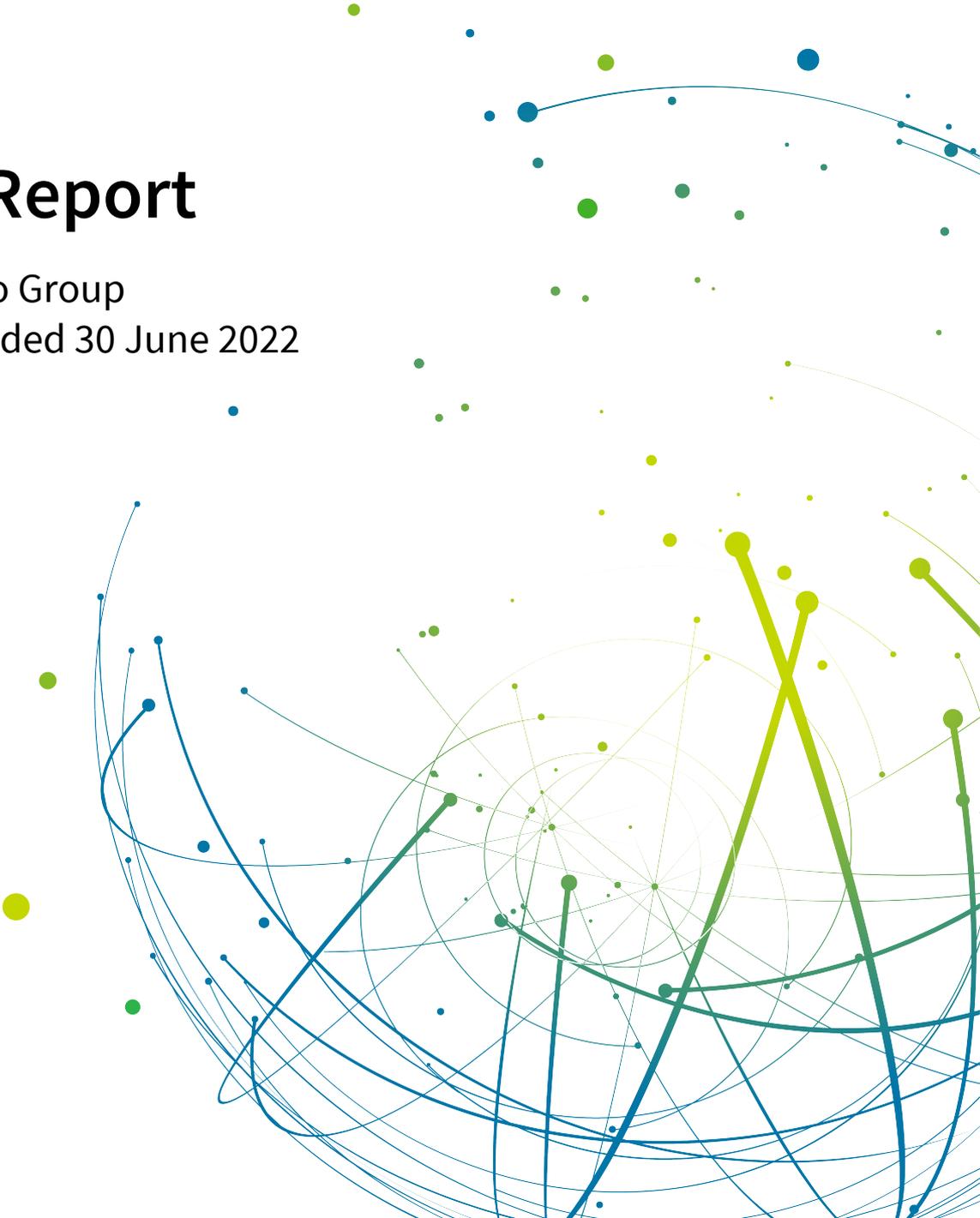


# Annual Report

Ngāti Tamaoho Group  
For the year ended 30 June 2022



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# Directory

## Ngāti Tamaoho Group

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### Nature of Business

To receive and look after settlement redress from the Crown as part of claimant groups historical Treaty of Waitangi

### Address

128 Hingia Road, Karaka

Papakura, Auckland 2580

### IRD Number

122-933-490

### Bankers

Bank of New Zealand

52 Highbrook Drive

East Tamaki, Auckland 2013

### Solicitors

LeeSalmonLong

PO Box 2206

Shortland Street

Auckland

# Trustees' Report and Statement of Responsibility

## Ngāti Tamaoho Group

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 1. Trustees' Report

The Trustees of The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust presents this Annual Report, being the consolidated financial statements of the Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, and the independent auditor's report thereon.

### 2. Statement of Responsibility

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements and related information.

The independent external auditor, RSM Hayes Audit, have audited the consolidated financial statements and their report appears on pages 5 - 6.

The Trustees are also responsible for the systems of internal control. These are designed to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance as to the reliability of the consolidated financial statements, and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability for assets, and to prevent and detect material misstatements.

Appropriate systems of internal control have been employed to ensure that all transactions have been executed in accordance with authority and correctly processed and accounted for in the financial records. The systems are implemented and monitored by suitably trained personnel with an appropriate segregation of authority and duties. Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that the Trust will not remain a going concern in the foreseeable future.

In the opinion of the Trustees:

- The consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material aspect, the financial result of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2022;
- The consolidated Statement of Financial Position is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material aspect, the state of affairs of the Group as at 30 June 2022;
- The consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2022;

There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

### APPROVED

For and on behalf of the Trustees.



Chairperson

Date 17 November 2022



Trustee

Date 17 November 2022

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the trustees of The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust and its subsidiaries (the group), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year then ended;
- consolidated statement of changes in net assets/equity for the year then ended;
- consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements on pages 7 to 21 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no 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 comprises the directory, trustee's report, and statement of responsibility on pages 3 to 4 (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 identified above 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 that we 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.

## Responsibilities of the trustees for the consolidated financial statements

The trustees are responsible, on behalf of the company and group, for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime, 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 and 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 those charged with governance 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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this consolidated financial statements. A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is located at the XRB's website at:

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-7/>

## Who we report to

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

A stylized, handwritten-style signature of 'RSM' in blue ink.

# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

Ngāti Tamaoho Group  
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	NOTES	2022	2021
<b>Revenue from Exchange Transactions</b>			
Rental Income	5	181,925	224,053
Other Revenue	5	3,184,122	-
<b>Total Revenue from Exchange Transactions</b>		<b>3,366,047</b>	<b>224,053</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Audit Fees		17,021	10,000
Board Fees		4,847	14,795
Depreciation		42,664	33,185
Property Expenses		17,817	34,884
Salaries and Wages		153,011	114,469
Other Operating Expenses		270,318	121,077
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>505,678</b>	<b>328,410</b>
<b>Finance Costs</b>			
Finance Income		94	42
Finance Costs		-	7
<b>Net Finance Costs</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Net Surplus Before Tax</b>		<b>2,860,463</b>	<b>(104,322)</b>
<b>Net Surplus For the Year</b>		<b>2,860,463</b>	<b>(104,322)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year</b>		<b>2,860,463</b>	<b>(104,322)</b>

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Ngāti Tamaoho Group

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
<b>Trust Capital</b>		
Opening Balance	13,273,027	13,377,350
<b>Increases</b>		
Profit/(Loss) for the Period	2,860,463	(104,323)
<b>Total Increases</b>	<b>2,860,463</b>	<b>(104,323)</b>
<b>Total Trust Capital</b>	<b>16,133,490</b>	<b>13,273,027</b>

# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Ngāti Tamaoho Group

As at 30 June 2022

	NOTES	30 JUN 2022	30 JUN 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Bank	7	320,110	71,027
Trade and Other Receivables		481,586	342,492
Prepayments		-	8,975
Funds held in trust	9	7,766,000	7,766,000
Investment	15	3,150,000	3,150,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>11,717,696</b>	<b>11,338,494</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	5,209,721	2,742,271
Other Non-Current Assets		5,743	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>5,215,464</b>	<b>2,742,271</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>16,933,160</b>	<b>14,080,765</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	10	774,030	793,616
Income Tax Payable		12,561	12,577
GST Payable		13,079	1,545
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>799,670</b>	<b>807,738</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>799,670</b>	<b>807,738</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>16,133,490</b>	<b>13,273,027</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained Earnings		16,133,490	13,273,027
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>16,133,490</b>	<b>13,273,027</b>

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Ngāti Tamaoho Group

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Rental	181,925	155,760
Other Revenue	701,398	-
Interest and dividends received	94	34
Payments to suppliers and employees	(618,478)	(189,148)
GST (net)	-	5,093
<b>Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>264,939</b>	<b>(28,261)</b>
	2022	2021
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Sales/(purchase) in investment portfolio	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(15,856)	(12,612)
<b>Total Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(15,856)</b>	<b>(12,612)</b>
	2022	2021
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Receipts of loans and borrowings	-	-
Funds held by the Ngāti Tamaoho Trust	-	-
<b>Total Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	2022	2021
<b>Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits</b>		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	249,083	(40,872)
Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits at 01 July 2021	71,027	111,900
<b>Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>320,110</b>	<b>71,028</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## Ngāti Tamaoho Group

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 1. Reporting Entity

The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust (the “Trust”) is a Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) established as a Private Trust to receive and look after settlement redress from the Crown as part of the claimant groups historical Treaty of Waitangi settlement.

These consolidated financial statements were authorised on the date stated in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

### 2. Basis of Preparation

#### a) Statement of compliance

The 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, for which all reduced disclosure regime exemptions have been adopted. The Trust is eligible to apply Tier 2 standards as they have less than \$30 million annual expenditure and are not publicly accountable.

#### b) Measurement basis

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

#### c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars (\$), which is the functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest dollar.

There has been no change in the functional currency of the Trust during the year.

#### d) Changes in accounting policies

There has been no changes in accounting policies for the current financial year.

### 3. Significant Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Trust's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets.

#### a) Judgments

In the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements: Classification of non-financial assets as cash generating or non-cash generating assets for the purposes of assessing impairment indicators and impairment testing. The majority of property, plant and equipment held by the Trust is classified as non-cash generating assets.

#### b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Trust based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial

statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Trust. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

### Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

The condition of the asset based on the assessment of management employed by the Trust

- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

### c) Changes in accounting estimates

There have been no changes in the accounting estimates for the current reporting period

## 4. Significant Accounting Policies

### a) Basis of consolidation

#### i. Controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust and its controlled entities (the Group) as at 30 June 2022. Refer note 13 for list of controlled entities.

Controlled entities are all those entities over which the Trust has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to benefit from their activities. The financial statements of the controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting date/period as.

#### ii. 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. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

#### iii. If the Group loses control over a controlled entity, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the controlled entity
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest relating to the controlled entity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received from the transaction or event resulting in the loss of control
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained in the controlled entity as a financial asset (unless upon loss of control the former controlled entity becomes an associate or a jointly controlled entity, in which case this fair value is recognised as the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity)
- Recognises any surplus or deficit resulting from the above in the statement of financial performance reclassifies the Trust's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses to surplus or deficit, or accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense, as appropriate.

### b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Trust and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions:

Non-exchange transactions are those where the Trust receives an inflow of resources (i.e., cash and other tangible or intangible items) but provides no (or nominal) direct consideration in return.

**Payments received from the Treaty of Waitangi**

The recognition of non-exchange revenue from the Treaty of Waitangi Settlement is recognised upon receipt as there are no unfulfilled conditions attached to the income.

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

**Rental income**

Rental income is recognised in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

**Other revenue**

All other revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Trust and measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

**Finance Income**

Finance income comprises interest received on funds invested that are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

**c) 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 of another entity.

**Financial assets – Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or as available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Trust's financial assets include: cash and cash equivalents, investment and, trade and other receivables.

**Subsequent measurement—Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit**

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus or deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. The Trust has designated its investments in equity instruments, property funds, and corporate bonds as at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as other losses (negative net changes in fair value) or other gains (positive net changes in fair value) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

**Loans and receivables**

This category of financial assets is the most relevant to the Trust. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

#### **Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables**

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of any outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, if any, are included within interest bearing loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### **Available-for-sale**

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets, nor are they classified as Held-to-maturity.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses (other than foreign exchange gains or losses) recognised in Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense and presented in the revaluation reserve within net assets/equity, less impairment.

Upon recognition, the accumulated gain or loss within net assets/equity is reclassified to surplus or deficit.

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise of investments.

#### **Derecognition**

The Trust derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Trust is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

#### **Financial liabilities –Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit, payables, or as loans and borrowings, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables and loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Trust's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings (including bank overdrafts).

#### **d) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets**

A financial asset not subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a counterparty, restructuring of an amount due to the Trust on terms that the Trust would not consider otherwise, indications that a counterparty or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

In addition, for an equity security classified as an available-for-sale financial asset, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

### Financial assets classified as loans receivable

The Trust considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans and receivables) at both a specific asset and collective level.

All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Trust uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in surplus or deficit and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised.

When an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through surplus or deficit.

### e) Property, plant and equipment

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment is measured initially at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised only when it is probable that future economic benefit or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Group, and if the item's cost or fair value can be measured reliably.

Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Subsequent costs that meet the recognition criteria above are recognised in the carrying value of the item of property, plant and equipment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in surplus or deficit as incurred.

#### Measurement subsequent to initial recognition

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged on a diminishing value basis over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold Improvements	14 years
Carvings	10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount. Please refer to policy on impairment of non-financial assets below.

**Derecognition**

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. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in surplus or deficit.

**f) Impairment of non-financial assets**

For non-financial non-cash-generating assets, except for those assets that are valued using the revaluation model, the entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the entity estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of the non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable service amount.

In assessing value in use, the entity has adopted the depreciation replacement cost approach. Under this approach, the present value of the remaining service potential of an asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, the price of the asset in a binding agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for incremental costs that would be directly attributed to the disposal of the asset, is used. If there is no binding agreement, but the asset is traded on an active market, fair value less cost to sell is the asset's market price less cost of disposal. If there is no binding sale agreement or active market for an asset, the entity determines fair value less cost to sell based on the best available information.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

For each asset, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the entity estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable service amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

**g) Equity**

Equity is the community's interest in the Trust measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is made up of the following components:

**Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense**

Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense is the Trust's accumulated surplus or deficit since the formation of the Trust adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves.

**h) Income Tax**

The Trust elected to be a Māori Authority under Category H Trusts and Companies that receive and manage assets of the Treaty settlement redress process starting on 23 June 2014.

The tax rate for Māori Authorities is 17.5%.

**i) Goods and Services Tax**

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis exclusive of GST with the exception of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that have been included on a GST-inclusive basis.

2022 2021

**5. Revenue from exchange transactions**

Contract Funding	283,606	-
Donation Revenue	2,800,255	-
Rental Income	181,925	224,053
Other Revenue	100,261	-
<b>Total Revenue from exchange transactions</b>	<b>3,366,047</b>	<b>224,053</b>

2022 2021

**6. Finance Costs**

Interest Income	(94)	(42)
Interest Expense	-	7
<b>Total Finance Costs</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>(35)</b>

2022 2021

**7. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash at Bank	320,110	71,027
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>320,110</b>	<b>71,027</b>

**8. Property, Plant and Equipment**

June 2022	Opening Balance	Revaluation/(Impairment)	Additions/Transfers at Cost	Disposals at Carrying Value	Depreciation	Closing Balance
Land	2,136,00	-	2,055,336	-	-	4,191,336
Buildings	239,246	-	444,664	-	10,714	673,196
Building Improvements						323,763
Carvings	18,8923	-	-	-	1,889	17,004
Computer Equipment	-	-	6,667	-	2,245	4,422
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>2,742,271</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,506,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,217</b>	<b>5,209,721</b>

June 2021	Opening Balance	Revaluation/(Impairment)	Additions/Transfers at Cost	Disposals at Carrying Value	Depreciation	Closing Balance
Land	2,136,000	-	-	-	-	2,136,000
Buildings	244,129	-	-	-	4,833	239,246

Building Improvements	361,723	-	12,612	-	26,203	348,132
Carvings	20,992	-	-	-	2,099	18,893
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>2,762,844</b>	-	-	-	<b>33,185</b>	<b>2,742,271</b>

2022                      2021

### 9. Funds Held in Trust

Loan to Ngāti Tamaoho Charitable Trust	7,766,000	7,766,000
<b>Total Funds Held in Trust</b>	<b>7,766,000</b>	<b>7,766,000</b>

The funds are held by Ngāti Tamaoho Trust on behalf of Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust. \$7,766,000 has been put into an investment portfolio, which is managed by Craig's Investment Partners Limited and Bank of New Zealand - Private Banker (2021: \$7,766,000). The income derived from the investment portfolio can be used by the Ngāti Tamaoho Trust.

2022                      2021

### 10. Payables - Exchange Transactions

Trade Payables	746,585	716,532
Accruals	27,445	77,085
<b>Total Payables - Exchange Transactions</b>	<b>774,030</b>	<b>793,616</b>

2022                      2021

### 11. Income Tax

Net Profit Before Tax	2,860,463	(104,323)
Prima Facie Tax Expense at 17.5%	500,581	-

#### Income Tax Effects of:

##### Non Taxable Income

Ngāti Tamaoho Charitable Limited Profit	2,860,463	-
<b>Total Non Taxable Income</b>	<b>2,860,463</b>	<b>-</b>

Current Tax Expense	-	-
Total Income Tax Expense	-	-

### 12. Categories of Financial Assets

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

30 June 2022	Amortised cost	Available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	305,602
Receivables from exchanged transactions	-	-	-	169,243
Investment	-	3,150,000	-	-

Payables (from exchange transactions)	770,029	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,029</b>	<b>3,150,000</b>	-	<b>474,845</b>

<b>30 June 2021</b>	<b>Amortised cost</b>	<b>Available-for-sale</b>	<b>Held-to-maturity</b>	<b>Loans and receivables</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	71,027
Receivables from exchanged transactions	-	-	-	351,467
Investment	-	3,150,000	-	-
Payables (from exchange transactions)	716,532	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>716,532</b>	<b>3,150,000</b>	-	<b>422,494</b>

### 13. Group Entities

A listing of the Group's significant controlled entity is as follows:

All controlled entities have the same reporting date as the controlling entity. They have also applied uniform accounting policies during the respective financial years.

There are no significant restrictions regarding the transfer of dividends, loan repayments, and other funds from controlled entities.

	<b>Activities of Subsidiary</b>	<b>Country of Incorporation</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Ngāti Tamaoho Charitable Limited	Investment and property management	New Zealand	100%	100%
Ngāti Tamaoho Custodian Limited	Dormant	New Zealand		

### 14. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Ngāti Tamaoho Trust and The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust have some common trustees.

The following transactions have been entered into with related parties:

<b>Balances</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Payables at Year end</b>			
Ngāti Tamaoho Trust		707,890	683,641
<b>Receivables at Year end</b>	See note 9		
Ngāti Tamaoho Trust		7,766,000	7,766,000
Ngāti Tamaoho Trust		342,343	342,492

Transactions	Description	2022	2021
<b>Expenses</b>			
Ngāti Tamaoho Trust		24,399	21,431
Te Aotahi Limited		17,840	-
<b>Income</b>			
Ngāti Tamaoho Trust		-	68,293

Key Management Personnel Remuneration (including Trustee Fees)	150,661	122,519
Key Management Personnel FTE	1	0.78

## 15. Investment

### Te Rauponga GP Limited

The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust has 15% shareholding in Te Rauponga GP Limited. This company is the only general partner of Te Rauponga Limited Partnership.

At the time of signing these financial statements, the Settlement Trust is in the progress of obtaining the additional 85% shareholding in Te Rauponga GP Limited, however, no agreements have yet been signed.

### Te Waharoa Investments (GP) Limited

On 7 April 2022 Ngāti Tamaoho Charitable Limited formed a company with Te Waharoa Investments (GP) Limited called 'Te Rau o Te Korimako Limited.' Both entities hold equal shareholdings in the entity.

The purpose of this entity is to provide relief, assistance, support, maintenance and general benefits for all members of Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Haua. The underlying objectives are to provide education, direction, guidance, housing and development for the Tāngata whenua of Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Haua. The entity was confirmed as a registered community housing provider on 9 September 2022.

There are currently three directors (one from each of the establishing entities and an independent director).

## 16. Treaty of Waitangi Settlement

The Ngāti Tamaoho Deed of Settlement is the final settlement of all historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Ngāti Tamaoho resulting from acts or omissions by the Crown prior to 21 September 1992. Included in the redress package is the following:

- \$10.3m plus interest;
- four properties and
- a culture redress package

All funds had been received in full and the titles of the four properties had been transferred.

Included in the culture redress package was the vesting of the following sites:

- Clark's Creek property
- Karaka property
- Waitete Pā property, to be administered as an historic reserve
- Hunua Falls - joint vesting of a Hunua Falls property

## 17. Events After Balance Date

Following balance date, the following events occurred:

- On 12 September 2022, The Charitable Limited signed an agreement authorising the return of the following land blocks through gifting:

Description	Area
28.5303 hectares	Motutieke C Block
28.5303 hectares	Motutieke G Block
14.2652 hectares	Motutieke H Block
14.2652 hectares	Motutieke I Block
72.7802 hectares	Matuku Island, Tawanui Islands and Te Kapa o Nukutere Island
11.7359 hectares	Part Motutieke F Block

- On 22 September 2022, the Trust established a new company called 'Ngāti Tamaoho Otara Housing Limited.' The purpose of this entity is to manage the funds for the Otara Development Housing Project. The funding was provided through the Ministry of Housing in association with Gem Scott to provide and improve housing in the Otara area.

## 18. Capital Commitments

There was no capital commitment as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

## 19. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$Nil).