The Chairman and Councillors

Maori Committee

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the next meeting of the Maori Committee will be held at **Tanatana Marae, 154 Matahī Valley Road, Waimana** on:

EMBARGOED
Until 2 working days before meeting on:

Thursday, 30 June 2011

commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Please Note:
The hui will start with a Powhiri at 9.30 a.m. followed by a Kapu Ti.

Mary-Anne Macleod
Acting Chief Executive

23 June 2011

Bay of Plenty REGIONAL COUNCIL

A696190

Māori Committee – Terms of Reference

The Maori Committee has functions for implementation and monitoring of Council's legislative obligations to Māori.

Delegated Function

To set operational direction for Council's legislative obligations to Maori and monitor how these obligations are implemented. This will be achieved through the development of specific operational decisions which translate legislative obligations to Maori into action.

Membership

Seven Councillors including the Chairman as Ex-Officio.

Term of the Committee

For the period of the 2010/2013 Triennium unless discharged earlier by the Regional Council.

Specific Responsibilities and Delegated Authority

The Maori Committee is delegated the power of authority to:

1 Monitor council's compliance with its obligations to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.

2 Approve actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to council's decision-making processes for inclusion in the development of the Ten Year Plan.

3 Recommend to council effective Maori consultation mechanisms and processes.

4 Identify any relevant emerging issues for the Region relating to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, legislative obligations to Maori under different statutes and programmes to build the capability of Maori.

5 Facilitate tangata whenua input into community outcomes, Council policy development and implementation work.

6 Formally receive iwi/hapū management plans.

7 Make submissions on Māori related matters, except where the submissions may have a wide impact on Council's activities, in which case they might be handled by the Strategy, Policy and Planning Committee or Council.

8 Establish subcommittees and delegate to them any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the Maori Committee and to appoint members (not limited to members of the Maori Committee).

9 Approve its Subcommittee's recommendations for matters outside the Subcommittee delegated authority.

10 Recommend to Council the establishment of advisory groups to represent sub-region or constituency areas and to consider specific issues.

11 Recommend to Council, within its Terms of Reference, approval of the transfer of budget levels between activities or to exceed the budget level for an activity with no commensurate savings elsewhere, up to and exceeding $100,000.

Note:

The Maori Committee reports directly to the Regional Council.

Public Forum

1. A period of up to 15 minutes shall be set aside near the beginning of the meeting to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter on the agenda of that meeting which is open to the public, but excluding any matter on which comment could prejudice any specified statutory process the council is required to follow.

2. The time allowed for each speaker will normally be up to 5 minutes but will be up to the discretion of the chair. A maximum of 3 public participants will be allowed per meeting.

3. No statements by public participants to the Council shall be allowed unless a written, electronic or oral application has been received by the Chief Executive (Governance Team) by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting and the Chair's approval has subsequently been obtained. The application shall include the following:

    - name of participant;
    - organisation represented (if any);
    - meeting at which they wish to participate; and matter on the agenda to be addressed.

4. Members of the meeting may put questions to any public participants, relevant to the matter being raised through the chair. Any questions must be asked and answered within the time period given to a public participant. The chair shall determine the number of questions.

Committee Membership

Chairman: T Eru

Councillors: R Bennett, J Mansell, T Marr, D Owens, L Thurston

Ex Officio: Chairman J Cronin

Secretary: S Kameta

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council.

Agenda

1 Apologies

2 General Business and Tabled Items

Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

3 Reports

Reports

File Reference: 1.00503

Significance of Decision: Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

Engaging with Maori - A Toolkit for staff of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Executive Summary

This report presents the Māori Engagement Toolkit (the Toolkit) to the Māori Committee. The Toolkit has been a work in progress for the past eighteen months and has been developed by the Māori Policy team as an internal resource for staff. The Toolkit will help raise staff awareness and enhance our ability to effectively engage with Māori.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Engaging with Maori - A Toolkit for staff of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

2 Background

The Māori Engagement Toolkit was developed following a directive from the Māori Committee in 2009. The Committee asked staff to consider concerns raised by Tangata Whenua about the way we consulted with Māori in the region. The Committee asked the Māori Policy section to develop a document that would provide guidance to staff on how to engage with Māori.

The purpose of the Toolkit is to promote engagement processes that are effective and consistent across the organisation. We aim to improve and build enduring relationships with Māori in the Bay of Plenty region.

The Toolkit has been approved by the Executive Leadership Team and was peer reviewed by senior staff and an independent consultant. Some information was sourced from colleagues of neighbouring councils.

Māori Policy is grateful for the many who gave of their time to assist in putting this together.

Due to printing constraints, we were unable to include a copy of the Toolkit in the agenda. Copies will be provided for members at the meeting.

3 The Toolkit

The Toolkit sets out the importance of council's role to provide best pathways for Māori to engage in the decision making process. It acknowledges the unique position Māori have as tangata whenua. The content includes the following:

- The Treaty of Waitangi and key statutory responsibilities under Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Land Transport Act 2003 are some of the several pieces of legislation that provide the basis on which the council is required to engage with Māori.
- Key council documents and processes that require the involvement of Māori.
- A series of engagement levels and methods to help staff assess how best to consult and engage with Māori. The use of these levels and methods are dependent upon the level of significance of the project. Examples and tips are given to show how these methods can be applied.
- How to determine the right level of engagement. The spectrum of engagement ranges from informing, consulting, involving, collaborating to empowerment.
- Involving Māori in resource consent application processes.
- Recommendations on when remuneration should be considered.

The Toolkit has an 'exercise and tips' section to guide staff in how to plan, initiate, commence and review Māori engagement. The toolkit will be complimented with internal training workshops.

3.5 Launching and Roll Out of the Toolkit

The Toolkit will be launched to staff on the 4th July which is the commencement of Māori Language Week. From August to December this year, training workshops will be delivered to staff across the organisation. We will also look for ways in which we can combine Māori engagement training with our existing Treaty training for staff.

Māori Policy staff will conduct an evaluation of the Toolkit every two years to assess its effectiveness.

4 Summary

The Engagement Toolkit has been a long time coming. We anticipate that the resource coupled with supporting training, will help our organisation to grow our skills and experience in the way we engage with Māori in the region.

We acknowledge the staff who already work well with Māori. This resource aims to reach staff that have limited experience and want to build their skills and confidence in this area.

We trust that staff will find the Toolkit and associated training useful and that staff-Māori relations will improve through the engagement process.

4.0 Financial Implications

Current Budget

There are no current financial implications. The Toolkit was developed from the Māori Policy budget.

Future Budget

There are no future financial implications.

Matemoana McDonald
Maori Policy Advisor

for Maori Policy Manager

20 June 2011

File Reference: 2.00017

Significance of Decision: Low

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

Options to fly the Maori Flag on occasions of significance to Maori in the Bay of Plenty Region

Executive Summary

On 30 September 2010 Council approved the Māori Committee's recommendation to fly the Māori Flag alongside the New Zealand Flag on Waitangi day each year. In April this year Council considered a further request to fly the Māori flag on other significant occasions to Māori in the region. This report considers occasions when the Māori flag could fly.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Options to fly the Maori Flag on occasions of significance to Maori in the Bay of Plenty Region.

2 Confirms that the decision is within the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's strategic planning framework (Council's Ten Year Plan, and planning documents and processes under the Resource Management Act 1991, Biosecurity Act 1993, Land Transport Act 2003, Civil Defence and Emergency Act 2002, and Local Government Act 1974, and 2002).

3 Approves flying the Māori flag, in addition to Waitangi Day, on/during:

A Māori Language week (1 week);

B The start and/or part/full duration of the Māori new year (Mātāriki) (up to one month);

C When a directive is received to fly he New Zealand flag by the Prime Minister, and/or;

D At the discretion of the Māori Committee on significant occasions (such as, for example, Anzac Day or acknowledging visits by the Royal family or of Heads of State to the region) in the Bay of Plenty region

2 Background

On 8 September 2010 (at Pāpākainga Marae**,** Rūātoki) the Māori Committee recommended that Council fly the Māori flag alongside the New Zealand flag on Waitangi day. The Māori Committee also suggested that Council not limit the occasions to Waitangi day, but consider flying the Māori flag on other occasions of significance to Māori in the Bay of Plenty region. Council approved flying the Māori flag on 30 September 2010.

This year, our Council was the first local authority in New Zealand to fly the national Māori flag alongside the New Zealand flag on Waitangi day.

On 20 April 2011 Council considered the request from the Māori Committee to explore other occasions to fly the Māori flag, and Council resolved to:

> *"Approve flying the national Māori Flag on occasions that are significant to Māori, at any location, that the Regional Council has a flag pole. Noting that the present policy is to fly the flag on Waitangi Day only"*
>
> And,
>
> *"That the Māori Committee consider and give guidance to staff as to those occasions that are deemed significant to Māori".*

This report considers options for flying the Māori flag on occasions of significance to Māori in the Bay of Plenty region.

3 Options to Fly the Māori Flag

Māori Policy staff developed options based on discussions with the Māori councillors and responses from councillors during previous discussions on this topic. Staff also researched flag flying policies administered by the Ministry and Culture and Heritage.

In developing options to fly the Māori flag, staff considered the following:

a) Whether the occasion is nationally recognised

b) Whether the occasions is a directive by the Prime Minister

c) Other occasions of significance to Māori in the Bay of Plenty region

Several options are listed below.

3.1 Option A - Māori Language Week, Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori

The Māori language is an official language of New Zealand. Our organisation promotes the use of Māori language in our work. We actively participate in Māori Language week celebrations. Māori language week runs from 4-11th July this year.

Flying the Māori flag during Māori language week will:

a) support the national celebration of Māori Language Week promoted by the Māori Language Commission.

b) promote the awareness and importance of Te Reo Māori as an official language of New Zealand

c) align with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Te Reo Māori and Māori macron policy.

3.2 Option B - Māori New Year, Mātāriki

The Māori New Year or Mātāriki, is associated with the Winter Solstice. Mātāriki is a constellation of seven stars that emerge around the month of June each year. Mātāriki is celebrated over a period of time and is an occasion to feast, reflect and to remember those who had passed away during the year. It promotes Manaakitanga – sharing and caring for communities.

In recent times, Mātāriki has been become a feature of central and local government, communities and schools and is celebrated across the country. This year our organisation will be promoting Mātāriki through a series of poetry and story competitions, plus our own Mātāriki Idol.

Flying the Māori flag during the Māori New Year (Mātāriki) will:

a) align with national, regional and local celebrations of Māori New Year

b) support staff initiatives to promote awareness of the significance of the Māori new year

c) celebrate manaakitanga (sharing), a key aspect of Mātāriki.

Mātariki emerges around June each year and runs for about a month. Flying the flag could occur at the start and/or part/full duration of Mātāriki (up to one month).

3.3 Option C: Directive by the Prime Minister

Ministry of Culture and Heritage guidelines allows the Prime Minister to direct the New Zealand flag to be flown during times of significant occasions such as mourning the death of a prominent figure or mourning tragic events such as natural disasters. A recent example is when the Prime Minister Hon John Key directed the New Zealand flag fly at half-mast to commemorate the Christchurch earthquake and the Pike River Mine events.

Flying the Māori flag on special events of national importance will:

a) demonstrate support of national events of importance to New Zealand;

b) symbolise the spirit of partnership and nationhood

3.4 Option D: Māori Councillors discretion to fly the national Māori Flag

For occasions not listed above such as, for example, commemorating Anzac day or acknowledging visits by the Royal family or of Heads of State to the region, discretion be given to the Māori Committee.

When using their discretion, the councillors must consider any practical issues associated with their request.

4 Practical Considerations

The Council has two flag poles located at the Whakatāne. There are currently no flag poles at the Rotorua or Tauranga offices. The New Zealand Flag flies on one side (left) and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council flag on the other (right side). On occasions where the Māori flag flies, the right flag pole will be used. The left flag pole will only be used for the New Zealand flag.

Erecting the Māori Flag will be the responsibility of the corporate property section of Council. There will be a requirement from time to time, for staff to erect or lower the flag outside working hours or on weekends. For example, Waitangi day this year fell on a Sunday, requiring staff to erect the flag on the weekend.

5 Summary

Council approved flying the Māori flag on Waitangi Day. The Māori Committee has the authority to decide what other occasions the Māori flag will fly. This report outlines options for the Māori Committee to consider.

It should be noted that while formal consultation was not deemed necessary, staff did canvass the matter informally with a number of Māori who fully supported the Māori flag flying on Waitangi day and other days of significance to Māori in the Bay of Plenty region.

Council will comply with national flag flying guidelines and protocols.

6 Financial Implications

Current Budget

There are no current budget implications. A Māori Flag was purchased early this year at a minimal cost.

Future Implications

If in the future, decides to erect additional flag poles, financial implications will need consideration.

Trevor Himona
Maori Policy Advisor

for Maori Policy Manager

21 June 2011

APPENDIX

Maori Flag Photo

Appendix A

National Māori Flag and New Zealand Flag, Waitangi Day, February 6th 2011

Set out above is a picture of the National Māori and New Zealand Flags flying at the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's head office, in Whakatāne on February 6th 2011. Note that this set up of both flags at our head office is compliant with the Ministry of Culture and Heritage national guideline.

File Reference: 8.00034

Significance of Decision: Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Miles McConway, Group Manager Technology and Economic Development

Bay of Connections - The Energy Strategy

Executive Summary

Under the Bay of Connections – the region's Economic Development Strategy – an Energy Strategy and Action Plan is being developed. This is led by the Energy Advisory Group, in partnership with the Regional Council, Economic Development Agencies, local authorities, and other key stakeholders. The Strategy and Action Plan will be completed in August 2011.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Bay of Connections - The Energy Strategy.

2 Background

Energy is identified in Bay of Connections as one of the 13 focus areas the region should further develop in order to increase job growth and regional gross domestic product (GDP). In 2009 a background report was produced. It was then decided to wait to develop the strategy until the Forest and Wood Processing, and Supply Chain and Logistics strategies were ready to be developed – due to the intrinsic links between all three strategies.

Since the beginning of 2011 the Bay of Plenty Energy Strategy has been in development. An Energy Advisory Group has been established and has met three times. It has a strong commercial and regional focus, and includes members from Wellington, Auckland and Taupō.

The Advisory Group, led by Anthony Olsen[1] is making good progress. They aim to develop a credible strategy and action plan that is both domestic and export focussed. A key objective will be to capitalise on our region's comparative advantages and sell the Bay as having a real point of difference with our significant renewable energy resources.

[1] Anothony Olsen is theToi-EDA representative on the Bay of Plenty Regional Governance Group, he is Deputy Chair of Ngati Tuwharetoa [BOP] Settlement Trust and Chair of Ngati Tuwharetoa Holdings Ltd).

The purpose of the strategy is simply to create economic wealth and well-being via energy.

A regional energy forum was held on 28 April 2011. Feedback from participants has been incorporated into the current draft strategy and action plan.

The Energy Advisory Group is in the process of further refining the strategy and action plan, and will meet again on 29 June 2011. A verbal update on the outcome of that meeting will be provided at the Māori Committee meeting.

The strategy and action plan are due to be completed in August 2011. Prior to that, stakeholders will be invited to review the draft before it is finalised.

3 Areas of focus for the Energy Strategy

The draft areas of focus include:

1. **Resource** – developing and managing.

   Developing human, natural and financial capital.

2. **Supply** – secure and affordable.

   Supporting physical and regulatory infrastructure, energy capture and transformation, and energy transmission.

3. **Use** – wise and efficient.

   To foster the wise and efficient use of energy for domestic, commercial, community and industrial application.

4. **Growth** – investment and partnerships.

   To promote and support industry development through investment and partnerships.

4 A key success factor

We are fortunate to have an Energy Advisory Group comprised of people who are leaders in their field, commercially focused, and have a passion for economic development of the region. Membership is not confined to the Bay of Plenty. We recognise the need for inter-regional connections, connections to Wellington, and connections with industry experts – where ever they may be based. We have aimed to get the best qualified people to be involved in the development and implementation of all Bay of Connections strategies and action plans. This has been a key to the current success of the Bay of Connections initiatives.

Cheryl MacGregor
Senior Economic Development Advisor

for Group Manager Technology and Economic Development

22 June 2011

File Reference: 2.00017

Significance of Decision: Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

Making Good Decisions Iwi Sponsorship Update June 2011

Executive Summary

The Ten Year Plan outlines steps to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes. Council agreed to sponsor one representative from each Māori constituency nominated by their Iwi Authority, to participate in the Resource Management Making Good Decisions Training. This report will advise the committee of the successful applicants for the 2011/2012 sponsorship round.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Making Good Decisions Iwi Sponsorship Update June 2011.

2 Background

The Making Good Decisions Iwi Sponsorship is now in its second year. The first sponsorship round commenced in 2010/2011. In that round, of the three successful applicants selected, two attended/participated in the training.

The purpose of the training is to enhance knowledge of resource management and to build the talent pool of Māori that are eligible for selection as hearing commissioners.

3 Current sponsorship round

The current sponsorship round opened on 1 April 2011. Application forms and information was sent to all iwi authorities within the region. Nominations closed for the current round on 10 June 2011. Three applications were received.

4 Selection

Final selection for the sponsorship is made by the Chair of the Māori Committee. For this funding round we received applications from Te Runanga o Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Uenukukōpako and Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa.

The Chair, Councillor Tai Eru has confirmed the following to be the successful candidates:

5. Neil Te Kani for the Mauāo sub region (Ngāi Te Rangi)
6. Hera Naera for the Ōkurei sub region (Ngāti Uenukukōpako)
7. Maramena Vercoe for the Kōhi sub region (Ngāti Manawa)

The successful candidates meet the following sponsorship selection criteria:

- Nominees must be affiliated and/or registered with an Iwi Authority within the Bay of Plenty region.
- Nominees must have endorsement in writing, from the relevant Iwi Authority.
- One candidate will be selected from each of the three Māori constituencies per year. If there are no nominations from particular constituencies, other candidates can be considered.
- Preference will be given to those applicants who reside within their iwi rohe.
- Applicants should have experience with the Resource Management Act and decision making processes and exhibit some of the qualities, or have the potential to, as outlined in the application form under 'Qualities of a Hearing Commissioner'.

The next training is scheduled for around August-September this year.

5 Hearing Commissioner Selection

Sponsorship candidates who successfully pass the training can submit their CV to the Consents Manager for inclusion on the list of Independent Commissioners.

The process for selection of people eligible to sit on a Council hearing is:

- The Resource Consents Manager calls for expressions of interest (every two years). Expressions of interest were called for in May 2011.
- The Resource Consent Manager makes recommendations in a report to full Council (this year it will be on 27 July 2011).
- Council adopts the list of Independent Commissioners.
- The Chair of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Regulation Monitoring and Operations committee has the delegated authority to select hearing commissioners from the list, for council hearings.

6 Financial Implications

Current Budget

The sponsorship costs are budgeted in the Ten Year Plan. Sponsorship currently allows reimbursement of up to $2,500 per person. This amount covers the training course fees plus a contribution towards travel and accommodation.

Future Implications

Since the budget was approved in 2009/10, training, travel and accommodation costs have increased.

The current cost of the course is now $2,139.00 (incl GST). There is only a modest amount available to cover travel and accommodation costs ($361.00).

If Council decides to increase the sponsorship to allow more funding towards travel and accommodation, there will be minor financial implications.

Ten Year / Annual Plan Implications

There are no future Ten Year plan implications.

Jane Waldon
Maori Policy Advisor

for Maori Policy Manager

20 June 2011

File Reference: 2.00017

Significance of Decision: Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

Snap Shot of the Maori Economy 2010

Executive Summary

According to the BERL report, the asset base of enterprises in the 2010 Māori economy totals at least $36.9 billion. This equates to 4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Māori assets therefore are of vital importance to New Zealand's economic future. This report provides some key findings from the BERL report and includes a snap shot of the asset base in the Bay of Plenty region.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Snap Shot of the Maori Economy 2010.

2 Introduction

At the Maori Economic Summit in May this year, BERL Chief Economist Dr Ganesh Nana presented a summary of findings of BERL's projects undertaken for the Maori Economic Taskforce and Te Puni Kokiri.

BERL estimated the size of the Maori economy in terms of the asset base, as well as income, spending and GDP contributions to the wider New Zealand economy. BERL recorded its projections in a report entitled "*The asset base, income, expenditure and GDP of the 2010 Māori Economy*" (2011). This report will summarise key findings.

3 Background

The Māori Economic Taskforce commissioned BERL Economics to provide updated figures on the Māori Asset Base. The outcome was a report entitled *The asset base, income, expenditure and GDP of the 2010 Māori Economy.*

The report emphasises the importance of the Māori economy and its contribution to the nation. The Taskforce was established in March 2009 as a result of the Māori Economic Summit.

The Taskforce is a key initiative for the enhancement of Māori economic prosperity and contributes to the work programme of the Prime Minister's Jobs Summit.

4 BERL Report on the Māori Economy 2010 - Snap shot

The report presents the outcomes of stage three of a wider research project that explores the asset base for the Māori economy. The Māori economy has a broad definition that captures entities and enterprises that self-identify as part of the Māori economy. It is not limited to collectively-owned assets, or those arising from treaty settlements.

The report looks explicitly at the Māori economy from the perspective of the:

- Asset base
- Income, spending and GDP
- Links to other sectors of the wider New Zealand economy

The report estimates that the asset base of enterprises in the 2010 Māori economy is at least **$36.9 billion**. This is an increase of $20.4 billion from 2006. Influences can be summarised as increases of:

- Better data and the adoption of more robust assumptions
- A rise of 11% in capital goods prices
- Increase in the size of the asset base of the Māori economy of 18%

This $36.9 billion figure comprises:

$10.6 billion	Assets of Maori Trusts, incorporations, organisations, boards, post settlement enterprises, mandated iwi organisations, and iwi/runanga holding companies.
$20.8 billion	Assets attributed to the enterprises of Māori employers (5,700)
$5.4 billion	Assets attributed to the enterprises of nearly Māori self-employed (12,920)

The full report is attached as an appendix or a copy through the Te Puni Kokiri website.[2]

4.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Māori economic asset base contributes 4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is the economic measure of the annual contribution of producers, income earners and spenders, to a nation's economy.

The information indicates that Māori have made significant social and economic gains in recent years.

[2] Refer to http://www.tpk.govt.nz/_documents/taskforce/met-rep-assetbaseincexpend-2011.pdf

More Māori are employed in a wider range of jobs and have better qualifications than just a decade ago. There has also been an increase in the number of Māori employers and self-employed individuals.

5 Māori Asset Base in the Bay of Plenty (Waiariki)[3]

According to a report on the Māori Asset Base in Waiariki (2010)[4], the Māori asset base is estimated to be around $7 billion. This equates to 18% of the total national Māori asset base.

Assets in Waiariki (estimated as at 2009)

Asset Holder	Est Value ($m)
Māori Land Trusts and Incorporations	2,500 – 5,700
Māori Business	2,262
Crown Forest Lease settlements	562
Settlement entities (non-fisheries)	349
Te Ohu Kaimoana (fisheries)	66
Total:	**5,690-8,930**

The range between $5.69 and $8.93 billion is a benchmark and provides a broad indication of the current Māori asset base. The mid-range conservative estimate is $6.63 billion.

The total land area of the Bay of Plenty region is 2,183,500 hectares. The land area owned by Maori entities in Wairaiki is 685,000 hectares. This area is 31.5% of the Bay of Plenty region. If investment in land ownership by these entities and the land owned by private Māori land owners is included, the area would undoubtedly be greater than one-third of the land area of the Bay of Plenty region.

GDP is currently $21,964 million in Waiariki. Between 1998 and 2008, GDP in Waiariki grew by 3.9% per annum. During the same period in New Zealand, GDP grew by 3.3%. This indicates that GDP for Waiariki grew at a slightly higher rate than New Zealand, for this period.

The benefits to be gained from Treaty settlements are significant in this region. We have had several major comprehensive settlements, with a further 13 iwi settlements in the pipeline. This will see the asset base steadily increase within the next 5-10 years as other iwi in the region settle their Treaty claims.

These figures demonstrate the significance of Māori in the economic development of Waiariki, and the role Māori can play in influencing economic change and direction in this area.

[3] Waiariki is the term used by Te Puni Kokiri for the Bay of Plenty region.

[4] Berl Economics, 2010: Report on the Asset Base in the Waiariki Economy: An Economic Growth Strategy for a Sustainable Future, Te Puni Kokiri. *Refer to* *http://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/in-print/our-publications/publications/te-ripoata-ohanga-maori-mo-te-waiariki/download/tpk-maoriassetbase-2010-en.pdf*

6 Bay of Connections Governance Group

Council acknowledges Māori assets will continue to grow and potentially provide financial benefit to our region. The Bay of Connections Governance Group has recently approved having Māori representation on the Group to reflect the importance of Māori to the Bay of Plenty and this has been endorsed by the Triennial Meeting.

Having Māori membership will ensure specific Māori business representation at the Governance table and will increase the breadth of business experience and connectivity of the Group.

Kataraina Belshaw
Maori Policy Manager

for Maori Policy Manager

23 June 2011

APPENDIX

Maori Asset Base 2010 Te Puni Kokiri Report-2011

MĀORI ECONOMIC TASKFORCE

THE ASSET BASE, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND GDP OF THE 2010 MĀORI ECONOMY

Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

berl economics

A696190

Authors

This report was prepared by:

Dr Ganesh Nana – BERL Chief Economist
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Wilma Molano – BERL Research Economist

Acknowledgements

The Māori Economic Taskforce acknowledges and thanks BERL and the authors for the research and compilation of this report.

The Māori Economic Taskforce wish to thank the people and organisations who provided data and related information on their activities to help construct this picture of the Māori economy.

The authors acknowledge the contributions, help and support of colleagues Kel Sanderson (Director) and Amanda Lynn (General Manager), and former staff member Rawinia Kamau during this project.

Thanks also to the peer reviewers (as below) for their comments and assistance in identifying and clarifying issues.

Peer Reviewers

Drafts of this document and supporting material were reviewed by:

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Figures

1. Executive Summary

The Māori economy has many dimensions. This report estimates the size of the Māori economy across some of these dimensions, as well as illustrating the relationships between the Māori economy and the wider New Zealand economy. We present various dimensions to stress the importance that the contribution of the Māori economy cannot be summarised by one number or percentage. Nor can we summarise the participation of Māori in the New Zealand economy in only one figure or data point.

The participation in, and contributions to, an economy of an industry, sector or population group can be described across many dimensions. This report explicitly looks at the Māori economy from the perspective of the:

- Asset base.
- Income, spending and GDP.
- Links to other sectors of the wider New Zealand economy.

We estimate

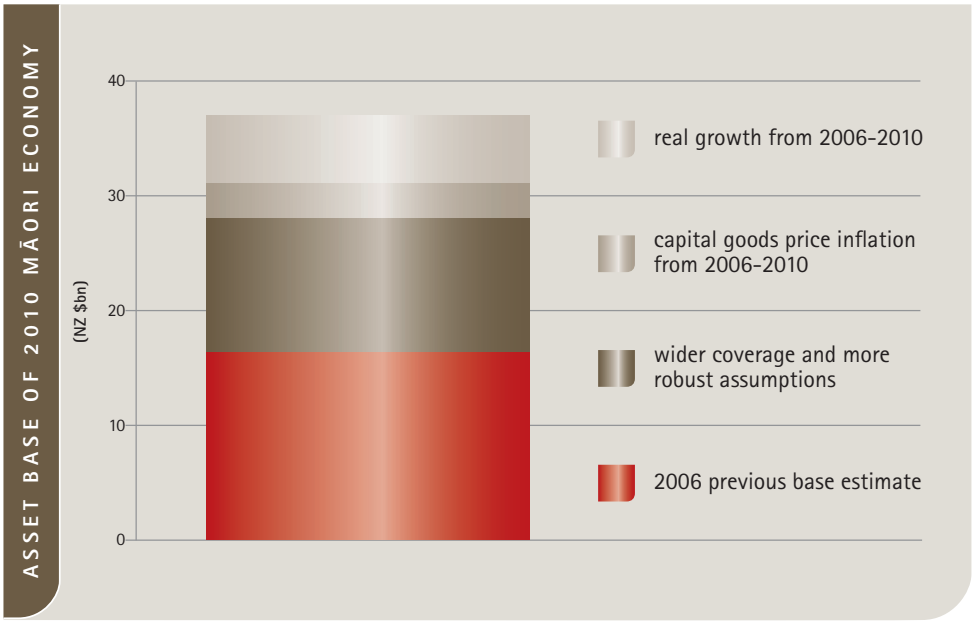
Asset base

- The asset base of enterprises in the 2010 Māori economy totals at least $36.9bn. The increase of $20.4bn from the 2006 estimate of $16.5bn is a result of several influences, which are illustrated in Figure 1.1.

  These influences can be summarised as increases of:

  - $11.6bn associated with more comprehensive data and the adoption of different and more robust assumptions.
  - $3.1bn associated with the 11 percent rise in capital goods prices.
  - $5.7bn associated with real growth from 2006 to 2010 in size of the asset base of the Māori economy of 18 percent (or 4.3 percent per annum).

Figure 1.1 Asset base of 2010 Māori economy compared to earlier estimates



BERL calculations using data from various sources.

Production and GDP

- From the production side of the economy the value added by Māori enterprises in 2010 totalled $10.3bn.
- In GDP terms, the operating surplus income of Māori enterprises totalled $3.3bn, while capital spending totalled $1.4bn.
- In GDP terms, the employment and capital income of Māori households totalled $10.0bn, while spending amounted to $16.6bn.

Sector income and outlays

- The Māori enterprise sector recorded gross output of $22.2bn, resulting in total operating surplus of $3.3bn and net savings of $0.2bn. National net savings of the enterprise sector totalled $10.3bn.
- The Māori household sector recorded total income of $14.8bn and total outlays of $20.3bn, resulting in net savings of -$5.5bn. National net savings of the household sector totalled -$7.8bn.

This information is the basis of modifications to the BERL computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to be used to project scenarios around the potential benefits and opportunities to the Māori economy of a re-focused science and innovation effort.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose

This report presents the outcomes of stage three of a broader research project that explores the asset base for the Māori economy; and the potential, opportunity and value of Māori participation in science and innovation. In this stage, we focus on a comprehensive review of the asset base to inform us of its composition, value and relationship to economic measures such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). As such, we have undertaken three distinct tasks:

- Revision of the asset base of the Māori economy.
- Recalculation of the contribution to New Zealand's GDP from the Māori economy.
- Revision of a SAM representing flows within the Māori economy.

2.2 Abbreviations and definitions

The following abbreviations are used in this report:

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AES	Annual Enterprise Survey
HLFS	Household Labour Force Survey
CGPI	Capital Goods Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
OBEGAL	Operating Balance Excluding Gains and Losses
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
TPK	Te Puni Kōkiri
SME	Small to Medium Enterprises
PSGE	Post-Settlement Governance Entity
MIO	Mandated Iwi Organisation
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

Reflecting the brief for this project, we adopt a broad definition of the Māori economy. We wish to capture all entities and enterprises that self-identify as part of the Māori economy. In particular, we do not limit ourselves to collectively-owned assets, or those arising from Treaty settlements. It is our aim to include Māori entrepreneurs active in individually-owned businesses and/or SMEs, as well as the contribution of Māori employees in terms of wages earned.

3. Māori asset base

We estimate the asset base of the 2010 Māori economy to total at least $36.9bn.

This figure comprises:

- $5.4bn of assets attributable to the enterprises of nearly 12,920 Māori self-employed.
- $20.8bn of assets attributable to the enterprises of 5,690 Māori employers.
- $10.6bn of assets of Māori Trusts, Incorporations, Organisations, Boards, PSGEs, MIOs and Iwi/Rūnanga holding companies.

3.1 Employer and self-employed enterprises

The estimated assets for enterprises related to Māori self-employed and employer enterprises are listed in Table 3.2.

Data sources used to calculate these estimates include:

- Statistics New Zealand 2006 Census Data.
  - Number of self-employed, employers and employees by industry, by ethnicity.
  - Mean average incomes of employers and self-employees industry, by ethnicity.
- Statistics New Zealand Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) (June 2010 and previous).
  - Growth in number of self-employed, employers and employees.
  - Growth in total employment by industry.
- Statistics New Zealand Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) (2009 and previous).
  - Total assets by industry (by top-level ANZSIC categories).
- Statistics New Zealand Business Demography Statistics (2009 and previous).
  - Employment count by detailed ANZSIC categories.
- Statistics New Zealand Capital Goods Price Index (CGPI) (June 2010 and previous).

3.1.1 Method

The general method for estimating assets held in enterprises associated with Māori employers builds from information on the average value of assets per employee [1], multiplied by the number of employees in these enterprises. This calculation is undertaken at the disaggregated industry level.

The number of employees is derived from the number of Māori employers multiplied by the average employee to employer ratio in each industry [2].

An adjustment is made to incorporate the difference in value of assets held in Māori enterprise compared to those in other enterprises. This difference is measured by proxy using the mean income of Māori employers compared to the mean income of all employers. Again, this adjustment is undertaken at the disaggregated industry level.

1 This can be viewed as a proxy for the capital-labour ratio.

2 This can be viewed as a proxy for the size of the enterprise.

Consequently, the generalised formula followed for assets held by enterprises related to Māori employers in each industry can be stated as:

MAj = AEj * MEMj * AEEj * [MEMIj / EMIj] where MAj = Māori assets in sector j	
AEj	= assets per employee in sector j
MEMj	= number of Māori employers in sector j
AEEj	= average employees per enterprise in sector j
MEMIj	= mean income of Māori employers in sector j
EMIj	= mean income of all employers in sector j

A similar process, and formula, is used for enterprises associated with self-employed Māori except that the AEE term is eliminated (implicitly held at a value of one).

Assets in enterprises associated with Māori employers and self-employed Māori can be summarised as the number of:

- Māori employers, multiplied by the ratio of employees to employers, multiplied by total assets per employee, multiplied by the ratio of the income of Māori employers to the income of all employers.
- Māori self-employed (without employees), multiplied by the total assets per employee, multiplied by the ratio of the income of self-employed Māori to the income of all self-employed persons.

These calculations were undertaken at the Division level of the ANZSIC [3], with exceptions noted below in sub-section 3.1.3.

3.1.2 Specific data sources

Asset per employee (AE)

This calculation was derived using Statistics New Zealand's AES. The AES provides data on the total assets of enterprises for each industry at the ANZSIC Division level of disaggregation. However, this survey has no information on the ethnicity of those active in these enterprises. Latest AES data was available for the 2009 financial year. Data from Statistics New Zealand's CGPI was used to inflate the AES asset totals to 2010 prices.

Employee numbers are derived from Statistics New Zealand Business Demography Statistics. This Survey provided employee count numbers by industry at the ANZSIC Division level for March 2009. However, this survey has no information on the ethnicity of the employees. Appropriate growth rates in employment using data from Statistics New Zealand HLFS was applied to the March 2009 figures to generate employee numbers by industry for March 2010.

Number of Māori employers and self-employed Māori

This data was derived from Statistics New Zealand 2006 Census information, which explicitly identifies ethnicity of individuals, their labour force status [4], and the industry in which they are active. This information is collated at the relevant ANZSIC Division level.

This 2006 data was updated to 2010 using information from the HLFS. Growth in the number of employers and self-employed, at the all industry level, was used for this purpose.

3 We use the 1996 version of this classification. The Division level separately identifies 17 industry categories across the economy. The process described here is used for 13 of these 17 categories. Details for the remaining 4 categories are noted in the following sub-section.

4 In terms of labour force status, 'self-employed' is explicitly defined as self-employed without employees, while 'employers' are denoted employers with employees.

Average employees per enterprise

Previous studies have assumed a value of 3.0 employees per enterprise across all industries for this measure. That is, previous estimates of the asset base of the Māori economy have assumed that the average Maori enterprise employs three employees, irrespective of industry.

However, 2006 Census data suggests that the value of 3.0 is a very conservative assumption. By comparison, the average ratio for all enterprises of employees to employers across all relevant industries [5] was calculated at 9.5. Consequently, using a ratio of 3.0 implicitly assumes that the average Māori enterprise is significantly smaller than the average for other enterprises.

Table 3.1 Employee per enterprise by industry

	Calculated	2006 Census
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.6	3.1
Manufacturing	16.8	14.6
Construction	5.5	4.8
Wholesale Trade	14.1	12.2
Retail Trade	9.3	8.0
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	10.4	9.1
Transport and Storage	16.3	14.1
Communications	30.6	26.5
Finance and Insurance	27.2	23.6
Property and Business Services	9.2	8.0
Education	97.5	84.5
Health and Community Services	27.7	24.0
Cultural, Recreational & Pers Services	16.3	14.1
Not Elsewhere Included	10.0	8.6
Total	**12.2**	**10.6**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

For this study, we use 2006 Census data to provide a more refined estimate. The 2006 Census data distinguishes by industry, different employees per enterprise ratios. Further, HLFS figures indicate a noticeable increase in this ratio from 2006 to 2010. To incorporate this influence HLFS growth figures were applied to employer and employee numbers by industry to generate 2010 ratios. To combine the superior coverage of the Census data, with the timeliness of the HLFS information, the ratio we adopt in each industry is the average of the 2006 Census ratio and the ratio updated using 2010 HLFS data. The ratios used are listed in Table 3.1 under the column 'calculated'.

The assumption therefore, is that the average Māori enterprise in each industry is the same size (in terms of employees) as the average of other enterprises in that industry. We believe this is a more neutral assumption, as well as one grounded in data, as opposed to a conservative assumption using an arbitrary figure of 3.0.

5 That is, all industries excluding government administration & defence, mining & quarrying, and electricity, gas & water.

Mean income

This data was sourced directly from 2006 Census information. Personal income, disaggregated by ethnicity, labour force status and industry was used [6].

3.1.3 Special industries

Exceptions to the process noted above involved four of the 17 industries. These four are:

- Mining and quarrying.
- Electricity, gas and water.
- Government administration and defence.
- Finance and insurance industries.

For the first three, we assume there are no assets in enterprises associated with Māori employer or self-employed Māori in these industries. We have excluded government administration and defence from these calculations as this is not an industry in which assets can be invested by private entrepreneurs. We also exclude the mining and quarrying and the electricity, gas and water industries as they are capital (asset) intensive sectors with high initial set up costs. Consequently, we believe these are also not readily accessible to individual entrepreneurs.

In the case of the finance and insurance industry an alternative method is adopted. An alternative is necessary because the total assets figure obtained from the AES data includes banking sector loans. As a result this measure cannot be used to derive the value of assets underpinning enterprises in this industry. Consistent with previous approaches, we assume the mean annual individual income derived by Māori employers and self-employed Māori in this industry is equivalent to a 10 percent return on total assets. The relevant formula for enterprises associated with Māori employers in this industry is:

MA = MEM * AEE * [10* MEMI] where MAj = Māori assets in the finance and insurance industry	
MEMj	= number of Māori employers in the finance and insurance industry
MEMIj	= mean income of Māori employers in the finance and insurance industry

A similar formula applies for enterprises associated with self-employed Māori, except that the AEE term is eliminated (implicitly held at a value of one).

Assets in enterprises associated with Māori employers and self-employed Māori in this industry can be summarised as the number of:

- Māori employers, multiplied by the employee per enterprise ratio, multiplied by 10, multiplied by the mean annual income of Māori employers in the industry.
- self-employed Māori, multiplied by 10, multiplied by the mean annual income of self-employed Māori in the industry.

Apart from these modifications to the method and associated formula, the data used for the calculations for the finance and insurance industry are the same as noted earlier in sub-section 3.1.2.

6 We note that *The Māori Commercial Asset Base 2007* report used median incomes. The more correct variable to use is mean income.

Table 3.2 Assets related to Māori employer and self-employed enterprises (2010 $m)

	Self-employed	Employers	Total	Māori assets as % of total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,534	3,238	4,772	4.3
Manufacturing	250	1,767	2,017	3.3
Construction	397	1,040	1,438	6.7
Wholesale Trade	93	675	768	2.9
Retail Trade	98	660	758	3.6
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	22	289	311	5.0
Transport and Storage	366	2,439	2,806	7.7
Communications	323	1,958	2,282	9.7
Finance and Insurance	112	1,484	1,597	3.1
Property and Business Services	1,525	4,583	6,108	3.8
Education	41	950	991	8.8
Health and Community Services	39	286	325	2.8
Cultural, Recreational & Pers Services	269	877	1,145	7.8
Not Elsewhere Included	370	589	959	5.8
Total	**5,440**	**20,837**	**26,277**	**4.6**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

3.2 Māori entities

The estimated assets for Māori entities are listed in Table 3.4. The data sources used to generate these estimates include:

- Annual Reports/ Internal Organisation Reports / Interviews / Personal Communications.
  - Activity, asset holdings and income of Māori Trusts, Incorporations, Organisations, Boards, PGSEs, MIOs and Holding Companies.
- Māori Land Court.
  - Size of land holdings and values of Māori Trusts and Incorporations.
- Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK).
  - Main activity, value of assets, income, expenditure and rohe of Top 30 Māori entities.
- Charities Commission data
  - Value of assets, income, expenditure, main activity and rohe of charitable organisations active in the Māori economy.

3.2.1 Method

As a starting point, information and data from earlier work was combined. Along with a search of published information, the operations of large Māori entities were investigated and, where available, income and asset data obtained.

This information was checked using data supplied and compiled by Te Puni Kōkiri as part of an independent survey of the Top 30 Māori entities. Identification of the Top 30 was established through the collation of reports and the Ministry's own knowledge of the Māori economy built

up through earlier work. The survey data was obtained by a combination of searching public reports and personal communications with key players in these entities.

The data received from Te Puni Kōkiri confirmed the data generated by BERL.

This examination was supplemented by Land Court data on the land holdings of Māori Trusts and Incorporations. This data is incomplete but, variously, provides information on Trust names, size (hectares) of land held and rohe. For some records, it also provides information on the value of the land.

This information was combined with previous studies, including detailed studies on the Māori economy in Taranaki and Waiariki, paper records of earlier databases, and personal communications. This involved a line-by-line check of records from published reports and information from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Land Court. The primary objective of this line-by-line check was to eliminate duplicate entries, noting in particular the potential effect of name changes or variant spellings.

At the conclusion of this process we confirmed the identification of records for 5,906 organisations or enterprises. However, only a relatively small proportion of these entries were complete, in terms of providing information on main activity, size of land holding (where relevant), and value of asset.

3.2.2 Records with confirmed asset values

As listed in summary Table 3.3, 418 records included information on main activity and the related value of assets. These records totalled $9.5bn in asset value. These included:

- 86 organisations in the agriculture sector, with assets totalling over $1.5bn.
  - Amongst this group 78 were identified with records totalling over 194,500 hectares and a value of $788m.
  - Eight records with asset values were confirmed as totalling $761m, although hectare areas were unable to be accessed or confirmed for this sub-group.
- 81 organisations in the forestry sector, with assets of nearly $2.1bn.
  - Amongst this group 79 were identified with a total of more than 460,600 hectares.
  - A further two records where hectare areas were not able to be accessed, although their values are included in the $2.1bn figure.
- 68 organisations in the fishing sector, of which 61 had a confirmed asset value of $1.0bn. Asset values for the remaining seven records were unable to be accessed or confirmed and are not included in any total.
- 176 organisations in the services sector, with assets totalling nearly $3.2bn.
  - These assets include a combination of cash, shares and property.
  - Some of these entities are active in the provision of social services (e.g. housing, health and education) to Māori and non-Māori, as well as broadcasting activities.
  - Entities identified from the Charities Commission data by name, main activity, main beneficiary as active in the Māori economy are also included here.
  - A proportion of this number includes investments held by iwi holding companies with interests across several industries that could not be readily disaggregated to the relevant industries.
- Organisations indentified across other industries with confirmed asset values are also summarised in Table 3.3. Some figures are suppressed for confidentiality purposes.

Table 3.3 Summary records of database of Māori entities

Industry	Number of records		Total value of assets with confirmed values $
	Total	With confirmed asset value	
Agriculture	131	86	1,548,981,959
Forestry	210	81	2,071,693,367
Fishing	68	61	1,034,826,158
Processing	3		573,492,645
Mining	3		4,625,577
Energy	8		270,372,433
Property Development	11	6	808,041,326
Services	176	176	3,156,473,990
Unknown	5,294	0	0
Total	**5,906**	**418**	**9,468,507,456**

BERL calculations using data from various sources (some entries suppressed for confidentiality reasons). Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

3.2.3 Records where asset values were imputed

There was a total of 5,488 records where asset values were unable to be directly estimated or confirmed. As noted above, values for seven records in the fishing industry were unable to be further determined.

Of the 129 records in forestry with no recorded value:

- 126 had confirmed areas totalling 188,400 hectares. These were assigned a value based on a $ per hectare figure of 30 percent of the average in the identified rohe [7] calculated from the other observations in the database. This resulted in a further $170m added to total asset values.
- The remaining three records were unable to be valued.

This left 5,352 records (outside the forestry and fishing sectors) with values unable to be confirmed. Of these:

- 110 records had insufficient associated information (in particular, no land area data) for values to be attributed.
- There were 5,242 records totalling more than 888,600 hectares to be valued. These holdings were valued assuming a $ per hectare figure of 30 percent of the value in agriculture holdings in their respective rohe [8]. This resulted in a further $981m added to total asset values.

The 30 percent assumption is conservative, and is based on our knowledge of the likely composition and state of these assets. In particular, these assets are likely to be a combination of:

- Small holdings with minimal to average infrastructure connections (drainage, fencing, transport) leased to neighbouring operators.
- Holdings with economic activity present, but at low levels of productivity due to management, scale and infrastructure constraints.
- Holdings lying idle.

7 Average values across rohe for forestry asset holdings range from $2,100 to $3,400 per hectare.

8 Average values across rohe for agriculture asset holdings range from $1,040 to $5,110 per hectare.

Some of these holdings will have minimal economic value, due to their physical situation and/or land or soil type, while others will have potential value but lack development or associated infrastructure.

3.3 Summary

Adding these imputed estimates to those confirmed results in the value of total assets of Māori entities as listed in Table 3.4. The classification of industries is modified in this table in order to be consistent with ANZSIC categories.

Table 3.4 also provides a breakdown by type of Māori entity. This breakdown by type should be viewed as indicative, due to the incompleteness of some data records. Further, we note in previous reports such a breakdown has separately identified Māori Trusts, Māori Trust Boards, Treaty settlements, and Māori organisations. Strict comparability with earlier breakdowns is not possible given the changes in structures (e.g. the establishment of PSGEs and MIOs, as well as the inclusion of Treaty settlement proceeds in holding companies and other organisations), and different methodology for data collection and collation.

Table 3.4 Assets of Māori entities (2010 $m)

Trusts, Incorporations, Boards, MIOs, PGSEs, Holding companies	Total	Trusts and Incorporations	Runanga/Iwi organisations	MIO
Agriculture	*2,530*	*2,465*	*65*	*0*
Forestry	*2,242*	*287*	*1,954*	*0*
Fishing	*1,035*	*0*	*22*	*1,013*
Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5,807	2,752	2,041	1,013
Mining	5	5	0	0
Manufacturing	573	573	0	0
Electricity	270	225	45	0
Property and Business Services	808	157	651	0
Education	278	23	256	0
Health and Community Services	66	5	60	0
Cultural, Recreational & Pers Services	2,813	229	2,584	0
Not Elsewhere Included	0	0	0	0
Total	**10,620**	**3,970**	**5,637**	**1,013**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

We combine the information on Māori entities with those for Māori employers and self-employed. This yields the asset base of the 2010 Māori economy by broad industry grouping, as listed in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Asset base of 2010 Māori economy (2010 $m)

	Māori Asset Base 2010 $m			
	Self-employed	Employers	Trusts, Incorporations, Boards, MIOs, PGSEs, Holding Companies	Total
Agriculture			*2,530*	
Forestry			*2,242*	
Fishing			*1,035*	
Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,534	3,238	5,807	10,579
Mining	0	0	5	5
Manufacturing	250	1,767	573	2,591
Electricity	0	0	270	270
Construction	397	1,040	0	1,438
Wholesale Trade	93	675	0	768
Retail Trade	98	660	0	758
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	22	289	0	311
Transport and Storage	366	2,439	0	2,806
Communications	323	1,958	0	2,282
Finance and Insurance	112	1,484	0	1,597
Property and Business Services	1,525	4,583	808	6,916
Government	0	0	0	0
Education	41	950	278	1,269
Health and Community Services	39	286	66	391
Cultural, Recreational & Pers Services	269	877	2,813	3,958
Not Elsewhere Included	370	589	0	959
Total	5,440	20,837	10,620	36,897

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

3.4 Comparison with earlier estimates

The $36.9bn figure for the 2010 year includes the effects of measurement and conceptual changes on earlier estimates, as well as growth of the Māori economy. Other estimates for the Māori asset base are listed in Table 3.6

Table 3.6 Comparison of estimates of Māori asset base

Year reference	2006 (A)	2006 (B)	2006 (C)	2010 (D)	2010 (E)
Māori self-employed		4,178	4,178	5,440	5,440
Māori employers		6,163	15,826	6,699	20,837
Sub-total	10,460	10,341	20,004	12,139	26,277
Māori entities	5,990	5,990	5,990	9,469	10,620
Total	**16,450**	**16,331**	**25,994**	**21,608**	**36,897**

(A) TPK (2007), Māori Commercial Asset Base.

(B) and (C) BERL (2008), Māori Commercial Assets 2006 Experimental Series – report to Te Puni Kōkiri.

(D) estimated using assumptions and method consistent with (1) and (2)

(E) estimates as per section 3 of this report.

Note the large difference between the two estimates for 2006 listed in columns referenced (B) and (C).

As explained in the BERL (2008) report, the difference in estimates arises from differing views as to the average size of businesses with Māori employers. The use of an arbitrary ratio of 3 for the number of employees per employer in such businesses results in the figure listed under column referenced (B). Note this is broadly consistent with that listed under the column referenced (A), which also adopts the arbitrary ratio of 3.

The figures listed in the column referenced (C) provide an estimate assuming that the average size of businesses with Māori employers is the same as other businesses in the same industry. That is, the ratio of the number of employees per employer is applied according to 2006 Census data for the industry, as listed in Table 3.1 and discussed in sub-section 3.1.2.

The figures listed in column referenced (D) are presented for comparative purposes. These figures for 2010 are calculated assuming the ratio of employees per employer in Māori businesses to be 3.0 for all industries. Further, the estimate for Māori entities omits the addition of imputed values for some assets as described in sub-section 3.2.3.

The difference between the (A) and (D) figures, having been derived using similar methods and assumptions, represents the nominal growth in the asset base of the Māori economy between 2006 and 2010. This equates to a 31 percent increase. Eliminating the effects of price inflation as measured by the CGPI, results in real growth of this asset base of 18 percent over these years.

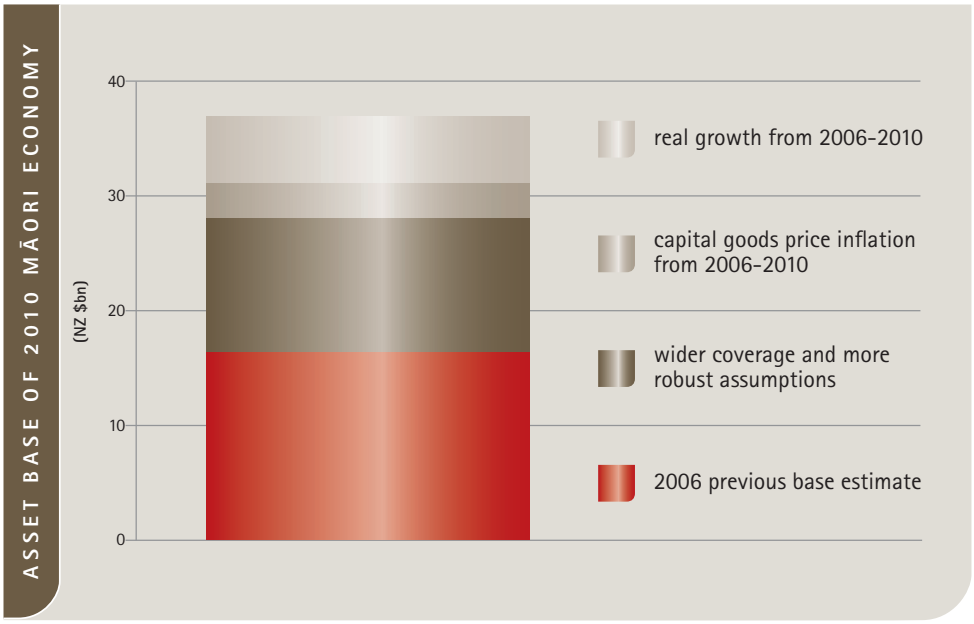
The difference between (A) and (C) is a result of the change in assumption concerning the ratio of employees to employers in businesses with Māori employers. This difference results in a 58 percent increase in the 2006 estimate.

The wider coverage incorporated in our 2010 numbers, including imputing some asset values, adds a further eight percent [9] to the (A) total.

The total increase from the 2006 estimate of $16.5bn (column A) to the figures presented in this report (column E) is $20.4bn. This can be divided into the influences outlined as illustrated in Figure 3.1.

9 Being the difference between (E) and (C), less the difference between (D) and (A).

Figure 3.1 Asset base of 2010 Māori economy compared to earlier estimates



BERL calculations using data from various sources.

These influences can be summarised as increases of:

- $11.6bn associated with more comprehensive data and the adoption of different and more robust assumptions
- $3.1bn associated with the 11 percent rise in capital goods prices
- $5.7bn associated with real growth from 2006 to 2010 in the size of the asset base of the Māori economy. This is an increase of 18 percent (or 4.3 percent per annum).

4. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country (or an economy) in a given year, equal to total consumer, investment and government spending, plus the value of exports, minus the value of imports.

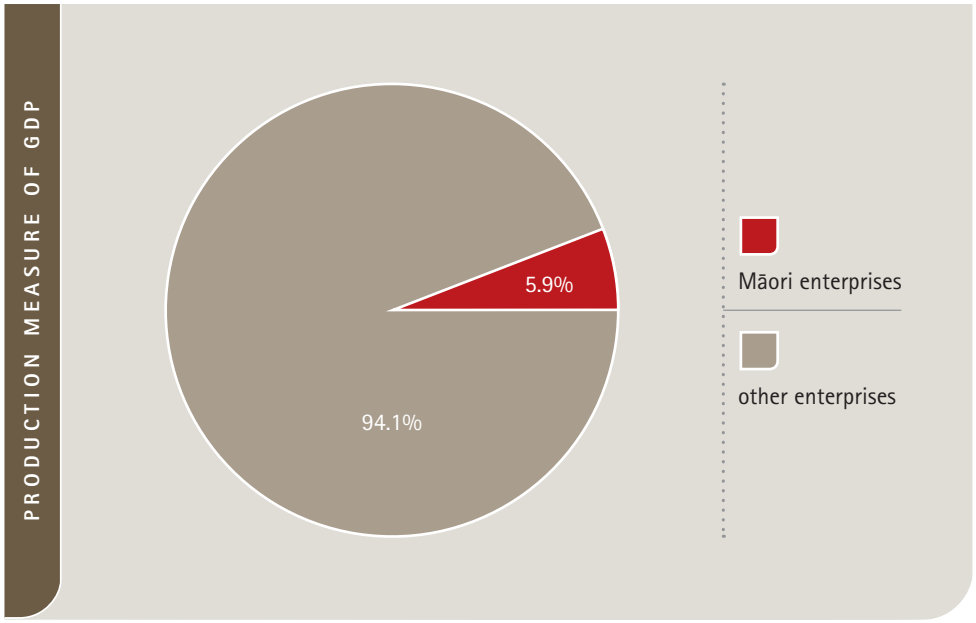
GDP can be calculated from three different dimensions:

1. The production account through the value added of individual industries or enterprises.
2. The expenditure on final demand.
3. The income of sectors.

Each of these dimensions provides a glimpse of the varying participation of Māori in both the Māori economy and the national economy.

4.1 Māori enterprises

Figure 4.1 Composition of value added from production dimension



BERL calculations using data from various sources.

Table 4.1 summarises GDP figures from the production account. Key points are:

- Māori enterprises are estimated to have generated more than $10.3bn in value added in New Zealand.
- The $10.3bn represents 5.9 percent of the total value added arising from all enterprises in New Zealand. This proportion provides a sound indication of the size of Māori enterprises relative to the total production activity of the New Zealand economy.
- Including other elements of GDP, Māori enterprises generated value added equivalent to 5.5 percent of New Zealand's GDP. This proportion is consistent with those used in earlier reports.[10] It provides an indication of the size of Māori enterprises relative to overall GDP including non-production elements of GDP. The other elements of GDP incorporated in this measure relate, in the main, to indirect taxes (e.g. GST).

10 In particular, it is consistent with the 2007 TPK report, The Māori Commercial Asset Base.

11 That is, the value of $164,601m.

Table 4.1 Māori participation – production GDP dimension

From GDP production account	$m	%
Value added in Māori enterprises	10,255	
Value added in other enterprises	164,601	
Total value added from GDP production account	**174,857**	
Māori enterprises as % of Māori + other enterprises		**5.9**
Other GDP elements: indirect taxes on final demand	12,445	
Total GDP	**187,302**	
Māori as % of total GDP		**5.5**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

We strongly urge correct interpretation of these proportions. In particular, if using either the 5.9 percent or the 5.5 percent ratios, we do NOT assert that the remaining 94.1 percent or 94.5 percent of GDP arises from non-Māori enterprises.

Such an interpretation would be incorrect as, within the entry in Table 4.1 for *Value added in other enterprises* [11], there are enterprises for which it is conceptually difficult to assign ethnicity (e.g. finance and banking). This figure also includes the activities of government sector producer enterprises. For this reason we have explicitly listed the remainder as "other enterprises", as opposed to the label "non-Māori".

Within the $10.3bn value added from Māori enterprises, nearly $1.2bn is attributable to Māori enterprises in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries, with a further $1bn in manufacturing (including food processing) sector, as illustrated in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Value added in Māori enterprises (2010 $bn)

BERL calculations using data from various sources.

4.1.1 Expenditure and income measures of GDP

Table 4.2 summarises figures for GDP using the expenditure and the income measures.

- Current and capital spending by Māori households totalled $16.6bn, with a further $1.4bn in capital spending by Māori enterprises in New Zealand.[12]
- Māori household GDP income [13] totalled $10.0bn in New Zealand, with a further $3.3bn in operating surplus generated by Māori enterprises in New Zealand.

Again, we caution on the correct interpretation of the percentage figures listed. Some enterprises are neither Māori nor non-Māori. As noted earlier, there are many conceptual difficulties in assigning ethnicity to some industry activities and so we use the label "other" to distinguish it from "non-Māori".

Table 4.2 Māori participation – income and expenditure GDP dimensions

From GDP expenditure account	$m	%
Current and capital spending by Māori households	16,619	
Current and capital spending by other households	99,752	
Total household spending from GDP expenditure account	**116,371**	
Māori households as % of all households		**14.3**
Capital spending by Māori enterprises	1,442	
Capital spending by other enterprises	25,324	
Total enterprise capital spending from GDP expenditure account	**26,767**	
Māori enterprises as % of Māori + other enterprises		**5.4**
From GDP income account	**$m**	**%**
Māori household GDP income	9,957	
Other household GDP income	84,214	
Total household income from GDP income account	**94,171**	
Māori households as % of all households		**10.6**
Operating surplus of Māori enterprises	3,280	
Operating surplus of other enterprises	66,792	
Total enterprise operating surplus from GDP income account	**70,071**	
Māori enterprises as % of Māori + other enterprises		**4.7**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

4.2 The household sector dimension

The household sector dimension includes income in addition to the GDP concept of income. In particular, it includes entrepreneurial and property income (e.g. self-employed income, interest and dividends), pension fund earnings and social security benefits and assistance. On the outlays side of this account, taxes paid and pension fund contributions are included in addition to the current and capital spending captured in the GDP expenditure figures.

12 Current spending refers to spending on consumer goods and services produced for immediate consumption by households. Capital spending refers to the purchase of machinery, equipment, land and buildings which will generate further economic benefits (i.e. production or consumer goods) over future years. Thus, capital spending (sometimes termed investment) by producer enterprises relates to their purchase of physical capital items (equipment etc.) which be used in production processes to generate consumer goods and services. Capital spending by households is limited to households' purchase of newly-built houses for owner-occupied residential purposes.

13 Income according to the GDP income concept for households is limited to compensation of employees (wages) and operating surplus arising from the ownership of owner-occupied dwellings. Other elements of household income are captured in the household sector accounts – see accompanying text.

Table 4.3 provides a summary of the household sector account.

- Māori household income is estimated to total nearly $14.8bn in New Zealand.
- Māori household outlays totalled more than $20.3bn in New Zealand.
- This suggests a net savings situation for Māori households in New Zealand of -$5.5bn (i.e. dissaving or borrowing).

Table 4.3 Māori participation summary – household sector dimension

From households sector account	$m	%
Māori households total income	14,758	
Other households total income	134,312	
Total households income from household sector account	**149,070**	
Māori households as % of all households		**9.9**
Māori households total outlays	20,308	
Other households total outlays	136,535	
Total households outlays from household sector account	**156,842**	
Māori households as % of all households		**12.9**
Māori households net savings	-5,549	
Other households net savings	-2,223	
Total households net savings from household sector account	**-7,772**	

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

4.3 The enterprises dimension

The enterprises dimension begins with the gross output [14] (akin to gross sales) of industries. The operating surplus derived from this gross output is required to fund the distribution of income (e.g. entrepreneurial income and dividends) and corporate tax as well as the capital spending captured in the GDP expenditure numbers.

Table 4.4 Māori participation summary – enterprises dimension

From enterprises account	$m	%
Māori enterprises gross output	22,155	
Other enterprises gross output	352,900	
Total gross output from enterprises account	**375,055**	
Māori enterprises as % of Māori and other enterprises		**5.9**
Operating surplus of **Māori** enterprises	3,280	
Operating surplus of Non-**Māori** and other enterprises	66,792	
Total operating surplus from enterprises account	**70,071**	
Māori enterprises as % of Māori and other enterprises		**4.7**
Māori enterprises net savings	188	
Other enterprises net savings	9,995	
Total enterprises net savings from enterprises account	**10,183**	

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

14 Income from insurance receipts is also included here.

A summary of the enterprises sector account is provided in Table 4.4.

- The operating surplus of Māori enterprises is estimated at nearly $3.3bn in New Zealand (as per the figure stated in the GDP income section).
- After outlays, the net savings situation for Māori enterprises in New Zealand amounted to $188m.

4.4 Sector net balances

We note that net savings in the household sector is negative. This is the case for both the Māori households, as well as for other households. Conversely, the net savings situation for the enterprise sector is positive, for both Māori and other enterprises. The consequential negative net savings in the government sector (-$4.2bn as listed in Table 4.5) is, given data limitations and conceptual differences, consistent with the published -$4.5bn Operating Balance [15] in the Government Financial Statements for the June 2010 year.

Consequently, the New Zealand-wide total dissaving [16] figure is estimated at close to $4.7bn. This represents 2.4 percent of GDP.

Table 4.5 Sector reconciliation – net balances

	$m	$m
Māori household net savings	-5,549	
Other households net savings	-2,223	
Total households net savings		-7,772
Māori enterprises	188	
Other enterprises	9,995	
Total enterprises net savings		10,183
Financial sector net savings	-2,955	
Government sector net savings	-4,157	
Overseas sector net savings	4,701	
Total other sector net savings		-2,411
Total balance		0

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

15 Noting that the Operating Balance Excluding Gains and Losses (OBEGAL) are recorded in deficit of $6.3bn.

16 Equivalent to the deficit on the Current Account of the Balance of Payments.

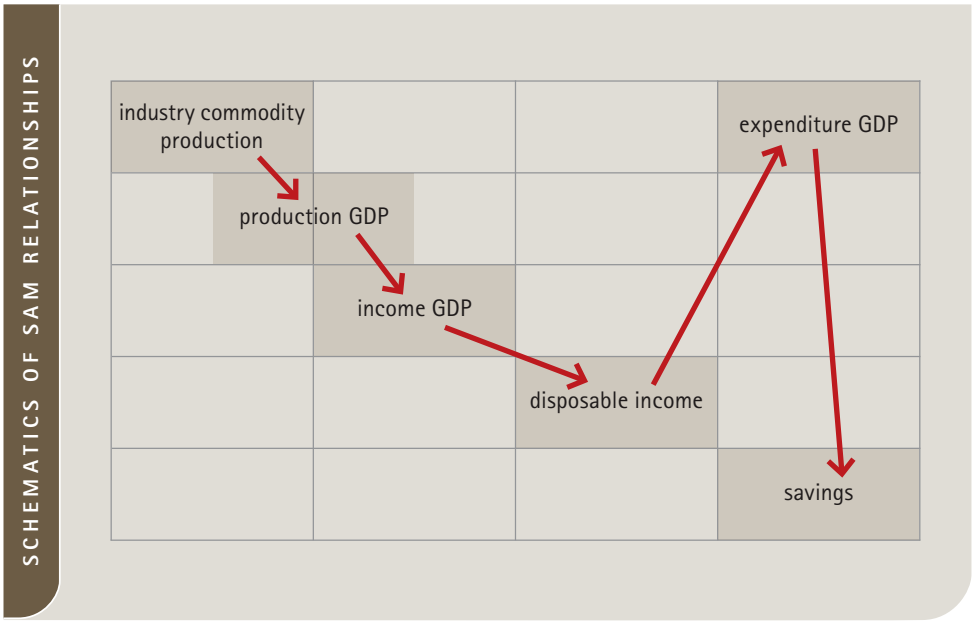
5. Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)

A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) summarises the many payments or transactions in an economy. These transactions or payments may involve a person, an industry, a household, an enterprise, the Government, a foreign customer or a supplier. The SAM summarises the source and destination of these transactions, i.e. who are making and who are receiving the payments.

A matrix is another word for a table of numbers. In general, each column of the table represents payments by a person; and each row of the table represents payments received by that person. For example, take the case of a household paying income tax. This transaction will be represented by an appropriate figure in the intersection of the 'household' column and the 'government' row of the matrix.

There are other entries in the matrix. For example, there are some figures representing transfers within sectors and other notional transactions. [17] Figure 5.1 depicts a simplified tableau that illustrates the payments or relationships representing the core transactions.

Figure 5.1 Schematics of a SAM



In a more formal sense, a SAM comprises a combination of an inter-industry transactions (or input-output) table and the accounting flows of income and outlays for particular institutional sectors of an economy.

5.1 Inter-industry transactions and production GDP

Transactions between the various industries of the economy form the basis of the production component of the SAM. For example, the fish processing industry buys the raw fish catch from the fishing industry along with other inputs from other industries (e.g. energy from the electricity industry) in order to make its fish product, or commodity.

Thereafter, the processing industry is also likely to purchase transport services from the transport industry in order to convey its product to its final customer (whether to an export port ready for foreign customers or for internal distribution to retail consumers or other domestic users).

17 Notional transactions are those recorded for economic or accounting purposes, but do not take place as a real world transaction. For example, the notional payment by those residing in their own home to themselves reflects the economic rental value of their owner-occupied property. This is included by Statistics New Zealand to ensure that the economic operation of rental and owner-occupied property is treated equally in the National Accounts.

The transactions between the various industries are depicted in the top-left section of Figure 5.1. The principal data source for the information in this section of the SAM is an updated of the 2005/06 input-output table to 2009/10. The earlier 2005/06 input-output table was, in turn, originally derived by BERL [18] from Statistics New Zealand's supply-and-use tables for 2002/03 and earlier revisions.

Of course, industries do more than just purchase and sell between them. They combine both the raw and material inputs they purchase from other industries and in such transformations they 'add value' to the products or commodities they ultimately produce. Such 'value added' is, in an economic sense, equivalent to the GDP contribution of each production industry.

This value added constitutes the payments (or returns) to the primary resources used in the production of each commodity. In its simplest form, primary resources (or factors of production) are limited to labour and physical capital. [19] Consequently, production GDP is captured in a SAM as payments by industries to the owners of labour and capital – that is, wage and profit [20] payments.

These wage 'transactions' are listed in a SAM at the intersection of the relevant industry columns and the owners of labour row. Similarly the profit transactions are placed at the intersection of the relevant industry columns and the owners of capital row. The sum of these wage and profit 'payments' is conceptually equivalent to the total 'added value' contributed by the producers in an economy and is termed the production measure of GDP.

Thus, the added value of the fishing industry, for example, is equivalent to the wage payments to those employed in the industry and the surplus of the industry. The latter represents payments to the owners of the machinery, equipment and buildings used in the industry.

5.2 Income GDP and disposable income

From the production segment of an economy, we move on to the income segment.

In this context, a SAM firstly captures the 'conceptual transactions' that translate the income of labour and capital owners into income of households and those of the owners of the producer enterprises.

The entries in a SAM have, for example, figures at the intersection of the 'owners of labour' column and the household row. Other income payments received by households from the 'owners of capital' row would include returns to self-employed persons in their role as business owners across the various industries.

The income of enterprises, predominantly at the intersection of the producer enterprises column and the owners of capital row, represent the conceptual transfer of the surplus of industries into profits of producer enterprises.

It is true that the translation of the incomes of the factors of production (labour and capital) into the incomes of households and enterprises captures, in the main, 'notional' rather than 'actual' transactions. Nevertheless, this segment of a SAM enables an economy's value added to be expressed in an alternative form – namely, income GDP. Consequently, we can capture another dimension to the participation of Māori in the New Zealand economy, i.e. the participation via the income measure of GDP of Māori households.

Very generally, for example, the wage payments of those employed in the fishing industry are likely to be predominantly translated into household income. Similarly, the surplus of this industry is likely to form the basis of the income of producer enterprises.

18 The 2005/06 input-output tables were constructed for use in a project for the Department of Labour - BERL (2008), CGE Modelling of the Economic Impacts of Immigration http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/cge/cge.pdf. These simulations were also presented to the 13th Annual Global Trade and Analysis Project (GTAP) conference held in June 2010.

19 That is, machinery, equipment, land and buildings.

20 Strictly speaking, this represents interest, rent and profits (including dividends as well as an allowance for depreciation). In economic terms these are collectively referred to as operating surplus plus consumption of fixed capital.

5.2.1 Disposable income

Having established the income GDP of households and producer enterprises, a SAM moves on to summarise the transactions that lead to the disposable income of these components of the economy. In contrast to the previous segment of the SAM, the majority of these transactions are actual rather than notional. In particular, entries in this segment include income and corporate tax payments to government by households and producer enterprises, as well as social security and benefit payments from government to households. In addition, mortgage and other debt interest payments by households are recorded here in the financial institutions row. Household receipts from financial institutions represent interest as well as superannuation income along with insurance payouts.

The principal data source for household sector income information was Household Income and Outlay Accounts 2010. This was supplemented by information on transactions with the government sector from the Treasury's 2010 Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand.

5.3 Expenditure GDP and net savings

Given the disposable income of households and producer enterprises, the final set of 'core' transactions captured by a SAM are the expenditure on goods and services (i.e. the commodities) that are produced by industries.

The expenditure by households on consumer goods would be included in the intersection of the household column and the row for the industry producing each consumer commodity.

For example, purchases of fish products by the household are likely to be predominantly in the row of the fish processing industry (noting that the household is unlikely to be purchasing the raw fish catch of the fishing industry). Other consumer spending, like fuel (purchased from the fuel retailing industry), to enable consumers to drive to the supermarket to purchase fish products will also be included here.

Expenditure by producer enterprises on goods and services predominantly involves capital expenditure (investment) on machinery, equipment and buildings. This expenditure is required to maintain and expand the physical resources available to the industry for use in its production processes. For example, the purchase of a fishing boat by a producer enterprise active in the fishing industry would appear in the producer enterprise column and the row relating to the marine equipment making industry.

This set of transactions also includes government purchases of goods and services – for example, the purchase of health services from the health services industry.

The remaining set of transactions here are the purchases by overseas customers of the goods and services produced by New Zealand industry. These export transactions are captured in the intersection of the overseas column and the relevant industry row. Conversely, there will be a set of transactions representing the purchase by New Zealand households and industries of goods and services produced abroad. These import transactions will be represented by figures in the overseas row across the various columns for the range of households and industries.

For example, the petroleum refining industry will be purchasing crude oil imports, which gets translated into petrol purchased by a household via transactions with the fuel retailing industry. Similarly, the purchase of a fishing boat by a producer enterprise active in the fishing industry is likely to require the purchase of a variety of mechanical and electrical components from abroad by the marine equipment making industry.

The total of the expenditure in this segment of the SAM, net of imports, is equivalent to the expenditure measure of GDP. Consequently, a further dimension to the Māori participation in the New Zealand economy can be described – namely, through the expenditure of Māori households.

5.3.1 Net balance or savings

Finally, the SAM enables the calculation of the net balance position of the household, government and producer enterprise sectors. This is calculated directly from the calculated disposable income of each of the sectors minus their expenditure.

In addition, the net balance of transactions with the overseas sector can also be calculated from the figures contained in a SAM. Note, as well as exports and imports of commodities, other transactions with the overseas sector are also included in a SAM. In particular, interest, profits and/or dividends from producer enterprises active in New Zealand industries may be remitted to foreign owners. This will be shown in the intersection of the producer enterprise column and the overseas row.

Similarly, transfers or other transactions from the overseas sector to, for example, New Zealand households, will be shown in the intersection of the relevant row and the overseas column in a SAM. Consequently, the net balance of transactions with the overseas sector is equivalent to the balance on the current account of the Balance of Payments. This balance comprises the balance on trade flows (i.e. export revenue minus import payments), as well as the balance on financial transactions (i.e. interest, profits and other asset income and payments) with the rest of the world.

A cross-check of the net savings figure is provided by the macro-economic identity. This states that the sum of the net savings of all these domestic sectors plus the net balance of transactions with the overseas sector must equal zero. In other words, if the balance of the overseas sector is a positive (i.e. surplus or savings) then the sum of the balances of all the domestic sectors would have to be a negative (i.e. deficit or dissavings) of the same magnitude.

5.4 Data limitations

Using data from a variety of sources causes difficulty when ensuring consistency of treatment. If we limit ourselves to one data source, we can obtain a large degree of sector disaggregation, but at the expense of less than comprehensive coverage of transactions. Using a variety of sources may improve the coverage of the information available, but the sector detail of this information is likely to be more highly aggregated.

For this reason, industry and sector definitions have been kept broad to reduce the degree of detail required to be extracted from the data. For similar reasons, many of the 'non-core' transactions between and within sectors have not been explicitly identified in the SAM developed for this project.

The use of Census data has advantages in its comprehensive coverage. However, information here is obtained from the perspective of individual details, rather than business details. Where appropriate we have had to imply relevant variables from individual data rather than from business data. This has limitations in that obtaining data relevant to businesses distinguished by ethnicity is difficult – except, for example, for income of Māori and non-Māori self-employed businesses.

Of particular importance in the generation of this SAM, and the consequential estimates for Māori participation, is the calculation of the Māori asset base.

Due to the lack of reliable information we have not attempted to disaggregate the export dimension of producer enterprises by the ethnicity of such businesses. Clearly, such a shortcoming does reduce the analysis that can be supported by the SAM. Thus, any survey of

businesses should also look to extract information on the export orientation of comparative businesses (ideally, Māori compared with other businesses).

Nevertheless, remembering that the primary aim was to obtain a credible picture of the Māori participation in the New Zealand economy, we decided to establish reliable and robust data to support the estimated core transactions identified in Figure 5.1. We believe we have been successful in this aim.

5.5 Enterprises

5.5.1 Output and income

Gross output of producer enterprises begins with the 2010 estimate of gross output from the input-output tables. The Māori proportion of the gross output of each specified industry is estimated as follows:

- For all sectors except mining, electricity, gas and water, and government administration and defence
  - The proportion estimated using the Māori asset base figures listed in Table 3.4 and a parallel calculation to estimate total assets in these sectors.
- For mining and electricity, gas and water sectors
  - Gross output arising from the assets listed in Table 3.4 is derived using the gross output to capital stock ratios for these sectors from the 2006 input-output data.
- For government administration and defence
  - The Māori component of this sector is set at zero, as per the discussion in sub-section 3.1.3.

Other income to Māori enterprises in the form of insurance claims has been sourced from annual statistics issued by the Insurance Council of New Zealand. The Māori proportion for this figure has been assumed to be equivalent to the Māori proportion in total gross output.

5.5.2 Costs of production

The costs of production for each industry, including compensation of employees, purchase of intermediate commodities (including imports) and other input costs arise from the 2010 input-output inter-industry transactions table. In generating these costs, their proportions in relation to each industry's gross output are set the same as those implied by the input-output table.

5.5.3 Outgoings

Distributions to households in the form of entrepreneurial and dividend income are the converse of those in the household account. All entrepreneurial income accruing to Māori households are assumed to source from Māori producer enterprises. However, the proportion of the dividend distribution from Māori producer enterprises allocated to the Māori household sector is equal to the Māori proportion reporting income from the interest, dividend, rent or other property income category in the 2006 Census.

Corporate tax from the 2010 Government Financial Statements is allocated to Māori enterprises according to the proportion of gross output in Māori enterprises to total gross output.

The proportion of the total for capital spending from the input-output table [21] allocated to Māori enterprises is calculated as the Māori proportion in the consumption of fixed capital in industries from the input-output table.

21 This excludes investment in owner-occupied dwellings, which is allocated to the Māori and other household sectors.

5.6 Households

The majority of the components of income are derived from a division of the income listed in the Household Income and Outlay Accounts for the 2010 year. In all cases, where relevant, figures from the input-output table are retained for consistency with industry data. The division between Māori and non-Māori households is undertaken using appropriate proportions from the 2006 Census and/or other sources.

5.6.1 Income

- Wages from compensation of employees from the input-output table totals $84,261m. [22] The income for Māori households is obtained by applying the Māori proportion of the income earned by paid employees as reported in the 2006 Census.
- Social security assistance and benefits for all households is from Household Income and Outlay Accounts. The income for Māori households is obtained by applying the Māori proportion reporting income in the 2006 Census from the following sources: New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension, Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalids Benefit, or Student Allowance.
- Entrepreneurial income and dividend income for all households is accessed from Household Income and Outlay Accounts. Entrepreneurial income for Māori households is obtained by applying the Māori proportion of income earned by self-employed from the 2006 Census. Dividend income is split according to the proportion reporting income from the interest, dividend, rent or other property income category in the 2006 Census.
- Operating surplus accruing from ownership of owner-occupied dwellings is from the input-output table. The income for Māori households is obtained by applying the Māori proportion from the 2006 Census reporting those that live in owner-occupied dwellings.
- Pension fund benefits including equity changes and interest and insurance receipts is from the Household Income and Outlay Accounts. The former component is split according to the Māori proportion reporting income from the Other Superannuation, Pensions, Annuities category in the 2006 Census. The latter component is split according to the Māori proportion reporting income from the interest, dividend, rent or other property income category in the 2006 Census.
- Overseas transfers are from the Household Income and Outlay Accounts. This is split according to the Māori proportion in the number of households from the 2006 Census.

5.6.2 Outgoings

Determining the outgoings from the household sector accounted for by Māori households was achieved, predominantly, using appropriate shares from Census data. Key points include:

- Consumer expenditure from the input-output tables ($109,491m). This is split according to the Māori proportion in the number of households and adjusted by the relative average household income from the 2006 Census.
- Income tax, other current taxes, social security contributions and fines and penalties are from Household Income and Outlay Accounts. These are split according to the Māori proportion of total individual employment income from the 2006 Census.
- Interest on consumer debt and interest on housing are from Household Income and Outlay Accounts. These are split according to the Māori proportion from the 2006 Census reporting they live in their own dwellings.

22 Compensation of employees listed in the household sector of the National Accounts for 2009 is $80,669m. Increasing by 2 percent for growth between 2009 and 2010 gives a roughly comparable figure of $82,282m.

- Investment in owner-occupied dwellings is from the input-output tables. This is split according to the Māori proportion from the 2006 Census reporting they live in their own dwellings.
- Pension fund contributions are from Household Income and Outlay Accounts. This is split according to the Māori proportion reporting income from the Other Superannuation, Pensions, Annuities category in the 2006 Census.
- Overseas transfers are from Household Income and Outlay Accounts. This is split according to the Māori proportion in the number of households from the 2006 Census.

5.7 Net savings reconciliation

The net savings of the household sector (Māori and other) totals -$7.8bn. The Household Income and Outlay Accounts for 2010 indicate net savings of -$4.1bn. The difference between these two estimates can be attributed to data limitations as well as conceptual differences between input-output and National Accounts information [23].

As noted earlier, the net savings of the government sector of -$4.2bn is, given data limitations and conceptual differences, roughly consistent with the published -$4.5bn Operating Balance [24] in the Government Financial Statements for the June 2010 year.

The net savings of the external sector of $4.7bn represents 2.4 percent of GDP. This is closely consistent with the $4.5bn recorded deficit on the current account from Statistics New Zealand Balance of Payments data for the year to March 2010.

23 For example, input-output concepts include household expenditure on investment in new residential buildings, while Household Income and Outlay accounts capture only the consumption of fixed capital ('depreciation') component of this spending.

24 Noting that the Operating Balance Excluding Gains and Losses (OBEGAL) are recorded in deficit of $6.3bn.

6. Appendix 1: GDP summary tables

Table 6.1 New Zealand 2010 production, income and expenditure GDP ($m)

	New Zealand $m
Composition of GDP by production	
Value added in Māori producer enterprises	10,255
Value added in other enterprises	164,601
Indirect taxes on final demand	12,445
Total	**187,302**
Composition of GDP by expenditure	
Spending by Māori households	16,619
Spending by non-Māori households	99,752
Government consumption spending	37,750
Capital spending by Māori enterprises	1,442
Capital spending by other enterprises	25,324
Other capital spending (govt+finance sector)	3,679
Exports	52,425
Sub-total	**236,992**
LESS Imports	49,690
Total	**187,302**
Composition of GDP by income	
Māori household GDP income	9,957
Non-Māori household GDP income	84,214
Operating surplus of Māori enterprises	3,280
Operating surplus of other enterprises	66,792
Government indirect tax and other income	23,059
Total	**187,302**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

7. Appendix 2: SAM tables

Abbreviations in the following tables are as follows.

A01+A02	= Agriculture + Services to Agriculture
A03	= Forestry
A04	= Aquaculture + Fishing
B	= Mining
C	= Manufacturing
D	= Electricity, Gas & Water Supply
E	= Construction
F	= Wholesale Trade
G	= Retail Trade
H	= Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
I	= Transport and Storage
J	= Communications Services
K	= Finance and Insurance
L	= Property and Business Services
M	= Government Administration and Defence
N	= Education
O+P+Q	= Health, Community, Cultural, Recreational, Personal and Other Services
COE:	compensation of employees
OPS:	operating surplus
ITX:	other indirect taxes
MHD:	Māori household sector
OHD:	other household sector
FII:	financial institutions sector
MEN:	Māori enterprises sector
OEN:	other enterprises sector
GOV:	government sector

Table 7.1 SAM illustrating Māori participation in 2010 New Zealand economy ($m) – part A

		COMMODITY SUPPLY - ANZSIC sectors															
		A01+02	A03	A04	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
COMMODITY USE - ANZSIC sectors	A01+02																
	A03																
	A04																
	B																
	C																
	D																
	E																
	F																
	G																
	H																
	I																
	J																
	K																
	L																
	M																
	N																
	O+P+Q																
INDUSTRY OUPTUT	A01+02	1134	42	0	0	428	0	19	0	0	1	10	0	0	8	1	0
	A03	54	1510	0	0	93	0	21	0	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0
	A04	0	0	321	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
	B	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	11	0	3	3	2903	2	9	2	49	0	3	2	0	25	0	0
	D	0	0	0	3	0	117	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	E	0	0	0	3	27	0	1871	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0
	F	3	0	4	0	570	0	1	21	9	5	2	0	0	46	0	0
	G	4	0	0	0	245	0	0	6	347	110	0	0	0	38	0	0
	H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0	0	7	0	0
	I	2	3	0	1	19	0	7	0	1	0	1270	0	0	34	1	0
	J	0	0	0	0	30	0	2	0	0	0	0	852	0	15	0	0
	K	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	618	112	0	0
	L	4	5	2	1	34	0	4	4	3	3	7	3	6	2713	22	4
	N	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	45	5	0	0	22	617	307
	O+P+Q	31	0	0	0	109	0	3	2	1	63	5	10	1	295	1070	44
	REST NZ	14867	4630	1534	6850	133212	10680	25062	779	4988	7627	17902	8648	14176	59750	22862	3008
INC GEN	COE																
	OPS																
	ITX																
INC ALLOC PRIM	MHD																
	OHD																
	FII																
	MEN																
	OEN																
	GOV	495	183	60	283	5187	317	792	28	159	240	622	296	450	1936	720	99
INC ALLOC SECDY	MHD																
	OHD																
	FII																
	MEN																
	OEN																
	GOV																
USE OF DISP INCOME	MHD																
	OHD																
	FII																
	MEN																
	OEN																
	GOV																
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	MHD																
	OHD																
	FII																
	MEN																
	OEN																
	GOV																
EXTERNAL		796	46	174	2801	39324	11	38	146	25	2	2018	591	556	2961	0	29
FINANCE																	
TOTAL		17402	6419	2100	9948	182200	11127	27834	988	5582	8448	21855	10404	15806	67999	25293	3491

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

	INDUSTRY OUTPUT																
	Māori economy - ANZSIC sectors																REST NZ
O+P+Q	A01+02	A03	A04	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N	O+P+Q	
	355	26	0	0	233	0	0	18	6	10	1	0	0	3	0	40	12876
	0	578	1	0	60	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	29	0	0	4212
	0	0	267	0	38	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1861
	13	1	10	1	53	12	14	81	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	12	8174
	443	276	120	0	1290	3	739	174	184	161	208	123	18	293	128	700	86963
	21	4	6	0	45	54	2	3	13	4	5	2	2	19	30	43	7625
	12	8	4	0	6	6	435	0	1	0	5	7	2	92	35	74	9742
	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	11	30	24	642
	41	7	42	0	9	1	30	0	0	0	65	4	1	29	19	42	3016
	-1	-2	0	0	-2	0	-5	-1	-1	-1	-17	0	-1	-4	-48	-81	-1133
	29	211	41	0	100	0	9	37	12	1	337	14	4	35	20	61	11743
	21	14	5	0	18	0	16	12	13	2	34	156	13	42	27	106	5623
	54	26	11	0	25	1	12	13	33	4	24	5	233	100	18	125	11130
	96	82	30	0	131	11	81	67	106	15	172	58	84	402	98	795	28847
	-93	-44	-34	0	-12	0	-17	-6	-12	-3	-39	-8	-19	-29	-99	-265	-5648
	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	32	34	568
	3	2	1	0	7	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	28	12	241	2058
2																	
0																	
0																	
0																	
0																	
8																	
0																	
0																	
4																	
11																	
1																	
6																	
0																	
20																	
7																	
2886																	
16594																	
	423	240	41	0	458	7	299	158	219	104	296	147	155	531	636	1716	78832
	178	259	50	2	429	35	280	89	172	65	200	386	196	1108	70	790	75672
	43	10	0	0	120	1	22	9	6	8	42	8	45	135	6	61	10098
578																	
174																	
20294	1645	1699	597	3	3010	133	1924	662	755	369	1339	905	739	2836	1020	4519	352900

Table 7.2 SAM illustrating Māori participation in 2010 New Zealand economy ($m) – part B

		INCOME GENERATION			INCOME ALLOCATION PRIMARY						INCOME ALLOCATION SECONDARY					
		COE	OPS	ITX	MHD	OHD	FII	MEN	OEN	GOV	MHD	OHD	FII	MEN	OEN	GOV
COMMODITY USE - ANZSIC sectors	A01+02															
	A03															
	A04															
	B															
	C															
	D															
	E															
	F															
	G															
	H															
	I															
	J															
	K															
	L															
	M															
	N															
	O+P+Q															
INDUSTRY OUPTUT Māori economy - ANZSIC sectors	A01+02															
	A03															
	A04															
	B															
	C															
	D															
	E															
	F															
	G															
	H															
	I															
	J															
	K															
	L															
	N															
	O+P+Q															
	REST NZ															
INC GEN	COE															
	OPS															
	ITX															
INC ALLOC PRIM	MHD	8927	1030				262	1264								
	OHD	75335	8880				6938		20849							
	FII				953	8210										
	MEN		3280													
	OEN		66792													
	GOV			10614												
INC ALLOC SECDY	MHD				10530						47		145			3059
	OHD					103791						276	3520			18363
	FII						-1091				166	4042				
	MEN							2016					40			
	OEN								41368				645			
	GOV									23059	2525	24268	781	426	6694	
USE OF DISP INCOME	MHD										10997					
	OHD											97103				
	FII												-2015			
	MEN													1630		
	OEN														35320	
	GOV															36331
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	MHD															
	OHD															
	FII															
	MEN															
	OEN															
	GOV															
EXTERNAL							3,796		8,327		45	262				
FINANCE																
TOTAL		84261	79981	10614	11483	112002	9905	3280	70545	23059	13780	125951	3117	2056	42014	57753

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME						CAPITAL ACCOUNT						EXTERNAL		TOTAL
MHD	OHD	FII	MEN	OEN	GOV	MHD	OHD	FII	MEN	OEN	GOV			
207	1219				0	1	12	2	3	48	5	2318		17386
10	61				0	9	77	12	18	317	34	989		6414
0	0				0	0	2	0	1	9	1	291		2476
50	294				0	6	49	8	12	203	22	918		9941
5662	33318				758	289	2492	380	583	10235	1107	35409		182057
467	2746				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27		11116
16	94				0	329	2837	433	664	11654	1260	91		27807
0	2				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266		988
297	1745				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228		5577
986	5802				0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2942		8440
673	3958				252	0	0	0	0	0	0	4299		21836
517	3043				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732		10394
557	3281				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138		15791
4338	25528				634	81	695	106	163	2854	309	2152		67937
51	298				31175	0	0	0	0	0	0	73		25268
239	1405				419	0	0	0	0	0	0	776		3487
1834	10792				4512	0	0	0	0	0	0	776		20276
														1645
														1699
														327
														3
														3010
														133
														1924
														662
														755
														369
														1339
														905
														739
														2836
														1020
														4519
														353170
														84261
														79981
														10614
														11483
														112002
												742		9905
														3280
												3753		70545
														23059
														13780
														125951
														3117
														2056
														42014
														57753
												72		11070
												427		97529
														-2015
														1630
														35320
														36331
-4834														-4834
	3942													3942
		-2015												-2015
			1630											1630
				35320										35320
					-1418									-1418
														62120
						-5549	-2223	-2955	188	9995	-4157	4701		0
11070	97529	-2015	1630	35320	36331	-4834	3942	-2015	1630	35320	-1418	62119		1736657

A696190

Table 7.3 Household sector 2010 income and outlays ($m)

$m	Māori		Other		New Zealand	
Income						
Wages and salaries	8,927		75,335		84,261	
Social security & assistance benefits	3,059		18,363		21,422	
Entrepreneurial & dividend income	1,264		20,849		22,113	
Operating surplus in owner-occupied dwellings	1,030		8,880		9,910	
Interest, pension fund earnings & insurance receipts	407		10,458		10,865	
Overseas transfers	72		427		499	
Sub-total		**14,758**		**134,312**		**149,070**
LESS Outlays						
Consumer expenditure	15,904		93,587		109,491	
Income & other tax, social security contributions, fines & penalties	2,525		24,268		26,793	
Interest on consumer debt & housing	953		8,210		9,163	
Investment in owner-occupied dwellings	715		6,165		6,880	
Pension fund contributions	166		4,042		4,208	
Overseas transfers	45		262		307	
Sub-total		**20,308**		**136,535**		**156,842**
Net savings		**-5,549**		**-2,223**		**-7,772**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

Table 7.4 Enterprises sector 2010 income and outlays ($m)

$m	Māori		Other		New Zealand	
Gross output of enterprises		**22,155**		**352,900**		**375,055**
LESS Costs of production						
Compensation of employees	5,429		78,832		84,261	
Intermediate and other input costs	12,416		198,397		210,813	
		17,845		277,229		295,074
Sub-total		**4,310**		**75,672**		**79,981**
LESS Surplus in own dwellings	1,030		8,880		9,910	
Operating surplus of enterprises		**3,280**		**66,792**		**70,071**
Other income - insurance claims		40		645		685
Other income - overseas		3,753		3,753		
Sub-total		**3,320**		**71,190**		**74,510**
LESS Outlays						
Distributions to households: entrepreneurial income & dividends	1,264		20,849		22,113	
Corporate tax	426		6,694		7,120	
Overseas payments			8,327		8,327	
Capital spending	1,442		25,324		26,767	
Sub-total		**3,132**		**61,195**		**64,326**
Net savings		**188**		**9,995**		**10,183**

BERL calculations using data from various sources. Totals may differ from sum of components due to rounding.

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Contact the Taskforce

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A696190

File Reference: 1.00551

Significance of Decision: Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Garry Maloney, Transport Policy Manager

Matters of Interest

Executive Summary

The Māori Policy team are involved in range of tasks across the organisation. Members have expressed an interest in the work carried out by this section. This report will inform members on matters of interest.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Matters of Interest.

2 Matters of Interest

Resource Consent Section – Independent Review

We have engaged the services of Antoine Coffin, Senior Cultural Advisor for Boffa Miskell Consultants, to undertake an independent review of the resource consents area of Council. The review aspires to identify issues and provide practicable and achievable methods of resolving them. The review will take approximately 3-4 months to complete. Outcomes of the review will be made available to the Māori Committee later in the year.

Iwi Management Plans

In the last couple of months we received a further three applications for iwi management plan funding. Contracts have been agreed to with Ngāti Rangiwewhi, Ngāti Mākino and Te Roro o Te Rangi (a hapū of Ngāti Uenukukōpako). This increases our number of "plans in progress" to 10.

We currently have 23 completed hapū/iwi resource management plans lodged with our organisation. Just under half of those plans were developed with support from our funding scheme. Ngāti Whare was the most recent plan to be completed and lodged at the last Māori Committee held at Te Pākira Marae, Whakarewarewa.

Cultural Heritage Data Base

The development of a central cultural heritage data base is a SmartGrowth action. Some Tauranga Moana hapū/iwi would like to deposit their cultural heritage information with our organisation. We are looking at ways to utilise existing resources and have agreed to improve the functionality of the Māori contact directory data base, as the repository. In many cases, cultural heritage information will be received via hapū/iwi resource management planning documents. This is work in progress.

Māori Capability Conference

Staff will be organising a conference that will focus on Māori capability. The purpose of the conference will be to identify challenges and opportunities to enhance Māori capability in the region. The conference will be run in Tauranga later in the year.

Evaluation of Treaty Training

We are assisting human resource staff to evaluate our current Treaty of Waitangi training. Treaty training is compulsory for all new staff. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether the training is meeting desired outcomes in terms of raising awareness of the Treaty and its application in our work. A revamped training programme will bring the Treaty into a modern context and will explore how the Treaty principles should be applied in practice. A review of the existing Treaty Toolbox will run in tandem. The Toolbox was developed several years ago and is need of revising.

Mātāriki (Māori New Year)

Mātāriki is a constellation of seven stars that emerge around the month of June each year. Mātāriki is referred to as the Māori New Year and has become a feature of central and local government, communities and schools. The Māori Policy team are co-ordinating activities to enhance awareness of the importance of Matariki.

Māori Language Week – Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori

The Māori language is an official language of New Zealand. To promote awareness and encourage the use of Māori language in our organisation, Māori policy staff are co-ordinating a series of activities throughout the week at our Tauranga, Rotorua and Whakatāne offices. Motivational guest speaker Marcus Brown will give an address to staff.

The Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 (MACA)

The MACA was enacted on the 31st March 2011. The MACA will have some implications for councils in relation to responsibilities to functions under the Resource Management and Local Government Acts. For example, there are obligations on regional councils when considering resource consent applications in a protected customary rights area and obligations to respond to planning documents lodged for a Customary Marine Title area.

We received notification from the Ministry of Justice that a number of applications have been lodged within our region. We are currently seeking further information about these and will then assess any implications and report to Council as necessary.

Treaty Landscape

We continue to keep abreast of Treaty developments in our region. We note the following updates to Treaty negotiations/discussions in our region:

- Ngāi Tūhoe and the Crown will be signing a relationship agreement 'Nga Kōrero Rangatira a Tūhoe me Te Karauna. This ceremony will be held on Saturday the 2nd July at Te Whai o te Mōtū marae in Ruatāhuna. The Crown party will include the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations and officials from other agencies. Our organisation and the Whakatāne District Council received an invitation to the event. Several hundred Ngāi Tūhoe people are expected to attend.
- The Ngāti Whare and Ngāti Manawa Settlement Bill that was due to be enacted into legislation sometime in June-July 2011, is behind schedule. The intention is to secure enactment before the election but if this does not occur there could be at least a 6 month delay. The proposed settlement Acts for both iwi include provision to establish a joint-committee of councils and iwi - the Rangitāiki River Forum.
- Ngāti Mākino has signed their Deed of Settlement.
- Waitaha are looking to sign a Deed of Settlement in July 2011.
- Ngāti Rangiwewehi and Tapuika signed agreements in principle on 16 June 2011.
- The development of a Treaty Communication Strategy between councils (TCC, WBOPDC and BOPRC) and Tauranga Moana Iwi (Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga) is progressing. The strategy has been endorsed by the iwi. Staff will soon be meeting with iwi representatives to discuss how the strategy might be implemented.

Staff provide advice into Treaty processes where invited to do so by the Office of Treaty Settlements and/or mandated iwi. We are currently working closely with Tapuika and Ngāi Tūhoe and are supporting staff in preliminary discussions with iwi who will be involved in the Rangitāiki River forum. We are leading discussions on the Treaty strategy in Tauranga Moana.

The Māori Policy Manager and Principle Advisor will continue to provide council with regular updates.

Māori Engagement Guidelines for Staff

We have completed the Māori Engagement Toolkit for staff. Although the Toolkit has been a long time coming, we believe it will be a valuable resource for staff. The toolkit will be complimented with associated staff training.

A report on the Toolkit will be presented at this meeting.

Hearing Commissioner Training – Iwi Sponsorship

Staff have launched into the second round of the iwi sponsorship initiative, an initiative whereby iwi representatives are sponsored to attend the Making Good Decisions training, a workshop to train potential hearing commissioners. A report on this will be presented at this meeting.

3 Summary

This report provides a snap shot of some matters of interest. If it is useful to the committee, we can make this a regular Māori committee agenda item.

Kataraina Belshaw
Maori Policy Manager

for Transport Policy Manager

23 June 2011

File Reference: 2.00017

Significance of Decision: Receives Only - No Decisions

Report To: Maori Committee

Meeting Date: 30 June 2011

Report From: Kataraina Belshaw, Maori Policy Manager

Post Meeting Action Table from the Maori Committee Meeting held at Te Pakira Marae, Whakarewarewa on 28th April 2011

Executive Summary

This report outlines the table of matters raised by the public at the previous Māori Committee meeting at Te Pākira Marae, Whakarewarewa on 28th April 2011. The table records and tracks our response to committee reports and matters raised off the floor. The post meeting action table is additional to official minutes taken on the day.

1 Recommendations

That the Maori Committee under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Post Meeting Action Table from the Maori Committee Meeting held at Te Pakira Marae, Whakarewarewa on 28th April 2011.

2 Background

In February 2009 the Māori Committee resolved that where appropriate, a report on post meeting actions would be included as a regular agenda item for the Māori Committee. This process provides a level of assurance of our elected members, and members of the public that staff follow-up on issues that are raised by the public.

The table is used when there are issues raised from the floor that require follow-up action. While many issues can be responded to directly on the day, some matters need post meeting follow-up action. These issues are recorded and tracked. Please note that the post meeting action table is additional to the formal minute record.

Please note that the Chair allows standing orders to be flexed so that the public are able to participate in committee discussions.

2.1 Māori Committee Meeting 28 April 2011- Te Pākira Marae

Table 1 (refer to appendix) lists the matters that were discussed at the Māori Committee held in April this year.

The following reports and presentations were presented to the committee.

- A presentation from Roku Mihinui (Te Arawa Lakes Trust)
- A presentation from Wally Tangohou (Te Puni Kōkiri)
- An update on the Rotorua geothermal system
- A presentation from Ngāti Whare representatives. Ngāti Whare formally lodged their Iwi resource management plan
- An update on the Rotorua Lakes programme
- A presentation from Professor David Hamilton (Rotorua Lakes projects)
- A presentation from Dr Chris Battershill (Coastal Science Chair, University of Waikato)
- An update on the sponsorship for the Resource Management Making Good Decisions Programme
- An update on the Rangitāiki River Forum
- A report on the actions following the previous meeting held at Whakaue Marae in February 2011
- A presentation from Walton Lee on pollution issues impacting on the Puarenga stream and surrounds.

Trevor Himona
Maori Policy Advisor

for Maori Policy Manager

16 June 2011

APPENDIX

Maori Committee Post Meeting Action Table

Final - 28 April 2011

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Māori Committee - Post Meeting Notes & Actions

Meeting of 28 April 2011, Te Pākira Marae, Whakarewarewa, Ōkurei

Public in attendance: Maude Edwards (Upokorehe), David Hamilton (Waikato University), Evelyn Forrest (Ngāti Tahu/Whaoa), Wally Tangohau (Te Puni Kōkiri), Joe Harawira (Workers Against Poisons), Renee Mokai-Young, Kere Akuhata (Ngāti Awa), Toro Bidois, Gina Mohi, Te Rangikaheke Bidois (Ngāti Rangiwewehi), Geoff Rice (Tapuika), Mokohiti Brown (Western Bay of Plenty Council), Roku Mihinui (Te Arawa Lakes Trust), Pia Haira, Wally Lee (Tūhourangi). **Apologies:** Chairman John Cronin, Councillor Tipene Marr, Councillor Paula Thompson, Bill Bayfield, Mary-Anne McLeod, Pia Bennett (Ngāti Makino) and Hera Naera (Te Arawa). **Staff:** Prue Sisam, Bridget Robson, Janine Barber, Anna Grayling, Sam Weiss, Chris Battershill, Kataraina Belshaw, Matemoana McDonald, Jane Waldon, Rereata Rogers and Trevor Himona.

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Comment and Actions	Who	Time frame	Progress/Comments
			COUNCIL REPORTS			
1	**Rotorua Geothermal System - An Overview by Janine Barber**	Gina Mohi, Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi Trust	Gina Mohi sought clarification in regards to the Rotorua geothermal field and what portion is utilised for domestic and commercial purposes?	Janine Barber.	ASAP	(1) To report back to Gina Mohi with breakdown to query – after meeting Janine Barber discussed query with Gina Mohi and both agreed no further information or action was required.
		Gina Mohi, Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi Trust	Gina Mohi asserted the point that wouldn't it be viable to supply domestic water supply sources by other means? Such as encouraging the sustainable use of home water storage via rainwater management.	Janine Barber.	-	To note comment.
		Joe Harawira, Chairman, Workers Against Poisons	Mr Harawira raised matters in relation to the risks of chemical poisons and geothermal fields. If future events such as earthquakes in Christchurch happened here, how could these geothermal sites be safely managed?	Janine Barber.	-	To note comment.
		Joe Harawira, Chairman, Workers Against Poisons	Mr Harawira also commented that chemicals could inter-act and that there would be a process of de-fusion for some of the poisons such as PCP which are water soluble.	Janine Barber.	-	To note comment.
					-	To note comment.

		Evelyn Forrest, Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust	Evelyn Forest, raised issues about chlorine sources and re-injecting is necessary step? She also commented on Council consent process and whether there is consistent monitoring is consistent?	Janine Barber.	-	-
2	**Post Meeting Action Table, Māori Committee Meeting, 24th February 2011 by Kataraina Belshaw**	None	Kataraina Belshaw, Manager Māori Policy Advisor.	-	-	(1) Councillor Bennett asked for an update on the Māori Capability conference that was discussed at the previous Māori Committee meeting held at Whakaue marae. Kataraina replied that the CEO was happy for staff to liaise with Councillor Bennett and that a budget would be required. Staff to follow-up with the CEO. (2) Councillor Owens asked about the consent issues raised through Pia Bennett's presentation at Whakaue marae. Kataraina advised that the resource consents manager had reported to the CEO on this matter. Māori Policy staff will provide support to consents where necessary.
TANGATA WHENUA PRESENTATIONS						
No	**Issue or report item**	**Raised by**	**Action and Comments**	**Who**	**Time frame**	**Progress/Comments**
1	**Te Puni Kōkiri – Summary of recently released TPK Reports Presentation (Wally Tangohou)**	None	Wally Tangohau is the manager of Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK), Rotorua. TPK has published several reports recently providing an economic and future aspiration overview of Bay of Plenty iwi and Maori.	-	-	Copies of TPK publications: • Māori Asset Base in the Waiariki 2009, and • Māori Future Makers 2010 for attendees.
2	**Te Arawa Lakes Trust Update Presentation (Roku Mihinui)**	-	Roku Mihinui is the Chief Executive of the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Trust (TALT).	-	-	There were a number of questions put to Roku from members the audience. Note that these matters are for TALT to consider.

3	**Indigenous Experiences in Torres Straight (Chris Battershill, Coastal Science Chair, University of Waikato)**	- Geoff Rice, trustee, Tapuika Tribal Authority (TIA) Joe Harawira, chairman, Workers Against Poisons	Chris Battershill is the inaugural Chair in Coastal Science for Environment Bay of Plenty based at Waikato University. Mr Rice sought clarification whether the role Chair Coastal Science's role extends to the Kaituna Catchment? If so, TIA would like to extend an invitation to meet with Mr Battershill to discuss possible opportunities and develop a relationship? Mr Harawira commented that with chemical sensitivity in the timber trade - poisoning the land and waterways - and that science is currently looking for natural solutions sourced from Marine and Coastal areas.	- N/A N/A	- - -	- (1) Mr Battershill noted that he would be interested in meeting TIA to build relationships with tangata whenua and discuss concerns along the coast at Maketū. (2) Mr Battershill commented that he is aware about this discovery research and development in Coastal Science, and encouraged this work.
4	**Whakarewarewa Sites of Concern, Wally Lee, Tūhourangi Tribal Authority**	-	Wally Lee is the RMA representative for the Tūhourangi Tribal Authority (TTA).	N/A	-	(1) Councillor Owen commented on the need for a further report to be drafted for full council to consider the matters raised in TTA's presentation. (2) Sam Weiss to complete a site visit with Wally - confirmed for May 13th.

Naku iti noa, na
Trevor Himona,
Māori Policy