



NGĀTI TAMA
KI TE WAIPOUNAMU
TRUST

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended
30 September 2020

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

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Entity Information

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Nature of Business - What the Trust is and Why it Exists	<p>The Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust provides overarching governance and strategic direction for the Trust Group and members. It received all of the Treaty Settlement assets upon settlement and retains ownership of the cultural lands vested in Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu. Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust took over the trusteeship of all existing iwi assets held by the Ngāti Tama Manawhenua ki Te Tau Ihu Trust and is the approved Mandated Iwi Organisation and Iwi Aquaculture Organisation for the iwi in line with the requirements of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.</p>
The Purpose or Mission of the Trust	<p>The Objects of Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust shall be to receive, hold, manage and administer the Trust Fund on behalf of and for the benefit of the present and future Members of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, without limiting in any way the generality of the foregoing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) The promotion among Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu of the educational, spiritual, economic, social and cultural advancement, health, and well-being of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu;(b) The promotion and advancement of the social and economic development of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu by the promotion of business, commercial or vocational training or the enhancement of community facilities in a manner appropriate to the particular needs of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu;(c) The maintenance and establishment of places of cultural or spiritual significance to Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu;(d) The promotion of a tribal forum to hear and determine matters affecting Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu and to advocate on their behalf;(e) The representation of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu through the Trust acting as the post-settlement governance entity, Mandated Iwi Organisation and Iwi Aquaculture Organisation for Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu; and(f) Any other purpose that is considered by the Trust from time to time to be beneficial to Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu.
Structure of Operations	<p>The Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust is governed by a Board of Trustees. Operations are managed by the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust Operations team which includes a General Manager, with cultural, administrative and financial support functions including the management of the members register.</p>
Reliance on Volunteers or Donated Goods or Services	<p>There is limited reliance on volunteers and the donation of goods and services.</p>
Main Sources of the Trust's Cash and Resources	<p>Distributions received from Tama Asset Holding Company Limited are the primary sources of funding to the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust.</p>
Main Methods Used by the Trust to Raise Funds	<p>Funds are generated from the investment returns generated from the Asset Base. Commercial assets Tama Asset Holding Company Limited dividends, Commercial Property Leases, and Settlement Revenue are the primary sources used to raise funds for Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust.</p>

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

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Entity Information

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Accountants	Johnston Associates 126 Trafalgar Street Nelson 7010	
Investment Managers	Koau Capital Partners Limited Unit 4/71 Gloucester Street Christchurch 8013	
Independent Auditor	BDO Wellington Audit Limited Level 1, Chartered Accountants House 50 Customhouse Quay, Wellington 6011 PO Box 10-340 Wellington 6143	
Bankers	ASB Bank Ltd Cnr Trafalgar & Hardy Streets Nelson 7010	
Solicitor	Hamish Fletcher Lawyers Level 2, 190 Trafalgar Street Nelson 7010 PO Box 1673 Nelson 7040	Kahui Legal PO Box 1654, Wellington 6140 Level 11/15 Murphy Street Thorndon Wellington 6011
Trustees <i>Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust</i>	A Little (Chair) P Sparks (Deputy Chair) L Manson F Te Miha M Little N Day A Stephens J Ward-Holmes (Kaumātua) R McKewen (Kaumātua)	
<i>Ngāti Tama ki Te Tauihu Charitable Trust</i>	K Johnston (Chair) A Little P Sparks	
Associate Trustees <i>Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust</i>	J Burge K Gilbert	
Advisor <i>Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust</i>	K Johnston	
Directors <i>Tama Asset Holding Company Limited</i>	W G Ward-Holmes (Chair) A Grant A Sewell A Little	

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

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Statement of Service Performance

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$

Description of the Entity's Inputs and resources:

In delivering the outcomes described below and achieving progress towards the Entity's mission and objectives, the entity has access to a number of inputs and resources. These include the skills and capabilities of the staff, Trustees, Directors, Associates and contracted consultants of the NTWT group. The entity also has access to external funders, provided that the projects being funded meet funders requirements. Collaboration with other Iwi of Te Taihupo through Chair forums and direct engagement is also used.

Description of the Entity's Outcome:

The vision of Ngāti Tama is "Ka Tū te Tangata o Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu", to uphold the wairua, tikanga and mana of the Iwi for the future generations. While the mission for Ngāti Tama is "Ko te kaupapa kite tiaki, ki te whakatupu, kite hiki, kite whakamau i o tātou taonga", to protect, grow, develop, strengthen and hold fast to our Taonga.

Description and Quantifications of the Entity's Outputs:

Education Grants

- Value of Grants Made	50,457	31,047	-	-
- Number of Grants Made	108	63	-	-

Other Grants

Distribute other grants to support the Ngāti Tama vision, including but not limited to grants to Tama Marae in Te Tau Ihu.

- Value of Grants Made	124,580	41,703	68,934	39,213
- Number of Grants Made	17	18	10	10

Engagement and Communications

Increased engagement and communication with whānau via social media and panui. Increased registered members on the Tama database.

- Number of registered members	603	544	-	-
- Ngā mahi hāpai kaupapa	48	9	-	-
- Kai Packs delivered - COVID-19 support	300	-	-	-
- Ngāti Tama Roadshow - October 2019	72	-	-	-
- Te Puna Magazine	3	-	-	-
- Hiki Wairua e-pānui	5	-	-	-
- Weekly e-pānui (quarterly in 2019)	52	5	-	-
- Social Media postings (average per week)	3	-	-	-
- Direct communication regarding COVID-19 support	520	-	-	-
- COVID19 App support users	581	-	-	-
- COVID19 App support - views	4.3k	-	-	-

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

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Statement of Service Performance

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Additional Output Measures

Resource Management

Regular engagement with Local Authorities and other Te Tau Ihu iwi. Current Taiao priorities are Freshwater, mining and Customary harvest.

A response is pending from the Environmental Protection Agency with regard to the Water Conservation Order application.

Cultural Initiatives

Leadership in rituals including pōwhiri, blessings, dawn ceremonies. Participation in Iwi activity including Iwi working groups. Involvement in cultural and whānau events including Manu Kōrero, Kapahaka competitions, Kai festival. Attendances at various stakeholder hui such as the Regional Intersectorial Forum, Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology, other crown agencies including Te Puni Kokiri, Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Council controlled organisations. Other initiatives include the provision of manaaki grants and education grants to tamariki covering pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Governance Initiatives

Draft review of the constitutional documents of Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust, Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu Charitable Trust, and Tama Asset Holding Company Limited were completed. Proposed amendments to be submitted for Member consideration and approval. The Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu Charitable Trust was approved to perform the Charitable Role for the Ngāti Tama Group.

Service Level Agreements are in place with Tama Asset Holding Company (TAHC) and Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu Charitable Trust (NTCT) to provide:

- * Accounting and administration services to both TAHC and NTCT
- * Cultural and Charitable services on behalf of NTCT

COVID-19

On 26 March 2020 New Zealand was placed in nationwide lockdown. This resulted in the closure of many businesses considered non-essential. Many people were able to work from their homes, but many were also dependent on support from the New Zealand Government. Within several days of lockdown commencing, Ngāti Tama staff contacted all members with known telephone or mobile numbers. Members were asked how they were coping with lockdown. A support package was initiated with members given a \$100 grant and kai packs or supermarket vouchers to the value of \$200. Most members opted to take this support. Additional financial support was also made available to members with a particular need. A mobile phone 'app' was developed for members to be able to access support and improve communications. This was widely accepted.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Notes	Group		Parent	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue					
Exchange Revenue					
Investment Revenue	1	1,754,962	2,444,669	1,309,307	1,094,496
Other Revenue	2	94,400	30,401	176,782	163,274
Non-Exchange Revenue					
Grants		48,052	26,284	13,850	26,284
Donations		100	-	100	-
Charitable Trust Services		-	-	990,091	929,000
Revenue before Other Income		<u>1,897,514</u>	<u>2,501,354</u>	<u>2,490,130</u>	<u>2,213,054</u>
Other Income					
Fair value gain/(loss) for Investment Property	6	1,071,000	2,108,402	-	-
Agricultural assets changes in fair value less cost to sell	19	132,500	399,150	-	-
Gain on Managed Funds		758,368	777,712	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss) on other investments		54,277	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on Disposal of Investment Property	6	54,109	-	(673)	-
Total Revenue		<u>3,967,768</u>	<u>5,786,618</u>	<u>2,489,456</u>	<u>2,213,054</u>
Expenses					
Administration Expenses	3	597,327	448,728	409,187	300,917
Operating Expenses	4	817,089	1,002,507	567,544	643,939
Grants, Koha and Donations	5	180,440	93,221	1,145,763	968,213
Depreciation	7	40,892	25,573	29,033	21,820
Director Expenses	8	157,711	168,260	-	-
Trustee Meeting Expenses	9	177,674	173,282	173,961	160,216
Trustee Honoraria	10	82,500	66,458	82,500	66,458
Other Trustee Expenses		4,428	11,134	3,600	10,921
Total Expenses		<u>2,058,062</u>	<u>1,989,163</u>	<u>2,411,588</u>	<u>2,172,485</u>
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Taxation and Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		<u>1,909,706</u>	<u>3,797,455</u>	<u>77,869</u>	<u>40,569</u>
Taxation	11	469,392	218,664	107,085	28,030
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		<u>1,440,313</u>	<u>3,578,790</u>	<u>(29,217)</u>	<u>12,539</u>
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense					
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of Intangible Assets	13	634,682	127,415	653,318	(9,655)
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the year		<u><u>2,074,996</u></u>	<u><u>3,706,205</u></u>	<u><u>624,102</u></u>	<u><u>2,884</u></u>

The attached Notes and Auditor's Report form an integral part of the financial statements

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 30 September 2020

		Group		Parent	
	Notes	2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Accumulated Comprehensive Revenue and Expense					
Opening Balance		9,357,343	8,715,469	12,645,598	6,003,287
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year		2,074,996	3,706,205	624,102	2,884
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve on Resettlement of Assets		-	-	-	6,629,772
Transfer to Revaluation of Investment Property	6	(1,071,000)	(2,108,402)	-	-
Transfer to Revaluation of Intangible Assets	13	(653,318)	9,655	(653,318)	9,655
Transfer to Revaluation of Agricultural Assets	19	(132,500)	(399,150)	-	-
Transfer to Inflation Reserve	24	(593,713)	(566,434)	-	-
Total Accumulated Trustee Income		8,981,808	9,357,343	12,616,382	12,645,598
Trust Settlement Capital					
Opening Balance		35,951,535	35,951,535	32,536,590	32,536,590
New Space Aquaculture Settlement		-	-	-	-
Total Settlement Capital		35,951,535	35,951,535	32,536,590	32,536,590
Revaluation Reserve Account					
<i>Carbon Credits</i>					
Opening Balance		1,334,659	1,344,314	1,343,992	1,353,647
Transfer from Accumulated Revenue and Expense	13	653,318	(9,655)	653,318	(9,655)
Total Carbon Credit Revaluation Reserve		1,987,977	1,334,659	1,997,310	1,343,992
<i>Property</i>					
Opening Balance		9,517,483	7,409,081	1,004,159	7,409,081
Transfer from Accumulated Revenue and Expense	6	1,071,000	2,108,402	-	-
Transfer on Resettlement/Disposal of Property		-	-	-	(6,404,922)
Total Property Revaluation Reserve		10,588,483	9,517,483	1,004,159	1,004,159
<i>Agricultural Assets</i>					
Opening Balance		624,000	224,850	-	224,850
Transfer on Resettlement/Disposal of Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	(224,850)
Transfer from Accumulated Revenue and Expense	19	132,500	399,150	-	-
Total Agricultural Assets Revaluation Reserve		756,500	624,000	-	-
Total Revaluation Reserve Account		13,332,960	11,476,142	3,001,469	2,348,151
Inflation Reserve Account					
Opening Balance		1,818,641	1,252,207	-	-
Movements during the period	24	593,713	566,434	-	-
Total Inflation Reserve Account		2,412,354	1,818,641	-	-
Total Closing Equity		60,678,657	58,603,661	48,154,441	47,530,339

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position


As at 30 September 2020

	Notes	Group		Parent	
		2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	3,237,901	3,357,671	244,642	600,687
Current Investments	15	2,012,603		-	-
Receivables from Exchange Transactions		11,188	67,660	219,063	160,143
Mercer Managed Funds Portfolio	25	23,886,845	29,605,607	-	-
Income Tax Receivable	11	196,980		216,963	71,681
Prepayments		69,268	41,407	2,297	1,348
Related Party Advance Accounts	16	127,751	127,751	2,919,678	2,919,678
Total Current Assets		29,542,536	33,200,096	3,602,644	3,753,537
Non Current Assets					
Investment Property	6	19,759,051	18,768,051	-	-
Other Financial Assets	15	500,000	500,000	-	-
Property Plant and Equipment	7	1,283,356	1,210,025	1,225,750	1,176,382
Investments	18	4,471,618	436,208	41,273,902	41,273,902
Agricultural Assets	19	971,500	839,000	-	-
Intangible Assets	13	4,645,785	4,011,102	2,253,956	1,600,637
Deferred Tax	12	-	-	2,371	-
Total Non-Current Assets		31,631,310	25,764,386	44,755,979	44,050,921
Total Assets		61,173,846	58,964,482	48,358,622	47,804,458
Current Liabilities					
Accrued Expenses		65,020	113,713	41,500	82,370
Finance Leases Payable	17	4,408	-	4,408	-
GST Payable (receivable)		(1,650)	4,203	15,505	134,795
Income Tax Payable	11	-	69,497	-	-
Funds held on Trust		40,000	35,760	40,000	-
Payables under Exchange Transactions		67,242	111,329	44,255	30,635
Employee Costs		40,430	26,319	40,430	26,319
Total Current Liabilities		215,450	360,821	186,098	274,119
Non-Current Liabilities					
Finance Leases payable	17	18,083	-	18,083	-
Deferred Tax	12	261,655	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		279,738	-	18,083	-
Net Assets/Equity		60,678,657	58,603,661	48,154,441	47,530,339
Represented by:					
Net Assets attributable to controlling entity		60,678,657	58,603,661	48,154,441	47,530,339
Total Net Assets/Equity and Liabilities		60,678,657	58,603,661	48,154,441	47,530,339

APPROVED

The Trustees present the approved financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board


Trustee


Trustee

12 December 2020
Date

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Cashflows

As at 30 September 2020

Notes	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cashflows From Operating Activities				
Cash was received from:				
Receipts from goods & services	968,724	1,254,575	1,167,563	1,922,855
Receipts from Other Revenue	92,026	28,425	51,908	108,648
Donations and Grants	51,902	22,533	17,700	22,533
Cash was applied to:				
Payments to Suppliers & Employees	(2,125,537)	(1,798,460)	(1,377,337)	(1,113,507)
Taxation/GST	(92,974)	(81,358)	(154,765)	(16,620)
Donations and Grants	(62,620)	(84,478)	(1,134,264)	(968,213)
Net Cashflows From Operating Activities	(1,168,478)	(658,763)	(1,429,195)	(44,304)
Cashflows From Investing Activities				
Cash was received from:				
Investment Income	268,105	1,257,876	1,080,232	9,808
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	134,783	-	-	-
Funds received on Trust	40,000	-	40,000	-
Sale of Short Term Investments	-	476,262	-	476,262
Sale of Portfolio and short term investments	6,384,628	3,618,809	-	-
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Portfolio and Short Term Investment	(2,012,602)	-	-	-
Purchase of Other Investments	(3,670,545)	(52,997)	-	-
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(95,660)	(43,829)	(47,081)	(10,073)
Purchase of Investment Property	-	(1,707,798)	-	-
Total Cashflows From Investing Activities	1,048,709	3,548,323	1,073,151	475,997
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash Held	(119,770)	2,889,560	(356,044)	431,693
Cash at the beginning of the year	3,357,671	468,111	600,687	168,994
Cash at the end of the year	3,237,901	3,357,671	244,643	600,687
This is represented by:				
Bank Accounts & Cash	3,237,901	3,357,671	244,642	600,687

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

A. REPORTING ENTITY

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust is a public benefit entity for the purpose of financial reporting in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2013. These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust (the "Parent") and its controlled entities (together referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust was established as the Post-Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) for the Iwi members of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu on 21 April 2013, and received various settlement assets and cash during the 2014 reporting year.

The Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust is the Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) and Iwi Aquaculture Organisation (IAO) for Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu pursuant to the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

The Ngāti Tama Group includes a number of operating entities which are included in these consolidated financial statements, these are:

- Tama Asset Holding Company Limited (asset holding company, operating - TAHC)
- Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu Charitable Trust (Charitable Trust, operating - NTCT)

B. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with the Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ("PBE Standards RDR") as appropriate for Tier 2 not-for-profit public benefit entities. All reduced disclosure regime exemptions have been adopted.

The Group is eligible to report under PBE Standards as for the two most recent reporting periods it is not publicly accountable and not large (operating expenditure has been between \$2m and \$30m in the current and prior period).

The Parent and Group are deemed a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes, as the Group's primary objective is to provide services to the community for social benefit and it has been established with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for financial return.

The consolidated and separate Financial Statements comply with NZ GAAP and the Charities Act 2005. The statements were authorised for issue by the Trustees on Saturday 12 December 2020.

Transition to PBE RDR Standards

This is the Group's first set of financial statements presented in accordance with PBE RDR Standards for Tier 2 Not-for-profit entities. The Group has reported under PBE standards in previous years, therefore the only impact upon transition has been additional disclosure requirements, and recognition of deferred tax (see Note 11). A prior period restatement has not been made for deferred tax as the amount is deemed immaterial.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an historical costs basis, except for the following material items in the Statement of Financial Position which are measured at fair value:

- Investment Property
- Managed Funds Portfolio
- Agricultural assets
- Carbon Credits
- Investments other than Te Puia Tāpapa LP

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar (\$), except where otherwise stated.

d) Comparatives

The comparative financial period is 12 months. Comparatives may have been reclassified from that reported in the 30 September 2019 financial statements where appropriate to ensure consistency with the presentation of the current year's position and performance. There have been no prior period restatements as a result of the transition to PBE RDR Standards.

e) Changes in accounting policy

The accounting policies adopted have been updated to be in line with PBE RDR-NFP Tier 2 reporting requirements and have been applied to comparative information for consistency.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

C. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant estimates and judgements used include:

- Depreciation: estimate of useful lives (note D(c))
- Impairment of Intangible assets (Note 13)
- Valuations of Commercial and Investment Property (Note 6)
- Valuations of Agricultural assets (Note 19)
- Fair value of Investments (note D(g))

Estimates are subject to ongoing review and actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in future years affected.

D. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the entity have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

Additional accounting policies have been adopted in accordance with PBE RDR standards.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below:

a) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Parent and all entities over which the Parent has control, and which are considered material to these accounts. Control is determined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. (defined as 'subsidiaries'). The purchase method is used to prepare the consolidated financial statements, which involves adding together like terms of assets, liabilities, income and expenses on a line by line basis. All transactions and balances within the Group are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions.

i. Controlled entities

Controlled entities are those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from that entity's activities. The financial statements of the Group's controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Subsequent changes in a controlled entity that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners of the controlling entity in their capacity as owners, within net assets/equity. The financial statements of the controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting period as the controlling entity, using consistent accounting policies.

ii. Loss of control of a controlled entity

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the controlled entity, any minority interest, and the other components of net assets/equity related to the controlled entity. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in surplus or deficit. If the Group retains any interest in the previously controlled entity, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, the retained interest is either accounted for as an equity-accounted associated or an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

iii. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted associates and jointly-controlled-entities are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee.

iv. Loss of significant influence or joint control

Upon loss of significant influence of an associate, or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any remaining investment at its fair value, and accounts for the remaining investment at fair value in accordance with PBE IPSAS 29. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the entity and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as the principal or agent in a revenue transaction. In an agency relationship only the portion of revenue earned on the entity's own account is recognised as gross revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Investment Income

Revenue from investment activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Charitable Trust Services

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust provides services under a Service Level Agreement to Ngāti Tama ki Te Tauihu Charitable Trust enabling the Trust to achieve its objects under the Trust Deed. These services are charged to the Charitable Trust, with revenue recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

Sale of ACE

Revenue from the Sale of Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) is recognised when the ACE is sold to the customer. ACE provides the right to take a certain weight of fishing stock during a fishing year.

Share of Distribution of Investments

Distributions and the share of surplus or deficit of the investment entity is included within the Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Lease Income

Lease income arising from leased assets is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised on the date that the entity's rights to receive payment are established.

Interest Income

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

(ii) Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

Non-exchange transactions are those where the Group receives an inflow of resources (i.e. cash and other tangible or intangible items) but provides no (or nominal) direct consideration in return. With the exception of services-in-kind, inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions are only recognised as assets where both:

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

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

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

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

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

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Grant Income

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

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

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

Donation Income

Gifts and donations are voluntary transfers of assets, including cash and other monetary assets and are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefit will flow to the entity, and can be measured reliably.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost, except those acquired through non-exchange transactions which are measured at fair value as their deemed cost at initial recognition, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Additions and subsequent costs

Subsequent costs and the cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to surplus or deficit in the year in which the expense is incurred.

Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain arising on remeasurement is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense and presented in the revaluation reserve in net assets/equity. Any loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Disposals

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

When an item of property, plant or equipment is disposed of, the gain or loss recognised in the surplus or deficit is calculated as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

Leased property, plant and equipment

The Group has entered into a number of finance leases for items of property, plant and equipment. The carrying amounts of leased items within the various classes of property, plant and equipment include:

- \$22,492 of motor vehicles (2019: nil)

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in the reported surplus or deficit and measured on a diminishing value (DV) basis on all property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life of the asset unless specified otherwise. Rates and useful lives are reviewed annually on reporting date. The following depreciation rates have been applied at each class of property, plant and equipment:

Asset Class	Rate
Heritage Assets	0%
Computer and Office Equipment	8-67%
Aquaculture Infrastructure	20-50%
Motor Vehicles	30%

d) Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are stated at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (except for land and buildings). Historical cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of assets and includes the cost of replacements that are eligible for capitalisation when these are incurred.

Heritage Assets which are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position because current values are not readily obtainable are disclosed within the notes to the financial statements.

e) Investment Property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Commercial and Forest Land is stated at revalued amounts, based on fair market values based on appraisals prepared by external independent professional valuers.

i. Recognition and measurement

Investment property is initially measured at cost, except those acquired through non-exchange transactions which are instead measured at fair value as their deemed cost at initial recognition. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use. Investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in surplus or deficit.

ii. Reclassifications

When an investment property that was previously classified as property, plant and equipment is sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

When the use of an investment property changes to owner occupied, such that it results in a reclassification to property, plant and equipment, the property's fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting. For a transfer from inventories to investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in surplus or deficit.

iii. Derecognition

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in surplus or deficit in the year of retirement or disposal.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Impairment losses are reversed (except for goodwill) where there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. These are reversed through profit and loss.

Non-financial assets which are not assessed annually for impairment include:

- Heritage assets and cultural property

g) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Financial instruments are comprised of receivables from exchange transactions and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, payables under exchange transactions and other payables, and other financial liabilities.

Initial Recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs attributable to the acquisition, except for those carried at fair value through surplus or deficit, which are measured at fair value.

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or if the entity transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantial all risks and rewards of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, which is primarily determined by the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition into one of the categories defined below, and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date. All financial assets except for those classified as fair value through surplus or deficit are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied to each category of financial assets, which are described below.

The classification of financial instruments into one of the categories below, determines the basis for subsequent measurement and the whether any resulting movements in value are recognised in the reported surplus or deficit or other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The entity's cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, trade debtors and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

After initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

(ii) Fair value through surplus or deficit

A financial instrument is classified as fair value through surplus or deficit if it is:

- Held for trading: Derivatives where hedge accounting is not applied
- Financial instruments acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term
- Designated at initial recognition: If the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy. Those fair value through surplus or deficit instruments sub-classified as held for trading comprise the Mercer portfolio.

Financial instruments classified as fair value through surplus or deficit are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in surplus or deficit.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The entity's available-for-sale financial assets include listed securities and debentures, and certain other equity investments.

Equity investments are measured at cost less any impairment charges, where they do not have a quoted market price and where the value cannot be reliably measured.

All other available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses and reported within the 'available-for-sale revaluation reserve' within equity, except for impairment losses which are recognised in the surplus or deficit for the year.

When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses is reclassified from the equity reserve to the surplus or deficit and presented as a reclassification adjustment with other comprehensive revenue and expenses. Interest income or dividends on available for sale financial assets are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Available-for-sale financial instruments are reviewed at each reporting date for objective evidence on whether the investment is impaired. Objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost.

(iv) Held to maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Held-to-maturity financial assets comprise current and non-current term deposits.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

(v) Amortised Cost Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost are non-derivative financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through surplus or deficit financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost comprise payables under exchange transactions, and finance leases payable.

h) Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee benefits liabilities are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to remunerate employees for services provided and that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the reporting date. Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed in the period in which employment services are provided. These include Directors fees, salaries and wages accrued up to the reporting date and annual leave earned, but not yet taken at the reporting date. The Group has a statutory responsibility to contribute to Kiwisaver if the employee is a member of an approved Kiwisaver scheme.

Defined contribution plans are post employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in surplus or deficit in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

i) Income Tax

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust and Tama Asset Holding Company are Māori Authorities and income tax is charged at the Māori Authority income tax rate.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihū Charitable Trust is a registered charity and is exempt from Income Tax.

Income tax expense charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense recognises the current obligations and all amounts arising from differences between the accounting results and assessable income for the period, calculated using the liability method.

j) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not provided for in respect of non-depreciating components of assets included within property, plant and equipment and investment properties. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates expected to apply in the period of settlement, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All amounts in these financial statements are shown exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

l) Leased Assets

Leases where the Parent and Group assume substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Upon initial recognition finance leased assets are measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum leased payments at the inception of the lease. A matching liability is recognised for the minimum lease payments obligations excluding the effective interest expenses.

Subsequent to initial recognition the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset.

Payments made under an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Associated costs such as maintenance and insurances are expensed as incurred.

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At the inception of an arrangement the Group determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. This will be the case if the following two criteria are met:

- The fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific assets or assets, and
- The arrangement contains a right to use the asset(s).

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Group concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and funds on deposit with banks and is measured at face value with maturities of three months or less.

n) Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets are initially measured at cost. They are subsequently measured at fair value less costs to sell with any change recognised in surplus or deficit.

o) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost except for those acquired through non-exchange transactions which are measured at fair value. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The Group's intangible assets are subsequently measured in accordance with the cost model, being cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, except for the following items which are not amortised and instead tested for impairment:

- Marine Farm Licences
- Quota shares

Carbon Credits were acquired through a non-exchange transaction and are measured at fair value with any gains or losses recognised in surplus or deficit.

The Group has no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Notes	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Exchange Revenue - Investment Income				
ACE Sales	201,127	288,688	-	-
Dividends	239,129	107,237	1,309,000	569,124
Lease Income	909,608	934,062	-	515,565
Share of distribution of investments	337,275	30,454	-	-
Interest Received	67,823	45,009	307	9,808
Managed Funds Income	-	<u>1,039,219</u>	-	-
	1,754,962	2,444,669	1,309,307	1,094,496
2. Exchange Revenue - Other Revenue				
Sundry Income	82,850	30,401	165,232	163,274
Rental Income	11,550	-	11,550	-
	94,400	30,401	176,782	163,274
3. Administration Expenses				
Accounting	11,310	5,486	8,810	1,182
Audit Fees	37,077	50,674	23,807	33,943
Legal Expenses	55,286	46,915	42,757	40,380
Professional Fees	165,275	157,904	20,878	52,470
Other Expenses	328,379	187,749	312,935	172,942
	597,327	448,728	409,187	300,917
4. Operating Expenses				
Managed Fund Expenses	119,322	178,229	-	-
Rent Expenses	80,516	254,660	(6,998)	108,334
Fisheries levies	24,835	26,787	-	-
Waterspace Lease	17,874	7,226	-	-
Employee benefits expense	574,542	535,605	574,542	535,605
	817,089	1,002,507	567,544	643,939
5. Grants, Koha and Donations				
Tangi Grants	2,750	4,250	2,750	4,250
Manawhenua ki Mohua	10,435	10,862	10,435	10,862
Tiakina Te Taiao	11,250	15,000	11,250	15,000
Marae Grants	33,000	-	3,000	-
Manaaki Grants	67,146	20,344	41,500	9,101
Education Grants	50,457	31,047	-	-
Koha	5,402	11,718	5,185	-
Donation - Ngāti Tama ki Te Taihu	-	-	1,071,644	929,000
Charitable Trust	-	-	1,145,763	968,213
	180,440	93,221	1,145,763	968,213

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

Parent			
	Investment Property	Crown Forest Licence Land	Total
6. Investment Property			
Balance at 30 September 2020	-	-	-
Cost or Valuation			
Balance at 1 October 2018	4,283,001	11,253,850	15,536,851
Reclassification to Cultural Property	(370,000)	-	(370,000)
Resettlement	(3,913,001)	(11,253,850)	(15,166,851)
Balance at 30 September 2019	-	-	-
Group			
	Investment Property	Crown Forest Licence Land	Total
6. Investment Property			
Cost or valuation			
Balance at 1 October 2019	3,965,001	14,803,050	18,768,051
Increase in fair value	1,050,000	21,000	1,071,000
Additions/(Disposals)	(80,000)	-	(80,000)
Balance at 30 September 2020	4,935,001	14,824,050	19,759,051

Investment Property and Crown Forest Land Valuations

Investment Property is recorded at market value based on an independent valuation report dated 25 August 2020 by Telfer Young (Nelson) Ltd. Crown Forest Licence land is recorded at market value, based on an independent valuation report provided by Edwin Jansen, a registered Forestry Consultant of Jansen Forest Consulting Ltd dated 30 July 2020. Valuations have been prepared in accordance with PBE IPSAS 16.

Investment properties have been valued using the Market Approach (comparable sales method) and the Income Approach (discounted cash flow method). The Market Approach provides an indication of value by comparing the asset with similar assets for which price information is available. The Income Approach discounts future expected cashflows generated from estimated rental income.

Market Approach

Key assumptions and estimates used are as follows:

- Assumption that Land is free from contamination
- Estimates made are based on scale, land characteristics/improvements, productive capacity, and management of similar properties.

Income Approach

Key assumptions and estimates used are as follows:

- Assumption that Land is free from contamination
- Designation for education purposes has been disregarded
- DCF has been assessed over a time horizon of 125 years under the assumption that the break option under the lease will not be exercised
- Discount rate of 7% with an average longterm land value growth adjusted from pre COVID-19 levels to 1.75% to reflect current market uncertainty

Leasing arrangements:

- Lease terms (if all renewals are exercised) range between 21 years -35 years
- Right of renewals for non education leases can be exercised every 10 years
- Properties leased to the Crown for education purposes have perpetual renewal rights

Crown Forest Licence Land has been valued using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Capitalisation Rate methods. The DCF method reflects cashflows reflect estimated rental income and expenses arising from existing tenancies and forestry income and expenses arising from investment in forestry.

Key assumptions and estimates used are as follows:

- 80 year period
- Discount rate between 5% - 7.5% (representing pre-tax and post-tax)
- Capitalisation rate (productive land) = market rent / productive land value
- Capitalisation rate (Title) = market rent / total land value

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Parent				
	Office Equipment	Leased Assets	Cultural Property	Heritage Assets	Total
7. Property Plant and Equipment					
Cost or valuation					
Balance at 1 October 2019	128,030	-	370,000	759,097	1,257,127
Additions	52,538	26,534	-	-	79,072
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(1,345)	-	-	-	(1,345)
Balance at 30 September 2020	179,223	26,534	370,000	759,097	1,334,854
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at 1 October 2019	80,745	-	-	-	80,745
Disposals	(673)	-	-	-	(673)
Current Year Depreciation	21,072	7,960	-	-	29,033
Balance at 30 September 2020	101,144	7,960	-	-	109,104
Total Book Value at 30 September 2020	78,079	18,574	370,000	759,097	1,225,750
Total Book Value at 30 September 2019	47,285	-	370,000	759,097	1,176,382

	Group					
	Aquaculture Infrastructure	Office Equipment	Leased Assets	Cultural Property	Heritage Assets	Total
7. Property Plant and Equipment						
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 October 2019						
Additions/(Disposals)	36,218	133,087	-	370,000	759,097	1,298,402
Balance at 30 September 2020	35,823	51,193	26,534	-	-	113,550
Accumulated Depreciation	72,041	184,280	26,534	370,000	759,097	1,411,952
Balance at 1 October 2019	4,041	84,336	-	-	-	88,377
Disposals	-	(673)	-	-	-	(673)
Current Year Depreciation	11,245	21,687	7,960	-	-	40,892
Balance at 30 September 2020	15,286	105,350	7,960	-	-	128,596
Total Book Value at 30 September 2020	56,755	78,930	18,574	370,000	759,097	1,283,356
Total Book Value at 30 September 2019	32,177	48,751	-	370,000	759,097	1,210,025

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Ownership Share

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets for which values are obtainable, and where the value previously adopted was rateable value at the date of settlement, this value has been adopted as cost on transition to the new financial reporting standards. There have been no changes in recognition or measurement of heritage assets upon transition to PBE RDR Tier 2 reporting standards.

Heritage assets for which current values are not readily obtained include:

Wainui Road: Settlement legislation vested Wainui urupā site as a fee simple estate in Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust.

In the 1850s and 1860s, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu individuals repurchased several hundred acres of land including in the Wainui district of Golden Bay to supplement reserves.

100% 100%

Takaka River Mouth (Scenic Reserve): Settlement legislation vested Takaka River Mouth as a scenic reserve with Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust as the administering body.

Takaka was one of several localities in Te Tau Ihu where Ngāti Tama established pā and kāinga. The relationship Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu has with the Takaka River catchment is significant as it encompasses both the spiritual and physical realms. The spiritual realm is reflected in the legend told about Huriawa. Huriawa is a tūpuna and kaitiaki taniwha (guardian) who works her way through the lands of Mohua – the domain of Hine Tū Ahoanga (the Sandstone Lady) whose handiwork can be seen in the rock formations, the tunnels and the caves that acted as shelter for the living and those who had passed on. Huriawa travels in the waters that flow through the domains of this Lady of the Stone. Huriawa is the caretaker taniwha of the sacred carved prow piece of the waka “Uruao” that was ceremoniously invested in the mouth of the Waitapu River, the river that was once called Ngā Waitapu o Uruao (the sacred waters of the Uruao). Huriawa travels through the northern lands to clear all the waterways from the effects of storms. She tosses fallen trees and tangled vegetation out of the rivers to free the flow. With the help of her children, she guards the top of the waka (canoe). When the rains come, Huriawa dives deep into the land and sea. It is she who churns up the waters when fresh water is found rising through the sea, far from shore. The waters in the Takaka River catchment where Huriawa resides are sacred - these waters are used for ceremonies, offerings, blessings and for healing purposes.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu chiefs have maintained ahi kā roa in Mohua since the early 1800s. Te Meihana Te Ao, a Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu chief from Takaka, and his whānau cultivated the lower reaches of the Takaka River. The natural outlet of the Takaka River, Rangihaeata, was a place of great spiritual significance to Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu. Rangihaeata was cited in an old mōteatea composed by Te Meihana. The words relate to the significance of the Takaka River mouth and tell of the grieving of Te Meihana over the loss of his loved one. Although the river now flows through the urupā where the Meihana whānau are buried, a grave is still visible on the Rangihaeata side. Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu have continuously maintained the role of kaitiaki over this awa since pre-1840.

100% 100%

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Ownership Share

Heritage Assets (continued)

Parapara Peninsular and Parapara Valley: Settlement legislation vested Parapara Peninsula as a historic reserve with Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust as the administering body.

Parapara inlet contained pā, kāinga and fishing stations. One of Ngāti Tama's main pā in Te Tau Ihu was at Parapara and belonged to Te Pūoho ki Te Rangi, paramount chief of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu. It was in that ground at Parapara that Te Pūoho famously planted his taiaha, declaring that it should remain there until he returned from his southern expedition. Although Te Pūoho did not return to Parapara due to his untimely death, the taiaha remained in its place until it perished.

In Parapara maunga is found kōkōwai, the tapu red stone. It is said that when Ranginui and Papatūānuku were separated by Tāne and his brothers, Ranginui's arms and wrists were torn. The blood from the wounds dripped down onto Papatūānuku and this formed kōkōwai. Tāne created the first woman Hineahuone out of this sacred stone, and she became known as the first Mother of the land. Kōkōwai was the protector stone, ground up and mixed with oil to become a deep red paint and used to cover and protect buildings, clothing and people. It is a resource highly prized by chiefs and tohunga for its sacred red-ochre colour and used in special ceremonies. The bloodthirsty taniwha, Te Kaiwhakaruaki, was assigned to protect and guard the kōkōwai that is found in the Parapara inlet and Parapara maunga. Te Kaiwhakaruaki was defeated when warriors scared him by throwing a red stain of ground kōkōwai over the water then killing him with their weapons.

100% 100%

Pūponga Farm, Triangle Flat: Settlement legislation vested Pūponga Point Pā site as a historic reserve; with Pūponga Farm Triangle Flat and Pūponga Farm Cape House as fee simple estates to be jointly managed and administered by Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa trusts.

Pūponga was an area of particular cultural significance to Ngāti Tama in Te Tau Ihu and was an important shark fishery. Onetahua is an especially significant wāhi tapu as Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu believe the spirits of their deceased tūpuna travel along the spit on their spiritual journey to Hawaiki. Te Tai Tapu was named for the journey of Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu tūpuna as they headed towards Onetahua.

33% 33%

Pūponga Cape House

33% 33%

Pūponga Point Pa Site (Historic Site)

33% 33%

Mātangi Āwhio (Administered by NCC): Settlement legislation vested Mātangi Āwhio as a recreation reserve jointly with Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu, Ngāti Rārua, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Koata and the Kurahaupō iwi with Nelson City Council as administering body.

Whakatū and its environs contained many important fishing stations and tauranga waka, of which Mātangi Āwhio was one of the most important. Mātangi Āwhio consisted of a large pā and kāinga overlooking a beach where waka could be safely landed.

13% 13%

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
8. Director Expenses (refer also to Note 16 - Related parties)				
Directors Fees	145,200	124,000	-	-
Other Directors expenses	12,511	44,260	-	-
	<u>157,711</u>	<u>168,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Directors Fees (Gross) Paid:				
W Ward-Holmes - Chair - Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	45,000	43,300	-	-
A P Little - Tama Asset Holding Company Ltd	33,000	16,500	-	-
AW Sewell - Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	33,000	31,500	-	-
AM Grant - Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	33,000	31,500	-	-
F Te Miha - Kaumātua - Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	1,200	1,200	-	-
	<u>145,200</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
9. Trustee Meeting Expenses (refer also to Note 16 - Related parties)				
Trustee meeting fees paid				
Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust	98,971	81,743	98,971	81,743
Ngāti Tama ki Tauihu Charitable Trust	3,450	11,000	-	-
	<u>102,421</u>	<u>92,743</u>	<u>98,971</u>	<u>81,743</u>
Other Trustee Meeting Expenses	75,253	80,539	74,989	78,473
	<u>177,674</u>	<u>173,282</u>	<u>173,961</u>	<u>160,216</u>
Paid as follows (excluding reimbursements for travel expenses)				
A Little - Trustee & Chair - NTWT	20,462	13,190	20,062	13,190
A Stephens - Trustee - NTWT	7,750	7,950	7,750	7,950
B Purdie - Trustee to NTCT	1,400	3,600	600	-
F Te Miha - Trustee - NTWT	11,450	19,525	11,450	19,525
L Manson - Trustee - NTWT	6,300	5,800	6,300	5,800
L Manson - Trustee - NTCT	800	3,200	-	-
M Little - Trustee & Chair - NTCT	800	3,600	-	-
M Little - Trustee - NTWT	8,801	4,779	8,801	4,779
N Day - Trustee - NTWT	6,559	5,800	6,559	5,800
P Sparks - Trustee & Deputy Chair - NTWT	10,100	7,500	9,900	7,500
J Ward-Holmes - Kaumātua - NTWT	10,200	10,800	10,200	10,800
R McKewen - Kaumātua - NTWT	650	1,600	650	1,600
J Benge - Associate Trustee - NTWT	-	1,800	-	1,800
J Benge - Associate Trustee - NTCT	1,000	600	1,000	-
K Johnston - Associate Trustee - NTWT	3,250	2,400	2,800	2,400
K Gilbert - Associate Trustee - NTWT	3,150	300	3,150	300
J Burge - Associate Trustee - NTWT	5,550	300	5,550	300
M Galvin	250	-	250	-
M Reiher	250	-	250	-
K Tapuke	250	-	250	-
J De Feu	250	-	250	-
W Ward-Holmes	750	-	750	-
S Klenner	250	-	250	-
D Mason	2200	-	2200	-
	<u>102,421</u>	<u>92,743</u>	<u>98,971</u>	<u>81,743</u>

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
10. Trustee Honoraria (refer also to Note 16 - Related Parties)				
Paid as follows:				
A Little - Trustee & Chair - NTWT	22,500	18,125	22,500	18,125
A Stephens - Trustee - NTWT	9,000	7,250	9,000	7,250
F Te Miha - Trustee - NTWT	9,000	7,250	9,000	7,250
L Manson - Trustee - NTWT	9,000	7,250	9,000	7,250
M Little - Trustee - NTWT	9,000	7,250	9,000	7,250
N Day - Trustee - NTWT	9,000	7,250	9,000	7,250
P Sparks - Trustee & Deputy Chair - NTWT	15,000	12,083	15,000	12,083
	<u>82,500</u>	<u>66,458</u>	<u>82,500</u>	<u>66,458</u>
11. Taxation				
Operating Surplus before Tax Adjustments	1,909,706	3,797,455	77,869	40,569
Add Back Permanent Differences	(794,502)	(2,210,067)	73,582	114,242
Add Back Timing Differences	(301,527)	(20,682)	(42,500)	5,359
Taxable Income/(Loss to Carry Forward)	<u>813,677</u>	<u>1,566,706</u>	<u>108,951</u>	<u>160,170</u>
Income Tax Expense Payable at 17.5%	142,393	274,173	19,066	28,030
Less PIE/Foreign Tax Credits received	(10,860)	(36,833)	-	-
Less Imputation Credits Available	(14,186)	(18,676)	-	-
Plus adjustment to current tax liability for 2019	90,390	-	90,390	-
Deferred Tax movement	261,655	-	(2,371)	-
Tax Expense	<u>469,392</u>	<u>218,664</u>	<u>107,085</u>	<u>28,030</u>
Current Tax				
Prior Year Tax Liability/(Refund Due)	69,497	(83,750)	(71,681)	(70,495)
Current year tax	469,392	218,664	107,085	28,030
Less Deferred Tax	(261,655)	-	2,371	-
Less Tax Paid	(240,908)	85,665	(25,610)	72,410
Less Māori Authority Tax Credits Received	(230,834)	(100,934)	(229,075)	(99,597)
Less Resident Withholding Tax	(2,474)	(50,148)	(54)	(2,029)
Income Tax Payable/(Receivable)	<u>(196,980)</u>	<u>69,497</u>	<u>(216,963)</u>	<u>(71,681)</u>
12. Deferred tax Reconciliation				
Deferred Tax adjustment relating to 2019	(202,166)	-	9,809	-
Comprehensive revenue/expense movement	(35,888)	-	(7,438)	-
Other comprehensive revenue/expense movement	(23,601)	-	-	-
Closing Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	<u>(261,655)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,371</u>	<u>-</u>
13. Intangible Assets				
Carbon Credits				
Opening Balance	1,599,504	1,609,159	1,599,504	1,609,159
Plus: Fair value increase	653,318	(9,655)	653,318	(9,655)
Closing Balance	<u>2,252,822</u>	<u>1,599,504</u>	<u>2,252,822</u>	<u>1,599,504</u>
The Carbon Credits are recorded at market value in accordance with PBE IPSAS 31, based on the Carbon Forest Services Limited Value Update dated 30 September 2020				

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$

13. Intangible Assets (continued)

As a part of receiving ownership of Crown Forest Licensed land on settlement date of 1 August 2014, the Ngāti Tama Ki Te Waipounamu Trust was given 164,367 pre-1990 NZ units. The trustees expect to keep these areas forested, and they do not consider the land fit for any other purpose, but in the event that they are harvested and not replanted to the correct density within 10 years, a liability would be incurred to return NZ units to the Crown equivalent to the lost carbon from the deforestation. This potential liability is not recognised.

Trademark

The Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust renewed the Te Tau Ihu logo as a trade mark with the Intellectual Property office on 14 August 2013. The Trust was granted trade mark registration of the name Tama Fishing Company on 29 November 2013. The trade mark is carried at cost.

	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133
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Other Intangible Assets

Marine Farm Permit & Licences

Cost or Valuation

Balance at 1 October	619,526	482,456	-	-
Less: write down to cost	(18,636)	-	-	-
Plus: Fair value increase	-	137,070	-	-
Balance at 30 September	600,890	619,526	-	-

Marine Farm Permit & Licences are recorded at cost less impairment. Prior year comparatives are stated at market value in accordance with PBE IPSAS 31, based on an independent valuation provided by Alexander Hayward dated 5 September 2019. This is not in accordance with PBE IPSAS 31 as there is no active market for Marine Farm Licences. The impact of the change in recognition is immaterial therefore prior year comparatives have not been restated.

Quota Shares

Opening Balance	1,790,939	1,790,939	-	-
Closing Balance	1,790,939	1,790,939	-	-

Total Intangible Assets	4,645,785	4,011,102	2,253,956	1,600,637
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The Quota Shares are recorded at Settlement Value (Cost less impairment), in accordance with PBE IPSAS 31.

A Trustees valuation was completed as at 30 June 2020 for the Quota shares held. The valuation indicated a market value of \$5,082,353. (2019: 30 June 2019, \$4,991,467). The assessment of market value included reference to an independent valuer and the current state of individual fisheries and related ACE quota sales.

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Current Accounts	1,837,901	1,349,740	244,642	600,687
Term Deposits (current)	1,400,000	2,007,931	-	-
	3,237,901	3,357,671	244,642	600,687

15. Other Financial Assets

Term Deposits (current)	2,012,603	-	-	-
Term Deposits (Non-current)	500,000	500,000	-	-
	2,512,603	500,000	-	-

The ASB Term Deposit is \$500,000 for four years. This term deposit is an all obligations Specific Security Deed for a Committed Cash Advance facility of \$500,000, which remains undrawn and commenced on 16 January 2018. In 2020 accrued interest is recognised in Accrued Income. There are no other restrictions over cash and cash equivalent balances or term deposits other than those stated above.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

Notes	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
16. Related Party Advance Accounts				
Tama Asset Holding Limited - Advance			2,919,678	2,919,678
Golden Bay Marine Farm Consortium Limited - Advance	27,751	27,751	-	-
Maara Moana Limited - Advance	100,000	100,000	-	-
Total Related Party Advance Account	127,751	127,751	2,919,678	2,919,678

Related party advance accounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Nature of relationships

The Onetahua Marae is the home for three local iwi: Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rarua, Te Ātiawa, and operates as a multi-iwi Marae involving the whole community.

The Te Awhina Marae is the home of three local iwi: Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Tama.

The Whakatu Marae is the home for six local iwi: Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Kuia, Te Runangā o Toarangatira, Ngāti Rārua, Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Koata.

Mr Waari Ward-Holmes received director's fees and reimbursement for travel expenses. Mr Ward-Holmes is a director of Fantail Investments Limited, and was appointed a director on 24 June 2017 and reappointed on 25 June 2020.

Ms Antonina Grant received director's fees and reimbursement for travel expenses. Ms Grant is a director of Kotato Limited, and ACE sale transactions have occurred between Kotato Limited and Tama Asset Holding Company Limited. Ms Grant has provided consultancy services to Tama Asset Holding Company Limited. Ms Grant was appointed as a director of Maara Moana Limited on 29 June 2018 and Tui LP Limited on 4 October 2017. Ms Grant receives payment for services as current Chair of Tui LP Limited and Executive Director of Maara Moana Limited.

The Tama group consists of Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust (parent), Tama Asset Holding Company Limited, and Ngāti Tama ki Te Tauihu Charitable Trust. Transactions (both sales and purchases) between group entities are generally for recoveries of expenses paid in another entity. Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust provides management services to all Tama group entities with a management fee being charged.

Key Management Personnel

The Group classifies its key management personnel into one of three classes:

- Trustees of the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust and Ngāti Tama ki Te Tauihu Charitable Trust
- Directors of the Tama Asset Holding Company Ltd
- Staff including the General Manager

Payments to Trustees and Directors are disclosed in Notes 8, 9 and 10

	2020		2019	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Staff - all employed by the parent on normal employment terms (FTE = Full time equivalent)	522,289	5.7	438,240	4.7

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

16. Related Party Advance Accounts

	Parent					
	Expenses	Payables	Dividend Received	Income	Donation or Grant	Receivables
Related Party Transactions 2020						
Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu Charitable Trust	2,632	168	-	1,101,337	1,071,644	203,172
Tangi Grants	-	-	-	-	2,750	-
Manawhenua ki Mohua	-	-	-	-	10,435	-
Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	-	-	1,309,000	120,000	-	10,000
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	-	-	-	-	11,250	-
	<u>2,632</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1,309,000</u>	<u>1,221,337</u>	<u>1,096,079</u>	<u>213,172</u>

Related Party Transactions 2019

Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu Charitable Trust	-	-	-	947,825	929,000	141,113
Tangi Grants	-	-	-	-	4,250	-
Manawhenua ki Mohua	-	-	-	-	10,862	-
Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	-	-	569,124	221,805	-	12,176
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>569,124</u>	<u>1,169,630</u>	<u>959,112</u>	<u>153,289</u>

16. Related Party Advance Accounts

	Group					
	Expenses	Payables	Dividend Received	Income	Donation or Grant	Receivables
Related Party Transactions 2020						
Tangi Grants	-	-	-	-	2,750	-
Manawhenua ki Mohua	-	-	-	-	10,435	-
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	-	-	-	-	11,250	-
Kotato Ltd	-	-	-	92,777	-	-
Antonina Grant	4,529	497	-	-	-	-
Fantail Investments Ltd	499	-	-	-	-	-
Waari Ward-Holmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>5,028</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,777</u>	<u>24,435</u>	<u>-</u>

Related Party Transactions 2019

Tangi Grants	-	-	-	-	4,250	-
Manawhenua ki Mohua	-	-	-	-	10,862	-
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Kotato Ltd	-	-	-	118,312	-	-
Antonina Grant	16,521	-	-	-	-	-
Fantail Investments Ltd	6,578	-	-	-	-	-
Waari Ward-Holmes	92	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>23,191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118,312</u>	<u>30,112</u>	<u>-</u>

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Parent			
17. Leased Assets	Interest	Year of	2020	2019
Finance Leases	Rate	Maturity	\$	\$
Current				
Motor Vehicle	8.69%	2023	4,408	-
Non-current				
Motor Vehicle	8.69%	2023	18,083	-
Total Finance leases payable			22,492	-
Future minimum lease payments			2020	2019
			\$	\$
Not later than one year			6,190	-
Later than one year and not later than five years			10,833	-
Later than five years			-	-
Total Finance leases payable			17,023	-

The Trust leases a motor vehicle from Toyota Finance New Zealand Ltd. The lease is for a period of 45 months ending in July 2023. Lease payments are fixed over the term with a guaranteed residual value at the end of the term. The Trust has an option to purchase the vehicle at the end of the term.

	Group			
17. Leased Assets	Interest	Year of	2020	2019
Finance Leases	Rate	Maturity	\$	\$
Current				
Motor Vehicle	8.69%	2023	4,408	-
Non-current				
Motor Vehicle	8.69%	2023	18,083	-
Total Finance leases payable			22,491	-
Future minimum lease payments			2020	2019
			\$	\$
Not later than one year			6,190	-
Later than one year and not later than five years			10,833	-
Later than five years			-	-
Total Finance leases payable			17,023	-

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

	Parent	
	2020	2019
17. Leased Assets (continued)		
Operating Leases	\$	\$
Less than one year	58,739	64,629
Between one and five years	94,604	116,005
Greater than five years		
Total non-cancellable operating lease payments	153,342	180,634

The Trust has entered into a number of material operating leases for Office building and photocopier equipment.

The lease on the office at 74 Waimea Road, Nelson is for 4 terms of 3 years. The trust has exercised its first right of renewal. The lease expires in February 2031.

The lease on the photocopier is for a term of 60 months expiring in August 2024.

	Group	
	2020	2019
Operating Leases	\$	\$
Less than one year	58,739	64,629
Between one and five years	94,604	116,005
Greater than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating lease payments	153,342	180,634

18. Investments

	Valuation Method	Group		Parent	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Shares					
Tama Asset Holding Company Limited	Cost			41,270,902	41,270,902
Aotearoa Fisheries Limited	Fair Value	232,217	232,217	-	-
Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company Limited	Fair Value	1	1	-	-
Golden Bay Marine Farm Consortium Limited	Fair Value	2	2	-	-
Golden Bay Ring Road Farming Limited	Fair Value	30,154	30,154	-	-
Golden Bay Ring Road Spat Catching Limited	Fair Value	30,154	30,154	-	-
Kotato Limited	Fair Value	4,273	959	-	-
Tasman Bay Ring Road Farming Limited	Fair Value	35,434	35,434	-	-
Tasman bay Ring Road Spat Catching Limited	Fair Value	35,434	35,434	-	-
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	Fair Value	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		370,669	367,355	41,273,902	41,273,902
Other Investments					
Tui GP Limited Partnership	Fair Value	93,054	60,853	-	-
Hāpai Commercial Property LP	Fair Value	3,909,835	-	-	-
Te Puia Tāpapa Limited Partnership	Cost	98,060	8,000	-	-
Total Investments		4,471,618	436,208	41,273,902	41,273,902

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

18. Investments (continued)

The fair value of Hapai Commercial Property LP cannot be reliably determined and does not have a quoted market price in an active market. As a result the investment is held at cost, adjusted for the share of distributions, and profit or loss for the year as an approximation of fair value.

	Group		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
19. Agricultural Assets				
Tree Crop				
Opening Balance	839,000	224,850	-	224,850
Additions during the year	-	215,000	-	-
Plus: Changes in fair Value less costs to sell	132,500	399,150	-	-
less: Assets resettled to Tama Asset Holding Company Ltd	-	-	-	(224,850)
Closing Balance	971,500	839,000	-	-

Tree Crop has been recorded at market value in accordance with PBE IPSAS 27, based on an independent valuation provided by Edwin Jansen, a Registered Forestry Consultant of Jansen Forest Consulting Limited, dated 30 June 2020 (2019:30 June 2019).

The market value of Tree Crop has been determined using the discounted cashflow method. The key assumptions and estimates include the following:

- Export log prices (market data)
- Inflation rate: 1.57%
- Discount rate: 7% to 7.15%

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

20. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

2020

There are uncalled capital commitments of \$901,940 to Te Puia Tāpapa Limited Partnership at balance date (2019: \$992,000).

There is a contingent liability to the Crown regarding the return of carbon credits if harvested forest areas are not replanted to the correct density within 10 years.

2019

There are uncalled capital commitments of \$992,000 to Te Puia Tāpapa Limited Partnership at balance date (2018: \$992,000).

21. Capital Commitments

2020

There are uncalled capital commitments of \$901,940 to Te Puia Tāpapa Limited Partnership at balance date (2019: \$992,000).

Te Puia Tāpapa LP has the power to call on the committed capital, with failure to pay resulting in a default interest charge on the unpaid instalment and potential forfeit of all previously paid monies.

On 12 September 2019 the Directors of Tama Asset Holding Company Ltd approved the investment of \$5 million into Hāpai Commercial Property LP (previously known as Iwi Commercial Property LP). As at 30 September 2020 there is an uncalled capital commitment of \$1,223,328.

2019

On 12 September 2019 the Directors of Tama Asset Holding Company Ltd approved the investment of \$5 million into Hāpai Commercial Property LP.

22. Subsequent Events

2020

On 1 October 2020 the Directors of Tama Asset Holding Company agreed, as part of a regular capital call by Te Puia Tāpapa LP within the capital commitment as per Note 21, to underwrite up to a maximum of \$750,000 any limited partners who cannot pay their contribution by 7th October 2020 at an interest rate of 12% per annum. This was taken up in full with a partial repayment of \$68,088 plus interest on 4 November 2020.

On 22 October 2020 the Directors of Tama Asset Holding Company approved an investment of up to \$4million into Hāpai Housing Limited Partnership (HHLP) subject to satisfactory review of legal documentation by the company's legal advisors and due diligence by HHLP.

2019

The first instalment of the investment into Hāpai Commercial Property LP of \$3,296,843 was paid on 14 October 2019 by Tama Asset Holding Company Ltd.

23. Audit

The Financial Statements of Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust has been audited.

24. Inflation Reserve

The inflation reserve is established in line with Statement Investment Policy & Objectives of the Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust which became effective 1 October 2016. The policy requires the preservation of the real value of the investment portfolio such that it grows by a minimum of the annual rate of inflation 2020 1.5% (2019: 1.5%) of Consolidated Settlement Capital plus Opening Inflation Reserve.

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

25. Financial Instruments

				Parent Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Fair value through Surplus or Deficit	Held to Maturity
	Note	Loans & Receivables	Available for sale			
2020						
Cash balances	14	244,642	-	-	-	-
Receivables from Exchange Transactions		219,063	-	-	-	-
Payables under Exchange Transactions		-	-	(44,255)	-	-
Finance Leases Payable	17	-	-	(22,492)	-	-
Shares: Tiakina Te Taiao	18	-	3,000	-	-	-
Inter entity balances	16	2,919,678	-	-	-	-
Tama Asset Holding Company	18	-	41,270,902	-	-	-
		<u>3,383,384</u>	<u>41,273,902</u>	<u>(66,746)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2019						
Cash Balances	14	600,687	-	-	-	-
Receivables from Exchange Transactions		160,143	-	-	-	-
Payables under Exchange Transactions		-	-	(30,635)	-	-
Shares: Tiakina Te Taiao	18	-	3,000	-	-	-
Inter entity balances	16	2,919,678	-	-	-	-
Tama Asset Holding Company	18	-	41,270,902	-	-	-
		<u>3,680,508</u>	<u>41,273,902</u>	<u>(30,635)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

25. Financial Instruments (continued)

			Group			
	Note	Loans & Receivables	Available for sale	Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Fair value through Surplus or Deficit	Held to maturity
2020						
Cash balances	14	3,237,901	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	15	-	-	-	-	2,512,603
Receivables from exchange transactions		11,188	-	-	-	-
Payables under exchange transactions		-	-	(67,242)	-	-
Mercer Investment Portfolio		-	-	-	23,886,845	-
Tui LP Limited	18	-	93,054	-	-	-
Finance Leases Payable	17	-	-	(22,491)	-	-
Aotearoa Fisheries Limited	18	-	232,217	-	-	-
Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company Limited	18	-	1	-	-	-
Golden Bay Marine Farm Consortium Limited	18	-	2	-	-	-
Golden Bay Ring Road Farming Limited	18	-	30,154	-	-	-
Golden Bay Ring Road Spat Catching Limited	18	-	30,154	-	-	-
Hāpai Commercial Property LP	18	-	3,909,835	-	-	-
Kotato Limited	18	-	4,273	-	-	-
Tasman Bay Ring Road Farming Limited	18	-	35,434	-	-	-
Tasman Bay Ring Road Spat Catching Limited	18	-	35,434	-	-	-
Te Puia Tāpapa Limited	18	-	98,060	-	-	-
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	18	-	3,000	-	-	-
		3,249,089	4,471,618	(89,733)	23,886,845	2,512,603
2019						
Cash Balances	14	3,357,671	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	15	-	-	-	-	500,000
Receivables from exchange transactions		67,660	-	-	-	-
Payables under exchange transactions		-	-	(67,242)	-	-
Mercer Investment Portfolio		-	-	-	29,605,607	-
Tui LP Limited	18	-	60,853	-	-	-
Aotearoa Fisheries Limited	18	-	232,217	-	-	-
Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company Limited	18	-	1	-	-	-
Golden Bay Marine Farm Consortium Limited	18	-	2	-	-	-
Golden Bay Ring Road Farming Limited	18	-	30,154	-	-	-
Golden Bay Ring Road Spat Catching Limited	18	-	30,154	-	-	-
Kotato Limited	18	-	959	-	-	-
Tasman Bay Ring Road Farming Limited	18	-	35,434	-	-	-
Tasman Bay Ring Road Spat Catching Limited	18	-	35,434	-	-	-
Te Puia Tāpapa Limited	18	-	8,000	-	-	-
Tiakina te Taiao Limited	18	-	3,000	-	-	-
		3,425,331	436,208	(67,242)	29,605,607	500,000

Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020

26. COVID-19 Pandemic

In December 2019, a new virus, COVID-19, was detected in Wuhan, China. The virus was soon common in other countries and on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak should be considered a pandemic.

The result of this pandemic has been a substantial reduction in economic activity throughout the world, as governments have introduced measures (such as the closure of national borders, the closure of non-essential businesses, the cancellation of public events and the imposition of restrictions on individuals) in an attempt to reduce transmission of the virus.

In late March 2020, the New Zealand Government ordered a four-week lockdown, during which non-essential businesses and organisations were not allowed to operate and individuals (other than essential workers or those undertaking essential business) were required to stay at home. As a result of the lockdown, community transmission of COVID-19 was eliminated. In late April 2020, the lockdown period ended and the New Zealand Government started gradually easing the restrictions that had been placed on businesses, organisations and individuals, although substantial restrictions remained at the border. However, in mid-August 2020, community transmission of COVID-19 was detected in Auckland, and the New Zealand Government again placed restrictions on businesses, organisations and individuals within New Zealand.

During the initial four-week lockdown period, the Group was able to operate, with little, if any impact on revenues. Since the end of that lockdown period, the Group has continued to operate. Overall there has been no material impact on revenues.

It is the Trustees view that the impact of COVID-19 on the operations, activities and financial performance of the Group has not been significant and no impairment of its financial assets and investments is needed to be recognised in the financial statements.

The impact of COVID-19 has also not affected the Trustee's going concern assessment of the Group.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF NGĀTI TAMA KI TE WAIPOUNAMU TRUST**

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Ngāti Tama Ki Te Waipounamu Trust ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries (together, "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2020, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, consolidated statement of changes in net assets/equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ("PBE Standards RDR") issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Our firm carries out other assignments for the Group in the area of Business Advisory and special consultancy projects. The firm has no other relationship with, or interests in, the Group or any of its subsidiaries.

Other Information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes the Statement of Service Performance contained in the financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Trustees' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Trustees' are responsible on behalf of the Group for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees' either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we Report to

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

BDO Wellington Audit Limited

BDO WELLINGTON AUDIT LIMITED

Wellington

New Zealand

12 December 2020