

*“He toa taki tini taku toa,
E hara i te toa taki tahi”
“My strength will only be achieved
Because of the efforts of us all.”*

Rātū 2 Haratua 2017

**Council Chambers, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu
10.00 am**

Committee Membership:

Rupene Waaka (Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki) (Chair)	Mahinarangi Hakaraia (Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki)
Chris Gerretzen (Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai – Charitable Trust)	Andre Baker (Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai – Charitable Trust)
Carol Reihana (Ngāti Toa Rangatira)	Hohepa Potini (Ngāti Toa Rangatira)
Leana Barriball (Ngāti Toa Rangatira)	
Mayor K Gurunathan (Kāpiti Coast District Council)	Cr James Cootes (Kāpiti Coast District Council)

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MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	10.00 AM

Minutes of a six-weekly meeting of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti on Tuesday 14 March 2017, commencing at 10.20 am in the Council Chambers, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu.

MEMBERS

Mr	R	Waaka	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (Chair)
Ms	M	Hakaraia	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
Ms	C	Reihana	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Haumia)
Mr	H	Potini	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
Mayor	K	Gurunathan	Koromatua
Cr	J	Cootes	Mema o te Kaunihera

IN ATTENDANCE

Mr	D	Te Maipi	Kaumātua
Mr	P	Dougherty	Tumuaki
Ms	S	Stevenson	Kaihautū Rautaki
Mr	K	Black	Kaihautū Rautaki me te Rangapū
Ms	M	Fraser	Kaiwhakahaere Tairangawhenua
Ms	L	Barriball	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
Ms	M	Whiterod	Te Āpiha Tairangawhenua
Ms	L	Belcher	Kaiwhakahaere Ratonga Manapori

APOLOGIES

Mr	C	Gerretzen	Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
Mr	A	Baker	Te Ātiawa ki Whakorongotai Charitable Trust

The meeting opened with a karakia by Don Te Maipi. The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced Leyanne Belcher.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/037

TUKU AROHA/APOLOGIES

MOVED (Hakaraia / Reihana)

That Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti accepts apologies from Chris Gerretzen and Andre Baker.

CARRIED

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/038

PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME

- Apihaka Mack stated that Council has an obligation to recognise Ngātiawa as Maōri Tangata Whenua. She asked if anyone has provided a report yet on the Earthquake, fault lines and gas lines following questions Ms Mack raised on January 24. The Chair answered that a report had not been provided at this point in time and that Ms Mack would be receiving a response.

MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	10.00 AM

- Ms Mack also raised that it was important for the council to note that suggested names for the parts of SH1 which are being renamed are Ngāti Toa and Raukawa names. Using such names in Ngātiawa territory, she said, is a breach of the Treaty of Waitangi. When asked by the chair Ms Mack said that Ngātiawa opposes all the street names that were published.
- The Mayor asked the CEO to clarify Councils responsibility regarding mandated authorities. The answer is that we deal with mandated treaty organisations. The understanding is that Te Ātiawa is the mandated organisation for that rohe. If Te Ātiawa were to split into two iwi and that was mandated then the terms of Te Whakaninenga would need to be renegotiated. Council see this as an internal Te Ātiawa issue which we are keen not to be drawn into.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/039

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

There were no additional items.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/040

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 24 KOHITĀTEA (JANUARY) 2017

MOVED (Reihana/Cootes)

That the amended minutes of the meeting of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti on 24 January 2017 are confirmed as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

CARRIED

Strategic Work Programme

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/041

UPDATE : ANNUAL PLAN PROCESS

- Kevin Black gave a verbal update and presentation about this process. This is the last Annual Plan of the Long Term Plan. We are required to have an annual plan in place by 30th June 2017. Primarily this Annual Plan is focused on delivering the last year of the Long Term Plan.
- Consultation with the community will begin on 31 March through to 1 May. A graph was presented comparing the efficiency of our operations against the efficiency of a number of other councils across the country. KCDC were 8th on the graph in terms of efficient use of our rates.
- TWOK and the Community Boards were invited early in the process to input proposals into the Annual Plan. The Community Boards took the opportunity to put forward proposals and they have been considered by Council in open workshops. Although Te Whakaminenga have chosen not to put forward proposals into the Annual Plan that does not mean that a submission could not be put forward as part of the submissions process.

The Chair thanked Kevin for his presentation.

MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	10.00 AM

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/042

PRESENTATION : NGĀ KĀKANO

Ngā Kākano were not able to attend today's meeting.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/043

PRESENTATION : WAITANGI DAY

- Maia Whiterod provided an update and presentation on Waitangi Day 2017 held at the Ōtaki Māori Race Course.
- There was something for everybody in this years' celebrations. For entertainment there were a number of local acts, Zeal's Music Box provided opportunities for young people to make music throughout the day. Healthy homes focused on sustainable living and healthy homes, reducing electricity bills and insulation. There were electric car demonstrations and the opportunity for people to go for a test drive.
- The day included a waste minimisation event with volunteers manning recycle stations throughout the course.
- Ōtaki Māori Race Course was a great venue and the weather was fine. Amongst the contributors was the photographic exhibition Aroha Mai, Aroha Atu. The Sites of Significance Bus Tour with Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki representative Mahinarangi Hakaraia went well. Both tours lasted for approximately 90 minutes and feedback was very positive.
- Maia thanked a number of contributors on the day, with special mention for the Stewards.
- Koro Don raised that a number of people asked him why there had not been a full pōwhiri. A discussion took place. The Chair responded that Tāngata Whenua decided what would happen on the day.
- There was discussion about the Council hosting a future Waitangi day. The Mayor advised that this was an idea that Council were keen to progress. There was also some discussion around Health and Safety requirements at such events. The CEO explained that Health and Safety requirements are imposed by the Crown and if Council is involved in organizing events the CEO and Council Employees must take these requirements very seriously.
- Numbers were down this year which may be a result of Mondayisation. About 2000 people came through the gate as opposed to 4000 which we have experienced before.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/044

UPDATE : IWI REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PUBLIC ART PANEL (RECOMMENDATION FROM STRATEGY AND POLICY COMMITTEE – 9 MARCH 2017)

Sarah Stevenson provided an update. With respect to the Public Arts Panel Terms of Reference a report was taken to the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting last week. The resolution from that meeting was to let the report lie on the table to facilitate a briefing for the Committee.

MOVED (Potini/Reihana)

That TWOK resolve to refer the item to the 13 June 2017 TWOK meeting to consider in light of Strategy and Policy Committee resolutions.

CARRIED

MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	10.00 AM

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/045

IWI REPRESENTATIVES ON GRANTS ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

Sarah Stevenson outlined that names are required for 3 iwi representatives for Creative Communities New Zealand and 1 representative for the Community Grants Scheme.

A Terms of Reference is set by Creative Communities New Zealand that does confirm a maximum of two consecutive terms.

MOVED (Potini/Reihana)

That Mahinarangi Hakaraia be appointed as representative for Creative Communities New Zealand.

CARRIED

Council staff are to explore the Terms of Reference set by Creative Communities New Zealand pointing out the capacity issues that are faced.

MOVED (Hakaraia/ Potini)

That Carol Reihana be reappointed as representative on the Community Grants Scheme.

CARRIED

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/046

MEMORANDUM OF PARTNERSHIP AND PROTOCOL DOCUMENT – REVIEW

MOVED (Potini/Hakaraia)

That Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti adopt the Memorandum of Partnership and Protocol Document.

CARRIED

The Memorandum of Partnership and Protocol will now go to council for approval.

Updates / Other Matters

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/047

IWI UPDATES

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

- Invitation to the exhibition closing at Te Papa on 18 March at 7.30am.

Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki

- Māorilands Film Festival Launches 15 March with a pōwhiri at 10am at the Marae.

MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	10.00 AM

- The Governor General visited Ōtaki recently with a pōwhiri at the marae before attending a an event at Ōtaki College to commemorate a great battle of the steamship the SS Ōtaki.
- The Wānanga hosted 6 ANZ netball teams for their pre-season tournament.
- There is a need to work with Council to deliver the Iwi Management Plan.

Te Āti Awa

- There were no updates from Te Āti Awa

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/048

TREATY SETTLEMENTS – OVERVIEW FROM EACH IWI

- Ngāti Toa Rangatira have purchased 50 hectares of land in Plimmerton.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/049

COUNCIL UPDATE

The Chief Executive provided an update including:

- The Annual plan has been taking up a lot of time and now Council is also starting to think about the Long Term Plan which is 15 months away. We are starting the process and looking at how we can engage with the community early in the process.
- M2PP has opened successfully with compliments heavily outnumbering complaints. However there are still some concerns. There are concerns about noise in some areas. In rural areas chip seal is twice as noisy as the other asphalt. Noise monitoring may show that the noise is within noise boundaries which will be a challenge for the people affected. The Mayor is getting involved on behalf of those adversely affected people.
- Pekapeka to Ōtaki is getting into the detailed design stage. Council is heavily involved and pushing very strongly for an off road cycle way so that we have the same level of facilities throughout the district.
- There has been concern from the beginning about ground water levels. Council advocated very strongly during the design process that these concerns be considered. Concerns are now being raised by some people. The severe wet weather has made analysis challenging. The original groundwater experts are being brought in by NZTA to monitor results.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/050

CORRESPONDENCE

There was none.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/051

OTHER BUSINESS

- Elected Members visit is planned to Raukawa marae on Monday 20 March. On Tuesday 21 March there will be a bus tour of the sites of significance. Waahi Tapu sites are included as part of the programme.

MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	10.00 AM

The meeting went into public excluded session at 12.15pm.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/052

RESOLUTION TO GO INTO PUBLIC EXCLUDED

MOVED (Potini /Hakaraia)

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Grounds under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Appointment of Māori Representatives on Council Committees - recommendation from Selection Panel (Corp-17-141)	Section 7(2)(a) – to protect the privacy of natural persons.	Section 48(1)(a) - that the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.

CARRIED

IN-COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

The meeting held a discussion 'In-Committee' from 12.15pm and came back out of Committee at 12.20pm. The meeting was closed at 12.20pm after a karakia by Don Te Maipi.

.....
Chair

.....
Date

IN COMMITTEE MINUTES	MEETING HELD ON	TIME
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI	RATU 14 POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2017	12.15PM

MEMBERS	Mr	R	Waaka	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (Chair)
	Ms	M	Hakaraia	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
	Ms	C	Reihana	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Haumia)
	Mr	H	Potini	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
	Mayor	K	Gurunathan	Koromatua
	Cr	J	Cootes	Mema o te Kaunihera
IN ATTENDANCE	Mr	D	Te Maipi	Kaumātua
	Mr	P	Dougherty	Tumuaki
	Ms	S	Stevenson	Kaihautū Rautaki
	Ms	M	Fraser	Kaiwhakahaere Tairangawhenua
	Ms	L	Barriball	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
	Ms	M	Whiterod	Te Āpiha Tairangawhenua
	Ms	L	Belcher	Kaiwhakahaere Ratonga Manapori
APOLOGIES	Mr	C	Gerretzen	Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
	Mr	A	Baker	Te Ātiawa ki Whakorongotai Charitable Trust

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti 17/03/001
IN-COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF MĀORI REPRESENTATIVES ON COUNCIL COMMITTEES – RECOMMENDATION FROM SELECTION PANEL (Corp-17-141)

MOVED (Cootes/Hakaraia)

That Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti recommends to Council that the following appointments be made, with voting rights, effective for the remainder of the 2016-2019 Triennium:

- Russell Spratt to the Strategy and Policy Committee;
- Ann-Maree Ellison to the Operations and Finance Committee.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION TO COME OUT OF COMMITTEE

MOVED (Cootes/Potini)

That this session come out of committee.

CARRIED

The meeting came out of Committee at 12.20 pm.

.....
Chair

.....
Date

Chairperson and Committee Members
TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI

2 MAY 2017

Meeting Status: **Public**

Purpose of Report: For decision

UPDATE MĀORI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report provides an update on Māori Economic Development including the purpose and function of the Working Group (the group), review of the Māori Economic Development Strategy, and implementation of a grant round for 2016/2017.

DELEGATION

- 2 Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti may consider this matter under the Memorandum of Partnership. Clause 21 sub clause iv) identifies the following principle: that Council will have particular regard to the rights of tāngata whenua in the management and development of resources by recognising and providing for rangatiratanga.

BACKGROUND

- 3 The Māori Economic Development Working Group met on the 13 March 2017 to develop the process for progressing Māori Economic Development.
- 4 The group members are: Rupene Waaka (Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki), Councillor Cootes (Elected Member), Russell Spratt (independent expert in economic development) and Leana Barriball (Ngāti Toarangatira). A representative from Te Ātiawa is yet to be appointed.
- 5 The meeting agreed the following:
 - 5.1 adopt a Terms of Reference (Attachment One);
 - 5.2 adopt the report; *The Māori Economy, Kāpiti Coast District* (BERL report) which is the basis for the review of the current Maori Economic Development Strategy (Attachment Two); and
 - 5.3 develop a process for reviewing the Maori Economic Development Strategy; and
 - 5.4 implement a grant process for 2016/2017 financial year.
- 6 This report provides an update on the process moving forward.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS

Issues

Terms of Reference

- 7 The Terms of Reference expresses a clear desire to oversee the review of the current strategy and develop a short and long term action plan that will position the uniqueness of 'culture' that is crucial for Māori, whānau hapū and iwi prosperity".
- 8 The group will meet as required until the completion of the strategy and action plan. These will set a clear framework for the future implementation of Māori Economic Development.
- 9 An Organisational Chart – Māori Economic Development (Attachment Three) will support the way the group:
 - 9.1 works with an appointed independent contractor, iwi and Māori to develop the revised strategy; and
 - 9.2 outlines the way that information will flow across to council and the Economic Development Leadership Group.
- 10 Once the strategy is adopted, the group aim to meet quarterly to receive updates on the ongoing implementation of the strategy.

The BERL Report

- 11 The working group reviewed the DRAFT BERL report received from Business Economic Research Ltd. A decision was made to adopt this report pending updated information from the most recent Ngāti Toarangatira Annual Report. At the time of writing this report, the information was still pending; therefore it is recommended that the current BERL report is taken forward as the final document. The information from Ngāti Toarangatira could be incorporated through the review of the Maori Economic Development Strategy.

Process for reviewing the strategy

- 12 The working group have agreed that funding for the revision of the strategy be sourced from Te Puni Kokiri (the agency). Russell Spratt and Council Officers have met with the Regional Manager for the agency who have agreed to review a proposal.
- 13 The agency has requested this proposal be submitted by council in partnership with the iwi. Officers will prepare this proposal to be signed by councils Chief Executive.
- 14 The proposal will seek up to \$80,000 for the completion of the strategy. Officers therefore propose that an interim grant process be held for the current funding for 2016/2017.
- 15 Should the application to Te Puni Kokiri be unsuccessful, the Māori Economic Development Strategy will be reviewed in 2018/2019 utilising the allocated budget for this financial year.

Implementation of a grant process

- 16 The current 2016/2017 budget for Māori Economic Development is \$66,625.00.
- 17 On 17 January 2017 Te Whakaminenga o Kapiti approved the current budget being used primarily to revise a strategy for Māori Economic Development (SP-16-067).
- 18 The Māori Economic Development Strategy will now be funded through external grants via Te Puni Kokiri. Therefore the current budget can be used for grants.
- 19 The grants process:
 - The amount of \$60,000.00 will be made available for a contestable grant process. Amounts awarded will be based on the strength of each application's alignment to the current Māori Economic Development Strategy;
 - The remaining amount will be utilised for administration of the process, including a contract resource to assess and make recommendations to the Committee;
 - Grants are available to a diverse range including; Māori individuals in the labour market to the self-employed running Maori businesses to tribal and pan-tribal Māori commercial entities. These entities must be operating within the boundaries of the Kāpiti Coast District Councils designated geographic boundary;
 - Grants open 26 April 2017 and close on the 24 May 2017 at 5pm;
 - The Panel will convene on the 1 June 2017 to review the applications;
 - A further report will be submitted to Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti on 13 June 2017 advising the distribution of successful grants to applicants.
- 20 The grant allocation:
 - The Panel has the mandate to allocate the funds on behalf of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti;
 - The Panel's decision is final;
 - Applicants will be notified of the outcome of their application with a letter indicating whether they were 'successful' or 'unsuccessful'. Successful applicants will be made aware that an accountability report is required and should be completed and submitted to by Council by December 2017;

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy considerations

- 21 A Strategy for Māori Economic Development and Well-Being in Kāpiti; an iwi focused Maori Economic Development Strategy was adopted in 2013. This strategy is under review.
- 22 The Kāpiti District Economic Development Strategy 2015-2018 provides the overarching strategic framework for economic development and has a major role

in supporting and enabling iwi-led initiatives that give opportunity for tāngata whenua.

Legal considerations

23 There are no legal considerations.

Financial considerations

24 The funding for the revised strategy will be now be sourced from external funding through Te Puni Kokiri.

25 Current funding for 2016/2017 will now fund a Māori Economic Development grant.

Tāngata whenua considerations

26 Consultation continues through the panel and Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti. Wider consultation with Māori businesses, Māori in business, Māori organisations and the wider community.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

Degree of significance

27 This matter has a low level of significance under Council policy.

Publicity

28 The revised strategy will be launched and promoted upon completion.

29 Successful grant applications will be profiled and promoted once implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS

30 That Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti:

- Rescinds the resolution from report SP-17-067 that the current funding of \$66,625.00 for 2016/2017 is utilised to revise a strategy for Māori Economic Development.
- Agrees the current funding of \$66,625.00 for 2016/2017 for development of the Maori Economic Development Strategy is utilised for Maori Economic Development Grants.

Report prepared by

Approved for submission

Approved for submission

Monica Fraser

Wayne Maxwell

Sarah Stevenson

**Iwi Relationship
Manager**

**Group Manager,
Corporate Services**

**Group Manager,
Strategy and Planning**

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference

Appendix 2 – The Māori Economy, Kāpiti Coast District (BERL report)

Appendix 3 - Organisational Chart – Māori Economic Development

Māori Economic Development Working Group

Terms of Reference

Purpose

The purpose of the Group is to position iwi/ Māori economic prosperity in Kāpiti.

Objectives

1. Utilise key recommendations from the BERL report 2017 to develop strategy with short and long term action plans;
2. Facilitate and support opportunities and models to grow the Māori economy at the collective and whānau level;
3. Effectively communicate with iwi and Māori the opportunities for economic prosperity in Kāpiti

Function of the group

4. Providing leadership through the development of the Māori Economic Development Strategy;
5. Stewardship, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and its implementation;
6. Champion and enable integration of projects and programmes with Māori in business and Māori Business networks;
7. Add value to the iwi Māori asset base through enhanced policy, programmes and related expenditure there by empowering Māori to unlock its potential
8. Supporting the building of capability of iwi/Māori in business in Kāpiti
9. Positioning the uniqueness of 'culture' that is crucial for Māori, whānau hapū and iwi prosperity.

Constitution

10. Four members (three iwi representatives and one Elected Council representative) of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti will sit on the Sub-committee:
 - three iwi representatives for the 2016-2019;
 - one Elected Council representative for the 2016-2019; and
11. One member from the community who is Māori expert in economic development
12. A quorum will be a minimum of three members in attendance.

Mandate and support

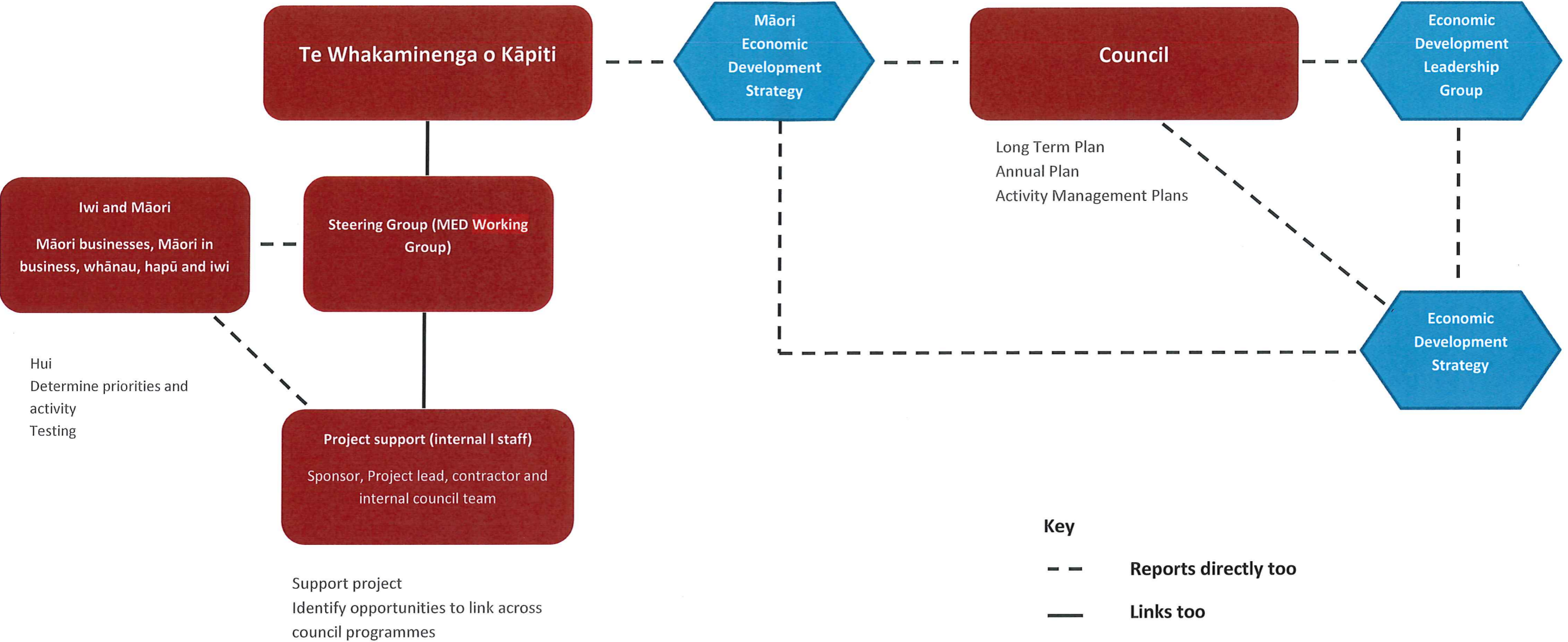
13. The group has the mandate to review and develop the Māori Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan for Kāpiti. The group will undertake the following reporting:

- Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti – quarterly
- Strategy and Policy Committee- quarterly.

14. Support will be provided by council officers inclusive of secretarial support to assist the research and implementation of works.

Meeting frequency

15. The Working Group will meet quarterly with an agreement to meet within this timeframe as required.



ATTACHMENT TWO

The Māori Economy Kāpiti Coast District

Data and supporting notes to the presentation

January 2017

www.berl.co.nz



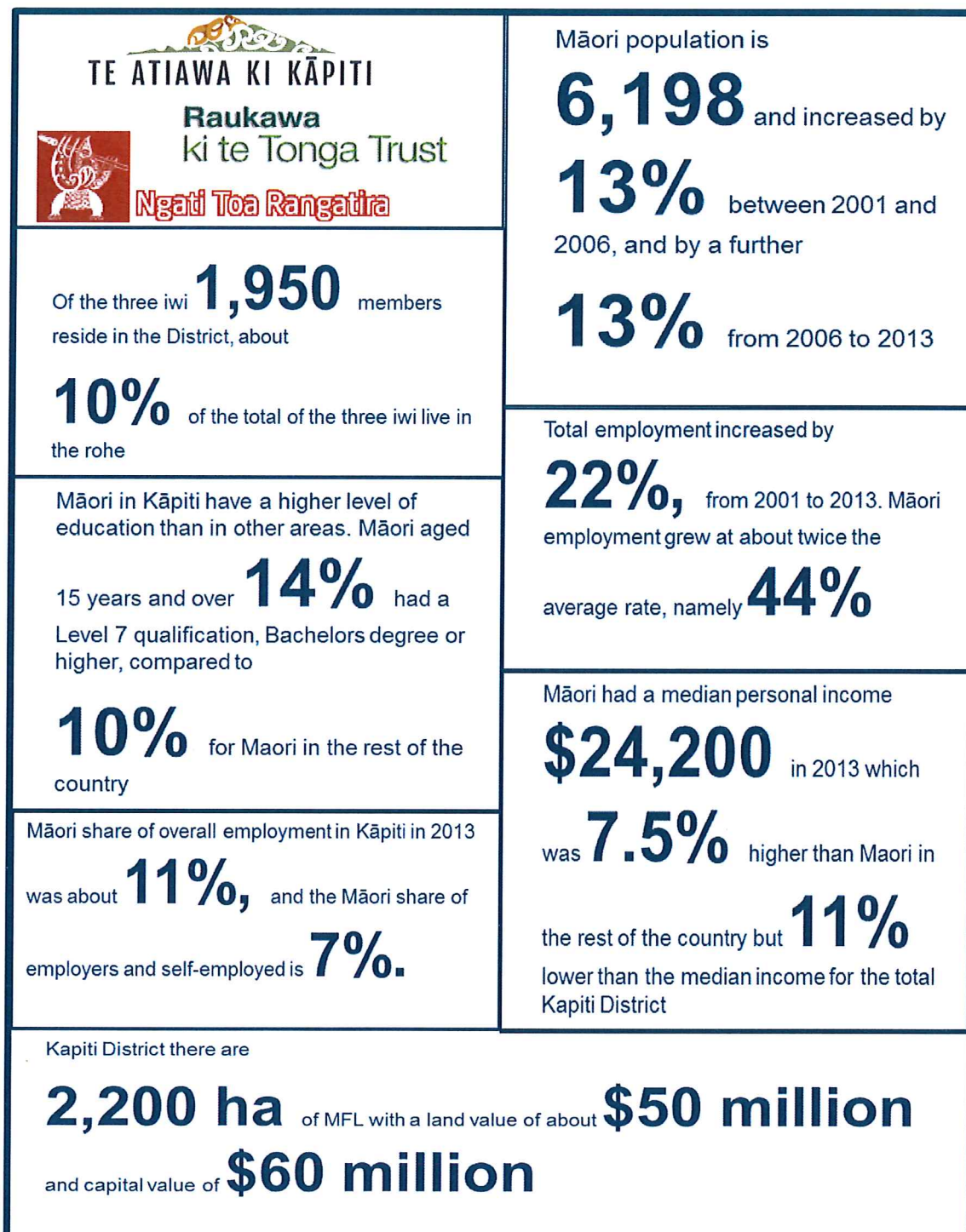
MAKING SENSE OF
THE NUMBERS

Authors: Hillmarè Schulze, Natalia Fareti and Fiona Stokes

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Māori Economy in the Kāpiti District



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1 Data and supporting notes of the Māori economy in Kāpiti

This is not a conventional report but rather a supporting document to the presentation that was provided to the Kāpiti Coast District on the Māori economy. BERL used mainly information gathered from 'official' databases including those of the Māori Land Court, Statistics New Zealand and BERL's own in-house database on the Māori economy of Aotearoa New Zealand.

1.1 Defining the Māori economy

A broad definition of the Māori economy has been adopted, encompassing all people, entities and enterprises that self-identify as Māori. The Māori economy for the purpose of this report is derived from the previous work that has been completed by BERL on the national Māori economy¹. The Māori economy in the Kāpiti Coast District has many dimensions and for the purposes of quantifying the economy, we focus on Māori population including employment and income as well as Māori business and Māori freehold land. Various dimensions are presented to highlight that the contribution of the Māori economy cannot be summarised by one number or percentage.

The participation in, and contributions to, an economy of an industry, sector or population group can be described across many dimensions. This report looks at the economic contribution of Māori to the Kāpiti Coast District.

¹ See report at <http://www.berl.co.nz/economic-insights/economic-development/maori-economy/te-ohanga-maori-2013/>

2 Overview of the Māori economy in Aotearoa

The Māori economy is a significant and increasingly important contributor to the national as well as various regional economies in Aotearoa. BERL completed an overview of the national Māori economy and concluded that²:

GDP from Māori economy producers totalled \$11 billion in 2013

- This was equivalent to 5.6 percent of overall New Zealand GDP.
- Since 2010 Māori production GDP had increased by \$720 million, or 7.0 percent in nominal terms.
- Adjusting for changes in prices, real growth from 2010 was estimated at 2.6 percent.

Māori GDP contribution still dominated by the primary sector

- In 2013, the primary sector contributed \$1.8 billion (just over 16 percent) to Māori GDP.
- The manufacturing and construction sectors contributed \$1.3 billion and \$670 million, respectively.
- \$1.3 billion was generated by the hire and property rental sector; and \$1.1 billion came from the professional services sector.
- \$860 million was from the education sector, and \$690 million was from health care and social assistance sector.

Māori economy GDP arose from an asset base totalling \$42.6 billion in 2013

- The Māori asset base represented 6.1 percent of the total New Zealand asset base.
- Compared to 2010, the Māori economy asset base increased \$5.7 billion (or 15.4 percent in nominal terms).
- After adjusting for changes in prices, real growth from 2010 was estimated at 7.2 percent
- The 2013 Māori asset base estimate comprised:
 - \$12.5 billion in Māori trusts, incorporations, and other entities
 - \$23.4 billion in assets of Māori employers
 - \$6.6 billion in assets of self-employed Māori.

The net savings position of Māori households improved

- Net savings of Māori households were negative in 2013:
 - that is, total expenditure of Māori households was more than their total income
 - and the shortfall for 2013 was estimated to total \$4.0 billion.
- However, this was a marked improvement from an estimated \$5.5 billion shortfall in 2010, as lower interest rates eased housing costs.

² Ibid

This research also highlighted the importance of moving the focus away from the value of the assets as a measure of the Māori economic health. It suggested that the focus now must be on the income (and/or wellbeing) that arises from Māori ownership and control of these assets. After all, in strict business terms, the financial dollar value of an asset is only of interest to a business when it is needed to leverage additional funds, or if the asset is to be sold. For assets or taonga that are inter-generational neither of these reasons is very applicable. For Māori, the value of asset holdings lies more in the ability to generate higher incomes, more jobs and better outcomes and improved wellbeing for iwi, hapu and whānau Māori.

Economists use GDP as a broad measure for this. Admittedly, this is a blunt measure, and broader indicators of returns and performance need to be considered. Māori engagement of their asset base needs to not only improve its direct contribution to GDP, but also to improve broader outcomes. With the increased potential comes an increased responsibility for Māori to ensure that these assets are utilised productively. The development of links to other measures of wellbeing (e.g. Treasury Living Standards Framework) should be considered, with better economic performance and contribution being a vehicle to lift wellbeing for iwi, hapu and whānau Māori. In this sense, productive assets may involve higher GDP for the nation, but importantly need to enable improvements across the range of outcomes to meet the aspirations of Māori and non-Māori alike.

2.1 Broader (than GDP) measures of wellbeing

GDP, a measure of the income generated from assets over a specified time period, is a useful indicator of material standards of living. It is widely used as an indicator of economic performance, with continuing growth in GDP over several periods of time suggesting improving performance and higher material living standards. Levels of GDP are also used to compare living standards across regions and countries. However, there are acknowledged shortcomings in GDP as an indicator of economic performance. In particular, when measuring the income flow that forms the basis of GDP, there is no allowance for any degradation or depreciation of the economic value of the assets from which the income has been derived.

Hence, while this year's GDP may be high, there is no indication whether this performance is jeopardising future years' income as a result of a rundown in assets (land, machinery, equipment etc.). This (and other shortcomings) reinforces our suggestion that GDP and asset value measures should not be seen in isolation. Rather, the two concepts should be viewed together to assess performance and the ongoing potential of an economy's assets.

3 Size and growth of Kāpiti Coast District economy

This section examines the size and growth of the Kāpiti Coast economy as a whole, in order to provide a backdrop to the subsequent sections that focus on the Māori economy in the District.

The fastest growing sector in the Kāpiti Coast economy over the last ten years has been Construction. This reflects an increasing population as well as increasing investment in new projects, especially in retirement homes and road building. Taking a look at the more detailed level of the Construction sector, it is Construction Services (i.e. those allied to residential building) and Heavy and Civil construction (i.e. roads, bridges etc.) that have led employment growth in the sector, at 2.6% and 3.9% per annum growth, respectively, over the past ten years.

The following tables provide an overview of the Kāpiti Coast economy, based on production, as measured by GDP, full-time equivalent (FTE) employment and labour productivity (as measured by GDP per FTE).

GDP

Table 3-1 provides a short series of annual GDP calculations for eight sectors in the Kāpiti Coast economy. GDP is a measure of the value added (roughly, the value of their sales less the value of their purchases of goods and services).

The largest of these sectors is Social Services, which includes specific industries such as Education, Health and Public administration. This sector contracted by 5.1% between 2014 and 2015, and then grew 2.1% between 2015 and 2016. It appears that the sharp contraction in 2015 was an aberration because the long term growth rate for this sector has been 1.2% per annum, i.e. above the average growth rate of the Kāpiti Coast (0.9% p.a.) albeit below the average GDP growth for New Zealand (1.9%).

The second largest sector in the Kāpiti Coast economy is Business Services. This sector includes industries ranging from Supplying electricity, to Telecommunications and Finance. Over the last ten years this sector has shrunk by an average 0.9% per annum, although it has grown more recently.

Table 3-1 GDP for eight sectors of the Kāpiti Coast Economy

Sector	Value Added or GDP (2016\$m)				%pa change		
	2006	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2006 to 2016
Primary	235	241	268	285	11.4	6.2	2.0
Manufacturing	405	330	349	361	5.9	3.5	-1.1
Construction	316	376	402	389	6.8	-3.3	2.1
Wholesale and Distribution	202	224	222	222	-0.5	-0.4	0.9
Retail Trade and Services	435	470	479	489	2.1	2.0	1.2
Business Services	668	591	601	613	1.8	1.9	-0.9
Arts and Recreation Services	45	50	44	48	-12.4	8.1	0.5
Social Services	776	903	857	876	-5.1	2.2	1.2
<i>Owner-Occupied Dwellings (O.O.D)</i>	822	984	982	1,002	-0.2	2.1	2.0
Kapiti Coast	3,904	4,168	4,205	4,284	0.9	1.9	0.9
New Zealand	208,895	237,118	245,646	251,767	3.6	2.5	1.9

Source: BERL Regional Database, 2016

Employment

The largest employer in the Kāpiti Coast is the Social Services sector. This sector employed just over 10,000 full time Equivalent people in 2016, which is almost 30% of all employment in the District. The rate of employment growth for this sector has been negative for the past two years but remains positive over the long run at 1.5%. This growth rate is much higher than the growth in employment on average in the Kāpiti Coast, which is 0.2%.

The fastest growing sector in terms of employment (FTEs) has been the Construction sector. This sector experienced stellar growth of 8.2% in 2015 and 2.6% in 2016, respectively. Over the long term employment in this sector grew at 2.2% per annum.

Table 3-2 Employment (FTEs) in eight sectors of the Kāpiti Coast Economy

Sector	Employment Number FTEs				%pa change		
	2006	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2006 to 2016
Primary	2,043	2,150	2,166	2,291	0.8	5.7	1.2
Manufacturing	3,514	2,809	2,970	3,023	5.7	1.8	-1.5
Construction	3,974	4,451	4,818	4,944	8.2	2.6	2.2
Wholesale and Distribution	1,641	1,743	1,728	1,719	-0.9	-0.5	0.5
Retail Trade and Services	9,111	8,163	7,966	7,831	-2.4	-1.7	-1.5
Business Services	3,981	3,418	3,457	3,602	1.1	4.2	-1.0
Arts and Recreation Services	402	499	424	474	-14.9	11.6	1.7
Social Services	8,729	10,633	10,145	10,106	-4.6	-0.4	1.5
Kapiti Coast	33,396	33,865	33,675	33,990	-0.6	0.9	0.2
New Zealand	1,794,183	1,932,950	1,976,617	2,019,473	2.3	2.2	1.2

Source: BERL Regional Database, 2016

Productivity

Labour productivity, as measured by GDP per FTE, is a good indicator of the potential for wage and salary growth in an economy. Increasing productivity implies scope for increased wages and salaries, while falling productivity implies decreased scope. However, wage and salary increases do not automatically follow increased productivity.

The sector with the highest labour productivity in the Kāpiti Coast economy is Business Services. Looking at this sector in detail it is the Water supply, Electricity supply and Water collection industries that have the highest productivity.

Looking beyond these infrastructure-based activities, the industry with the highest labour productivity in the Kāpiti Coast economy is Finance. However, labour productivity in the wider Business Services sector has fallen in recent years and has grown an average of only 0.1% per annum during the last ten years.

The sector with the fastest growing labour productivity is Retail Trade and Services. However, this sector also has the lowest level of productivity, which limits the potential for wage and salary increases.

Table 3-3 Productivity (GDP per FTE) in eight sectors of the Kāpiti Coast Economy

Sector	Productivity (2016\$ per FTE)				%pa change		
	2006	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2006 to 2016
Primary	114,823	112,066	123,834	124,370	10.5	0.4	0.8
Manufacturing	115,158	117,369	117,562	119,495	0.2	1.6	0.4
Construction	79,591	84,567	83,454	78,616	-1.3	-5.8	-0.1
Wholesale and Distribution	123,266	128,233	128,730	128,862	0.4	0.1	0.4
Retail Trade and Services	47,721	57,534	60,178	62,431	4.6	3.7	2.7
Business Services #	167,846	172,880	173,951	170,157	0.6	-2.2	0.1
Arts and Recreation Services	113,064	100,898	103,793	100,582	2.9	-3.1	-1.2
Social Services	88,928	84,933	84,473	86,663	-0.5	2.6	-0.3
Kapiti Coast	93,454	94,682	94,033	95,729	-0.7	1.8	0.2
New Zealand	101,468	105,885	106,182	107,828	0.3	1.6	0.6

excl owner-occupied dwellings sector

Source: BERL Regional Database, 2016

4 Māori economy in Kāpiti Coast District

4.1 Māori Population



There are three mana whenua groups in the Kāpiti District including Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toarangitira and Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga.

The numbers of people with self-defined affiliation to these iwi in the last three Census counts of 2001, 2006 and 2013 are shown in Table 4-1. To obtain indications of total numbers in each iwi, the Census numbers should be compared with or ratified by the iwi register numbers. The latter will generally include iwi members overseas.

The largest of the three groups, both in the Kāpiti District and in Aotearoa New Zealand as a whole are from Ngāti Raukawa. There are about one-third as many Ngāti Toarangitira as Raukawa in both Kāpiti District and nationally. The number of Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai in Kāpiti District is about one-half the number of Ngāti Toarangitira.

The overall numbers also show that for both Kāpiti District and for New Zealand the number of people with affiliation to these three iwi has increased by about one-half between 2001 and 2013.

The total Māori population in Kāpiti District increased by 13% between 2001 and 2006, and by a further 13% between 2006 and 2013. This is significantly larger than the total number of Māori in Aotearoa NZ which increased by 7.4% between 2001 and 2006, and by 5.9% between 2006 and 2013. Overall, therefore, the three iwi in the Kāpiti District are in good shape numerically.

Māori population is

6,198 and increased by
13% between 2001 and
2006, and by a further
13% from 2006 to 2013

Of the three iwi **1,950** members
reside in the District, about

10% of the total of the three iwi live in
the rohe

At the bottom of the table we show the share of people of each iwi who are ahi kā³ in Kāpiti District. These are about 30% for Te Atiawa, and about 10% each for Ngāti Toarangitira and Ngāti Raukawa. This implies that developments embarked on by the latter two iwi could well attract support from their iwi

³ Ahi ka means burning fires of occupation, continuous occupation - title to land through occupation by a group, generally over a long period of time. The group is able, through the use of whakapapa, to trace back to primary ancestors who lived on the land.

colleagues from around New Zealand. The Ngāti Toa Iwi Register also shows there are large numbers living in Australia.

Table 4-1 Census records of Main Iwi residents in Kāpiti 2001 to 2013

Iwi Census Population 2001 to 2013	Usually resident population		
	2001	2006	2013
Population recording Iwi Affiliation	Resident in Kapiti Coast District		
Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai	135	183	213
Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington)	264	306	429
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)	975	1,071	1,308
Total three Iwi	1,374	1,560	1,950
Total Maori	4,860	5,478	6,198
Population recording Iwi Affiliation	Resident in New Zealand		
Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai	345	615	720
Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington)	2,766	3,459	4,458
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)	11,088	13,233	15,135
Total three Iwi	14,199	17,307	20,313
Total Maori	526,281	565,329	598,602
Ahi ka in KCDC (share)			
Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai	39%	30%	30%
Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara/Wellington)	10%	9%	10%
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)	9%	8%	9%
Total three Iwi	10%	9%	10%

Note: (1) Iwi designations as recorded in Census *Source: Statistics NZ*

The following table shows the location of iwi members elsewhere in Aotearoa NZ in 2013.

Table 4-2 Location of three Kāpiti iwi members in Aotearoa NZ

Main Iwi of Kāpiti District	Taitokerau	Tainui/ Waiairiki	Tairāwhiti/ Takitimu	Taranaki/ Whanganui	Te Whanganui- a-Tara	Te Waipounamu	Total
Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai	60	45	18	159	369	78	729
Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara)	405	675	180	657	2,004	534	4,455
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)	1,983	2,055	762	5,124	3,969	1,242	15,135
Three 'Kāpiti' iwi	2,448	2,775	960	5,940	6,342	1,854	20,319

Source: Statistics NZ Census 2013

The spread of location of iwi members can also provide opportunities for collaboration among iwi members in future endeavours.

4.2 Māori employment

The total number of people in Kāpiti employment who self-identified as Māori at the time of the Censuses increased from 1,650 people in 2001, to 2,382 people in 2013; an increase by 44% in the twelve years. As was the pattern of Māori employment in Aotearoa New Zealand as a whole, and for total employment in Kāpiti District, the increase was stronger between 2001 and 2006 than it was between 2006 and 2013. This was largely because the latter period spanned the global financial crisis and the consequent recession.

Total employment increased by
22%, from 2001 to 2013. Māori
employment grew at about twice the
average rate, namely **44%**

The Census data show that, between 2001 and 2013, total employment in Kāpiti District increased by 22%, which is higher than the increase by 16% over all New Zealand. Within the strongly-growing Kāpiti District, Māori employment grew at about twice the total rate, namely 44%. The rate of employment increase by Kāpiti Māori was also over twice the growth by Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand as a whole, which was 21% between 2001 and 2013.

Within the total changes in employed from 1,650 in 2001 to 2,382 people in 2013 it is now useful to see the extent to which Māori and others in Kāpiti District are employees or involved in running businesses.

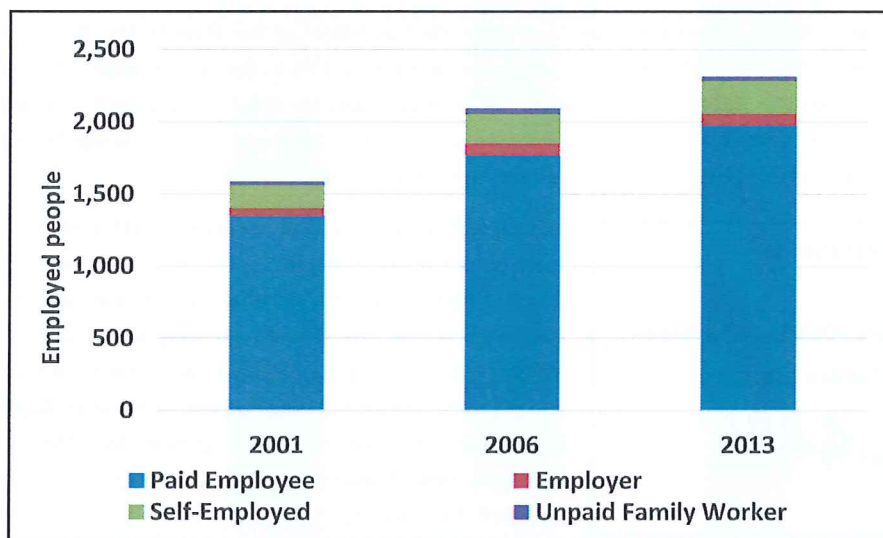
Kāpiti Māori are strong contributors to business activity in the District. As the table below implies, the number of Māori in the District who are employers or self-employed has increased from 213 in 2001, to 309 in 2013; an increase of 45%. During the same period, total employment of Māori in the District increased by 46%. The Māori share of overall employment in Kāpiti in 2013 was about 11%, and the Māori share of employers and self-employed is 6% to 7%.

Māori share of overall employment in Kāpiti in 2013
was about **11%,** and the Māori share of
employers and self-employed is **7%.**

Table 4-3 Kāpiti Māori status in employment 2001 to 2013

Employment status:	2001	2006	2013	Percentage change 2001-2013
Paid employee	1,347	1,770	1,977	47%
Employer	57	84	81	42%
Self-employed	156	201	228	46%
Unpaid family worker	27	42	30	11%
Total	1,587	2,097	2,316	46%

Figure 4-1: Kāpiti Māori employment changes 2001 to 2013



4.3 Occupations and qualifications

The Census provides information on the occupations of Māori workers in the Districts and Cities of New Zealand. For the purpose of this comparison we have classified the individual occupations into four main groups. These are:

- Managers, professional people and trades people
- Machinery operators and labourers
- Community workers and personal service providers
- Clerical and sales workers.

The Table 4.5 shows that Māori usually resident in the Kāpiti Coast District in 2013 had a higher representation in the Managers, professionals and trades group (50%) than Māori in Wellington (46%), Auckland (44%) or New Zealand as a whole (41%). Correspondingly, Māori in Kāpiti were less concentrated in the Machinery operators and labourers group, and had similar combined shares in the Community, personal services, and Clerical and sales workers groups.

Table 4-4 Occupations of Māori resident in Kāpiti in 2013

Māori workers' location 2013	Managers, professionals trades	Machinery operators, labourers	Community, personal services	Clerical and sales workers
Kāpiti Coast	50%	17%	13%	20%
Total Wellington (4 cities)	46%	17%	11%	25%
Total Auckland	44%	22%	11%	23%
New Zealand	41%	28%	12%	19%

Source: StatisticsNZ Census 2013

Their higher levels of participation in the highly skilled occupations is reflected in Kāpiti Māori's relatively high average incomes. Māori in Kāpiti had a median personal income of \$24,200 in 2013, which was 7.5% higher than the New Zealand Māori average of \$22,500.

The official data sources do not provide greater detail of the employment by ethnicity in each industry, by Territorial Local Authority area, and we are not aware of any private survey of such information from Kāpiti Māori sources.

Māori had a median personal income

\$24,200 in 2013 which

was **7.5%** higher than Maori in

the rest of the country but **11%**

lower than the median income for the total Kapiti District

Māori in Kāpiti have a higher level of education than in other areas. Māori aged

15 years and over **14%** had a Level 7 qualification, Bachelors degree or higher, compared to

10% for Maori in the rest of the country

Māori in Kāpiti have a higher level of education than in other areas. The 2013 Census also showed that, of the usually resident Māori population in Kāpiti aged 15 years and over, 14% had a Level 7 qualification (i.e. Bachelor's degree or higher). This compared with 12% for Māori in Auckland, and 10% for Māori across New Zealand with the same level of qualifications.

The highest qualification level amongst Kāpiti Māori has been increasing. This increase is reflected in the high level of professional work in Kāpiti and Wellington. A contributing factor here could be the location and development of Te Wānanga o Raukawa

to the north, and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa to the south, as also could be the scholarships available to Māori in the District.

4.4 Labour force participation

Data on labour force participation in Table 4.6 of Māori in Kāpiti, compared with the Māori in Wellington, shows that the former have a higher share of people 'Not in the Labour Force', which is people 15 and over who are neither employed nor unemployed. However, this could be a reflection of the age structure of the population, since this group includes people at home for various reasons, including raising a family, studying or retired.

Table 4-5 Labour force participation of Māori in Kāpiti in 2013

Māori resident's location 2013	Employed Percent	Unemployed percent	In labour force percent	Not in labour force percent
Kāpiti Coast	59%	10%	69%	31%
Total Wellington (4 cities)	62%	10%	72%	28%
Total Auckland	56%	11%	67%	33%
New Zealand	57%	10%	67%	33%

Source: StatisticsNZ Census 2013

The slightly higher share than Wellington could reflect that Kāpiti has more retirees than Wellington. However Kāpiti has a smaller share of Māori not in the labour force than either Auckland or New Zealand as a whole.

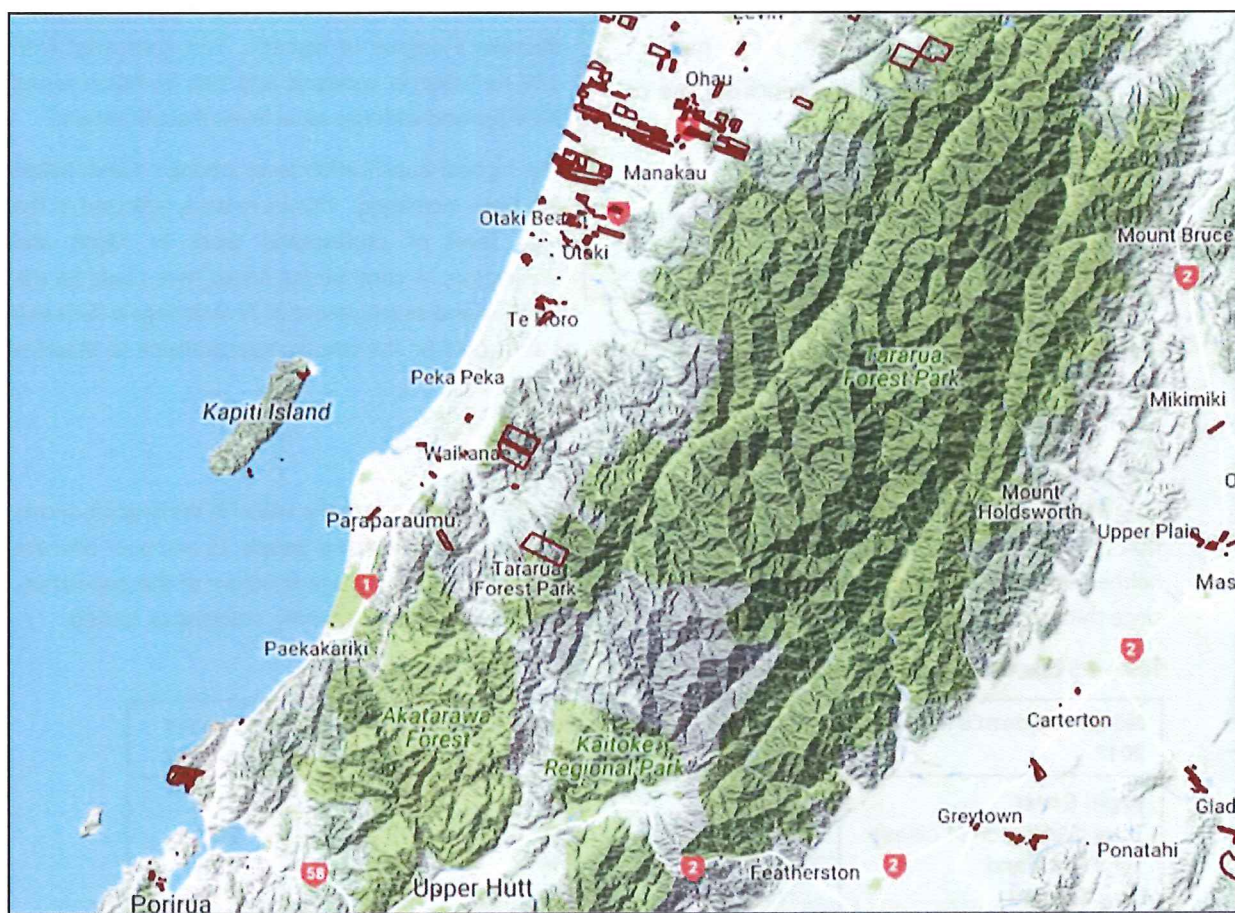
4.5 Māori Freehold Land

The BERL databases on Māori Freehold Land (MFL) have been accumulated over the years based on the initial database collected during the establishment of Federation of Māori Authorities (FoMA).



These databases indicate that in Kāpiti District there are 16 main groups of MFL blocks, with a total area of approximately 2,200 hectares, with a land value of over \$50 million and a capital value of over \$60 million. Figure 5 provides an overview of the MFL blocks in the District.

Figure 4-2: Maori Freehold Land



Source: Landcare database completed for Te Puni Kokiri

MFL economic production and potential

We have approximate information on the current land use on these blocks, and the land use capability classification we have for most blocks indicates the relevant capability of the land as follows:

	Current land use	Land Use Capability ⁴
Urban land use	40 hectares	10 hectares
Vacant 'Lifestyle'	140 hectares)
Horticulture	5 hectares) 1,160 hectares
Dairy and intensive pastoral	790 hectares)
General pastoral use	325 hectares	130 hectares
In forest, mostly indigenous	730 hectares	730 hectares
Reserve / erodible land	<u>120 hectares</u>	<u>120 hectares</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,150 hectares</u>	<u>2,150 hectares</u>

There is a total of 1,160 hectares of MFL that could be used for horticulture, dairy and intensive pastoral uses. This should however be balanced against the environmental impacts that this could have if the lands are more intensively utilised.

Being close to Wellington, and with some high quality soils in the area, there could be a significant increase in the area applied to horticultural production.

By our estimates (made on the same basis as those used by BERL to estimate the potential value of Māori Freehold Land for TPK and MPI) a rationalisation of this land use, including **collaboration among owners** of the mid-sized 'lifestyle' blocks would significantly increase the contribution of this MFL to the Kāpiti economy.

Our estimates are as follows:

	Current land use	Improved land use
Annual value of production sales (\$million)	\$22 million	\$42 million
Direct Addition to District GDP	\$10 million	\$21 million
Direct addition to District employment (FTEs)	120 FTEs	360 FTEs

The implication for the owners of this MFL is that if they can rationalise the rural land uses to take advantage of the capability of the land, they could generate an additional \$11 million of income for their owners and community, and employment of an additional 240 full-time jobs.

Urban potentials

Equally in the various settlements there could be opportunities to participate in increased urban density development on the Kāpiti Coast, as part of the increased urban capacity required in the overall Wellington Region. The analysis indicates that the current average land area on sites classified as residential is 1.2 hectares, and there is a considerable number of smaller, vacant residential blocks.

⁴ Land use capability based on the Landcare classifications. Guidelines on these classifications can be accessed from http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/data/assets/pdf_file/0017/50048/luc_handbook.pdf

There are also 140 hectares of larger vacant plots, averaging about five hectares each. These plots are designated 'lifestyle' because they are thought to be too large for single residences and too small for commercial rural uses. This is a land use classification used by CoreLogic (formerly QV). Where these blocks are located, in close proximity to existing or expanding urban settlements, they clearly have a better use than being 'vacant' land.

This opportunity is becoming more attractive with the improved access to and from Wellington CBD by the double-tracked rail to Waikanae, and the ongoing work on the Wellington Northern Corridor (Road of National Significance), including the Transmission Gully section and the Kāpiti Expressway from Mackay's Crossing to Peka Peka.

We anticipate considerable opportunity for owners of MFL to participate in the expected ongoing urban expansion of the Kāpiti Coast as a suburb of and possibly a satellite professional and commercial business centre within the greater Wellington Region. These opportunities will have to be investigated within the context of the environmental impacts of these developments.

4.6 Maori Collective Assets

Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga

Snapshot of asset holdings according to 2015 Annual Report⁵:

- Total capital and retained earnings \$24 million
- AFL Operations: consolidated profit (inc. Sealord) of \$16m
- Market valuation of 5,800 AFL quota shares as at Sep 2015 \$8.8m
- Prepared Foods Ltd (ready-to-eat aid meals in the Middle East)
- Maui Capital (investments)
- Waste Transformation Ltd – 33.3% shareholding
- Centuria Property

Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust

Under the 2004 Fisheries legislation Ngāti Raukawa was required to establish a mandated iwi Organisation so that it could receive Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement assets. The Settlement assets were based on population and length of coastline.

On the 11 March 2007 the iwi agreed to set up such a body. This was confirmed at the AGM of Te Rūnanga o Raukawa in 2007 where it was resolved to set up an organisation to receive Fisheries Settlement Assets and manage them on behalf of the iwi.

The assets over which the Raukawa Trust has stewardship are valued at about \$20 million, of which half of the value of this assets is made up of a single investment in Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd (AFL). The way in which these shares are held is unusual for several reasons: the shares cannot be sold except to Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd, other MIO or Te Ohu Kaimoana, and only if those bodies are prepared to buy them; ownership of the shares does not automatically give Raukawa the right to monitor the performance of AFL; and the value of the shares is set by AFL and Te Ohu Kaimoana, and not by a true market evaluation. The important point is that these shares do not represent assets which can be readily exchanged for cash.

⁵ Available at http://www.raukawakitonga.maori.nz/files/Raukawa_2015_Annual_Report_v7.pdf

Ngati Toa Rangatira

Snapshot of asset holding according to 2014 Annual report⁶:

- Ora Toa PHO Ltd - Health services \$7 million revenue
- Ngati Toa Ltd - Holiday Park \$400,000 revenue
- Kapiti Tours Ltd - Transport and guided talks \$100,000
- Ika Toa Ltd - Quota trading \$356,000
- Patient fees \$960,000

Toa Rangatira Trust

Toa Rangatira Trust is the Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) that was set up to hold settlement assets⁷. A PSGE is the legal entity that a claimant group must ratify and establish before settlement with the Crown. The purpose of a PSGE is to hold and manage the settlement redress that is transferred to the claimant group under the Deed of Settlement (DOS). It is different from Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira.

As part of their cultural redress, Ngāti Toa received a \$1 million contribution towards purchasing whare taonga and a \$1 million contribution towards the development of papakainga housing in the South Island. Cultural redress through the settlement also included 22 properties that are located throughout the rohe and Te Tau Ihu⁸.

Also, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira sit on the Te Tau Ihu Fisheries forum which is called Te Waka a Maui Forum. They are part of a wider consortia of iwi who have an arrangement with Port Nicholson over the lease of their crayfish quota. They also have purchased additional deep sea quota, particularly for Orange Roughy and are negotiating the long-term lease of their quota holding in aquaculture.

Te Tau Ihu Crown Forest Licence Lands was also part of the Ngāti Toa settlement. This land is just over 34,800 hectares and includes approximately 1,564 hectares in Queen Charlotte forests; 17,622 hectares in Golden Downs East; and 15,618 hectares in Golden Downs West forests. Earlier work we have completed on valuation of CFL forests indicates that these are quality forest lands growing the Golden Downs forests. The land was purchased for \$24 million and Ngāti Toa received accumulated rentals of \$31 million from Crown Forestry Rental Trust (CFRT) and approximately 600,000 NZUs. (Current indicative NZU prices are \$18 per NZU, which would give these a value of over \$10 million.)

Our earlier information on these forests would indicate that Ngāti Toa will receive annual Crown Forest License rentals in the order of \$1.2 to \$1.7 million per annum from this land. While this is not in the rohe, it is income which accrues to the Iwi, and can provide a capital base and an income flow to support other developments by the Iwi.

⁶ Available from <http://www.ngatitoa.iwi.nz/agm-annual-report-financials-2014/>

⁷ Retrieved from <http://www.ngatitoa.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/PhotoGallery/2012/09/TROTR-Treaty-Settlement-Booklet-August-2012.pdf>

⁸ Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka-a-Māui is the prow of the demigod Māui's canoe – encompassing the top of the South Island.

Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

Snapshot of asset holding according to 2015 Annual report⁹:

- Atiawa ki Whakarongotai Holdings Ltd
 - ACE lease revenue \$79,000
 - Increase in quota (capital) \$430,000
- Wharekoku Fisheries Limited - held as a future investment vehicle
 - Rent revenue (owns property leased to the Charitable Trust) \$4,000

Te Wānanga o Raukawa

Te Wānanga o Raukawa arose from a joint effort of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Te Wānanga o Raukawa is a unique learning laboratory designed and built specifically for Māori. There were 3,313 students enrolled in 2015, mostly part-time (79%), predominantly female (72%), mainly Māori 88%, primarily studying at level 5 and above, all engaged compulsorily in te reo learning, and with an average age of 39 years. This is a demographic quite different to that of other providers¹⁰.

BERL completed an economic assessment of the Wānanga sector, including Te Wānanga o Raukawa, Te Wānanga o Aotearoa and Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi in 2014¹¹. The report concluded that the Wānanga sector is a significant employer in the communities where their main campuses are located. The number of students studying on campus also impacts on the community, through their purchase of goods and services and use of local facilities. Many campuses are located in small towns rather than major cities, and this increases the impact the Wānanga sector has on the economy of a community. The total impact of the financial operations and activities of the Wānanga sector on the New Zealand economy in 2012 was \$482 million in expenditure on goods and services, \$321 million in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and the employment of 2,890 Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs). These impacts are the short-term economic gains to the national economy from spending by the Wānanga sector. To more broadly understand the impact that the Wānanga sector has on the economy, it is also important to understand who undertakes learning within these organisations, and the impact that the Wānanga sector has on the skills development and productivity of these communities. In 2012 the total economic impact of Te Wānanga o Raukawa on the New Zealand economy was an estimated \$35 million in output, \$23 million in Gross Domestic Product and the employment of approximately 289 Full-Time Equivalents.

⁹ Available from <http://teatiawakikipiti.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/AGM-book-2015-low-res.pdf>

¹⁰ Retrieved from http://www.wananga.com/images/2016/PDFs/Te_Puurongo_2015_Annual_Report_2015_Te_Waananga_o_Raukaw_a.pdf

¹¹ Report can be accessed at http://www.wananga.com/images/pdf/Te_Taiuhu_Economic_Contribution_of_Wananga_Sector_Book_low_res.pdf

5 Conclusion

The Māori economy is a significant and increasingly important contributor to the national as well as various regional economies such as Kāpiti Coast District in Aotearoa. It is evident from the analysis that the Māori economy in the Kāpiti Coast District that Māori play an important role in the current economy and will play an important role in the future economic development of the region.

The Māori economy has been growing over the last decade and are making a significant contribution. The positive indicators are:

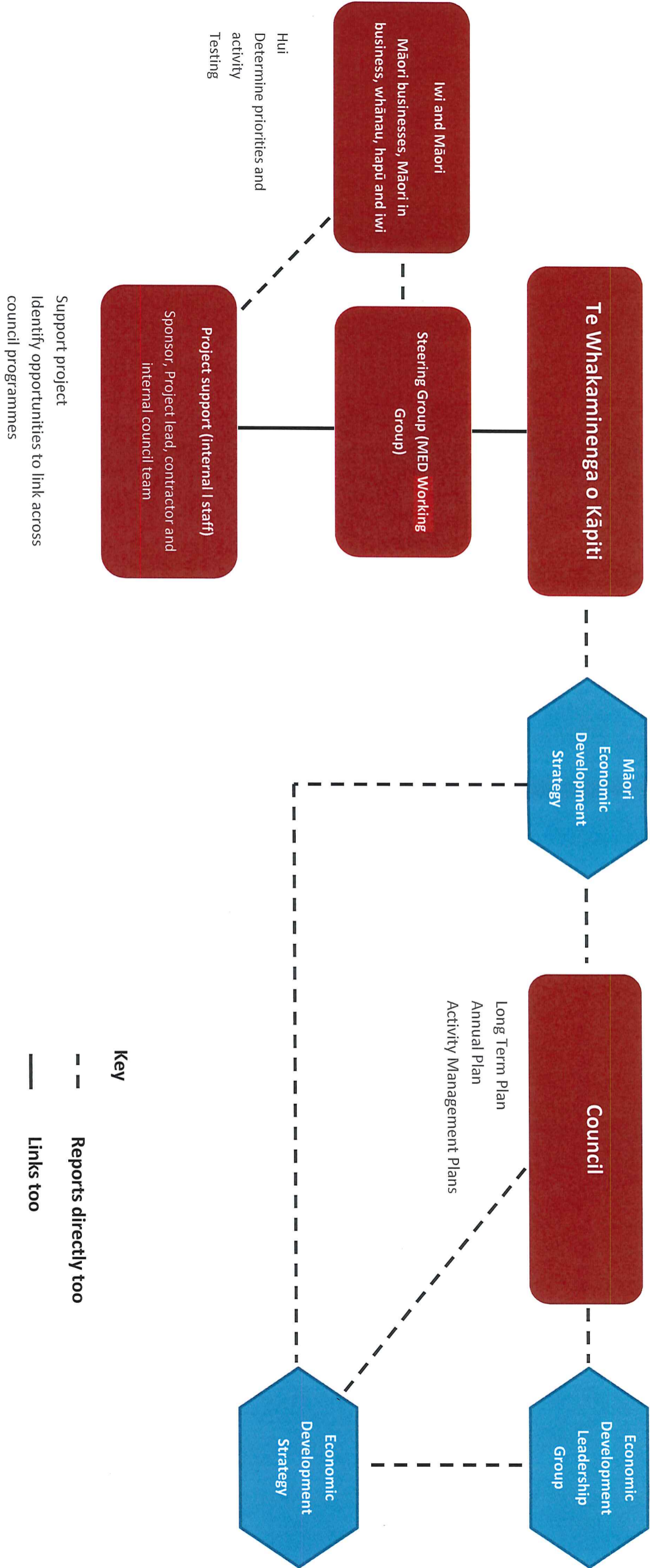
- Growing Māori population
- Growing and productive asset base
- Māori employment grew at about twice the average rate for all employed in the District
- Strong increase in entrepreneurship (although from a low base)
- Potential for Māori Freehold Land

However, there are specific elements of the Māori economy that are still lagging behind the regional and national averages that needs to be addressed such as:

- Māori still earn less than the median income in the Kāpiti Coast District
- Māori entrepreneurship is much lower than for the rest of the region's population



Important that our focus moves away from the value of the assets as a measure of the Māori economic health. The focus now must be on the income (and/or wellbeing) that arises from Māori ownership and control of these assets. After all, in strict business terms, the financial dollar value of an asset is only of interest to a business when it is needed to leverage additional funds, or if the asset is to be sold. For assets or taonga that are inter-generational neither of these reasons is very applicable. Again, reiterating the importance, for Māori, that it is wealth as well as wellbeing that is important for current and future generations.



MATTERS UNDER ACTION

Rātū 2 Haruatai 2017

No	Action	Person Responsible	Notes/Update	Timeframe
1.	<p>24.01.17 Apihaka Mack spoke on behalf of Ngātiawa Nui Tonu Charitable Trust Trustees and asked who would be responsible for turning the gas pipes off in the event of a massive earthquake? The Chair said he needed to consider the best way to respond to Ms Mack's submission. It would be helpful if she could put her concerns in a formal letter and she agreed.</p> <p>14.03.17 Apihaka Mack asked if anyone has provided a report yet on the Earthquake, fault lines and gas lines following a question Ms Mack raised on January 24. The Chair answered that a report had not been provided at this point in time and that Ms Mack would be receiving a response.</p>	Sarah Stevenson	<p>Formal letter not received- verbal response can be provided. Individual households should know where there external shut valve is and take responsibility for shutting it off themselves, similar to water supply. Main supply pipes would involve the Gas supply company and the fire service (depending on scale).</p> <p>There are also automatic shut valves that activate if there is a significant drop in pressure or increase in flow rate, we have them on our water reservoir outlet mains, but not sure if these are widely used.</p>	Next Meeting 2 May 2017
2.	<p>14.03.17 Council committed to exploring the Terms of Reference set by Creative New Zealand due to our challenges around identifying 3 iwi representatives who had not already served for two consecutive terms. Mahinarangi was the one person appointed at the meeting on 14 March.</p>	Leyanne Belcher	<p>Current guidelines from Creative Communities NZ confirm they only require one committee member to be of Māori descent.</p> <p>Community representatives</p> <p>Community representatives on the assessment committee must be familiar with the range and diversity of local arts activities. Ideally membership of the committee should also reflect the make-up of the local community, eg young people, recent migrants, Asian residents, and local Maori and Pasifika peoples.</p> <p>At least one member must be of Maori descent and have local knowledge of Maori arts activity. It is recommended that CCS administrators consult with local iwi regarding Maori appointments.</p>	Next Meeting 2 May 2017
3.	<p>14.03.17 There is a need to work with Council to deliver the Iwi Management Plan.</p>	Monica Fraser		Ongoing