Ngati Porou Hui Taumata. The scorecard indicates a sound and commendable performance, particularly in the areas of forestry and land development, cultural capital and capacity, and political influence. The theme for the 2004 Ngati Porou Economic Summit was “Growing our Potential, Directing our Progress and Increasing our Prosperity”.

In March, runanga representatives attended the National Hui Taumata to assess how this forum might support and encourage Ngati Porou’s economic development agenda. It was disappointing that the hui convenors appeared more interested in securing funding and political leverage for their own pan-tribal economic agenda, which may or may not have any relevance or benefits for Ngati Porou.

Ngati Porou has the capacity and capability to conduct business with iwi, Government and private sector in their own right. The runanga has been the most proactive local organisation in creating the environment that will enable Ngati Porou to restore a thriving Ngati Porou economy.

Matauranga Ngati Porou

E Tipu e Rea was launched in September 2004. The second phase of the runanga and Ministry of Education partnership aims to strengthen education in Ngati Porou East Coast Communities. It builds on Whai a te iti Kahrangi with the added emphasis on matauranga Ngati Porou.

The ECE, Learning Communities and Korero Tuku Iho strategies designed as part of the Whanau Development Action Research Project have been integrated into the E Tipu e Rea project.

The inaugural Te Rangitawaea Awards was testimony to the progress and growing confidence in the quality of education delivery in Ngati Porou East Coast Schools and the inculcation of the matauranga Ngati Porou as the overarching principle and philosophy.

Tangible outcomes produced are:
- a Ngati Porou Early Childhood Strategy
- a hapu-led, Ngati Porou Learning Communities Strategy
- Ngati Porou Korero Tuku Iho Strategy
- Toolkits to support marae and hapu conduct their own cultural, human resource and asset inventories and assessments.

Ngati Porou Events

The increase in participants in the range of Ngati Porou events convened or co-hosted by the runanga demonstrates the increasing interest in celebrating being Ngati Porou and being with other Natis. We drew a crowd of 8000 to the 2005 inter-marae sports festival and record numbers to the runanga anniversary and Peake celebration. The annual calendar of events comprising six ‘iwi’ events fulfils one of the performance targets set for Ngati Porou at the 1985 Ngati Porou Hui Taumata by cultural icon, the late Ngat Porou Hui Taumata.
organisations and to identify the courses and qualifications Ngati Porou students are pursuing. The establishment of the Te Urunga ki Ngati Porou website as a tool for sustaining the engagement between Ngati Porou businesses and students is already producing excellent results. Of the 95,000 Maori students in tertiary education as at 30 June 2004, 11,000 were of Ngati Porou descent.

Ngati Porou has developed a strong and vibrant education strategy, premised on life-long learning, valuing knowledge and education, the acquisition and transfer of knowledge within and among whanau and the realisation that if we are to achieve the Ngati Porou quadruple bottom-line we need skilled and motivated people.

Environmental Sustainability
This year we developed a framework for Ngati Porou marae and hapu, to establish and maintain their own environmental resource management plans. In the coming year, we will be sourcing funds to invest in the appropriate IT tools required to identify, record and assess their natural resources, develop their resource management plans and increase their ability to make informed planning and resource management decisions. The next step will be the integration of hapu environmental planning and management subjects within the curriculum of Ngati Porou East Coast schools. The runanga is taking part in a joint forum of iwi, local authority and government agencies to develop and enhance iwi environmental management capacity and capability. This will complement the on-the-ground work our hapu are leading.

Infrastructure Development
The runanga is progressing a proposal to identify affordable and sustainable alternative energy sources and supply options for Ngati Porou. We believe we can position Ngati Porou to “power” themselves and have sufficient affordable and sustainable surplus energy to attract new businesses into the area, and sufficient surpluses to sell back to the national grid. Affordable, sustainable energy is one of the major impediments to Ngati Porou economic development. The runanga is also involved in the implementation of a district-wide energy efficiency initiative called retrofit.

RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
Ngati Porou Organisations Chief Executives’ Forum
A highlight of the year has been the enhanced collaboration of Ngati Porou organisations as a result of bi-monthly meetings between their chief executives. These forums have produced a number of benefits including the production of Nga Kohinga, combined staff training and professional development, the sharing of HR management tools and processes, and university roadshows. Discussions have begun on aligning our strategic plans.
This development provides positive benefits to the organisations and Ngati Porou. It signals a level of cohesion and organisational maturity that bodes well for the future. We are, after all, part of the same team working for a common vision and ultimately the same interest groups and stakeholders.

Tairawhiti Development Partnership
The runanga has maintained its influential role in the Tairawhiti Development Partnership (previously Tairawhiti Development Taskforce), having invested much time and effort reviewing the Taskforce Strategic Plan and developing the new strategy.

We believe we can position Ngati Porou to “power” themselves and have sufficient affordable and sustainable surplus energy to attract new businesses into the area, and sufficient surpluses to sell back to the national grid.

The Ngati Porou Chief Executives’ Forum provides positive benefits to the organisations and Ngati Porou. It signals a level of cohesion and organisational maturity that bodes well for the future.
A major gain is the strengthened working relationship between the runanga, local authorities, key business and social sector agencies and the influence and involvement of the runanga in overseeing regional initiatives, previously a local authority prerogative.

**National and Regional Iwi Chief Executives’ forum**
A key focus of my work has been networking with other iwi, principally at chief executive level. This year I participated in a number of meetings to identify areas of mutual interest, strategies for leveraging combined political and lobbying capability, and the opportunity for joint input and responses into a range of strategic forums. At a regional level, I took part in the Tairawhiti Runanga CEs’ forum which included chief executives of Te Runanga o Turanganui a Kiwa and Te Runanga o Te Whanau. This provided a good opportunity for collegial support, peer review and the ability to trade skills and expertise that enable us to progress our respective and combined iwi agendas. This forum has worked on a joint tertiary education project and housing plans.

**Innovation**
Our cultural context provides us with a springboard for innovation. While we have not lacked the inspiration or inclination, innovation has been stifled by the lack of investment to develop, test and trial our own ingenuity. The runanga is pursuing joint-venture ideas with research institutions and universities to enable capability and capacity to be built in this arena.

Ngati Porou Whanui Forests Ltd has trialed an R&D approach driven by business development needs. It sets out terms for engagement for the development of appropriate JVs needed to achieve R&D outcomes. The company has progressed its Knowledge Creation strategy, which provides a blueprint for runanga and other Ngati Porou organisations.

**Performance**
Expectations of returns or services from the runanga have been raised with the public commentary of iwi ‘treaty settlements’ and ‘fisheries allocations’. Contracts are the runanga’s main source of income. We have not received any treaty settlement or fisheries allocation assets. The income we derived from the fisheries profit distribution was by and large re-invested in Ngati Porou marae and hapu.

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Ngati Porou have been well-served by the runanga’s range of services. Innovative housing strategies, child and whanau focused support programmes and quality education initiatives are producing results that continue to astound the critics.

Many achievements have been made in education this year:

- Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Te Waiu o Ngati Porou students are the first kura kaupapa school to enter the national secondary schools Young Designer awards and win four premium awards
- Ngata Memorial College’s Young Enterprise Students win the Poutama Award for the Best Maori Business Plan for the second year in a row and are runners up for the supreme award.
- three Ngati Porou students gain places in the national Manu Korero Awards
- over 250 entries in the 2005 Te Rangitawaea Awards, attracting the attention of WETA productions owner Richard Taylor
- 12% of Maori students in tertiary education are Ngati Porou
- four Ngati Porou people awarded honorary doctorates.
These are the achievements among many others that motivated and inspired us to continue our work, despite resource constraints. The runanga has worked diligently and selflessly to protect Ngati Porou’s interests on all fronts. Credit must be given to the runanga trustees and staff for their effort and the results. We acknowledge also the effort and commitment made by Ngati Porou people and organisations. Without their support we would not be able to progress.

**KEY PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2005 - 2006**

1. Secure, maintain and grow revenue streams to sustain the internal, political, visioning and future-proofing functions of the runanga through:
   - rationalising operations, ensuring the ability to function efficiently and effectively within resource capacity
   - transforming economic activities from service-driven or maintenance programmes to commercially operated entities
   - sourcing external income to assist and/or invest in the internal capacity and capability requirements of the runanga.

2. Sustain meaningful communication and information flows with expanding iwi base.

3. Support marae and hapu to realise their own potential without compromising the financial viability of the runanga or impinging on the ability of marae and hapu to be self-determining.

4. Create forums that facilitate frank, informed and constructive debate among Ngati Porou without exchanges in the media that only serve to attract external censorship and scrutiny.

Runanga managers need to become more deliberative and strategic in the management of core business. This will help ensure the runanga is efficient, effective and proactive in the pursuit of new business opportunities and relentless in its quest to achieve our vision for Ngati Porou towards and beyond 2030.

Amohaere Houkamau
Chief Executive
CORPORATE SERVICES

CORPORATE SERVICES MANAGEMENT
Corporate Services is the engine room of the runanga. It has responsibility for financial, asset and human resource management; provides management, communications and information services, and provides administration support to the board. It has limited capacity to generate external revenue and depends on other runanga activities to cover costs.

The operation costs rose this year as a result of legal costs incurred by the runanga in taking defamation proceedings against Te Tira Mana Hapu and its chairman. Defamation proceedings were a last-resort action to protect the reputation of the runanga, its chairman and officers. The runanga agreed to meet the cost to mitigate risk and losses to the organisation.

The marae grants were increased to $7000 this year with 49 marae receiving a total of $343,000. Awatere Marae was paid an advance of $9000 on their 2004/05 and 2005/06 marae grants, to help cover final costs for the completion of Te Aotaihi in time for the Queen’s Birthday opening. These payments, along with the extra payment of $100,000 paid out to the 20 marae taking part in the Whanau Development Action Research Project (WDARP), significantly increased the total payments made this year.

These transactions contributed significantly to the deficit incurred and highlight the trade-off made with providing necessary financial support and relief to marae, or building runanga financial reserves.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
The Employers and Manufacturers’ Association completed a “benchmarking” analysis of the remuneration levels of runanga employees. The analysis affirmed the runanga is paying staff at appropriate rates, taking into account regional market rates for similar positions, the ability to recruit people to these positions, level of financial and staff responsibility and other variables. The runanga now has a baseline from which to consider future increments. However, financial viability and sustainability ultimately govern what the runanga is able to pay its staff.

A Health and Safety Committee was established this year as required by the Health & Safety in Employment Act. The committee comprises representatives from each of the four runanga work sites and a management representative.

Salary Bands 2003-30 June 2005

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| TOTAL  | 58    | 65   | 46   |

Total staff 2003-30 June 2005

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<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Part-time employees | 9    | 7    | 4    |
| Fulltime employees  | 49   | 58   | 42   |

| TOTAL             | 58   | 65   | 46   |
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
This year the runanga invested about $94,000 in improving the organisation’s IT capability and capacity. The investment – a 300% increase on previous years – was essential for future-proofing the organisation and for preparing the runanga database for the 2005 Board of Trustees elections.
Our objectives were:
• to provide an IT infrastructure that will support planned development and enable future development
• to reduce TRONP risks associated with the existing IT infrastructure, specifically in the areas of:
  - Backup and Restore capacity
  - Disaster Recovery
  - External Intrusion
• to provide a stable platform to enhance operational efficiency.

The project’s focus is to develop and sustain capability for staff, board, whanau/hapu and marae, and support systems and processes. The IT platform has been designed to enable easy expansion and future development. The ultimate aim is for marae and/or hapu to be able to access their specific data, and manage and secure this on a sustainable basis.

COMMUNICATIONS
Maintaining the committed volume and standard of communications, with the limited HR and financial resources available, has been an ongoing challenge. The lack of a dedicated communications officer for most of the year has meant extra work for the CEO and her PA, preparing media releases, Nati Link and Nga Kohinga articles and radio interviews.

The Ngati Porou Organisations Chief Executives’ Forum was co-convened by Radio Ngati Porou, Ngati Porou Whanui Forests Ltd, Ngati Porou Hauora, Ngati Porou Fisheries Ltd and Ngati Porou East Coast Rugby. The forum proved invaluable for collegial support, joint project management initiatives (University Roadshow, Te Urunga ki Ngati Porou-Tertiary Student register and website, Nga Kohinga o Ngati Porou) and promotion of an integrated approach to Ngati Porou development, recognising each organisation’s contribution.

Providing regular and meaningful dialogue with over 62,000 iwi members scattered nationally and internationally is a logistical headache. This year the runanga beneficiary register grew by 8000 to 23,000 – over a third of our total iwi affiliates. This steady growth in registrations is pleasing. It indicates the growing confidence, interest and support that iwi members show for the runanga.

GOAL
To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the runanga through strengthening the organisation’s IT capability and capacity.

GOAL
To engage Ngati Porou in meaningful dialogue that enables Ngati Porou to make informed decisions and to direct the runanga as and when required.
GOALS
To provide quality financial management information and services, which enables the governance of the runanga to fulfil its fiduciary and legislative responsibilities, and enables management to act in accordance with set financial policies and achieve negotiated targets.

To sustain the maximum value of all runanga assets.

In the past year, four working parties acted as conduits for direct discussion between marae and/or hapu and the runanga on key kaupapa – Takutak Moana, Fisheries Settlement, Local Level Solutions and Whanau Development Action Research. These working parties enable the runanga to have ongoing discussions with a dedicated group of marae and/or hapu-nominated representatives, who in turn gather information from their marae/hapu to bring to the iwi forums. These representatives are responsible for reporting back to their marae and hapu. We believe this is an appropriate medium for communicating with marae and hapu. It requires all parties to take responsibility for being informed, for reporting back to their respective groups and for being collectively accountable for the decisions made.

We continued to co-ordinate a range of Ngati Porou events as part of our annual calendar. The significant increase in numbers attending and taking part is encouraging. It contributes to the retention, enhancement, practice and promotion of our ancestral heritage as Ngati Porou.

The investment made in improving the runanga’s IT capacity and capability continues to contribute to the enhancement of our internal communications. Efficiencies that will be achieved include:

- dedicated resource to maintain the Ngati Porou beneficiary database
- online runanga registrations
- more interactive and informative runanga website
- cost savings through greater use of electronic panui.

It is also important to assess the effectiveness of runanga communication strategies and tools in enabling relevant information to be shared among Ngati Porou. This assessment will involve:

- reviewing current communications strategy and procedures
- assessing effectiveness and relevance of current communications
- identifying appropriate methods of communications, capitalising on current systems while ensuring cost falls within budget
- monitoring quality, relevancy and frequency of information dispersed to as many Ngati Porou whanau as possible
- developing robust, relevant and evolving communications strategy.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2004-2005

- Completion of internal review of organisation’s administration capacity and capability.
- Completion of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou Operational and Management Policies Manual.
- Completion of runanga’s IT Capability and Capacity Assessment.
- Implementation of Phases 1 & 2 of the IT Strategy.
- Participation in Ngati Porou Organisations CE’s forum.
- Co-funder and co-contributor to Nga Kohinga o Ngati Porou (Ngati Porou organisations’ bi-monthly newsletter).

FINANCIAL & ASSET MANAGEMENT
Monty Manuel was appointed finance manager of a team of three including long-serving, ‘semi-retired’ finance administrator Yvonne Williams, Kotiro Te Iringa and new recruit Frances Grant.
TRUSTEES SERVICES
Trustees Services include:
• organising and supporting monthly board meetings and special meetings as required
• organising and supporting Hui a Tau, Hui a Iwi and Taura Here Hui and working party hui
• preparing and distributing monthly board packs
• providing secretarial and administrative support to the chairman.

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES
A review of the runanga’s Administration Service was completed in February 2005. The aim was to establish:
• quality of administration systems
• operation of those systems by administration staff
• employee capability, roles and responsibilities
• appropriateness of administration structure
• actions required to ensure the operating systems and staff capability met organisation’s needs.

Implementation
• Review of runanga administration – some changes already implemented, monitored and amended.
• Completed Draft Administration Procedure Manual.
• Started team-building and staff training process.
• Completed performance appraisals, amended job descriptions.
• Developed workspace plan.
• Realigned administration structure.
• Approved Human Resource Manager position.
• Established administrative support for Office of the CEO and Board.

GOAL
To provide the requisite strategic advice and administration support to the Board of Trustees to enable them to fulfil their collective governance roles and responsibilities in a culturally appropriate, professional and responsible manner.

Competitors at the Pa Wars, January 2004.

Senior Management Team (back from left) Mike Ransley, Agnes Walker, Maud Johnson, Anne Huriwai, Monty Manuel. Front are Lilian Baldwin, CEO Amo Houkamau, Min Vette and Ruihana Paenga.
VISION
To contribute to the restoration of a prosperous and thriving Ngati Porou economy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
A thought-provoking Ngati Porou Economic Summit in November 2004 provided a forum for over 100 people to reflect on economic performance since the 1985 Hui Taumata, share visions for the future and set the strategic pathway for economic growth and prosperity.

Trackless logging trucks, space age manufacturing plants, enhanced port facilities, wind-generated power and the challenge to move towards economic independence featured in an environment of art, culture and fun showcasing Ngati Porou at its best.

During the past year, the runanga has supported Ngati Porou marae, hapu and whanau to develop strategies toward their own sustainable economic development, and the revitalisation of an enterprising culture within and among Ngati Porou.

The Local Level Solutions programme (LLS), funded mainly by Te Puni Kokiri, saw the completion of three strategies - enterprise development, environmental management and social development. These resulted from the combined efforts of Ngati Porou marae, hapu, the runanga and a team of external consultants.

The Ngati Porou Marae and Hapu LLS Reference group, which critiqued and endorsed the strategies, provides a sound platform for ongoing consultation as the strategies are developed and implemented.

Local Level Solutions was driven by three key principles:
1. whanau and hapu setting and managing their own development agendas, plans for resources and associated opportunities
2. recognising the available value and cost savings of marae and hapu sharing and trading ideas, strategies and proposals
3. runanga’s complementary role in managing macro-level strategies requiring iwi-wide approach or generating iwi-wide benefits.

The enterprise development strategy focused on:
• building business capability and capacity at marae, hapu and iwi levels
• reducing reliance on external interventions through gaining confidence in Ngati Porou abilities and strategies
• developing and growing Ngati Porou marae and hapu businesses.

All marae within Ngati Porou were invited to take part in the project and nominate individuals to progress issues relevant to their community. Many ideas for business development and expansion were discussed during the project. The Economic Development team will work with marae and hapu to test the validity of their enterprise proposals before co-ordinating the input of business case, investment and ongoing business support.

Business ideas had legitimacy in that they were based on Ngati Porou resources of people, land and sea, and their prudent and pragmatic use. Such business development would be sustainable and acceptable in terms of the non-negotiable values held by Ngati Porou.

A full copy of the report can be accessed from runanga offices.

MANA LOANS
Total clients (at 1July 04) – 23
Settlements during year – 4
Ongoing discussion – 19
Original fund (1989) – $800,000
Loans generated since 1989 – $3,277,639
Residual value (30 June 05) – $990,500 (approx)

Mana Loans
The decision to wind down the portfolio, with the view to establishing a revolving investment fund with residual Mana monies as the seeding putea, is a work in progress. During the past year we have settled with all except four residual clients.
TOURISM NGATI POROU

The contribution to Ngati Porou tourism is twofold – establishing the runanga as an independent tourism operator and securing, for Tourism Ngati Porou, the Maori Regional Tourism Organisation role in Taiahwiti.

The soon-to-be-established runanga tourism company, Ngati Porou Tourism Holdings Ltd, will develop two key activities – Hikurangi Maunga Guided Tours and Ngati Porou Adventure Tours. These will be run from the Raparapariki Homestead, which will provide 2-3 star accommodation, a gift shop and café. The acquisition of the homestead was a major coup for Ngati Porou. During the year, the runanga completed a Scope of Works on the homestead to provide a medium to long-term accommodation facility and base for the tours and adventure activities. Discussions continue with two joint venture partners that have the complementary skills and capability to help support these businesses.

The runanga has secured the Maori Regional Tourism Organisation (MRTO) role for the Taiahwiti region and facilitated the establishment of Tourism Ngati Porou, as a stand-alone, industry-driven, marae-led network. As the registered MRTO for the area, Tourism Ngati Porou will focus on developing a viable yet unique Ngati Porou tourism industry. This will include brokering training and industry-specific support such as marketing, pricing product and services, developing Ngati Porou-specific industry standards and building a sustainable, profitable and exciting tourism industry.

Tourism is a major contributor to the New Zealand economy. Ngati Porou can take advantage of the potential economic boost expected from all forms of cultural tourism. Visitors to Ruatoria will notice the Tourism Ngati Porou Centre on the main street. We planned to have the centre open to the public five days a week during the summer and set hours during winter. The centre will provide information on upcoming events, options for local and free independent travellers, and a booking and referral service to the many activities available throughout Ngati Porou. The centre provides an attractive setting for local artists and craftspeople to display their wares and promote their craft. Plans are being developed to establish the centre as an ‘internet-café’.

Tourism Ngati Porou exists to:
- ensure tourism is managed and developed in a manner consistent with Ngati Porou cultural, economic and social aspirations
- facilitate Ngati Porou whanau, hapu, marae into the business and activity of tourism
- position Ngati Porou and the East Coast as a key destination for international and national tourists
- secure regional and national tourism recognition for Tourism Ngati Porou as a lead iwi tourism operation
- develop and establish tourism as a viable and sustainable industry.
The Ngati Porou Landowners Forum was established to:
- provide an update on the progress of the Major Regional Initiative
- outline opportunities emanating from MRI and other forums
- identify critical elements to accelerate productivity and profitability of Ngati Porou-owned land
- build appropriate land development infrastructure to support landowners to optimise resources and capitalise on opportunities for success.

2. Ngati Porou Landowners Forum
The ongoing administration and co-ordination support for this forum was a major focus of the year. Meetings were convened every six to eight weeks, with guest speakers covering a range of subjects as requested by landowners. They were also an opportunity for landowners to share information among themselves about better governance and management practices.

One of the drivers for the establishment of the forum was the Major Regional Initiative (MRI) which focuses on the development of under-utilised and under-producing land, particularly Maori land, within the Tairawhiti. The MRI provides an opportunity for diversified land use and open network opportunities not otherwise available to large and small landowner blocks throughout Ngati Porou.

The runanga has committed $150,000 to the initiative, $50,000 a year over the next three years. This money is tagged to be used by Ngati Porou landowners with small land blocks who wish to apply to the Tairawhiti Land Development Trust’s Land Suitability Fund.

The Enterprise Training Programme allowed for synergies and extensive information-sharing opportunities to be developed between forum members and Ngati Porou communities. The following were provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Guest speaker</th>
<th>Numbers attending</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 03</td>
<td>Pakihira Stn</td>
<td>R Taiapa A Houkamau L Rickard G Lowden G Rudland</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Training MRI Citrus Meat Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 03</td>
<td>Hinerupe Marae</td>
<td>H Katipa M Leach R Koher M Isles G Rudland</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Manuka Resource Bees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 03</td>
<td>Marotiri woolshed</td>
<td>R Taiapa A Houkamau D Caselli</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Investment MRI Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 03</td>
<td>Kawakawa Clubrooms</td>
<td>A Houkamau D Caselli</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>MRI Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 03</td>
<td>Te Hepara Marae</td>
<td>R Garrick V Hayes A Houkamau</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bio Technology Macadamias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 04</td>
<td>Tinatoka Marae</td>
<td>A Houkamau D Caselli</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>MRI Investment options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 04</td>
<td>Hiruharama Marae</td>
<td>V. Goldsmith L. Rickard J Takarangi</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Beekeeping Joint Venture options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Enterprise Training Programme

The runanga was again successful in maintaining the management of the East Coast’s Enterprise Training Programme. Thirteen training and support workshops were convened covering a wide range of topics including beekeeping, horticulture, organics, aquaculture and tourism. Two Venture Capital workshops targeting new and expanding businesses proved popular. Evaluations from the workshops indicated strong satisfaction for course content, location and facilitation. The runanga plans to negotiate an expansion of the current programme with the aim of establishing itself as a BIZ contractor when the regional contract is reviewed in 2006/2007. A sub-contract with Turanga Ararau to conduct Enterprise Training workshops for the 2004/2005 year was successfully renegotiated. In a conscious move to widen the delivery of services to Ngati Porou, invitations were extended to members of the Maori Landowners Forum to provide access to information-sharing opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshops</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Attendees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honey marketing</td>
<td>Hinepare Marae</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekeeping</td>
<td>Hinepare Marae</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organics – Ginkgo growing</td>
<td>Waiapu RSA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organics – impact of herbicides</td>
<td>Hinepare</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use options – including ECFP</td>
<td>Hinepare</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use options - MRI</td>
<td>Mangakino Woolshed</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, funding &amp; research options</td>
<td>Kouka Woolshed</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use options – Ginkgo</td>
<td>Kaiwaka Marae</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding options</td>
<td>St Johns Hall Ruatoria</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism – barriers to success</td>
<td>TW Wananga o Ngati Porou</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism - diversification</td>
<td>TW Wananga o Ngati Porou</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment ready</td>
<td>TW Wananga o Ngati Porou</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment ready</td>
<td>TW Wananga o Ngati Porou</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OVERVIEW
The sheep market remained solid again, especially for lamb. This can be highlighted by the strong store lamb prices through autumn fuelled by the high demand from winter lamb finishers and grape vineyards. The cattle market was inconsistent, possibly a reflection of how local buyers tried to hedge their risks given the fluctuating dollar. However, the gross revenue results for Pakihiroa and Puanga were reasonably consistent with last year. The season for both blocks was punctuated by a long cold and wet winter, a dry start to the spring and a very dry late summer. It was fortunate that both blocks had good feed covers coming into winter, which sustained stock condition through this period. The dry start to spring meant that lambs were given a good start and this is reflected in a consistent lambing result.
The dry late summer did have a large effect on cattle finishing targets on Puanga, reducing average liveweight gains from 1kg to .8kg a day – an average $120 reduction in per head prices. The long cold winter substantially delayed the timing of conservation plantings of poplar and willow poles on Pakihiroa. This delay coupled with a dry start to spring saw a substantial loss of poles. While this was not the desired outcome, this failure for poles to take was not untypical for many blocks in the district. This conservation programme is ongoing for the next three years. Poles lost will be replanted.

ACHIEVEMENTS and ISSUES FACED
• Lambling results stretched from 120% (2004) to 135% to keep sheep losses at or below 5%. Our result was 4937 lambs from 3766 ewes wintered at 131%, 4% below our target. This was a large stretch but we believe it is still attainable. Sheep losses are recorded at 1.89% which is extremely good but reflects 286 recovered mixed age ewes from the previous year’s recorded losses. This shows the difficulty at times of achieving clean musters on Pakihiroa.
• Calving percentages and deaths remain fairly consistent with previous years’ results. Cattle deaths for the year were at 3.89%, 1.89% higher than desired. Most of the extra losses, attributable to exposure and accident mostly through the wet winter, were in breeding cows.
  • Growth rates in finishing cattle continue to be a challenge given some of the extreme weather conditions that both blocks face.
  • Balancing winter and spring stock numbers is a challenge. Stock is bought in during the spring when the grass gets away but this has an impact on the farms’ cash flow position.
  • Conservation fenceline finally completed and all allocated Department of Conservation funds paid out. The Pakihiroa committee acknowledges the sterling work of Pat Boyle (who had to put aside other work) and one-man team Tama Maaka to have this completed in trying conditions; and Regan, Toby and team who helped meet the time-frame.
  • Most of the Pakihiroa and Puanga tracking work completed. This is not an easy task on Pakihiroa given the steep contour and moving country. About 15km of new and re-opened tracks were completed, giving good 4WD access around most of Pakihiroa.
• Pakihiroa was entered into the Rural Environment Awards run by the Gisborne District Council. The entry was based on the sensitive nature of this block with high rainfall and steep contour, its total Ngati Porou ownership and the issues arising from that ownership. While Pakihiroa did not feature on the winners’ podium, the judges were impressed with the environmental direction being taken (forestry, protection areas, pole plantings etc) under sheep and cattle, and the past and current on-farm development to improve Pakihiroa as a substantial farming business and influence in the district.

• Pakihiroa Station continues to further farming opportunities for Ngati Porou as seen in its involvement in the Tapuaeroa Project to enhance lamb production in the area. The committee is focused on ensuring the physical and financial wellbeing of the farms are paramount.

• Establishment of Pakihiroa Farming Limited was delayed to ensure the legal and financial ramifications, required for a smooth transition process, were thoroughly researched. This focus remains a priority. The aims are to improve the flexibility and responsiveness to rapid changes in agriculture, ensure the farming business can sustain profitability and meet the objectives of the shareholder.

SUMMARY
The year’s revenue was reasonably consistent with last year’s. Overall production results are slightly ahead but lambing just behind. The development of both blocks is progressing but has been slowed given the completion of much of this work in previous years.

OVERALL FINANCES FOR THE STATIONS
The annual accounts show the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per Opening</th>
<th>Per Effective Hectare(1200)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Farm Income</td>
<td>$731,231</td>
<td>$58.67</td>
<td>$609.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less Stock Purchases</td>
<td>$675,603</td>
<td>$54.20</td>
<td>$563.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Operating</td>
<td>$55,628</td>
<td>$4.46</td>
<td>$46.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMENTS
• The net surplus, while positive, is $72,000 behind last year’s result.
• Finishing cattle growth rates were behind estimations. The $120 a head reduction in prices significantly affected the result.
• Farming expenditure is down on last year but is still relatively high compared to the level of revenue earned.
• Significant costs ($32,000) were incurred under the pole planting regime in the East Coast Forestry Project grant. Although costs were not able to be recovered, a large portion will be over the next three years as poles are replanted and refund claims made.
• Another $30,000 was spent on the conservation fenceline. This was a one-off cost and will not be incurred next year.
• The large increase in fuel prices affected several areas of expenditure, namely freight, vehicle and fencing costs. While these costs will be ongoing, present levels of fuel costs were not as significant last year.

THE YEAR AHEAD
• Put systems in place to lift the 135% lambing target to 140%.
• Refocus stocking policies to reduce cattle stock units and increase sheep stock units.
• Finalise Pakihiroa Farming Ltd and establish company by January 2006.
• Continue to prioritise expenditure with the aim of expending money where major returns will be generated.
• Fine-tune systems to generate a bottom line profit of $250,000.
**NGATI POROU FISHERIES LTD (NPFL)**

**OVERVIEW**
A profit of close to $1m profit for the year ended 30 June 2005 was a pleasing result for Ngati Porou Fisheries Ltd. The net profit of $991,437 after extraordinary items is down on last year’s $1.15m but the results are better than expected considering the continuing difficulties facing the fishing industry. The high NZ dollar, soft export prices and world-wide terrorism have all had an impact on the results of fishing companies. This in turn has had an impact on the prices received for Annual Catch Entitlements (ACE). Despite these conditions, NPFL managed to maintain its level of income largely as a result of new species, such as scampi and tuna, entering the Quota Management System. Crayfish (ACE) prices are also at very low levels due to the state of the CRA3 fishery.

Net assets continue to increase and shareholder funds increased by 15% to $2.3 million. However, it is expected that the current level of ACE prices will not be sustained throughout the coming year and as a result income levels are forecast to drop.

**Extraordinary item**
During the year, Te Runanga o Ngati Porou transferred the shares of Nga Hukatai Ltd to NPFL. At the end of the financial year, the board reviewed this investment and decided to write it off. This investment had a book value of $71,000.

**HIGHLIGHTS**
- Continued development of strategic relationships with other Maori fisheries businesses.
- Continued progress on fisheries allocation.
- Dividend payments of $616,000 during the year.
- 23% increase in assets.
- 19% increase in shareholder funds.
- Regular communications through Nga Kohinga.
- University strategy.

**STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS**
NPFL has deliberately set out on a path of developing long-term relationships with other Maori fisheries businesses. These businesses often face the same issues as NPFL and there is potential for collectives to form to progress business objectives. These relationships will form an increasingly important part of NPFL’s future.

**ALLOCATION**
Much of the work over the past 12 months has been about finding a legal and commercial structure that meets both the criteria of the Maori Fisheries Act and the desire of hapu to have more direct input into the governance over Ngati Porou Fisheries’ assets. A model for approval is shortly to be presented to marae representatives for discussion.

**DIVIDEND PAYMENTS:**
NPFL was pleased to make dividend payments of $616,000 to the shareholder during the past year. A further $300,000 is expected to be paid against the 2005 year profits. These funds have been used by the runanga for marae and hapu development.

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**KAUPAPA/VISION**
*Me tiaki, me ahu, me whakanui i nga kaimoana, me te moana hoki, kia puta mai he hua mo ake tonu ake.*

To manage, protect and enhance Ngati Porou’s seafood resources and environment in a profitable and sustainable manner for the future.
NGA KOHINGA
NPFL is pleased to be associated with Nga Kohinga, a Ngati Porou magazine distributed to Natis around the globe.

UNIVERSITY STRATEGY:
The university strategy is a useful tool that has been developed by the six Ngati Porou organisations. Each university is visited to identify Ngati Porou students and skills.
A database developed for student and graduate registrations is being used by Ngati Porou organisations to purchase Ngati Porou skills when needed. This tool is already providing a depth of skills previously unknown to us.

THE COMING YEAR
A fall in profits is expected during the next 12 months as economic conditions get tougher and additional costs related to the process of allocation have an impact.

Despite this, the future bodes well for NPFL. The strategic relationships that have been forming are now beginning to show real opportunities for growth and development.

NPFL has just received funding to begin the development of its Research & Development Strategy. This strategy will provide a set of priorities to focus research on the development of a commercial business based around kaimoana.

NPFL Directors
Whaimutu Dewes – Chair
Bill Burdett
Dean Moana
Mark Ngata
Kody Pewhairangi
Heni Poutu
Directors’ Fees are $8000 each, Chair $10,000.

NPFL Staff
Ngarangi Bidois, General Manager
Bobby Reedy, Office Administrator

From left are NPFL general manager Ngarangi Bidois, office administrator Bobby Reedy and directors Whaimutu Dewes, Bill Burdett, Kody Pewhairangi and Heni Poutu. Absent: Dean Moana and Mark Ngata.
WHANAU HAPU DEVELOPMENT
IWI SOCIAL SERVICES

Iwi Social Services has delivered a range of whanau and hapu support services and programmes since 1994. This service is mandated to operate under a contract with Child Youth and Family under section 403 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1989. The runanga is also approved as a Level 1A Iwi Social Services under section 396 of the CYP&F Act. Within the context of the key underlying principles – mana atua, mana tangata, mana whenua and mana motuhake – the Iwi Social Services unit is responsible for the delivery, administration and quality management oversight of the following services and programmes:

- budget advice and education
- crisis and post-crisis counselling
- whanau support and advocacy
- Te Whae Atawhai (Social Workers in School)

Ngati Porou Hapu Social Services delivered the following programmes:

- youth education
- whanau mentoring
- home management
- parenting education
- community education targeting whanau at risk and/or in crisis.

RESULTS
Budget Advice and Education
Two fulltime kaimahi were employed to provide budget education programmes to whanau needing support to reduce debt levels while trying to meet essential living costs on low or restrictive incomes. The actual volumes for advice and education services far exceeded the contracted volumes.

Advice – Contracted for 136 whanau/year; actual volume, 209
Education – Contracted for 28 whanau/year; actual volume, 74

Whanau Support
One fulltime kaimahi employed to provide whanau counselling, parent education support and advocacy for whanau at risk or in crisis situations.

Support – Contracted for 137 whanau/year; actual volume, 154

Crisis and post-crisis counselling
One fulltime kaimahi employed to provide crisis and post-crisis counselling to whanau, and to actively work alongside whanau to assist them manage and resolve past and present issues in a manner that creates a pathway for their future well-being.

Counselling – Contracted for 41 whanau/year; actual, 51

Te Whae Atawhai – Social Workers in Schools (SWIS)
Three part-time and one fulltime kaimahi provided support to 19 schools within the rohe. Their role is to help young people optimise their educational opportunities by providing counselling and guidance that address personal, whanau and school-related issues in a timely and confidential manner. They also provide social worker support.

Contracted Outcomes
- Identify tamariki with problems affecting their ability to learn.
- Assess support and learning needs of tamariki and develop individual and whanau plans for and with these students and their whanau.
- Co-ordinate their access to the appropriate services that will improve, promote and protect their wellbeing.
- Deliver culturally appropriate services to tamariki/whanau in need.

No contracted volumes. Total number of referrals, 133.

Previous page:

- to build hapu capacity and capability in the delivery of a range of quality social services, by leveraging off the growth and expansion of Iwi Social Services and supporting hapu to access capacity building funding
- to implement hapu budget training to increase the number of on-the-ground budget support workers with ongoing mentoring support from runanga budget services staff.

Ko te whakapumau i te mana motuhake o Ngati Porou i roto i tona mana atua, mana tangata, mana whenua.

Maud Johnson at work.
Truancy

Three part-time kaimahi were employed to work across 17 schools. Their role was to receive non-attending student referrals from schools and the communities within the Ngati Porou rohe, and to work with these students and their whanau to re-engage them in learning and formal education.

Contracted Outcomes

• Receive referrals from schools and communities for non-attending and or truanting students.
• Locate these students.
• Liaise with their whanau to facilitate students’ return to school.
• Develop and maintain relationships with other agencies and support inter-agency responses that meet the needs of the students including the Ministry of Education, Child Youth and Family, youth offending teams and health agencies.

No contracted volumes. Total number of referrals, 304.

HAPU SOCIAL SERVICES

Programmes delivered by Ngati Porou Hapu Social Services:

Parenting Education – Contracted for 69; actual, 154
Home Management – Contracted for 119; actual, 330
Youth Education – Contracted for 265; actual, 305
Whanau Mentoring – Contracted for 53; actual, 187
Community Education – Contracted for 28; actual, 65

ACHIEVEMENTS

• Social Worker in Schools (SWIS) contract secured for three-year term.
• All staff committed to becoming qualified social workers. This will endorse their quality service delivery to whanau. Six staff started workplace assessment units toward Diploma in Social Work through Te Kaiawhina Ahumahi, an Industry Training Organisation for Social Services. One staff member started her degree in Applied Bicultural Social Services (Level 7).
• Increased participation by whanau in hapu-delivered programmes thanks to hapu groups working more collaboratively.
• Counsellor and Whanau Support worker awarded Certificates of Achievement (Te Putake) from Te Korowai Ahumahi O Aotearoa.
• Certificate in Child Protection Studies completed by Family Violence Co-ordinator.
• Family violence programmes delivered to 51 whanau.
• Budget service delivery expanded to Te Araroa on a monthly basis.

PRIORITIES FOR 2005/2006

• To have a budget advisor based in Ruatoria, servicing East Coast whanau.
• Enhancing capacity and capability of Iwi Social Services staff by supporting specialist team approach. This will improve efficiencies to whanau and hapu, a key ingredient in Iwi Social Development plan.
• Development and delivery of whanau oranga programmes within the Ngati Porou communities.
• Ensure hapu groups are fully supported in their efforts to establish themselves as individual hapu social service providers.
• To work in closer collaboration with other local agencies to contribute to the social well-being of whanau and hapu.
• Improve quality of service delivery through investing in staff professional development.
• Negotiate longer-term, integrated service contracts with funders.
• Develop set of performance indicators based on how services contribute to improved well-being of Ngati Porou whanau.

SWIS worker Maryanne Crawford receiving a civic award.

Iwi Social Services staff (from left) Cathy Stainton, Audrey Trotman and Riria Morrice.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Achieving hapu independence while recognising the value of our interdependence as an iwi.
**HOUSING**

**LOW DEPOSIT RURAL LENDING (LDRL) PROGRAMME - HOME OWNERSHIP**

The challenges presented during the year compelled us to investigate new solutions. The strong rise in residential properties affected the ability of whanau to achieve home ownership. Many of our clients were priced out of the market by private investors and by the Government buying existing homes for state housing. While there were fewer whanau able to achieve home ownership, many received support through runanga housing programmes. Twenty-three whanau were supported into long-term, or longer-term, accommodation.

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

- 11 whanau achieved home ownership through the Low Deposit Rural Lending Programme and accessed $1.02m in HNZC mortgage finance.
- One whanau achieved home ownership through HNZC general lending.
- Five home ownership workshops held; 55 graduates of programme.
- Three home ownership Refresher Courses held for LDRL graduates needing assistance to achieve home ownership.
- Five whanau placed into emergency housing.
- Six whanau supported into state housing on their own land through rural housing programme.
- Five whanau referred for state housing via emergency housing programme.
- Alternative energy research begun.

While we are pleased with our achievements, we recognise there is still a lot of work to be done to address the housing need within Ngati Porou. A key challenge is being innovative and ensuring solutions developed are appropriate to the unique circumstances faced on the East Coast. Home ownership remains a high priority for whanau living in the region. New strategies will be developed and implemented in partnership with HNZC over the next year to ensure home ownership is achievable.

**RURAL HOUSING (RHP) PROGRAMME**

**Urgent and essential repairs on existing homes**

This programme has evolved over the past three years from the Special Housing Action Zone (SHAZ) Project, then Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty (NECBOP) Project to the Rural Housing Programme (RHP). This is a government-led initiative to ‘eliminate’ substandard housing in the rural NECBOP regions. Since the programme’s 2001 inception, 73 homes within Ngati Porou have received urgent and essential repairs at no financial cost to the home owner. This has brought a better quality of life for these people. Many of our pakeke have endured outside ablution facilities, marginal water supply, inadequate weather proofing and general makeshift amenities in their homes.

The housing team put a lot of effort into achieving a more collaborative approach with HNZC, based on consolidating the dedicated personnel working on RHP. The team also managed local contractors engaged to do most of the repair and improvement work. This was a satisfying result. The runanga has always aimed to employ Ngati Porou tradespeople in the building, renovation and upgrading of houses within the rohe.
KEY ISSUES

- Inadequate funding available to provide range of services delivered. This imposes a cost on the runanga because we are reluctant to turn down clients in need of services.
- HNZC lending criteria does not recognise the additional costs arising from building in isolated East Coast areas or income level of whanau.
- Agencies’ fragmented approach to housing.
- Lack of affordable, quality housing stock.

OUTLOOK FOR 2005/2006

We will continue to negotiate contracts with HNZC and other agencies to enable us to offer a range of products and services that meet the housing needs of whanau. And we will continue to support the vision of the runanga – to develop a fully integrated housing programme that provides education, training, employment and economic development opportunities and options for the sustainable supply of affordable, quality homes to Ngati Porou and minimises the leakage from the iwi/regional economy. For whanau already in homes we will continue to:

- investigate affordable options to ensure their homes meet health and safety standards
- provide workshops on basic maintenance programmes.

We will investigate the supply of sustainable, affordable energy through research and development projects currently being scoped. We will continue to work with hapu/marae/whanau and communities to ensure a regular flow of information enabling them to make informed decisions about home ownership. And finally, we will provide leadership and support for the following initiatives:

- establish Ngati Porou Building Company – medium-term
- establish Ngati Porou Energy Company – long term

Short-term and ongoing initiatives:

- complete 10 maintenance programmes
- complete essential repairs and maintenance on 19 homes
- achieve home ownership for 30 whanau
- retrofit 30 homes through Rural Housing Programme
- retrofit 20 homes through LDRL Programme.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Essential repairs & maintenance completed on 32 homes, (contracted target 25).
- Average amount accessed by clients to complete essential repairs and maintenance, $15,000. Majority of clients will not have to repay if they fulfil suspensory loan requirements.
- Suspensory loans accessed by 32 whanau valued at $422,873.
- Employment provided for 10 local tradespeople, four more than previous year.
- SHAZ Project completed, 28 homes in total.
- Inaugural Interactive Maintenance Programme workshops convened.

Kirikiritatangi Trust workers get a house ready for occupation.
Tuhono Whanau had a year of challenges and positive change. Some of the changes were the introduction of the complex SWIS assessment tool, individual family plans, forward casework planning, a revamped database and status reviews. These changes and improvements enabled us to become more efficient and strengthened the focus on whanau development rather than crisis intervention and management.

Throughout the year we were able to consolidate the team with only one staff member leaving to take up a new position with another community agency. Tuhono Whanau has always maintained a strong commitment to professional development. The past year has been no different with regular in-house and external training undertaken by all staff.

Tuhono Whanau has been able to manage its budget to within 6% of the budget. The major areas of expenditure incurred were in employee costs including training, building management (which increased as a result of rent and electricity price rises), motor vehicle expenses, depreciation costs and administration support.

Tuhono Whanau has always been one of the runanga’s most well-resourced services. It has supported other, not as well-resourced, services by sharing surplus office equipment and providing access to its fleet of vehicles. This reflects the runanga’s principle of reciprocity.

The future looks bright for Family Start with the Ministry of Social Development taking over from Child Youth and Family as a lead agency. The MSD will be introducing a host of new initiatives to expand and improve the Family Start service. At the end of the 2003/2004 year, funders extended the contract for Family Start by 12 months and advised tendering for the next three-year contract would begin during that time. This has since been secured.

**Staff and whanau numbers**

Staff comprises one kaiwhakahaere, four fulltime kaiawhina, two kaihautu and a part-time kaiawhina.

Tuhono Whanau worked with 90 whanau of which 98% were Maori, 95% of Ngati Porou descent. Active whanau are those that have completed a needs assessment. Once an assessment is completed, an intensity level is allocated determining the level of support provided. The new SWIS assessment tool provides a more in-depth and accurate assessment criteria. Kaiawhina are required to complete all assessments within eight weeks of whanau registering with the service. During the year we recorded a drop in referrals and slight increase in the number of whanau not assessed. Previously, all whanau were recorded as active irrespective of whether they were assessed or not.

**Referrals and Exits – July 04 to June 05**

Referrals were slow but steady throughout the year. Exits were low except for the June period, the 12 month anniversary for whanau referred in the previous year and due to graduate.

**Source of Referrals**

Lead Maternity Carers and midwives continue to refer the majority of clients to our service. Nga Maia o te Tairawhiti referred the single largest group of clients. Plunket and the Public Health Unit make up the majority of referrals from Well Child services. Self referrals form the fourth largest category.
Whanau satisfaction with services
Evaluations of our services are conducted at six-monthly intervals with a 70% participation rate. The results demonstrate a strong level of satisfaction, specifically in social support and Ahurú Mowai (early childhood development programme). Less satisfaction was expressed for the advocacy, wellbeing and health aspects of our services.

Ngati Porou professionals deliver to Ngati Porou whanau
Tuhono Whanau held one-off training sessions and in-house team days during the year. All staff took part in formal training ranging from supervision, information technology, child development, social work and Te Reo Māori. The overall training investment is significant and emphasises the need for the service to develop strategies for staff retention and integration of Tuhono Whanau training within the whanau and hapu professional development programme.

Ngati Porou Family Start in the national picture
Ministry of Social Development’s greater involvement in Family Start will improve and enhance our ability to take part in a range of support networks such as the National Family Start co-ordinators forum, and training and study awards bodies. Input into policy development will increase on matters such as early childhood education subsidies for Family Start clients.

Conclusion
The challenges presented and goals achieved over the past year have created a positive and stronger sense of unity between staff within the runanga and among other agencies and whanau. The changes have been significant but positive. The participation, input and effort made by everyone contributes to our ability to be more effective while striving to always improve upon our performance.

PARENTS AS FIRST TEACHERS (PAFT)

INTRODUCTION
Ngati Porou Parents As First Teachers (PAFT) is a home-based parent education and whanau support programme for whanau with small pepi up to three years old. Ngati Porou has a contract to deliver PAFT to 25 whanau living between Potakā and Kaiti.
Whanau have personal visits at least once a month where information, support, encouragement and activities are shared. Group hui are held quarterly for whanau to network and discuss issues regarding child development, parenting or other concerns.
The success of this programme depends on the calibre of Kaiawhina and their ability to engage parents of all ages and offer a culturally relevant service.

PERSONAL HOME VISITS
PAFT has adapted home visits to suit the need of the whanau who are enjoying a range of home visit options. For instance:
- a group of three younger parents in Wharekahika prefer to meet the PAFT Kaiawhina as a group
- two whanau in Te Araroa prefer their visits at kohanga reo
- two sisters in Uawa, with pepi the same age, enjoy visits together
- two whanau prefer to come into the office as they can focus better without the distractions at home.

The overall training investment is significant and emphasises the need for the service to develop strategies for staff retention and integration of Tuhono Whanau training within the runanga’s whanau and hapu professional development programme.
Nau i whatu te kakahu, he taniko taku.

PURPOSE & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Parents and whanau are the first and most important teachers of their children.
- Focus on early intervention and primary prevention.
- Being child-centred while recognising the importance of the whanau.
- Support whanau to become self-sufficient and confident in drawing upon their own resources before accessing complementary community-based services.

A total of 245 home visits were completed this year. Personal visits continue to be the key component with PAFT’s best features, according to whanau surveyed, being:
- young, vibrant, Maori teachers are friendly and approachable
- the one-on-one korero
- the handouts, watching child do ahuru mowai with parent educator
- personal visits – someone to exchange ideas with.

Factors influencing the positive delivery of home visits are:
- the option of Te Reo incorporated either bilingual or total immersion
- whanau in isolated areas preferring to have combined visits
- Te Mahere Kaupapa Maori option and resources.

GROUP HUI

Forty-five parents took part in group hui held in Wharekahika and Ruatoria. The topics chosen by whanau were jewellery making and resource collage.

NGATI POROU PAFT PROFILE

Site specific information of PAFT enrolments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maori</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income – less $25,000 pa</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother – under 20 yrs</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother – between 20-25 yrs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenting alone</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack whanau/community support</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack parenting info</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Characteristics

- Primary caregiver in full/part-time work
- Primary caregiver in full/part-time study
- Whanau in rural areas
- Whanau without a phone
- Whanau without transport
- Fathers involved in PAFT
- Whanau accessing Early Childhood

OUTCOMES

Whanau on PAFT will display improved:
- knowledge of age-appropriate child development in cognitive, language, social and motor domains
- knowledge and practice of positive discipline techniques
- involvement in child’s care and education
- ability to recognise developmental strengths and delays
- awareness of and access to resources for information and support.

Whanau will display increased:
- opportunities for learning through event and group participation
- opportunities for interaction with others outside the whanau
- knowledge of and exposure to community resources for parents and children including basic needs and health
- knowledge of enrichment/learning activities.

CONCLUSION

Ngati Porou PAFT has maintained a full complement of whanau throughout the year. Whanau are spread throughout Ngati Porou and a variety of visit plans are utilised by the Kaiwhina to ensure the service meets the unique needs of whanau.
HAPU DEVELOPMENT

HAPU SOCIAL SERVICES

BACKGROUND
At the end of the financial year, a dedicated practice manager was employed to help:

• develop and implement an integrated professional development programme for all Whanau and Hapu Development staff
• develop Ngati Porou-specific models for whanau and hapu development underpinned by runanga values, best practices and philosophies
• support hapu and whanau access relevant quality training that builds their own social development capacity and capability.

Bonnie Stainton took up this position in July 2005. Previously the role of practice manager was encompassed within the management brief of Iwi Social Services Manager.

Former manager Audrey Trotman left in January 2005 to take up a position with Ministry of Education’s Tertiary Education section. Audrey contributed a wealth of skills and commitment to the runanga and Ngati Porou during her employment.

HIGHLIGHTS
• 16 Whanau and Hapu Development staff supported to meet national standard requirements or registration as competent social workers.
• Staff without recognised social work qualifications enrolled for workplace training with focus of gaining diplomas.
• Commitment for integrated professional development plan for whanau and hapu development staff.
• 21.5 days study leave for seven staff working towards Diploma in Social Work via workplace assessment training.

PRIORITIES FOR 2005/2006
• The design and establishment of an integrated professional development pathway for all Whanau and Hapu Development staff founded on Ngati Porou tikanga and values.
• The development of an appropriate assessment tool and process to complete competency assessments of all staff with specific focus on ‘best practice’ models.
• Engagement with a group of Ngati Porou pakeke to validate ‘best practice’ care and support models.
• Ensuring services and support systems are responsive to the social development needs of Ngati Porou whanau and hapu.
• Engagement with Ngati Porou Hapu Social Services groups to assist development of hapu professional development training programmes.
COMMUNITY NUTRITION Te Taro O Te Ora

INTRODUCTION
The Ngati Porou Community Nutrition Programme (CNP) has played a lead role in the positive change in attitudes towards health and nutrition in Ngati Porou. Many whanau, marae, kohanga reo and schools on the East Coast have benefited from the educational workshops, training and strategies the service has provided.

Numerous health workers in the rohe have completed nutrition training despite there being only three educators solely dedicated to nutrition for the whole of the East Coast. Makere Pepere and Matekino Tuhura are employed as nutrition staff for 30 and 20 hours a week respectively.

Although much progress has been made in terms of nutrition awareness and healthy lifestyles, there are increasing concerns about the rate of diabetes, heart disease and obesity within our community. As a consequence of this concern, a multi-disciplinary team of health and nutrition workers was formed to work on the Ngati Porou Hauora initiative Ngati and Healthy, led by Dr Tipene-Leach. This timely development enables Ngati Porou Hauora and runanga staff to pool resources, expertise and networks to provide an integrated healthy lifestyles programme for whanau.

The Ngati Porou CNP team have also linked with the Healthy Eating Healthy Activity (HEHA) strategy, the Tairawhiti Nutrition Steering Group and national organisations Te Hotu Manawa Maori Aotearoa and the National Maori Nutrition Network to support a collaborative and concerted effort to reduce the rate of diabetes, heart-disease and obesity among Maori. Makere Pepere and Matekino Tuhura have been leaders in these forums and their input and advice is regularly sought in all these forums. During the year they facilitated a number of workshops at local and national health and nutrition hui.

Although national forum involvement is valuable for sharing strategies and ideas with other iwi, the cost is making it increasingly difficult to continue. No budget provision is made for the time and associated travel costs. However, these exchanges have been beneficial. The CNP team have included the lessons and strategies gained from national and regional hui into their whanau, hapu and marae nutrition programme.

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES
Training Marae Nutrition Kaiawhina
The marae-based nutrition programmes are a form of professional development for marae workers and kohanga kaimahi. This year’s CNP training enabled these workers to gain NZQA-accredited qualifications.
A total of 33 marae workers have been trained through the marae nutrition programme. The training consists of NZQA-accredited Food Safety Units 167 and 168, NZ Food and Nutritional Guidelines, marae catering and menu planning. The graduates of the training courses were presented with their certificates in January. Refresher courses are held annually for marae workers. A performance appraisal process for marae workers is to be developed.
**Kohanga Reo Training**
Positive engagement with kohanga reo continued with 13 kohanga agreeing to develop food safety policies this year. Specific training modules were developed to assist kohanga integrate these policies into their operations. Two kohanga have put food policies in place; one is reviewing its old policy and the others are working towards developing policies.

CNP workers report a pleasing increase in the number of young mothers breastfeeding. This is due to a range of positive activities introduced that reinforced the benefits of breastfeeding. The approach taken by CNP ensures there are benefits to tamariki, parents, whanau and the kaimahi.

**Support provided to community groups**
The CNP team supported a number of community groups. Nutrition and healthy lifestyles training modules were developed for:
- St John Cadets – training and certificates in Community Food Safety
- Schools – supported through training programme “Lunch Matters”.

Other groups supported were the Ngati Porou East Coast Rugby team, the national Well Child campaign, Puna Kohungahunga, the Cancer Society, Ngati and Healthy and support for runanga conferences and the annual Ngati Porou Pakeke Celebration.

**Resources developed and distributed to Ngati Porou groups**
The CNP team continue to distribute and utilise resources developed by the Ministry of Health while developing Ngati Porou-specific nutrition resources. These resources – which include recipe books, manuals for trainers and nutrition folders for trainees – reinforce the positive messages promoted on courses and provide a reference for trainees.

**CONCLUSION**
The year has been busy, exciting and rewarding. The uptake among marae and kohanga reo of various nutrition programmes introduced this year is pleasing, as is the development of food safety policies and implementation of nutrition and food safety practices in to their day-to-day practice. The training, support and resources provided through Community Nutrition has provided whanau with the necessary tools and confidence to achieve better health outcomes for themselves.

**COMMUNITY INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAMME**

**INTRODUCTION**
Ngati Porou communities are close knit and therefore community involvement has been an important aspect of delivering any service in Ngati Porou.

Whanau, hapu and marae groups have not only accessed and participated in the many services provided by the Injury Prevention service (CIPP), they have helped with resources, venues, organising and provided much-needed support.

Programmes and services delivered range from road safety campaigns, drivers licensing and car restraints to alcohol drugs and family violence awareness programmes. The local police, school principals and board of trustees, other runanga services, fire service, hauora and many other agencies have all worked alongside Ngati Porou CIPP for the betterment of iwi and communities.

**Road Safety Campaigns**
A number of road safety campaigns were held during the year. Operation Kia Tupato in December and January were held to help reduce offending during this period.
Specific attention focused on liquor-associated offences, intoxicated drivers, under-age drinking, and disorderly behaviour. CIPP, in conjunction with Police, carried out highway checkpoints, checks for under-age drinkers and breach of liquor licences on licensed premises, unsupervised youth and children checks.

Operation Tarls focused on seatbelts, car restraints, drink driving and vehicle safety, warrant of fitness and registration. Bike Wise – Bike Safety focused on school age children. A competition included all East Coast schools.

Marae-based and AA Mobile Unit Drivers Licence Courses
The marae-based drivers licence course is well attended by whanau on the coast. The high schools support and help the senior students to prepare for the course. Pakeke sitting the course feel comfortable learning in the whanau oriented environment. The course offers group work and also one-to-one support which suits some learners better.

Ten Learners Licence courses were held and 100% pass rate recorded:
- 134 passed the course, now able to work towards Restricted Licence
- 49 passed Restricted Licence
- five passed older drivers test
- three passed class 2 full Heavy Trade
- one passed class 2 Learner Heavy Trade.

Child Car Seats/Restraints
This programme is well-used. The importance of the use of child restraints cannot be expressed enough. Tragic life-shattering experiences can be prevented through the use of car restraints.

The car seat hire scheme has made restraints as accessible as possible. The scheme has full purchase and layby options with all sizes from newborn to boosters.

Dedicated and trained CIPP workers provide group and individual presentations to all whanau inquiring, buying or hiring seats.

Information was presented to 116 people during the year at group sessions in kohanga reo centres and one-on-one sessions at the service office. Forty-five seats were hired, 10 seats put on layby and 11 bought.

Alcohol, drugs and family violence
Successful alcohol, drugs and family violence awareness programmes were run in conjunction with Police, Ngata College, Ngati Porou Haurua and whanau. The “P” awareness presentations were well attended as was the Te Waka Pounamu and Manaaki Tangata programmes. These programmes are likely to be repeated in the next year following positive feedback from whanau taking part.

CONCLUSION
The impact and effect of CIP programmes on our relatively small communities – driver licence course successes, children safely restrained in cars, better ability to deal with negative social issues – can only be regarded as positive.

The collaborative engagement and approach taken by the necessary agencies and involvement of whanau, hapu and marae is an awesome example of whanaungatanga working.

We also take this opportunity to acknowledge the six young people who died in tragic circumstances this year.

Ka nui te aroha ki nga whanau.
**TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU AND GROUP**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Statements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Performance</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Position</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Position</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Cash Flows</td>
<td>47-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes to the Financial Statements</td>
<td>49-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Branch Statements of Financial Performance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Performance - Corporate Services</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Performance - Economic Development</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Financial Performance - Whanau/Hapu Development</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audit Report</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
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Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Grants/Contracts</td>
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<td>3,136,797</td>
<td>3,277,073</td>
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<td>Interest Income</td>
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<td>85,574</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1,303,232</td>
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<td>Farming Income</td>
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<td>800,622</td>
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<td>Farm Holding Gain</td>
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<td>1,657</td>
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<td>Rental Income</td>
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<td>27,026</td>
<td>40,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend Income – NPFL</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>616,000</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry Income</td>
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<td>90,860</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>64,898</td>
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<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
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<td>5,641,524</td>
<td>4,764,676</td>
<td>5,806,668</td>
<td>4,906,740</td>
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| **Expenses** | | | | |
| Staff Expenses | 1,991,809 | 1,863,231 | 2,025,716 | 1,948,460 |
| Trustees Fees | 63,403 | 63,403 | 72,739 | 72,739 |
| Directors Fees | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | - |
| Operating Expenses | 2,350,704 | 2,116,209 | 1,720,332 | 1,606,081 |
| Interest Expense | 28,930 | 28,930 | 27,277 | 27,277 |
| Farming Expenses | 422,908 | 422,908 | 458,509 | 458,509 |
| Depreciation | 5 | 171,553 | 167,290 | 175,105 | 173,646 |
| Bad Debts/Doubtful Debts | 10 | (3,305) | (3,305) | 9,791 | 9,791 |
| Impairment of Investment | 7 | 70,586 | - | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Koha | 33,995 | 33,745 | 5,129 | 5,129 |
| Operating Lease Expenses | 25,821 | 16,749 | 50,678 | 50,678 |
| Grants Given | 552,041 | 552,041 | 275,170 | 275,170 |
| Audit Fees | 34,450 | 30,950 | 33,700 | 30,200 |
| **Total Expenses** | | | | |
| | 5,792,895 | 5,292,151 | 4,974,146 | 4,727,680 |

| **Net Surplus/(Deficit)** | | | | |
| $(151,371) | $(527,475) | $832,522 | $179,060 |

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.
# Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
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<td>Westpac Bank Accounts</td>
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<td>Prepayments</td>
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<td>Merchandise Inventory</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>10,906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Intended for Disposal</td>
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<td>87,157</td>
<td>89,086</td>
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<td>1,653,832</td>
<td>4,110,107</td>
<td>2,108,445</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non Current Assets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngati Porou Fisheries Ltd</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>555,182</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<td>Livestock</td>
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<td>1,369,344</td>
<td>1,367,687</td>
<td>1,367,687</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mana Enterprise Loan Portfolio</td>
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<td>46,383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance - TW Won</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Fixed Assets</td>
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<td>2,935,315</td>
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<td><strong>Total Non Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>4,412,820</td>
<td>4,951,619</td>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>GST Payable</td>
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<td>38,804</td>
<td>39,704</td>
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<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
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<td>611,302</td>
<td>413,738</td>
<td>374,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Entitlements</td>
<td>55,819</td>
<td>55,819</td>
<td>62,780</td>
<td>62,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income in Advance</td>
<td>28,076</td>
<td>28,076</td>
<td>201,917</td>
<td>201,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase (current)</td>
<td>13,290</td>
<td>13,290</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>4,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>37,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>810,154</td>
<td>768,991</td>
<td>744,287</td>
<td>690,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase (non-current)</td>
<td>8,843</td>
<td>8,843</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>4,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>8,843</td>
<td>8,843</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>4,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,665,663</td>
<td>5,827,617</td>
<td>7,817,034</td>
<td>6,355,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Employed</strong></td>
<td>$8,484,660</td>
<td>$6,605,451</td>
<td>$8,565,768</td>
<td>$7,049,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These financial statements are authorised for issue for and on behalf of the Board:

Chairman 1 Nov 2005

Trustee 1 Nov 2005

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

**STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY** for the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Opening Equity</strong></td>
<td>7,817,034</td>
<td>6,355,091</td>
<td>6,984,512</td>
<td>6,176,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</td>
<td>(151,371)</td>
<td>(527,475)</td>
<td>832,522</td>
<td>179,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</strong></td>
<td>(151,371)</td>
<td>(527,475)</td>
<td>832,522</td>
<td>179,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Closing Equity</strong></td>
<td>$7,665,663</td>
<td>$5,827,617</td>
<td>$7,817,034</td>
<td>$6,355,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Represented By:**

- Closing Retained Earnings: 6,166,805, 4,328,759, 6,318,176, 4,856,233

**Total Closing Equity**: $7,665,663, $5,827,617, $7,817,034, $6,355,091

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS** for the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash was provided from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and Contract Income</td>
<td>2,939,644</td>
<td>2,933,783</td>
<td>3,350,050</td>
<td>3,368,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Quota</td>
<td>1,406,716</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,717,891</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend Income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>866,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>457,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>598,612</td>
<td>598,612</td>
<td>702,773</td>
<td>702,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>117,886</td>
<td>124,026</td>
<td>105,327</td>
<td>105,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>223,828</td>
<td>90,977</td>
<td>187,867</td>
<td>91,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes Paid – Resident W/Tax</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,985</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,286,686</td>
<td>4,613,398</td>
<td>6,066,893</td>
<td>4,725,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash was applied to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers and operating expenses</td>
<td>3,174,666</td>
<td>2,925,457</td>
<td>2,963,729</td>
<td>2,434,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to employees &amp; trustees</td>
<td>2,112,173</td>
<td>1,933,594</td>
<td>2,137,256</td>
<td>2,010,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>(2,480)</td>
<td>(29,010)</td>
<td>75,333</td>
<td>34,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>28,930</td>
<td>28,930</td>
<td>27,277</td>
<td>27,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,313,289</td>
<td>4,858,971</td>
<td>5,203,595</td>
<td>4,506,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(26,603)</td>
<td>(245,573)</td>
<td>863,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash was provided from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mana Principal Repayments</td>
<td>32,910</td>
<td>32,910</td>
<td>21,756</td>
<td>21,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Assets</td>
<td>19,787</td>
<td>19,787</td>
<td>60,884</td>
<td>60,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52,697</td>
<td>52,697</td>
<td>82,640</td>
<td>82,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash was applied to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Fixed Assets</td>
<td>170,104</td>
<td>163,920</td>
<td>214,733</td>
<td>198,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP Fisheries Ltd Investment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Hukatai Ltd Investment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,404</td>
<td>15,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWWONP Advance</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>225,104</td>
<td>218,920</td>
<td>230,137</td>
<td>220,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td>(172,407)</td>
<td>(166,223)</td>
<td>(147,497)</td>
<td>(137,909)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS** for the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash was provided from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase Activities</td>
<td>17,685</td>
<td>17,685</td>
<td>12,351</td>
<td>12,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,685</td>
<td>17,685</td>
<td>12,351</td>
<td>27,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash was applied to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase Activities</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>12,403</td>
<td>12,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,238</td>
<td>13,238</td>
<td>(52 )</td>
<td>15,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held</strong></td>
<td>(185,772)</td>
<td>(398,558)</td>
<td>715,749</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Opening balance of cash</td>
<td>3,535,928</td>
<td>1,332,329</td>
<td>2,820,179</td>
<td>1,236,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Balance of Cash</strong></td>
<td>$3,350,156</td>
<td>$933,771</td>
<td>$3,535,928</td>
<td>$1,332,329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2005

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity
The reporting entity is Te Runanga o Ngati Porou. Consolidated financial statements are presented for Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and its wholly owned trading subsidiary Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited.

General Accounting Policies
The financial statements of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou comprise the following significant activities:
– Corporate Services
– Economic Development incorporating Mana Enterprises, Fisheries, Pakihiroa & Puanga Stations
– Whanau/Hapu Development incorporating Resource Management Issues

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 31 of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955, and generally accepted accounting practice.

The general accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of earnings and financial position on an historical cost basis are followed, except for Pakihiroa Station and Puanga Station, which are included at valuation at purchase date. Reliance is placed on the fact the runanga is a going concern. Accrual accounting is used to match expenses and revenues.

Particular Accounting Policies
The following particular accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of earnings and the financial position, have been applied:

Consolidation of Subsidiaries
The group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the runanga and its wholly owned trading subsidiary which is consolidated using the purchase method. The results of any subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are consolidated from the effective dates of acquisition or until the effective dates of disposal.

All inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised profits are eliminated on consolidation.

Revenue
Government grants are recognised as revenue when eligibility for grants has been established by the grantor agency. Fishing Quota income is recognised when cash is received or receivable for the lease of quota irrespective of the fishing season to which it relates. Interest is recognised as accrued. Other income is recognised when goods or services are provided.

Depreciation
For accounting purposes, depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis, which will write off the cost or revaluation of the assets evenly over their expected useful lives. The following rates have been applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Asset</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>2.5% - 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Improvements</td>
<td>12% - 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>3% - 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>8% - 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fittings</td>
<td>3% - 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Computer Equipment</td>
<td>33% - 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other Equipment</td>
<td>10% - 40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation except Pakihiroa Station and Puanga Station. These farms are included at the valuation at the date of settlement; it is not the runanga’s policy to revalue these assets. The land and buildings were recorded at net current values as at 30 June 1993 by an independent registered valuer, Andrew Warren and Associates. Subsequent additions to the station have been recorded at cost. All assets except land and the woodlot have been depreciated.
Particular Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable are valued at net realisable value.

Investments
Investments are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Inventory
Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value on a first-in, first-out basis.

Mana Loan Portfolio
Mana loans are stated at expected realisable value after allowance for doubtful debts. Doubtful debts have been established on the basis of management’s assessment on a client by client basis.

Livestock
Livestock is valued at estimated market values as at 30 June 2005 by an independent registered valuer, Wrightson Limited, Ruatoria. Changes in value of existing productive livestock are recorded as a holding gain or loss and are recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Goods and Services Tax
The financial statements have been prepared stating all income and expenditure items exclusive of GST, except accounts receivable and accounts payable which are GST inclusive.

Cash Flow Statement
The following definitions have been used for the preparation of the Statement of Cash Flows:

(i) Cash
Coins, notes, demand deposits or highly liquid investments for which there is a recognised ready market and which are unconditionally convertible to coins and notes at the board’s option within no more than two working days and which the board regards as part of its day-to-day cash management.

(ii) Operating Activities
Transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.

(iii) Investing Activities
Activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of fixed assets and of investments such as securities, not falling within the definition of cash.

(iv) Financing Activities
Activities which result in changes in the size and composition of the capital structure of the board, both equity and debt not falling within the definition of cash.

Finance Leases
Leases under which the runanga assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases and are capitalised.
The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant period rate of interest on the outstanding balance of the liability for each period.

Operating Leases
Operating lease rentals are recognised evenly over the expected period of benefit to the runanga.

Changes in Accounting Policies
There have been no changes in accounting policies. All accounting policies have been applied on bases consistent with the previous year.
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2005

2. Taxation
The runanga, as a Charitable Organisation, is exempt from income tax.

3. Grants/Contract Income
Grants/contract income from public funding agencies is comprised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent &amp; Group</th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ECDU – PAFT     | -              | 33,500         |
| Ministry of Health | 153,800         | 153,800        |
| NZ Lottery Grants Board | -    | 15,000         |
| Ministry of Justice | 161,444         | 66,323         |
| Housing Corporation of NZ | 492,643        | 299,788        |
| Ministry of Education | 362,727        | 548,151        |
| Ministry of Maori Development | 742,265 | 234,057 |
| Department of Child Youth & Family Services | 1,050,282 | 1,668,425 |
| Ministry of Social Policy | -    | 21,000         |
| Land Transport Safety Authority | 38,640 | 50,000 |
| Accident Compensation Corporation | - | 27,403 |
| Department of Labour – CEGS | -    | 48,000         |
| Ministry of Social Development | 35,851 | 35,852        |
| Department of Internal Affairs | 20,889 | 25,333        |
| Turanga Ararau | 12,295         | 35,141         |
| Auckland University of Technology | 26,511 | -             |
| Museum of NZ | 25,000         | -              |
| Eastern & Central Bank | 3,000 | -             |
| Other Agencies | 11,450         | 15,300         |

$3,136,797 $3,277,073

4. Fishing Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group &amp; Parent</th>
<th>Group &amp; Parent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ACE Income     | 1,710,043       | 1,728,164       |
| Less: Resource Costs | (349,340) | (424,932) |
| Net ACE Income | $1,360,703      | $1,303,232      |

-$- $-
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2005

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Accumulated Depreciation</th>
<th>Group Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land – Pakihiroa</td>
<td>670,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land – Improvements</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – Pakihiroa</td>
<td>443,549</td>
<td>95,699</td>
<td>347,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station – Puanga</td>
<td>508,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>508,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building – Puanga</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>15,017</td>
<td>31,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlot – Puanga</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land – TRONP</td>
<td>62,767</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – TRONP</td>
<td>660,613</td>
<td>206,212</td>
<td>454,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taonga</td>
<td>499,126</td>
<td>132,045</td>
<td>367,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>409,475</td>
<td>237,167</td>
<td>172,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>634,504</td>
<td>530,331</td>
<td>104,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>99,213</td>
<td>54,271</td>
<td>44,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>138,331</td>
<td>92,255</td>
<td>46,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase Assets</td>
<td>40,163</td>
<td>6,046</td>
<td>34,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,320,741</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,369,043</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,951,698</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Accumulated Depreciation</th>
<th>Group Book Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land – Pakihiroa</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land – Improvements</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – Pakihiroa</td>
<td>443,549</td>
<td>95,699</td>
<td>347,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station – Puanga</td>
<td>508,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>508,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building – Puanga</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>15,017</td>
<td>31,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlot – Puanga</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land – TRONP</td>
<td>62,767</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – TRONP</td>
<td>660,613</td>
<td>206,212</td>
<td>454,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taonga</td>
<td>499,126</td>
<td>132,045</td>
<td>367,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>409,475</td>
<td>237,167</td>
<td>172,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>626,696</td>
<td>526,694</td>
<td>100,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>93,344</td>
<td>53,436</td>
<td>39,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>129,905</td>
<td>91,007</td>
<td>38,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase Assets</td>
<td>40,163</td>
<td>6,046</td>
<td>34,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,298,638</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,363,323</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,935,315</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** for the year ended 30 June 2005

5. **Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th></th>
<th>Parent</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>Book Value</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land – Pakihiroa</td>
<td>670,000</td>
<td>670,000</td>
<td>670,000</td>
<td>670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – Pakihiroa</td>
<td>443,549</td>
<td>86,263</td>
<td>357,286</td>
<td>443,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station – Puanga</td>
<td>508,000</td>
<td>508,000</td>
<td>508,000</td>
<td>508,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building – Puanga</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>13,997</td>
<td>33,003</td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlot – Puanga</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land – TRONP</td>
<td>62,767</td>
<td>62,767</td>
<td>62,767</td>
<td>62,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – TRONP</td>
<td>617,033</td>
<td>190,285</td>
<td>426,748</td>
<td>190,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taonga</td>
<td>499,126</td>
<td>112,760</td>
<td>386,366</td>
<td>499,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>413,466</td>
<td>205,198</td>
<td>208,268</td>
<td>205,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>610,056</td>
<td>484,192</td>
<td>125,864</td>
<td>482,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>93,838</td>
<td>47,817</td>
<td>46,021</td>
<td>47,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>119,311</td>
<td>82,757</td>
<td>36,554</td>
<td>82,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase Assets</td>
<td>12,351</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>10,128</td>
<td>2,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$4,196,497 | $1,225,492 | $2,971,005 | $4,180,576 | $1,224,033 | $2,956,543

**Depreciation Expense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>26,383</td>
<td>26,383</td>
<td>26,982</td>
<td>26,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taonga</td>
<td>19,285</td>
<td>19,285</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>20,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>56,069</td>
<td>56,069</td>
<td>49,345</td>
<td>49,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>49,443</td>
<td>45,901</td>
<td>58,131</td>
<td>56,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>6,455</td>
<td>5,734</td>
<td>6,171</td>
<td>6,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>8,167</td>
<td>8,167</td>
<td>9,952</td>
<td>9,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire Purchase Assets</td>
<td>3,822</td>
<td>3,822</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>2,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets held for Resale</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>2,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$171,553 | $167,290 | $175,105 | $173,647

The most recent Rating Valuations of Land & Buildings as at 15 August 2005 are as follows:

- 199 Wainui Road: $81,000
- Wainui Road, Gisborne: $115,000
- Hekieria Road – Whare Wananga, Ruatoria: $225,000
- Barry Avenue, Ruatoria: $125,000
- Onepoto Road, Hicks Bay: $156,000
- 144 Waiomatatini Road: $17,000

$719,000

Puanga Station: $619,000
Pakihiroa Station: $1,630,000
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2005

6. Mana Enterprises Loan Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mana Enterprises Loan Portfolio</td>
<td>516,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Specific Doubtful Debts Provision (refer to Note 10)</td>
<td>117,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less Internal Loans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRONP</td>
<td>112,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakihiroa Station</td>
<td>249,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>362,086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net External Mana Loan Portfolio $36,778 $46,383

Security is held by Te Runanga o Ngati Porou over assets owned by borrowers (clients).

7. Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Hukatai Limited</td>
<td>70,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Provision for Impairment of Investment</td>
<td>70,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This investment was transferred from the runanga to Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited during the year and then written down at year end.

8. Livestock Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>Total 2005</th>
<th>Total 2004</th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Value $</td>
<td>Value $</td>
<td>Holding Gain/(Loss)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheep</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA Ewes</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>210,289</td>
<td>186,824</td>
<td>23,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2th Ewes</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>95,490</td>
<td>91,715</td>
<td>3,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe Hoggets</td>
<td>1,878</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>129,200</td>
<td>69,680</td>
<td>59,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wether Hoggets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Hoggets</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,075</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 yr Ewes</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>46,800</td>
<td>47,208</td>
<td>(408)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA rams</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>60,760</td>
<td>(55,880)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rams</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sheep</td>
<td>6,339</td>
<td>5,749</td>
<td>508,404</td>
<td>456,587</td>
<td>51,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA Cows</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>386,350</td>
<td>317,250</td>
<td>69,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3 Yr Heifers</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>132,600</td>
<td>77,990</td>
<td>54,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3 Yr Dry Heifers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>(13,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2 Yr Heifers</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>81,900</td>
<td>101,770</td>
<td>(19,870)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 Yr Heifers</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>109,800</td>
<td>116,390</td>
<td>(6,590)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 Yr Steers</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>73,440</td>
<td>53,500</td>
<td>19,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2 Yr Steers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>(4,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3 Yr Steers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>11,250</td>
<td>(10,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1Yr Bulls</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>37,400</td>
<td>10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2Yr Bulls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>59,250</td>
<td>(57,850)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2Yr Fries</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>95,200</td>
<td>(89,600)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA Bulls</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20,400</td>
<td>22,800</td>
<td>(2,400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cattle</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>1,448</td>
<td>860,940</td>
<td>911,100</td>
<td>(50,160)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Livestock</strong></td>
<td>7,642</td>
<td>7,197</td>
<td>1,369,344</td>
<td>1,367,687</td>
<td>$1,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Holding Gain / (Loss)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2005

9. Sundry Debtors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Sundry Debtors</td>
<td>627,527</td>
<td>468,187</td>
<td>620,043</td>
<td>420,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Doubtful Debts Provision</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total $627,527</td>
<td>$620,043</td>
<td>$468,187</td>
<td>$420,124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Bad Debts/Doubtful Debts

During the year the Parent Company’s Mana Loans Portfolio recovered $24,927 of principal for two loans that had previously been provided for. Offsetting this recovery were bad debt write offs resulting in a net recovery of $(3,305). 2004: $9,791.

11. Mount Fishmarkets Ltd (MFM)

An agreement exists whereby the runanga is obliged to acquire its pro rata portion of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission’s shares in MFM plus a portion of costs for due diligence. The sum is estimated to be $100,000 and will be settled as part of the ultimate distribution of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission assets (refer Note 16).

12. Radio Ngati Porou

The runanga owns two radio licences (frequencies), AM 585 & FM 98.1. Radio Ngati Porou (RNP) is currently in operation as a stand-alone entity, separate from the day to day financial control of the runanga.

During the 1993/94 year, NZ On Air transferred the assets it purchased for RNP’s purposes to the runanga. As the runanga receives no financial benefit from these frequencies, the assets have been included in the books at no value.

13. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Except as disclosed in note 11, other contingent liabilities or commitments have been noted as:

MRI Investment:

The runanga is a contributor to the Tairawhiti Development Taskforce investment in the Major Regional Initiative undertaken by NZ Trade and Enterprise and has committed $150,000 to this venture. The commitment comprises $50,000 per annum for three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 1 years</td>
<td>92,883</td>
<td>79,820</td>
<td>92,883</td>
<td>79,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 2 years</td>
<td>26,584</td>
<td>20,015</td>
<td>26,584</td>
<td>20,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – 5 years</td>
<td>19,089</td>
<td>5,108</td>
<td>19,089</td>
<td>5,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+ years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total $138,556</td>
<td>$104,943</td>
<td>$138,556</td>
<td>$104,943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no capital commitments as at 30 June 2005, (2004: Nil).
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** for the year ended 30 June 2005

14. **Financial Instruments**
The runanga is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, short term deposits, investments, debtors, creditors and loans. All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and all revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. All financial instruments are shown at their estimated fair value.

**Credit Risk**
Financial instruments which potentially subject the company to credit risk principally include cash, short term deposits and accounts receivable. Credit risk with respect to cash and short term deposits is reduced by investing in a registered bank. While accounts receivable are unsecured, the majority of the debtors are with government organisations.

15. **Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited**
The runanga is at present the 100% owner of Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited. The principal activity of Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited is involvement in the fishing industry. The runanga’s fishing business is now conducted through Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited.

16. **Fishery Assets**
The Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission (Te Ohu Kai Moana) is presently holding fisheries assets on behalf of all iwi groups. No recognition has been made in the financial statements at the Group level of these assets as there is still ongoing uncertainty as to the method of distribution of these assets and the ultimate beneficiaries.

17. **Tyndall Road, Gisborne Property**
In October 1996, the runanga received title to a property in Tyndall Road, Gisborne from what was previously the Department of Land and Survey Information (DOSLI). The title was received by the runanga on behalf of Te Reo o Te Iwi Kokiri, as Te Reo o Te Iwi Kokiri was still in the process of becoming a separate legal entity. It is still undecided which entity will ultimately hold title to the property. As the runanga is only holding the property until the ultimate beneficiary is determined it has not recognised the property in its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2005. The latest Government valuation of the property, dated 1 September 1999, is $94,000.

18. **Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit/(Loss) Per Financial Statements</td>
<td>(151,371)</td>
<td>(527,474)</td>
<td>832,522</td>
<td>179,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Cash Items:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>171,553</td>
<td>167,290</td>
<td>175,105</td>
<td>173,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Debts</td>
<td>(3,305)</td>
<td>(3,305)</td>
<td>9,791</td>
<td>9,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment in Investment</td>
<td>70,586</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding Gain/Loss</td>
<td>(1,657)</td>
<td>(1,657)</td>
<td>(187,297)</td>
<td>(187,297)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85,806</td>
<td>(365,146)</td>
<td>900,121</td>
<td>245,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Movements in Working Capital:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease/(Increase) in Debtors and Prepayments</td>
<td>(180,340)</td>
<td>23,220</td>
<td>(85,326)</td>
<td>(102,078)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Creditors</td>
<td>57,025</td>
<td>85,447</td>
<td>49,479</td>
<td>76,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in Inventory</td>
<td>10,906</td>
<td>10,906</td>
<td>(976)</td>
<td>(976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(112,409)</td>
<td>119,573</td>
<td>(36,823)</td>
<td>(26,643)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Cash Inflow</td>
<td>$(26,603)</td>
<td>$(245,573)</td>
<td>$863,298</td>
<td>$218,557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2005

19. Hire Purchase Commitments
The finance rate for the hire purchase agreement range from 2.5% to 11.78%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group 2005</th>
<th>Parent &amp; Group 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Hire Purchase Liabilities</td>
<td>23,966</td>
<td>9,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Finance Charges</td>
<td>1,833</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hire Purchase Liabilities Excluding Finance</td>
<td>22,133</td>
<td>8,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Charges:

- 0 – 1 years: 13,290 vs. 4,448
- 1 – 2 years: 8,843 vs. 4,447

Total:

- 2005: $22,133
- 2004: $8,895

20. Related Parties
Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited
Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited was set up to conduct and manage the runanga’s fishing quota allocation. The company is 100% owned by the runanga. During the year Ngati Porou Fisheries was charged rent and sundry expenses of $5,210 by the runanga. Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited contributed $6,140 in sponsorship to the runanga activities. During the year the runanga’s investment in Nga Hukatai Limited was transferred to Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited. Also during the year Mr Whaimatu Dewes, a director of Ngati Porou Fisheries Limited, provided consultancy services to the company to the value of $72,441.
## Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group

**CORPORATE SERVICES - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

For the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent 2005</th>
<th>Parent 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration Charge – Internal</td>
<td>408,124</td>
<td>441,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend ex NPFL</td>
<td>616,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>49,372</td>
<td>54,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Income</td>
<td>17,840</td>
<td>36,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract &amp; Grant Income</td>
<td>204,028</td>
<td>68,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>18,131</td>
<td>29,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>1,313,495</td>
<td>1,131,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Expenses</td>
<td>477,949</td>
<td>452,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees Fees</td>
<td>53,605</td>
<td>68,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
<td>754,838</td>
<td>419,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>104,709</td>
<td>88,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Debts Written Off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koha</td>
<td>14,329</td>
<td>1,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease Expenses</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Given</td>
<td>399,322</td>
<td>269,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fees</td>
<td>30,950</td>
<td>30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of Investment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Charges - Administration</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal - Dividend Transfer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>1,836,263</td>
<td>1,433,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Deficit</strong></td>
<td>$(522,768)</td>
<td>$(301,611)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriation Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>(1,327,288)</td>
<td>(1,025,677)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Net Deficit</td>
<td>(522,768)</td>
<td>(301,611)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Balance</strong></td>
<td>$(1,850,056)</td>
<td>$(1,327,288)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE  
For the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent 2005</th>
<th>Parent 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>36,202</td>
<td>42,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy/Contract Income</td>
<td>586,413</td>
<td>142,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>28,364</td>
<td>14,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal - Dividend Transfer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Holding Gain</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>187,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Livestock Income</td>
<td>800,622</td>
<td>739,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>1,453,258</td>
<td>1,125,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |             |             |
| **Expenses**         |             |             |
| Staff Expenses       | 277,899     | 245,214     |
| Trustees Fees        | 8,798       | 4,039       |
| Operating Expenses   | 473,949     | 185,856     |
| Bad Debts/Doubtful Debts | (3,305) | 5,296      |
| Interest Expense     | 28,924      | 27,277      |
| Farm Expenses        | 422,908     | 458,509     |
| Depreciation         | 36,403      | 38,845      |
| Koha                 | 13,774      | 2,429       |
| Internal Charges - Administration | 108,203 | 27,147  |
| Grants               | 202,815     | -           |
| **Total Expenses**   | 1,570,368   | 994,612     |

|                      |             |             |
| **Net Surplus/(Deficit)** | $(117,110) | $131,387  |

|                      |             |             |
| **Appropriation Account** |             |             |
| Opening Balance       | 5,597,956   | 5,466,569   |
| Plus Net Surplus/(Deficit) | (117,110) | 131,387  |
| **Closing Balance**   | $5,480,846  | $5,597,956  |
**Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and Group**
**WHANAU/HAPU DEVELOPMENT - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**
For the year ended 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parent 2005</th>
<th>Parent 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants/Contracts</td>
<td>2,374,175</td>
<td>3,097,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Income</td>
<td>9,187</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>27,287</td>
<td>21,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend – Internal Transfer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>2,410,649</td>
<td>3,150,817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Expenses</td>
<td>1,107,384</td>
<td>1,250,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
<td>856,532</td>
<td>957,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>26,708</td>
<td>46,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapu Service Providers</td>
<td>28,434</td>
<td>73,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Given</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>5,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Lease Expenses</td>
<td>44,783</td>
<td>50,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koha</td>
<td>5,642</td>
<td>1,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Charges - Administration</td>
<td>299,921</td>
<td>414,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>2,370,422</td>
<td>2,801,533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Surplus</strong></td>
<td>$40,227</td>
<td>$349,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriation Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>585,565</td>
<td>236,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Net Surplus</td>
<td>40,227</td>
<td>349,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Balance</strong></td>
<td>$625,792</td>
<td>$585,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUDIT REPORT
TO THE READERS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
TE RUNANGA O NGATI POROU AND GROUP
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005

We have audited the financial statements on pages 44 to 60. The financial statements provide information about the past financial performance of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou and its financial position as at 30 June 2005. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 49 to 50.

The Trustees Responsibilities
The trustees are responsible for the preparation, in accordance with New Zealand law and generally accepted accounting practice, of financial statements which fairly reflect the financial position of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou as at 30 June 2005 and the results of operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Auditors’ Responsibilities
It is our responsibility to express to you an independent opinion on the financial statements presented by the trustees.

Basis of Opinion
An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessing:
• the significant estimates and judgements made by trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and
• whether the accounting policies are appropriate to Te Runanga o Ngati Porou’s circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We conducted our audit in accordance with New Zealand Auditing Standards. We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with or interests in Te Runanga o Ngati Porou.

Unqualified Opinion
We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required.

In our opinion the financial statements on pages 44 to 60, fairly reflect the financial position of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou as at 30 June 2005 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Our audit was completed on 1 November 2005 and our unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date.

Graham Naylor
Deloitte
on behalf of the Auditor-General
HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND
STAFF DIRECTORY 1 JULY 2004 - 30 JUNE 2005

Chief Executive Officer
Amohaire Houkamau

CORPORATE SERVICES

Administration Manager
Agnès Walker

Finance Manager
Monty Manuel

Finance Officer
Yvonne Williams

Finance Officer
Rangiawhia Te Iringa

Finance Assistant
Frances Grant

Board Secretary
Albertha McFarlane

Communications Officer
Mateaawo Keelan, resigned 01/10/04

Administration Assistant
Ruhiha Faenga, appointed 02/08/04, transfer to PA to CEO

Administration Assistant
Makere Kaa, appointed 21/02/05, transfer to WDARP

Personal Assistant to CEO
Hinerau Paenga, resigned 14/01/05

Personal Assistant to CEO
Ruhiha Faenga, appointed 17/01/05

Receptionist - Gisborne
Katherine Tuhaka, resigned 25/02/05

Receptionist - Ruatoria
Makere Kaa, resigned 20/08/04

Receptionist - Ruatoria
Eliza Waru-Hay, appointed 29/11/04

Special Projects Administrator
Josephine Tangaere, appointed 02/08/04

Management Administrator
Lilian Tangaere-Baldwin

Cleaner (Ruatōria)
Phillipina Tako

Cleaner (Porour Ariki)
Aaron Horsfield

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administrator
Michael Ransley

Administrator
Josephine Tangaere, appointed 14/02/05

Tourism Co-ordinator
Kerry Johnston

Whanau Development Action Research

Project Co-ordinator
Makere Kaa, appointed 15/04/05

Farm Manager
Regan Poi, Pakihirora Station

Shepherd General
Kingi Kosa, Puanga Station

Shepherd General
Toby Hohapata, Pakihirora Station

Fencer
Patrick Boyle, Pakihirora Station

WHANAU/HAPU DEVELOPMENT

Assistant Researcher
Ruhiha Faenga, appointed 02/08/04, resigned 10/01/05

Parents As First Teachers Co-ordinator
Terendek Keelan, transfer to CFP Kaiwhaia

Parents As First Teachers Co-ordinator
Phelipa Watene, appointed 02/08/04

Practice Manager
Audrey Trotman, appointed 04/02/05

Acting Iwi Social Services Manager
Maud Johnson, appointed 01/04/05

Iwi Social Services Team Leader
Maud Johnson, appointed 01/10/03, transfer to acting ISS mgr

Counsellor
Polly Thatcher (Bertha), reemployed 25/08/04

Budget Advisor
Christine Morrison

Budget Advisor
Maud Johnson, transfer to ISS Team Leader

Administration Support
Ngawiki Te Kani

Whanau Support
Riria Fox

Programme Co-ordinator
Bonnie Stainton, resigned 24/12/04

Truancy/Te Whare Atawhāi - Kaiti
Charlotte Te Maro Collier

Truancy/Te Whare Atawhāi - Uawa
Mary Anne Crawford

Truancy/Te Whare Atawhāi - Ruatoria
Ruia Morice

Truancy/Te Whare Atawhāi – Te Araroa
Katerina Stainton

Nutrition Team Leader
Margaret Pepepe

Nutrition Kaiwhaia
Matekino Tuhura

Community Injury Prevention Kaiwhaia
Leone Roberts

Community Injury Prevention Kaiwhaia
Terendek Keelan, appointed 01/07/04

Hapu Development Manager
Katarina Mill, transfer to Kaiwhaia

Housing Manager
Anne Hurwai

Housing Support Co-ordinator - Gisborne
Robyn Smith

Housing Support Co-ordinator - Gisborne
Davina Walker

Housing Support Co-ordinator - Ruatoria
Heather Wanoa

Housing Support Co-ordinator - Ruatoria
Aroha Rangihuna, resigned 25/02/05

Tuhono Whanau Kaiwhakahaere
Dina Vette

Administrator
Ruby Anne Edwards

Kaihautu
Jane Kopua

Kaiwhaia
Riripeti Halfert-Berry

Kaiwhaia
Philippa Davies, resigned 20/08/04

Kaiwhaia
Sonja Jones, resigned 21/01/05

Kaiwhaia
Juliett Lardelli

Kaiwhaia
Katarina Mill, appointed 02/08/04

Kaiwhaia
Apearahama Molloy

Kaiwhaia
Hamish Pono Rennie, resigned 20/08/04

Kaiwhaia
Shona Samuels

LLS Coordinator
Josephine Tangaere, appointed 14/02/05

Operations Manager
Ramari Collier, resigned 17/06/05

Education Support Officer
Leeanne Morice

Communications Officer
Jasmine Ka, resigned 21/01/05

Resource Developer
Te Raumahvhitu Kupenga, resigned 19/10/04

Numeracy Facilitator
Kumeroa Raihania-White

CASUAL EMPLOYEES

Receptionist - Ruatoria
Christina Sergent

Receptionist - Ruatoria
Pauline Hiki

Receptionist - Ruatoria/Porour Ariki
Rangi Rose Pihama

Receptionist - Porour Ariki
Jamie Mate

Receptionist - Porour Ariki
Te Rewa Tomaona

Receptionist - Tuhono Whanau
Andrea Jones

Te Rewa Tomaona
Keith Baldwin

Technical Support Coordinator
Stanley Baldwin

WDARP Coordinator
Hiria Haig

Iwi Maori Provider Development Trainer
Hiria Haig
REGISTRATION FORM

The collection, storage and use of this information are subject to the Privacy Act 1993 and is required by the Maori Trust Boards Act to maintain a roll of Ngati Porou beneficiaries. The marae affiliation information only can be made available to marae for the purpose of establishing and or maintaining marae whanau databases, with your consent. YES      NO      (please circle)

SECTION ONE: PERSONAL INFORMATION

MR  MRS  MISS  MS  MASTER

SURNAME ................................................................. MAIDEN NAME .................................................................

FIRST NAME/S ................................................................................................................................................

POSTAL ADDRESS ........................................................ STREET ADDRESS (if different to postal address)
.................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................................................

Phone ( ) .................................................................
Cellphone ( ) .................................................................
Fax ( ) .................................................................
E:Mail ( ) .................................................................

Date of Birth    /    /

FOR TRONP OFFICE USE ONLY
Date Received: .................................................................
Date Entered: .................................................................
Registration No: .................................................................
Entered by: .................................................................

Please complete Rohe and Marae Affiliations overleaf

Please return registration forms to: Te Runanga o Ngati Porou
P O Box 394 or P O Box 226
Gisborne or Ruatoria
You can register to one rohe only but can choose as many marae as you affiliate to

SECTION TWO: ROHE
I wish to affiliate in rohe
(Please circle one only)

1 POTIKIRUA ki WAIAPU
2 WAIAPU ki TAWHITI
3 TAWHITI ki ROTOTAHE
4 ROTOTAHI ki TE TOKA A TAIAU

SECTION TWO: NGA MARAE O NGATI POROU
My marae affiliations are (please circle as many as you affiliate to)

ROHE 1 Potikirua ki Waiapu
Potaka
Hinemaurea (Wharekahika)
Punaruku
Tutua
Hinerupe
Matahi o Te Tau
Awatere
Hurae
Kaiwaka
Putaanga
Rahui
Taumata o Tapuhi
Hinepare
Ohinewaiapu
Karuai
Tinatoka

ROHE II Waiapu ki Tawhiti
Tikapa
Te Horo
Waiomatatini
Kakariki
Reporua
Umuariki
Ruataupare
Mangahanea
Uepohatu
Rauru (Taumata o Mihi)
Ngati Porou (Kariaka)
Mangarua (Te Heapera)
Whareponga
Te Aowera
Hiruharama
Rongo i Te Kai (Penu)
Rongohaere
Te Kiekie
Taharora
Iritekura

ROHE III (Tawhiti ki Rototahe)
Te Ariuru
Waiparapara
Pakirikiri
Tuatini
Hinetamatea
Okuri
Hinemaurea (Mangatuna)
Puketawai
Te Rawheoro
Hauti

ROHE IV (Rototahe ki Te Toka a Taiau)
Whangara
Te Poho o Rawiri

COROMANDEL-KENNEDY’S BAY
Rakairoa ki Harataunga

I declare that the information given in this registration form is true and correct and I am of Ngati Porou descent.

Signature
Date........................................................................................................
Takahia te ara whanui ki te rangi
ki runga rawa ra
he wairua koe
nohau te ao katoa
e tame e.
Haere te rangatira, te kanohi o Ngati Porou i roto i nga
takatu o te motu.
Te Reo o te kaupapa o te kotahitanga
te koroua i pupuri i te mauri o nga paepae o Ngati Porou.

Tame Hauraki Te Maro
Tupakeke o Ngati Porou