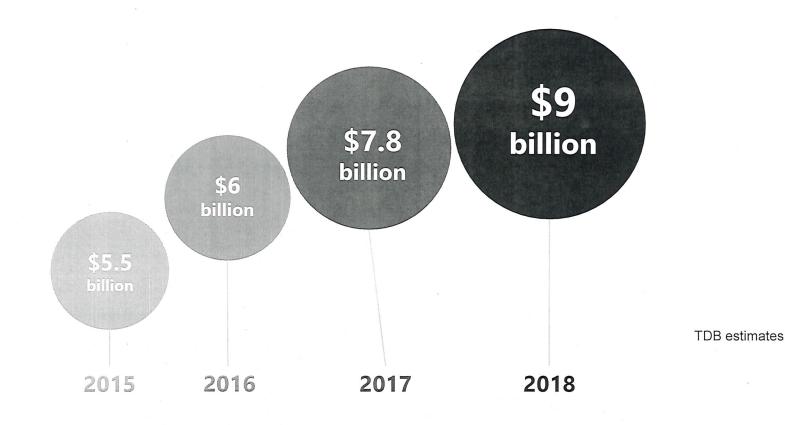


Post-Settlement Iwi

Structures, Strategies and Performance

Law and Economics Association
Wellington, June 2019

Iwi Post-Settlement Asset Growth





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lwi Investment – Eight Iwi







Governance Structures

- Often complex, but typically there is:
 - an overarching trust that makes decisions about distributions to beneficiaries and non-financial objectives; and
 - a separate commercial entity that manages the groups commercial assets and makes investment decisions.

<u>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu</u> Ngāi Tahu Charitable Trust

Office of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu

- Representation and advocacy
- Governance
- Distribution

Ngāi Tahu Holdings Corporation

- Investment and financial strategy
- Capital allocation
- Investment performance



Governance Structures

- Principles for iwi commercial entity:
 - Owns commercial assets
 - Board with governance skills
 - Commercial objectives
 - Employ best person for the job
 - Able to be held accountable for investment performance



Investment Strategy

lwi	Total assets	No of asset classes	Largest asset	Capital allocation of largest asset class	Management approach	Debt-to-capital
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	\$1,189m	1	Property	100%	Active	17%
Waikato-Tainui	\$1,369m	6	Property	52%	Largely active	11%
Ngāti Awa	\$151m	7	Property	31%	Mixed	12%
Raukawa	\$164m	7	Managed funds	26%	Mixed	0%
Tūhoe	\$365m	7	Managed funds	49%	Largely passive	0%
Ngāti Porou	\$243m	6	Financial assets	59%	Largely passive	5%
Ngāi Tahu	\$1,924m	7	Private equity	29%	Largely active	11%
Ngāpuhi	\$59m	7	Fisheries Quota	36%	Largely passive	0%

- Some more diversified, others not
- Some taking passive investment approach, others active
- Some conservative, some willing to take on more risk



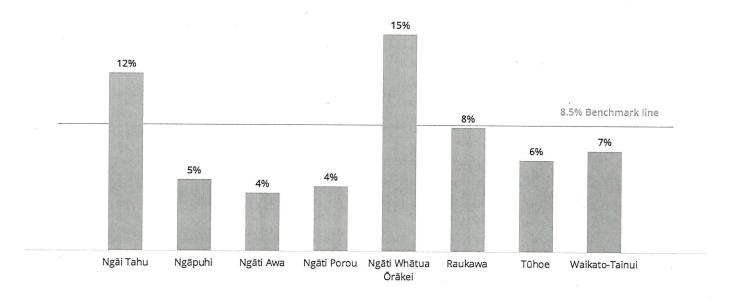
Investment Strategy Trends

- A number of iwi historically highly invested in property
- Some moving to diversify
- Some shifting from managed funds to active direct investments
- More iwi investing in private equity, including tourism



Investment Performance

- Average return on assets (last six years)

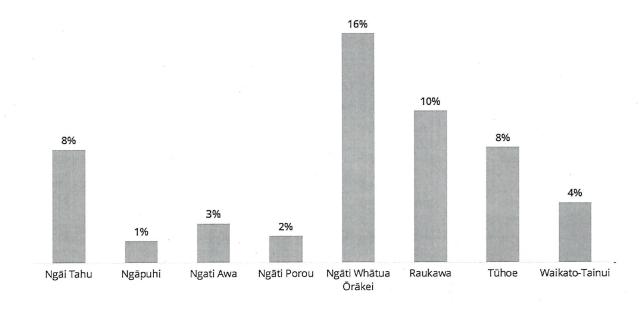


Two of eight iwi have outperformed the market benchmark



Investment Performance

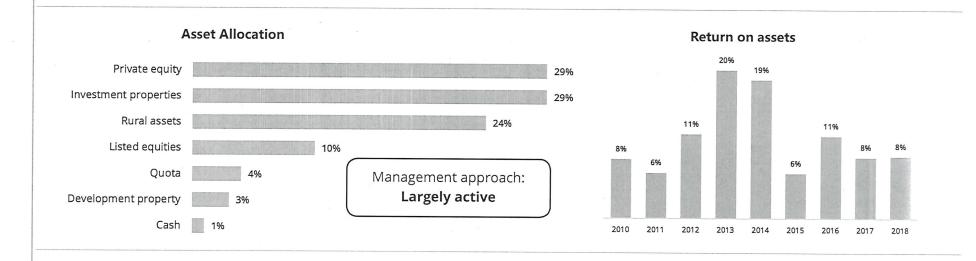
- Average change in net assets per member (last six years)



• Net assets are growing, as is Iwi membership



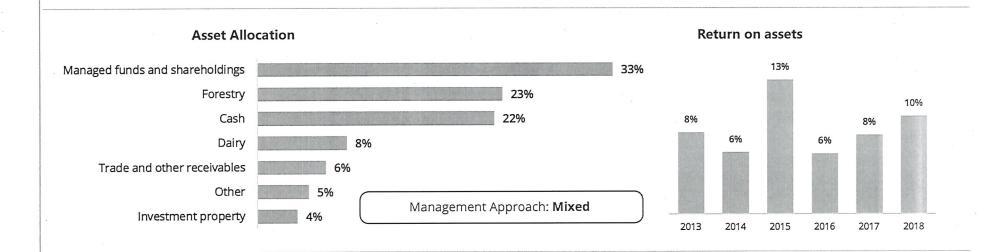
Ngāi Tahu



- One of the earlier settlers, developed an active investment strategy
- 2018 a good year for property, tourism, seafood and forestry divisions, mixed year for private equity and farming
- Risk spread across sectors



Raukawa

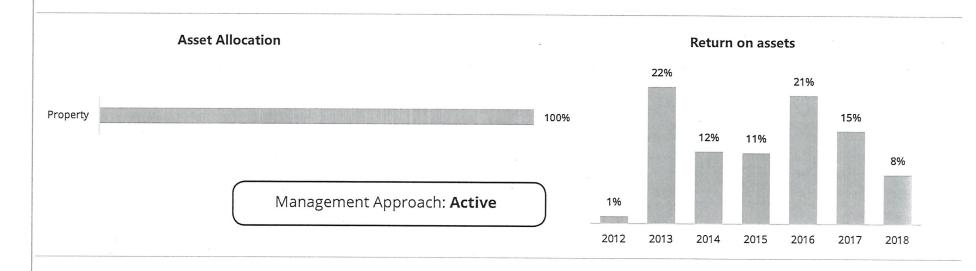


- Raukawa has been reducing its holdings of managed funds in favour of direct investment
- Shifting from passive to more direct management



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Ngāti Whātua Orākei



- Performance directly linked to the Auckland property market. Risky.
- Active management approach new commercial development on North Shore
- Partnership with nib



The Big Picture - Financials

Average RoA of

7.6%

across the 8 iwi over the last six years

- Generally the more active iwi have generated higher returns
- However more action = more risk
- Undiversified iwi heavily exposed to a single asset class in a narrow geographic area



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The Big Picture – Some Questions

- Are the returns adequately compensating for the risk exposure?
- Who has captured the benefits?
- Is the current model the right one going forward?



The Big Picture – Conclusions

- Overall a good news story not linear or without failures
- Are tensions:
 - Growth aspirations vs liquidity requirements
 - Traditional tribal values vs financial aspirations
 - Employment and other goals
- Healthy degree of competition between iwi
- lwi trusts have objectives that go beyond maximising financial returns
- In order to achieve the wider social and cultural objectives, investments must perform to their maximum potential



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