

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



Māori Language Commission

Statement of Intent 07-08

ngā iwi
ā māi nei
e te reo
āoti e ota



*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matua hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*



Mā te Reo, Me te Reo, Mō te Reo



Kōrero Māori

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*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matua hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

statement by the board of the Māori Language Commission - Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori

In 2007 the Commission begins a new era of development led by our new Commissioner Erima Henare and our new Chief Executive Huhana Rokx.

The past seven years have been a period of development and expansion for Māori language. The efforts, commitment and passion of previous Commission members and management are invaluable and behoves us to build on the work and continue to push boundaries.

We now have the opportunity to step back and evaluate the progress the Commission has made in supporting Māori language regeneration.

We envisage strengthening our ties with Māori communities and creating forums for Māori language advocates to work with the Commission and help shape its future strategic direction.

At the same time we will focus on ensuring that as this develops, so too the quality of the language will continue.

Finally, we acknowledge the Māori language as a living treasure for all New Zealanders and we will work to encourage the hearts and minds of the country as a whole to recognise its beauty and its worth.



Signed by
Erima Henare
Commissioner,
Board of Te Taura Whiri
i te Reo Māori
June 2007



Signed by
Iritana Tāwhiwhirangi
Commission Member,
Board of Te Taura Whiri
i te Reo Māori
June 2007

part 1 introduction

Purpose & scope

This Statement of Intent produced by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori outlines our commitment to making a real difference to Māori language regeneration and to provide Parliament, the public and Māori communities with clear information about our performance intentions and undertakings.

This Statement of Intent has two parts. The first outlines a three to five year picture which includes the outcomes we will pursue, how we will operate, and the capability we need to make a difference. It also describes the operating environment in which we work.

The second part of this Statement of Intent includes a statement of responsibility and forecast financial statements including a statement of output objectives for the 2007/08 financial year.

This Statement of Intent is pitched at a strategic level. It does not provide all of the details of the outputs that we will deliver. Details of what the Minister of Māori Affairs has purchased from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori are covered in an Output Plan for 2007/08.

Who Are We?

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori was established on 1 August 1987 by the Māori Language Act 1987. Our organisation has a Chief Executive, a Board of five Commission members and 22 permanent staff. We operate on an annual budget of just over \$3.2 million, and are located in Wellington.

Governance

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is an autonomous Crown entity. Our functions – which can be found in Appendix 1 – are set out in our enabling legislation.

Being an autonomous Crown entity means that we are required to have regard to Government policies and strategies. We balance this with our obligation to Māori as an entity established following the Māori language claim WAI 11. We are also one of a limited number of Crown entities that can provide goods and services for non-Government agencies.

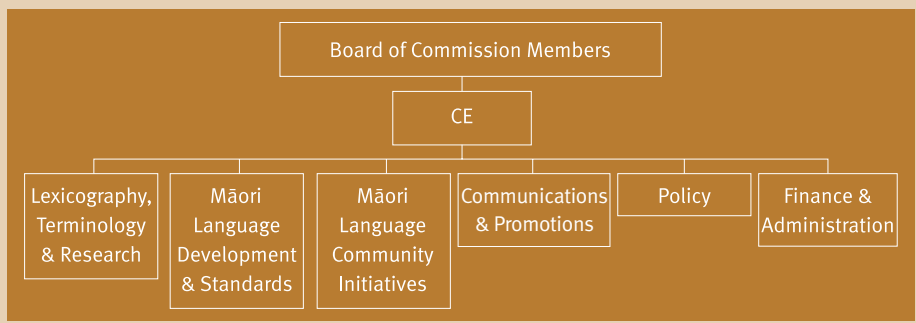
*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has a Board of five Commission members, including the Commissioner and a Chief Executive who reports to the Board. Our Board and Chief Executive are:

Designation	Name
Commissioner	Erīma Henare
Commission Member	Iritana Tāwhiwhirangi
Commission Member	Ruakere Hond
Commission Member	Hana O’Regan
Commission Member	Wayne Ngata
Chief Executive	Huhana Rokx

Operations

Our operations are divided into six groups. The diagram below provides an overview of our organisation, and a short description of each group follows.



Lexicography, Terminology & Research

The Dictionary team is responsible for developing the first monolingual Māori dictionary – and establishing and maintaining a lexical database.

Māori Language Development & Standards

The Māori Language Services team is responsible for developing language standards, for undertaking quality assurance, and training and certifying translators and interpreters. They are also responsible for the development and administration of sector specific proficiency examinations.

Māori Language Community Initiatives

The Mā Te Reo Fund administration team manages the Mā Te Reo Fund and distributes funding to support community-based Māori language initiatives.

Communications & Promotions

The Communications and Promotions team is responsible for all corporate promotions and communications, and for the Kōrero Māori Language Information Programme.

Policy

The Policy team provides advice to the Minister, State Sector agencies and educational institutes. The team also provides quarterly reports to the Minister of Māori Affairs on our output plan agreement, and on significant matters of note or interest.

Finance & Administration

The finance and administration team covers all aspects of finance, human resource, and information technology management, and general administrative support for the office.

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

environmental factors that influence our work

The environment that we work in is shaped by a number of social, economic, political and cultural factors. Understanding these factors is important because they have direct and indirect impacts on what we can achieve and do.

The major factors that influence Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori include:

Māori

- › A greater demand for government to recognise the place of both kaupapa-based and whakapapa-based Māori organisations
- › Increasing Māori demands for a bi-cultural government and society
- › Increasing Māori demands for government recognition and support of Māori and indigenous status, world-views, identity, culture, arts, language and heritage
- › Major demographic changes with a steadily increasing youthful Māori population, and an overall population that is predicted to become older and ethnically more diverse
- › A strong belief that Government has a role to support Māori language regeneration

Māori Language

- › The breakdown of intergenerational language transmission in many homes where Māori children reside
- › The status and relevance of Māori language in important domains, including the public sector, community, social situations & social institutions
- › The relationship of language to identity
- › The increase in Māori television and radio broadcasting
- › The growing population of young Māori speakers
- › Attitudes towards speaking Māori at home & on the marae – overwhelmingly positive
- › In 2001, 42% of Māori aged 15 years and over (136,600 people) had some Māori language skills
- › Only 9% or 12,300 Māori adults speak Māori ‘well’ or ‘very well’. 33% or 45,000 speak Māori ‘fairly well’ or ‘not very well’, and the remaining 58% or 79,230 could speak only a few words or phrases of Māori

State Sector

- › An increased desire among government agencies and Crown entities for collaborative approaches (in general) and increased collaborative approaches to address Māori language policy challenges (in particular)
- › A greater expectation that central government will work more closely with Māori

International

- › International language regeneration practices
- › Changes in international profile (and perception) of indigenous rights
- › Recognition of language as a human right
- › Rapidly changing technology, particularly in information and communications which provides new opportunities and imposes new challenges

It is within this environment that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori strives to make a difference, work collaboratively, and keep pace with any change that will help us help others speak and understand the Māori Language.

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matua hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

part 2 a single major outcome

Our major outcome or end result – is derived from our statutory functions and influenced by the factors that affect us.

Our major outcome is:

Kia ora te reo Māori hei reo matua, hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa
Māori language is a living national taonga for all New Zealanders

This outcome reflects our statutory function to promote Māori language as a living language, a normal means of communication, and an official language of New Zealand.

Māori language is central to Māori culture, but it also contributes significantly to New Zealand’s unique identity in the world. A vision we have for Aotearoa – is of a bilingual nation where all New Zealanders value “our” reo as a living taonga: a nation where people are encouraged to speak Māori at all times and in all situations.

The official status of Māori language as a taonga under Article II of Te Tiriti o Waitangi was established by the Te Reo Māori Claim and subsequent recommendations by the Waitangi Tribunal. Furthermore, the status it has in everyday life is perhaps even more important since to be a living language it must be spoken in homes and communities on an everyday basis.

For our major outcome to be achieved the Māori language:

- › must be a living growing language amongst communities including whānau, hapū and iwi
- › must be spoken well
- › must be recognised by all New Zealanders for its value and relevance in their everyday lives and have the opportunity to become bilingual; and
- › must be treated equitably.

As we work towards our vision and outcome, our actions will continue to be guided by the following principles;

Rangatiratanga – *Mana Māori*

He awahi i te iwi Māori ki te whakaū i te reo Māori kia puāwai – To empower iwi Māori to maintain and generate reo Māori development amongst their communities

Hiranga – Excellence

*He whakaū me te whakapiki tonu i te kounga me te tohungatanga o te reo Māori
– To maintain and improve the quality of reo Māori*

Wairua Auaha – Innovation

*Mā te whānui o te kōrerotia o te reo Māori, ka puāwai ngā āhuatanga o te Ao Hōu
– The ability to realise the potential of reo Māori in the contemporary expression
of Māori culture*

Manaakitanga – Good will

*Whāia kia ngākaunui mai te motu ki te reo rangatira – To foster positive attitudes
towards reo Māori by all New Zealanders*

Whakapūmautanga – Regeneration

*Poipoia kia pūmau te reo tuku iho – The maintenance and dissemination of Māori
language information*

Ngā rohe reo – Language domains

*Kia maha ake ngā wāhi e kōrerotia ana te reo Māori – To increase the number
of situations where Māori is used*

Our actions will also contribute significantly to the Government's Māori Language Strategy and vision that by 2028 the Māori language will be widely spoken by Māori.

The Māori Language Strategy

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has responsibility for five of the ten roles identified within the Government's Māori Language Strategy. These roles link directly to our Intermediate Outcomes:

- › Māori language community planning (*Intermediate Outcome 1*)
- › Whānau language development (*Intermediate Outcome 1*)
- › Māori language services (*Intermediate Outcome 2*)
- › Information programme (*Intermediate Outcome 3*)
- › Public services delivered through the medium of Māori (*Intermediate Outcome 4*)

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

Showcasing Māori Language Week resources (pictured left to right) Lana Simmons-Donaldson, Erima Henare, Joris De Bres, Hon Parekura Horomia, David Wilks



The goals of the Māori Language Strategy are aimed at:

- › *supporting increases in Māori language knowledge and proficiency levels*
- › *increasing Māori language use in targeted domains*
- › *enhancing access to high-quality Māori language education*
- › *supporting iwi, hapū and local communities to ensure local-level language revitalisation; and*
- › *increasing the perceived value of Māori language by all New Zealanders*

Our contribution to Government Priorities

Our outcomes and activities are aligned with the Government priorities in “Government Priorities for the decade 2006-2016.”

In relation to these priorities, we will contribute towards:

- › *National identity: who we are, what we do, where we live and how we are seen by the world:*

We will contribute to this by promoting and increasing awareness of Māori language and Māori languages issues to all New Zealanders thereby contributing to the maintenance of a distinctively New Zealand culture

- › *Families both young and old having the support and choices they need to be secure and be able to reach their full potential within our knowledge based economy:*

We will contribute to this by working with key institutions and Ministries to ensure access to Māori language is equitable; and

- › *The transformation to a high income, knowledge based market economy, which is both innovative and creative and provides a unique quality of life to all New Zealanders:*

We will contribute to this by supporting cognitive development through the acquisition of more than one language, in particular Māori language, and by encouraging New Zealanders to realise the potential and relevance Māori language has in our society as our “point of difference” globally.

These factors are reflected in our intermediate outcomes which follow. These intermediate outcomes are important because they will drive our management and operational decisions over the next 3-5 years.

four intermediate outcomes

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has a number of activities it continues to undertake every year. These include a range of activities that support the 2028 vision that the Māori language will be widely spoken by Māori. As we work towards the attainment of that vision we will focus on four intermediate outcomes.

The first intermediate outcome is iwi Māori maintaining and strengthening Māori language in their communities. The second intermediate outcome is the maintainance of quality Māori language, and the realisation of its potential in the contemporary expression of Māori culture. The third intermediate outcome is about increased Māori language use, and the generation of positive attitudes towards Māori language amongst all New Zealanders. And the fourth intermediate outcome is increased number of situations and opportunities for Māori language to be used.

It is important that our work for all the intermediate outcomes is backed up by robust research. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will establish and maintain relationships with research institutions both nationally and internationally to coordinate and direct Māori language research into areas that will most benefit Māori language regeneration as a whole.

Each of the four intermediate outcomes is discussed next.

intermediate outcome one

Whānau, hapū and iwi strengthen and maintain their reo

Rangatiratanga – He awhi i te iwi Māori ki te whakaū i te reo Māori kia puāwai
 Mana Māori – *To empower iwi Māori to maintain and generate reo Māori development amongst their communities*

We know that intergenerational transmission – the on-going process where language is transferred from generation to generation through normal family interactions between parents and children or between grandparents and grandchildren – is essential to successfully strengthening and regenerating a language. In the majority of homes where Māori children live, this process is no longer occurring without assistance. Therefore homes and communities including rural and urban Whānau, hapū and iwi are where the Māori language must be nurtured and spoken in order for it to survive and flourish.

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
 matua hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

Te Kura Kaupapa Māori
o Porirua perform at Te Rā
o te Raukura 2006



We also know that while we can work to support whānau and communities to strengthen their language aspirations:

- › the ownership and spirit of the language will always reside amongst Māori communities
- › to be successful, communities must drive language regeneration initiatives themselves; and
- › only whānau can reinstate natural language transmission between generations.

How do we intend to pursue this outcome?

[1] Supporting Intergenerational Transmission

We intend to support intergenerational language transmission by raising awareness about the process of language transmission and how people can help this occur in their own whānau. The activities targeted at whānau in intermediate outcome 3 also contribute to this intermediate outcome.

[2] Funding Māori language community initiatives

We will support communities to identify their language aspirations and plan how they will develop language in their own areas. Funding Māori language initiatives in communities through the Mā Te Reo Fund will also help communities strengthen their own dialects and increase community-based expertise and resources.

In particular the Mā Te Reo Fund supports:

- › Language Planning
- › Kura Reo ā-iwi
- › Events/promotion
- › Information Communication Technology
- › Kura Reo – Whakapakari Reo
- › Language Resources
- › Wānanga Reo
- › Language Programme & Classes

We will further support communities by visiting providers, and promoting the Fund through e-publications, a dedicated website, iwi radio and magazine advertising.

intermediate outcome two

When people speak Māori they use the appropriate language in all environments

Hiranga – He whakaū me te whakapiki tonu i te kounga me te tohungatanga o te reo Māori

Excellence – *To maintain and improve the quality of reo Māori*

MLS Goal 1 – The majority of Māori will be able to speak Māori to some extent by 2028. There will be an increase in proficiency levels of people speaking Māori, listening to Māori, reading Māori and writing in Māori.

Wairua Auaha – Mā te whānui o te kōrerotia o te reo Māori, ka puāwai ngā āhuatanga o te Ao Hōu

Innovation – *The ability to realise the potential of Māori language in the contemporary expression of Māori culture*

The Commission is a national kaitiaki of the Māori language, and to support our vision of a bilingual nation we have a responsibility to ensure that:

- › language standards are maintained; and
- › the language grows and remains relevant for modern contexts

While the number of Māori speakers is on the rise, a growing awareness of the language divide between those described as the “best young speakers” and those described as the “best older speakers” has led to many concerns about:

- › language shift (changes)
- › the quality of Māori language; and
- › language role models in homes, the education sector and media.

How do we intend to pursue this outcome?

In order to address quality concerns, we will continue to focus on setting benchmarks and encouraging high standards of Māori language use in specific sectors.

We will also continue to:

- › train and certify interpreters and translators
- › create new words
- › deliver proficiency testing and quality assurance services

kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa

All of which increase both the awareness and use of “good quality” language, and are critical in ensuring that standards are maintained.

Details of the activities that we’ll carry out in order to pursue this outcome include:

[1] Providing services as the national authority on Māori language standards and quality assurance

A National Proficiency Framework and sector specific proficiency examinations have been developed and are administered by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to support high standards of Māori language use in specific areas including the public, teaching and broadcasting sectors. The examination results help guide professional development planning and can be especially useful to the teaching sector who have a significant role in language acquisition. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will also continue to train and certificate translators and interpreters, and provide a nationally acknowledged quality assurance service.

[2] Creating New Words

Because a living language is a growing language, we will continue to create new Māori words to meet the needs of modern day life and increase the overall Māori language corpus (body of words and terms). We will make these words accessible to Māori language learners by creating glossaries, dictionaries and other language resources.

[3] Developing the Lexical Database

A lexical database of Māori words and phrases, including their linguistic attributes and other lexicographical information is an important tool both for Māori and for linguistic communities in other countries. The database technology is already freely available as a model that can be used to house other languages, and in the future the Māori language database will be accessible through the Internet providing a free and open linguistic resource for everyday Māori language users and researchers. The terms in the monolingual Māori dictionary are already held in the database and it will be possible to use the database to produce other publications in the future.

[4] Publishing Te Mātāpuna – Māori Language Dictionary

A monolingual Māori language dictionary supports the health of the Māori language by ensuring that the language is defined in its own cultural terms, rather than using the English language, and cultural framework, as a reference. The dictionary demonstrates the ongoing development of the language and contemporary usage, and records diversity and dialect. As this is a field that requires constant



Raukawa Trust Board
Supreme Māori Language
Week Award Winners 2006
(pictured left to right)
Charlie Tepana,
Hon Parekura Horomia,
Tangiwai Amopiu

development and up to date resources, we will continue to undertake lexical and linguistic projects after the dictionary is completed. Such projects may include the revision of Matatiki – a dictionary of contemporary Māori words, and further lexicographical and linguistic research.

[5] Delivering Māori language services through Information Technology systems

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will continue to utilise information technology (IT) to reach and inform Māori language networks nationally and internationally. Our intention is to establish and maintain working relationships with credible IT providers and incorporate useful tools as they are developed so that the Māori language is as accessible as any other modern language. For example, the translations of Microsoft Office 2007 and Vista bring Māori language use into computers and the internet, and the Kōrero Māori interactive website provides an e-portal to Māori language tools and resources.

intermediate outcome three

All New Zealanders value reo Māori and have the opportunity to become bilingual

Manaakitanga – *Whāia kia ngākaunui mai te motu ki te reo rangatira*

Goodwill – *To foster positive attitudes towards reo Māori by all New Zealanders*

MLS Goal 5 – *By 2028 Māori language will be valued by all New Zealanders and there will be a common awareness of the need to protect the language.*

Whakapūmāutanga – *Poipoia kia pūmau te reo tuku iho*

Regeneration – *The maintenance and dissemination of Māori language information*

MLS Goal 3 – *By 2028 all Māori and other New Zealanders will have enhanced access to high quality Māori language education.*

This intermediate outcome – perhaps more than any of the others – reflects our belief that Māori language can be a taonga, a source of pride and a means of communication for all New Zealanders. Māori language is increasingly becoming one of the features that identify us as being New Zealanders and we believe that all children should have an opportunity to become bilingual by learning reo Māori and English through the formal education system and through the media that they interact with in their everyday lives.

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

By encouraging and assisting people to speak Māori, and promoting its acceptance amongst wider New Zealand society we hope that our country will become a place where Māori language is commonly used in everyday situations.

We will use promotions and information to connect with our target audiences. These are the people who can have the most impact on Māori language regeneration because they can create the conditions for success. Therefore we want to connect and work with parents and caregivers because they influence their children's language choices. We want to connect and work with key decision makers and opinion leaders because they influence Māori language use in the places we regularly spend time in.

How do we intend to pursue this outcome?

Details of the activities that we'll carry out in order to pursue this outcome include:

[1] Promoting Māori language

The Kōrero Māori Information Programme will focus on promotions and information for whānau to increase the use of Māori language in homes and other places where Māori children are present.

It will also provide information and promotions to the key decision makers and opinion leaders in public settings where children are likely to be, which include: schools, sports facilities, marae, entertainment venues, restaurants, libraries, supermarkets, shopping centres and public transport. Thirdly, the programme will provide information and promotions to key decision makers in social institutions such as education, health, social welfare and tourism.

We will develop or support activities that increase awareness about language issues or encourage Māori language use by our target audiences. For example we may hold Māori language events to celebrate and acknowledge the efforts of people who are actively supporting Māori language use in their organisations or in their home lives. We may create or sponsor activities, or resources such as phrase books to help people learn Māori words and phrases to use in everyday situations. We will continue to update the Kōrero Māori bilingual interactive website which is a major project where new information and resources are regularly posted.

[2] Working with other organisations

Promotions work best when the same message is coming from a range of different organisations. Coordination and the sharing of knowledge between Māori language stakeholders will ensure that agencies are consistent about the messages they



Newly developed Māori Language Week booklet

promote and can make more efficient use of resources to support Māori language use. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has therefore formed strategic relationships with organisations such as: the Health Sponsorship Council, the Human Rights Commission, Te Kete Ipurangi, Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori, Te Māngai Pāho, Te Puni Kōkiri, the Māori Television Service and Television New Zealand, who are also pursuing Māori language outcomes. These relationships also support national events such as Matariki and Māori Language Week.

intermediate outcome four

The Government provides for the equitable treatment of reo Māori

Ngā rohe reo – *Kia maha ake ngā wāhi e kōrerotia ana te reo Māori*

Language domains – *To increase the number of situations where Māori is used*

MLS Goal 2 – By 2028 Māori language use will be increased at Marae, within Māori households and other targeted domains. In these domains the Māori language will be in common use.

The Māori language became an official language of Aotearoa – New Zealand in 1987. Being an official language means that Māori language can be spoken in Court and other official places like Parliament. It also means that those who want to converse with the Public Service in Māori should be able to do so. In practice though, Māori language use is visibly supported by only a few agencies throughout the public service.

Public Service departments, State Sector agencies and Local Government can play a critical role in supporting Māori language regeneration by:

- › promoting its general use in the work place through Māori language policies and plans
- › responding effectively to customers who want to communicate in Māori; and
- › working collaboratively with agencies in the wider Māori language and culture sector.

Public Service departments and State Sector agencies can also help to maintain the relatively high-profile our country and language enjoys overseas. They can make a positive contribution to the development of human rights instruments by recognising and supporting the place of Māori language in our own country, and supporting a similar position for other indigenous peoples' rights in relation to language and culture.

kia ora te reo māori hei reo
mātu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa

Te Reo Irirangi o Te Manuka
Tūtahi – winners of Best
Reo Māori Programme at
the Māori Media Awards



Details of the activities that we'll carry out in order to pursue this outcome include:

[1] Influencing Māori language policy, planning and legislation

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will look to broaden those areas where Māori language is recognised and used throughout the public sector. We will continue to push a “bilingualism policy” in the public sector, and provide internet based resources (www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz) to public sector agencies to assist them to use Māori language planning in their organisations. Language planning is internationally recognised as an effective tool for supporting language use in specific domains.

[2] Participating in international language forums

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will support the recognition of language rights in a variety of international forums by providing advice to government agencies who participate in these forums. We may also send our own representatives to international forums where appropriate.

measuring our achievements

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has had a set of four intermediate outcomes for the past three years. A review of our progress towards achieving those outcomes is being undertaken and the results will be reported in the 2006-07 Annual Report. The findings from the 2006 national language surveys – the Health of the Māori Language Survey, and the Attitudes, Values and Beliefs Towards the Māori Language Survey will tell us how the Māori language environment that we are working in is changing, and what impact our interventions may have had on it. In addition we will look at 2006 Census data and the information produced by the Commission's key projects.

For this fourth year we will continue to work towards the same intermediate outcomes while at the same time working through a process to further revise and consolidate them.

We are part way through revising our organisation's outcomes and although we have the same goal – that the Māori language is a normal means of everyday communication – the review is moving us towards a stronger focus on encouraging Māori language use in the whānau and in key physical settings/environments. Sociolinguistic theory tells us that sustainable Māori language development and use is best supported through intergenerational transmission and that the key environment for this to occur is in the whānau setting.

In the past three years, most of our activities focused on changing environments through promotions, creation of resources, funding and policy development. We want to balance this so that there is more of a focus on whānau so we have to think carefully about the ways in which we can prioritise and support whānau language development.

It may mean that the current intermediate outcomes will have to change to better reflect the new priorities. With this in mind, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is looking at the focus of our activities/outputs, and how they will be refocused on any new intermediate outcomes. These activities will still contribute to the organisation's existing outcomes.

2007-2008 is a transition year for the Commission. Over this period we will work towards the current intermediate outcomes while undertaking the planning and consultation necessary to revise the outcomes for 2008-09. We will also set up and implement an evaluation framework including a set of benchmarks that will make it easier to evaluate progress towards these outcomes.

Measures for 2007-08 outcomes

We will undertake a range of activities and use these as a basis to measure progress towards achieving our outcomes. The activities link directly to the detailed outputs in the tables on pages 36 to 40. For example we will support whānau to speak/use

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reo Māori via funding through the Mā Te Reo Fund, and we will develop resources to aid second language learners through the production of the monolingual Māori dictionary and He Muka. As can be seen in the table below, these activities (and associated outputs) often contribute to more than one Intermediate Outcome. This table only applies to 2007-08 because as noted already, this will be a transition year, and we expect there will be changes that will need to be reflected in planning for the next three years.

Activities & Intermediate Outcomes links	Intermediate Outcome
Supporting whānau to speak/use Māori <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 1,2,3)</i> Promote Māori language usage in whānau <i>(Intermediate Outcome 3)</i> Supporting Māori development through supporting community action initiatives to increase Māori language use <i>(Intermediate Outcome 1)</i>	1. Whānau, hapū and iwi strengthen and maintain their reo
Supporting Māori language role models (national and local) <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 2, 3)</i> Promote Māori language usage in key physical and social settings <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 1,2,3,4)</i> Encouraging the development of supportive environments to use Māori language in key settings/ organisations <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 1,2,3,4)</i>	2. When people speak Māori they use the appropriate language in all environments
Develop resources to aid second language learners <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 1,2,3)</i> Promote contemporary language <i>(Intermediate Outcome 2)</i> Preserve dialect <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 1,2)</i>	3. All New Zealanders value reo Māori and have the opportunity to become bilingual
Ensure that Māori language is used appropriately in key environments <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 2,4)</i> Actively supporting communications opportunities that promote Māori language use <i>(Intermediate Outcome 3)</i> Policy Development <i>(Intermediate Outcomes 1,2,3,4)</i>	4. The Government provides for the equitable treatment of reo Māori

Our capability requirements

To achieve the outcomes identified in this Statement of Intent, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori requires staff who:

- › are committed to the vision Te Taura Whiri has for the Māori language
- › are excellent achievers and well qualified and respected in their fields
- › are passionate about the Māori language and Māori language issues
- › are innovative and strategic thinkers
- › are good communicators with varied audiences especially Māori communities
- › base work on good planning and evaluation
- › are proficient in Māori and English to the level required for their position
- › have specialist skills in areas such as the creation of dictionaries, proficiency examination development, translations, linguistics and orthographic conventions, the different genres of language revitalisation theory, information promotion, and IT development; and
- › practice a high standard of conduct and strive for continuous improvement.

We also need the right systems and processes to support and enable our staff to undertake this very important work, including meeting our responsibilities as an Equal Employment Opportunity employer. In this past year Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has made a conscious effort to ensure that policies are in place to support staff so that they are working in a safe and supportive environment that recognises the need to balance both personal and professional needs.

Currently, our strength lies in:

- › having a single institutional focus on Māori language
- › the belief, passion, and commitment our staff have for the Māori language
- › our credibility with Māori language communities
- › strong networks with Māori communities, private organisations and public sector agencies; and
- › willingness to try new and innovative ways to revitalise our language.

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Strengthening capabilities

Work in the field of Māori language regeneration is for the most part quite specialised and one of the risks we face is that there is only a small pool of people outside of the organisation who have the specialist skills we need, therefore we will:

- › support our own staff to continuously upskill in specialist areas
- › consider ways to encourage the development of more lexicographers
- › train new translators and interpreters; and
- › involve tertiary students in projects ie development of new corpus for Microsoft, to encourage their continued involvement in the Māori language field.

As part of our planning process, we have also identified further capabilities that we need to strengthen in order to pursue the outcomes in this statement. These include strengthening our ability to:

- › support community and whānau based Māori language development
- › utilise information communications technology to support Māori language development; and
- › conduct and coordinate research that enables us to determine whether we are making a difference.

In 2007-08 we will refocus and consolidate our outcomes and associated activities/outputs and ensure that we have the skills and resources necessary to achieve them. Over the next 3-5 years, we will progressively strengthen our capability by continuing to:

- › work with our Minister to increase Cabinet and Ministerial support for Māori language objectives and outcomes across the State Sector
- › develop and consolidate a strategy to build our research and information technology capabilities
- › strengthen relationships with Māori language communities, particularly whānau; and
- › strengthen relationships with key decision makers in private and public sector organisations.

our priorities for 2007/08

While high-level details of our outputs can be found in our Statement of Forecast Service Performance (page 32 of this document) this part of our Statement of Intent provides readers with a snapshot of the more significant projects we'll advance this year.

Our key projects for 2007/08 are to:

Overarching

- › revise and consolidate Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori Outcomes
- › consult with Māori language stakeholders

Intermediate Outcome 2

- › publish Monolingual Māori Dictionary

Intermediate Outcome 3

- › increase Māori language use and awareness

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part 3
financial statements

The Minister of Māori Affairs is the responsible Minister for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

statement of responsibility

The forecast statements for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori for the year ending 30 June 2008 contained in this report have been prepared in accordance with section 142 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

The Chief Executive of Te Taura Whiri acknowledges, in signing this statement that she is responsible for the forecast financial statements contained in this report.

The financial performance forecast to be achieved by the Commission for the year ending 30 June 2008 that is specified in the Statement of Objectives is as agreed with the Minister of Māori Affairs who is the Minister responsible for the financial performance of the Commission.

The performance for each class of outputs forecast to be achieved by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori for the year ending 30 June 2008 that is specified in the Statement of Forecast Service Performance is agreed with the Minister of Māori Affairs who is responsible for the Vote administered by the Commission.

We certify that the information contained in this report is consistent with the appropriations contained in the Estimates for the year ending 30 June 2008 and laid before the House of Representatives under section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989.



Huhana Rokx
Chief Executive
June 2007



Wareko Te Āngina
Chief Financial Officer
June 2007

statement of significant underlying assumptions

Reporting Entity

These are the forecast financial statements of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, an autonomous crown entity established under the Māori Language Act 1987.

The forecast financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 142 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 and are consistent with generally accepted accounting practice. These are the first set of forecast financial statements complying with New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, and NZ IFRS 1 has been applied.

The purpose of the forecast financial statements is to facilitate parliamentary consideration of the appropriation for, and planned performance of, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. They have been compiled on the basis of government policies, and the Output Plan Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori agrees with the Minister of Māori Affairs at the time the statements were finalised. The statements assume the functions and duties of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will remain consistent with those set out in the Māori Language Act 1987.

The statements may not be appropriate for purposes other than those described.

statement of significant accounting policies

These financial statements comply with NZ IFRS and Financial Reporting Standard No. 42: Prospective Financial Statements (FRS-42), as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Measurement System

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is New Zealand dollars.

Revenue

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown, for services to third parties and interest on its deposits. Such revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received.

Specific Accounting Policies

Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in transit, bank accounts and deposits with a maturity of no more than three months from date of acquisition.

Investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any written-downs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the estimated realisable value.

Physical Assets

Physical Assets, which consist of leasehold improvements, motor vehicles, furniture and fittings, office equipment and EDP equipment, are initially recorded at cost.

Where an asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the asset will be recognised initially at fair value, as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation

Fixed assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and have been depreciated on a diminishing value basis at rates which are anticipated to write them off over their estimated useful lives. The initial cost of a fixed asset is the value of the consideration given to acquire or create the asset and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working conditions for its intended use.

The depreciation rates applied were:

Leasehold Improvements	4yrs	25%
Motor Vehicles	3yrs	33%
Furniture and Fittings	4yrs	25%
Office Equipment	3yrs	33%
EDP Equipment	2-3yrs	33-50%
Software Development	2-3yrs	33-50%

Intangible Assets

Computer software that is not integral to the operation of the hardware is recorded as an intangible asset on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software and amortised on a straight line basis over a period of four years. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Financial Instruments

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is party to financial instruments in the form of bank accounts, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accruals as part of everyday operations. These are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value. Revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

All foreign exchange transactions are translated at the rates of exchange applicable in each transaction. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori does not carry any balances in foreign currencies.

Goods and Services Tax

The Financial Statements are recorded on a GST exclusive basis, with the exception of accounts receivable and accounts payable which are stated with GST included.

Commitments

Future payments are disclosed as commitments at the point a contractual obligation arises, to the extent that they are equally unperformed obligations. Commitments relating to employment contracts are not disclosed.

Leases

The Commission leases office premises and office equipment. As all the risks and ownership are retained by the lessor, these leases are classified as operating leases. Operating lease costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Taxation

The Commission is exempt from income tax under Section 15 of the Second Schedule of the Māori Language Act 1987.

Provision for Employment Entitlements

Annual leave is recorded on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay.

Statement of Cash Flows

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori invests as part of its day-to-day cash management.

Operating activities include all activities other than investing and financing activities. The cash inflows include all receipts from the sale of goods and services and other sources of revenue that support operating activities of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. Cash outflows include payments made to employees, suppliers and for taxes.

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Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of current and non-current securities and any other non-current assets.

Financing activities are those activities relating to changes in equity and debt capital structure of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and those activities relating to the cost of servicing the equity capital of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Cost Allocation

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Criteria for direct costs

Direct Costs are those costs that are directly attributed to an output.

Criteria for indirect costs

'Indirect costs' and Corporate overheads are those costs that cannot be attributed in an economically feasible manner, to a specific output and are allocated to outputs on the basis of budgeted full time equivalents (FTEs) attributable to each output.

Changes in Accounting Policies

These forecast financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ IFRS. The transition to NZ IFRS has not affected the reported net financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

There are no other changes to accounting policies planned for 2007/2008.

Explanation of transition to NZ IFRS

The forecast financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008 are the first set of financial statements of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori that comply with NZ IFRS. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has applied NZ IFRS 1 in preparing these financial statements.

The transition date for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori was 1 July 2006. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori prepared its opening NZ IFRS balance sheet at that date. The reporting date of these financial statements is 30 June 2008. NZ IFRS adoption date for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is 1 July 2007.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS 1, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has applied the mandatory exceptions from full retrospective application of NZ IFRS.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has not elected to apply any optional exemptions from full retrospective application.

introduction and highlights

For the year ending June 2008 the Commission expects:

- › to earn \$3.204 million in revenue from the Crown and \$250,000 from other sources; and
- › To incur expenses of \$3.454 million to promote the Māori Language.

In addition the Commission also administers on behalf of the Crown:

- › \$1.8 million per year for community based Māori language initiatives.

statement of prospective financial performance

For the Year Ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budget (\$)	2006/07 Estimated (\$)	2007/08 Forecast (\$)
Revenue			
Crown	3,203,555	3,204,000	3,204,000
Consultancy Income	25,000	15,000	25,000
Interest Received	15,000	25,000	25,000
Other Revenue	78,300	504,000	200,000
Total Revenue	3,321,855	3,748,000	3,454,000
Expenditure			
Personnel	1,254,723	1,295,000	1,440,000
Operating	2,001,408	2,298,000	1,934,000
Depreciation	65,724	55,000	80,000
Total Expenditure	3,321,855	3,648,000	3,454,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	0	100,000	0

The amounts in this column reflect actual results to 31 March 2007 and the forecast results for the remaining 3 months to 30 June 2007.

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statement of prospective movements in taxpayers' funds

For the Year Ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budget (\$)	2006/07 Estimated (\$)	2007/08 Forecast (\$)
Taxpayers' Funds brought forward at 1 July	134,928	(63,942)	536,058
Movements during the year			
Net surplus	0	100,000	0
Total recognised Revenues and Expenses for the Year	0	100,000	0
Flows to and from the Crown			
Capital Contribution	0	500,000	0
Taxpayers' Funds at 30 June	134,928	536,058	536,058

statement of estimated financial position

For the Year Ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budget (\$)	2006/07 Estimated (\$)	2007/08 Forecast (\$)
Taxpayers' Funds	134,928	536,058	536,058
Represented by:			
Current Assets			
Cash & Bank	13,034	807,758	597,058
Mā Te Reo Agency Fund Investment Account	4,501,739	4,320,000	3,600,000
Receivables	20,000	50,000	20,000
GST Receivable	10,000	0	0
Total Current Assets	4,544,773	5,177,758	4,217,058
Non-current Assets			
Mā te Reo Agency Fund Investment Account	2,006,614	3,830,000	3,200,000
Physical Assets	375,165	60,500	253,000
Intangible Assets	57,693	18,000	16,000
Total Non-current Assets	2,439,472	3,908,500	3,469,000
Total Assets	6,984,245	9,086,258	7,686,058
Current Liabilities			
Payables and provisions	205,964	300,000	250,000
Provision for employee entitlements	135,000	100,000	100,000
Mā Te Reo Agency Funds Payable	1,000,000	400,000	400,000
Total Current Liabilities	1,340,964	800,000	750,000
Term Liabilities			
Mā Te Reo Agency Funds Payable	5,508,353	7,750,000	6,400,000
Total Term Liabilities	5,508,353	7,750,000	6,400,000
Net Assets	134,928	536,258	536,058

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Statement of Accounting Policies.

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statement of prospective cash flows

For the Year Ending 30 June 2007

	2006/07 Budget (\$)	2006/07 Estimated (\$)	2007/08 Forecast (\$)
Operating Activities			
Cash was provided from:			
The Crown	3,203,555	2,403,000	3,204,000
Interest Received	15,000	25,000	25,000
Other Receipts	107,289	662,623	255,000
	3,325,844	3,090,623	3,484,000
Cash disbursed on:			
Payments to Suppliers	1,949,605	2,279,105	1,984,000
Payments to Employees	1,254,733	1,360,767	1,440,000
	3,204,338	3,639,872	3,424,000
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	121,506	(549,249)	60,000
Investing Activities			
Cash received from:			
Sale of physical assets	0	24,884	0
	0	24,884	0
Cash disbursed on:			
Purchase of physical assets	318,472	19,312	270,700
	318,472	19,312	270,700
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	(318,472)	5,572	(270,700)
Financing Activities			
Cash received from:			
Capital Contribution	0	500,000	0
	0	500,000	0
Net Increase / (decrease) in Cash Held	(196,966)	(43,677)	(210,700)
Plus Opening Cash Balance	210,000	851,435	807,758
Closing Cash Balance	13,034	807,758	597,058

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Statement of Accounting Policies.

reconciliation of surplus in the statement of prospective financial performance to the prospective net cash flow from operating activities

For the year ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budgeted (\$)	2006/07 Estimated (\$)	2007/08 Forecast (\$)
Surplus	0	100,000	0
Non-cash Items			
Depreciation	85,614	55,000	80,000
Total Non-Cash Items	85,614	55,000	80,000
Working Capital Movements			
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	0	143,623	30,000
Increase/(decrease) in payables	35,892	18,895	(50,000)
Increase/(decrease) in grants received in advance	0	(801,000)	
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee entitlements		(65,767)	0
Total Working Capital Movements	35,892	(704,249)	(20,000)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	121,506	(549,249)	60,000

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Statement of Accounting Policies.

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forecast details of physical assets and intangibles by category

As at 30 June 2008

	30 June 2007		30 June 2008 Forecast Position		
	Estimated Actual Position Net Book Value (\$)	Depreciation For Year (\$)	Cost (\$)	Accumulated Depreciation (\$)	Net Book Value (\$)
Leasehold Improvements	2,000	1,500	550,000	377,000	173,000
Furniture & Fittings	8,000	4,000	115,000	93,000	22,000
Office Equipment	6,500	3,000	35,000	32,000	3,000
EDP Equipment	44,000	30,000	305,000	250,000	55,000
Motor Vehicles	–	7,500	–	–	–
Total Physical Assets	60,500	46,000	1,005,000	752,000	432,858

	30 June 2007		30 June 2008 Forecast Position		
	Estimated Actual Net Carrying Amount (\$)	Ammortisation For Year (\$)	Gross Carrying Amount (\$)	Accumulated Ammortisation (\$)	Net carrying amount (\$)
Intangibles					
Computer Software	18,000	9,000	132,000	116,000	16,000
Total Intangibles	18,000	9,000	132,000	116,000	16,000

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Statement of Accounting Policies.

forecast financial indicators

For the Year Ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budgeted (\$)	2006/07 Estimated (\$)	2007/08 Forecast (\$)
Operating Results			
Revenue other than the Crown	118,300	544,000	250,000
Outputs Expenses	3,321,855	3,648,000	3,454,000
Net Surplus	–	100,000	–
Working Capital			
Net Current Assets	(297,930)	457,758	267,058
Current Ratio %	96%	214%	176%
Average Creditors Outstanding (days)	30	30	30
Resource Utilisation			
Physical Assets:			
Total Physical Assets at Year End	375,165	60,500	253,000
Value per employee	18,758	3,184	12,048
Additions as percentage of Physical Assets	60%	2%	27%
Taxpayers' Funds			
Level at year-end	134,928	536,058	536,058
Level per employee	6,746	28,214	25,527
Forecast Net Cash Flows			
Surplus/(deficit) operating activities	121,506	(549,249)	60,000
Surplus/(deficit) investing activities	318,472	19,312	270,700
Surplus/(deficit) financing activities	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(196,966)	(43,677)	(210,700)
Human Resources			
Total Staff	22	19	21

1. Excludes Mā te Reo Agency Fund

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statement of forecast service performance specifying the performance forecast for output classes

For the Year Ending 30 June 2008

Output Class – Promotion of the Māori Language

This output class includes:

- › promoting Māori language and, in particular, its use as a living language and as an ordinary means of communication
- › granting certificates of competency in the Māori language, and developing and implementing policies and practices to give effect to the declaration in the Māori Language Act 1987 that the Māori language is an official language of New Zealand; and
- › carrying out other activities necessary to pursue the outcomes in the 2007/08 Statement of Intent of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori will deliver five outputs within the above output class and the total income amount of \$3.454 million (GST exclusive).

Output 1: Lexicography, Terminology & Research

Description

This output involves the development of resources that support the language development of Māori language speakers and specifically second language learners.

The cost for this output is \$798,500 (GST exclusive).

Performance measures

Detail	Quantity	Quality
Māori Dictionary	Hardcopy publication of monolingual Māori dictionary. Dictionary Review Scoping Report.	The dictionary is fully edited and proofread to meet publishing standards. A best practice model for the development of further editions of the monolingual Māori dictionary and other new dictionaries is developed.
Lexical database	Scoping Report for Lexical database: future use and accessibility.	Informed recommendations on how best to use the lexical database to support lexical research, gather more corpus, & enable access to and use of the database are produced.

Output 2: Māori Language Development & Standards

Description

This output involves the provision of advice, support and resources necessary to ensure that Māori language standards are established and maintained.

The cost for this output is \$694,000 (GST exclusive).

Performance measures

Detail	Quantity	Quality
Certification of Translators and Interpreters	<p>One administration of Toi Reo Māori for translators undertaken.</p> <p>One administration of Toi Reo Māori for interpreters undertaken.</p>	<p>Examination content is annually reviewed both internally and externally by language experts.</p> <p>Examination questions are reviewed for appropriate content, proficiency level, difficulty and standard.</p>
National Hui	One national hui is held to provide guidance, advice and professional support for aspiring and/or certified translators and interpreters.	The hui has assisted participants to maintain or improve their translation skills and provided networking opportunities with other translators and interpreters.
Translators Certificate	Report on recommended processes to align Translators Certificate to the National Proficiency Framework.	Report is undertaken by experts in the field of proficiency testing and test development.
Quality Assurance	An agreed number of quality assurance jobs completed for public & private sector organisations.	Quality is defined as meeting Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori orthographic conventions and standards criteria for translations.
Level Finder Examination, Public Sector Māori Examination, and Teaching Sector Māori Examination.	<p>An agreed number of administrations undertaken for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Level Finder Examination › Public Sector Māori Examination › Teaching Sector Māori Examination 	All LFE, PSM and TSM examinations are consistent with international standards for the assessment of language proficiency.

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Performance measures

Broadcasting Sector Māori Examination	Scoping Report for development of a Broadcasting Sector Māori examination.	The scoping report is based on methodology used for the scoping of the LFE and PSM examinations which is consistent with international standards for the assessment of language proficiency.
Test Tasks for Whakamātauria Tō Reo Māori	An agreed number new test tasks are developed for Whakamātauria tō Reo Māori.	All test tasks have been trialled and meet the quality assurance standards agreed by the Advisory group.
He Muka	Four issues of He Muka are published.	The content for all He Muka publications is quality assured by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori Editorial Team as being “High-quality written Māori language”.

Output 3: Māori Language Community Initiatives

Description

This output involves the disbursement of funds and provision of information and resources that strengthen Māori language development in Māori communities.

The cost for this output is \$415,500 (GST exclusive).

Performance measures

Detail	Quantity	Quality
Mā Te Reo Funding	<p>Approximately \$1.8 million in funding has been disbursed to Māori communities to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Language Planning › Kura Reo – Whakapakari Reo › Kura Reo ā-iwi › Language Resources › Events/promotion › Wānanga Reo › Information Communication Technology › Language Programme & Classes <p>Approximately 100-200 contracts will have been negotiated with successful applicants.</p>	<p>All successful applications will have fully met Te Rōpū Tautoko criteria for funding Māori language initiatives in communities.</p> <p>All Mā Te Reo contracts are monitored until satisfactorily concluded.</p>

Performance measures

Mā Te Reo Promotions	Information and promotions about the Mā Te Reo Fund for Māori communities produced.	The Mā Te Reo promotional information provides timely and accurate information about the fund to potential applicants and providers.
Mā Te Reo Research, Monitoring and Evaluation	Mā Te Reo Outcome Evaluation Project completed.	The report identifies the impact that the Mā Te Reo Fund has had in Māori communities to support Māori language regeneration.

Output 4: Promotions

Description

This output involves the development and implementation of initiatives that promote Māori language usage in whānau and in key physical and social settings.

The cost for this output is \$1,248,000 (GST exclusive).

Performance measures

Detail	Quantity	Quality
External Communications	Māori language information and advice for key decision makers is provided. Awards and sponsorships for advocates of Māori language awarded.	Māori language is visible in the physical settings and social institutions where key opinion leaders have influence. Awards & sponsorships recognise excellence, effort and commitment to Māori language.
Kōrero Māori Information Programme	Information and promotions for whānau and Māori communities produced. Information and promotions for key opinion leaders in physical settings and social institutions produced.	The key messages, and promotional media are tested by target user groups. Māori language is visible in the physical settings and social institutions where key opinion leaders have influence.

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*

Output 5: Policy

Description

This output involves the provision of policy advice necessary to meet Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori functions and advance the 2007/08 Statement of Intent.

The cost for this output is \$298,500 (GST exclusive).

Performance measures

Detail	Quantity	Quality
Policy advice	Policy advice has been provided to the Minister and state sector agencies, where needed and requested, on Māori language issues.	All policy advice meets the following policy advice quality characteristics.

Policy advice quality characteristics

Purpose	The aim of the advice is clearly stated and it answers the questions set.
Logic	The assumptions behind the advice are explicit and the argument is logical and supported by the facts.
Accuracy	The facts in the papers are accurate and all material facts are included.
Presentation	The format meets the Cabinet Office and Minister's Office requirements; the material is effectively, concisely and clearly presented; and is free of spelling or grammatical errors.
Quality Management	Product quality will be supported by a quality management process including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Internal peer review and checking procedures (adherence to policy checklists, Ministerial Servicing Standards Manual, Manager and Chief Executive sign-off procedures, and other internal controls). › Circulation of drafts for checking by other government agencies and other parties as appropriate.

appendix 1: statutory functions

The statutory functions of the Commission as stated in section 7 of the Māori Language Act 1987 are:

- › to initiate, develop, co-ordinate, review, advise upon, and assist in the implementation of policies, procedures, measures, and practices designed to give effect to the declaration in section 3 of this Act of the Māori language as an official language of New Zealand
- › generally to promote the Māori language, and, in particular, its use as a living language and as an ordinary means of communication
- › to issue certificates of competency in the Māori language
- › to consider and report to the Minister upon any matter relating to the Māori language that the Minister may from time to time refer to the Commission for its advice, and
- › such other functions as may be conferred upon the Commission by any other enactment.

*kia ora te reo māori hei reo
matu hei reo kōrero mō Aotearoa*



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