Annual Report of the Māori Language Commission

for the year ended 30 June 2000

Presented to the House of Representatives

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Hon Parekura Horomia
Minister of Māori Affairs

Tēnā koe e te Minita,

I am pleased to record my warm appreciation for your regard for the Māori language as the Minister in charge of the language in terms of the Māori Language Act 1987.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) for the year ended 30 June 2000.

Nāku noa,

Professor Patu Hohepa
Commissioner

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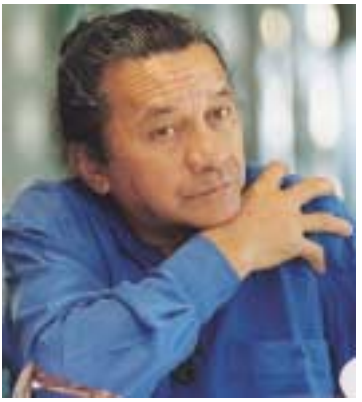

Professor Patu Hohepa

This was an unhappy and a turbulent year, the nadir for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. The initial portents and indicators are in the 1999 Report of my predecessor, Professor Timoti Kāretu when he wrote:

"This will be the final report that I shall have the pleasure of submitting to you, an action tinged with sadness.

"[resignations]...leaving at this juncture only two members of staff and two members of the board."

Three Commission members and five staff resigned. The decision and underlying reasons were theirs, and were touched on in the 1999 Report. Their leaving has negatively impacted on the *mana* of the Māori language, on the work of the Commission, and on our relationships with stakeholders.

Burning issues continue to bedevil our work. Such an issue is the taking of some Māori language services and products from the Commission into your Ministry. They were better left to the Commission. Even though this Commission was created as the guardian and the activist for language promotion and maintenance, how could these be done if control over important aspects such as research and audit as well as possible funding have been moved to your Ministry? Reviews and reports demeaning the work of the Commission and Commissioners, especially the establishment and teaching of intensive Māori language schools for senior students and teachers, have not helped matters. These intensive language schools continue to be icons of excellence among Māori stakeholders.

That the Commission has continued to be at the mercy of non-Māori speaking analysts, linguists and decision-makers in your Ministry continues to cause repercussions in the Commission. While realising that there is inevitable tension between Commissions and Departments and that the Commission is an arm's-length Crown entity, Departmental actions and attitudes that affect this Commission need some public scrutiny.

The first consequence has been outlined; the majority of Commissioners and staff resigned at the beginning of the year, leaving a void. There is the relevant proverbial expression:

"A maomao shoal that runs past Nukutaurua Point never returns".

We express our sincere thanks to former Commissioner Tīmoti Kāretu and his team. He and another former Commissioner, Sir Kingi Matutaera Ihaka, created the pathways for Māori language regeneration. Professor Kāretu has left us a legacy of excellence so much so that what he created will survive. Best practices will be the only standard for the Commission. The best of the dreams and visions they left will be pursued.

I became Commissioner in October 1999. There was a temporary office manager, Holden Hohaia, two permanent staff, and a newly appointed junior office assistant.

I and the three newly appointed Commission members, Ruka Broughton, Waireti Tait-Rolleston and Quinton Hita, joined the sole remaining Commissioner, Mīria Simpson.

While we are all fluent native speakers of Māori, we come from diverse pathways, different tribal or subtribal affiliations, different age groups, but we are all passionately Māori. But where would we be without a guide, no institutional memory, and no mentor? We cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to our titular grandmother, Mīria Simpson. We are also grateful to you Minister for her continuing presence as Commissioner.

We also express our warm thanks to Holden Hohaia for his enthusiasm and *aroha,* and for his stewardship of the Commission. He kept the canoe afloat and in the right direction before we came aboard. He welcomed and advised us, assisting in the rebuilding of staff.

Despite our all being fluent in Māori, I would probably be the only Commissioner who has been to many of the Pacific Islands as a research linguist. It was Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori that initiated the Pacific Polynesian Language Forum as a means of information exchange and language maintenance. When the invitation came for the Forum meeting in Easter Island I decided as Commissioner that all members should attend. Mīria Simpson was not able to go. To say that this was a significant Polynesian Languages Forum would be an understatement. More to the point, it served as the crucial training ground for the Commissioners as various island language communities outlined their trials and tribulations as well as their endeavours to sustain their languages. Differences and similarities were there to be learnt.

An important task for the Commission to complete in terms of the 1998 review was the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer. This was not easy because of the number of talented applicants. Haami Piripi became the first person appointed to this new position to manage the office and staff and to represent the Commission where necessary. He began his duties on May 1, 1999.

Having an efficient Chief Executive Officer has streamlined both office and Commission management. We value his presence in the Commission because of his experience in the Public Service sector. He introduced a new work regimen to get the Commission back on track in terms of the purchase agreement. He also clarified the need for the Commission to work together with and be in constant touch with government departments, stakeholders and your office and your colleagues. The task of building up staff numbers was quickened. The spinoff was inevitable, there was an exponential increase in the workload of all Commissioners.

The Māori language has always been and continues to be the crucial icon of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. *Te Reo* is the very reason for our existence. The objectives continue and expand on those of previous Commissions, that the language be spoken and heard at all times, everywhere, and that it be taught to all who wish to learn. New words need to be created. To that we have added the vision of Māori ultimately becoming a co-national language with English and the preferred language of Aotearoa.

The delivery of outputs and sub outputs for the current year as outlined in the Purchase Agreement is explained further below. While my Commission was not included in the creation of the Purchase Agreement it has been our intention to make certain that delivery is done well and properly. Most of the work has been done, the minority uncompleted was due to the state of the Commission in the first half of the year, the paucity of staff and the

initial inexperience of Commission members. What was left undone will be completed.

Before concluding, I must express the deep concern of Commissioners at the paucity of work days allotted Commission members given the immense task of continuing and expanding the work required to ensure that *te reo Māori me ōna tikanga* (Māori language and associated cultural matters) survive and grow. It is a continuing concern. There is the traditional belief and continuing expectation in Māori society that the Commission spearheads the regeneration and expansion of the Māori language by being accessible, visible and available. The Review strategy of reducing the Commissioner and Commission members to being occasional policy and work generators for the office is a myopic and monocultural approach that achieves little for the language and engenders feelings that governmental and Commission attitude to Māori language is weakening.

The new millennium is already upon us. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is in its 12th year of guarding and expanding the Māori language. The first request to you, Honourable Minister, and to Parliament, is to consider how Māori language can be put on an equal footing with English. Māori is now an official language but only for a limited range of purposes; its survival is still a matter for concern, it does not have the status as a co-national language of our nation.

The second request is that we hold fast to the dreams and visions of Māori elders led by the late Sir James Henare, whose concerns at the Māori Summit Conference of 1985 led to the creation of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, the Māori Language Commission. The Māori language is the ultimate *taonga* left to us by our ancestors. You, as our Minister, are its senior most guardian.

In conclusion, I should like to express the gratitude of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to you and to all other Members of the House who have supported the first language of our nation.

Professor Patu Hohepa
Commissioner

19 October 2000
Wellington

Chief Executive's Report

Justine Lord

Haami Piripi

It is with confidence and optimism that I share in the presentation of this report with the Chairperson of the Commission.

The last twelve months has been a year of extreme change for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. The policy decision to separate governance from the executive roles meant the end of an era for the Commission, and a particular style of leadership. The consequent turmoil, resignations and organisational re-alignment had a big impact upon the work and the credibility of the Commission.

However, despite the recent setbacks, the achievements of the last decade have provided a benchmark of excellence for the entire Māori language sector. It has become the foundation upon which a proliferation of successful language initiatives have emerged, which have themselves, led to further national growth and interest in te reo Māori.

I have nothing but respect and praise for the integrity of previous Commissioners and staff under the management of Professor Tīmoti Kāretu and the way in which they have all continued to support the Commission and its work. Moreover the bulk of this report pertains to the work of the previous Acting General Manager Mr Holden Hohaia. Credit is due him for holding a steady course during a rocky period.

Dr Mīria Simpson is the surviving stalwart of the previous Commission and the repository of its institutional memory. She had to stay, fulfilling a very important tikanga Māori role as others left a decimated pā, so to speak. Her tolerance and patience in facilitating the entrée of the new Commissioners has contributed greatly to the new-found confidence of the Commission.

You will note that two important projects namely the Māori Only Dictionary and the Adult Proficiency Test were uncompleted due to organisational changeover and uncertainty. More certainty has now been gained and these projects will come on stream next year. I am confident the milestones pertaining to these will be met over the coming twelve months.

To end the year the Commission began to sharpen its promotional focus in order to attract a wider New Zealand audience by producing two television commercials which have proved to be an outstanding success. These launched the new "Into Te Reo" campaign directed at a mainstream audience. This campaign will be reported on more fully in the next annual report.

Finally, I acknowledge the calibre, expertise and diversity of the current Commission and the inspirational leadership of Professor Patu Hohepa. The Crown can be assured of a strong Commission capable of leading a wave of Māori language development into the new millennium and have confidence that its Treaty of Waitangi obligations will be partly achieved through the work of the Commission.

There is further potential for the role of the Commission and scope for greater advance in Māori language regeneration. This will require investment and commitment by all parties including parliamentarians, in both resources, and the process of acceptance by New Zealanders in general.

Na reira, me mutu ahau i konei e te Rangatira, tēnā koe, tēnā koutou katoa, e te Kāwanatanga.

Haami Piripi

Haami Piripi
Chief Executive Officer

19 October 2000

Mission Statement

The mission of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is to contribute to the growth and maintenance of the Māori language as a living, widely used means of communication with a legal status equal to that of English.

The Māori Language Commission

The Māori Language Commission was established on 1 August 1987 by Section 6 of the Māori Language Act 1987. The Commission was known initially as Te Kōmihana Mō te Reo Māori. The Māori Language Amendment Act 1991 changed the Commission's name to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

The Commission is a Crown entity as defined by Section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989. It is responsible to the Minister of Māori Affairs for its financial performance and results and receives its operational funding annually by appropriation in Vote: Māori Affairs – Ministry of Māori Development.

Commissioner

Professor Patu Hohepa (from October 1999)

Professor Tīmoti Kāretu (to July 1999)

l-r:
Commissioner Professor Patu Hohepa, Waireti Tait-Rolleston, Ruka Broughton, Dr Mīria Simpson, Quinton Hita

Members

Ms Mīria Simpson
Ms Waireti Tait-Rolleston (from November 1999)
Mr Ruka Broughton (from November 1999)
Mr Quinton Hita (from November 1999)

Professor Wharehuia Milroy (to July 1999)
Mr Waihoroi Shortland (to July 1999)
Ms Ngāhina-tū-rae Te Uira (to July 1999)

Office of the Commission

Mr Rangi McGarvey, Language Standards/Translations Manager
Mr Wareko Te Āngina, Financial Manager/Senior Administration Officer
Miss Juanita Teepa, Receptionist/Admin Support (from July 1999)
Miss Matewaka Thrupp, Māori Language Services Support (from April 2000)
Mr Haami Piripi, Chief Executive Officer (from May 2000)
Mr Piripi Moore, Campaign Advisor (from May 2000)
Miss Nicola Bright, Executive Assistant (from May 2000)

Mr Holden Hohaia, Interim General Manager (from July 1999 to April 2000)
Ms Nicky Birch, Publicist (from July 1999 to May 2000)
Ms Sharon Mōrehu-Tamarapa, Receptionist/Admin Support (to March 2000)
Ms Miriama Kīngi, Executive Assistant (to August 1999)
Ms Te Haumihiata Mason, Examinations/Translations Manager (to July 1999)

OUTPUT CLASS 1

PROMOTION OF THE MĀORI LANGUAGE

Output Subclass 1.1:
Lexicography, Terminology and Research

The purpose of this subclass is to produce the first Māori language only dictionary with 40,000 – 50,000 headwords at an estimated cost of $3,000,000 over six years.

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
Initiate Māori Language Dictionary Project	To have the lexicographic staff in place	Not completed
Produce Māori Language Dictionary	To have completed 3000 headwords	Not Completed
Timeliness: as per target completion dates	0%	0%

Commentary

All Māori Dictionary

A Māori language dictionary is essential to promote the growth of the Māori language. It ensures the Māori language is defined in its own terms, rather than using the English language, and cultural framework, as a referent. It can also clarify the development of the language, as well as contemporary usage. A Māori language dictionary, which reflects the language as it evolves, can play a valuable role in enriching the language itself.[1]

As stated in our third quarterly report, this project was under negotiation with the NZ Dictionary Centre as the then preferred provider. However, a decision was made during the final quarter to return to the original recommendation of the 1999–2000 Purchase Agreement to undertake the work in-house. Due to these reasons and organisational restructuring, the above milestones as outlined in the 1999–2000 Purchase Agreement were not met.

To accommodate the new project and staff, some reconstruction and refurbishment of the Taura Whiri office was undertaken in the final quarter.

A report was also commissioned from Huia Publishers to provide an overview of work to be undertaken as well as recommendations for the Dictionary Project. One of the recommendations suggests that a trust or similar legal entity should be established as the most appropriate structure to ensure that the ongoing supervision and ownership of the dictionary would reside with Māori. This will be investigated further in the ensuing year. As part of the project the Commission will have regional outposts (Puna Reo) collecting words and writing entries for the dictionary for transmission to a central database to be housed at Te Taura Whiri. The Commission is also eager to add value to such outposts by working with local iwi to video or tape record "native speakers of the language who represent an ageing generation … who are the best repositories of traditional usage and meaning of the language."[2]

[1] A Māori Language Dictionary – Scoping Report
[2] A Māori Language Dictionary – Scoping Report

Output Subclass 1.2: Language Services

Objective 1: Advertising & Publicity

Such matters as developments in the Māori language itself, news about events that use and promote the Māori language, and information about publications in and about the Māori language need to be directly disseminated to as many Māori and others, as possible. This is in order to ensure that the Māori language continues to be of major interest and concern to Māori and others.

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual achieved
Delivery of ML services and products and services to Māori and others to accelerate the revitalisation of the Māori Language	3 Projects 1. Promotion of Māori Language Week (July - August 1999); 2. Publishing and distributing the three drafts of parts of the Māori only dictionary for public comment; 3. To have 25 Māori language items published in newspapers, journals, etc, over the year;	13 Projects: Completed Not completed 100 Items published Completed Preparations for promoting Māori Language Week (July 2000), mostly complete; Promotion of ML through the media; Reprinted 'Using Māori in the Home' Brochures; Aerobics in Māori; Launch of Te Tūāoma; Promotion of Te Mātātupu; Merchandise; Sponsorship of ML; promotional activities; Scholarship 'Post Graduate Diploma in Māori interpreting and translating'; 'Into te Reo' campaign.
Timeliness : % of deadlines to be met	100%	90%

Commentary

Media Promotion

Te Taura Whiri has a responsibility to raise the profile and awareness of Māori language issues with the wider public. As the quarterly reports have noted, there has been a considerable increase in the public profile of Te Taura Whiri and in the work of Te Taura Whiri in the past year.

Over 100 articles were included in newspapers, magazines and other publications during the 1999 – 2000 year. Among others there have been articles on the new Commissioners, the new CEO of Te Taura Whiri, Te Mātātupu, Te Tūāoma, Māori language in parliament, Māori language allowance, Kura Reo, Huia Short Story awards and signage in Māori.

Other regular feature articles appeared in:

Pikiao Pānui	*City Voice*
Kōkiri Paetae	*Education Gazette*
Tū Mai	*Education Review*
Mana	

Māori Language Week 1999 and 2000

Although stated in the 1999–2000 purchase agreement that the Commission would only make arrangements for Māori Language week 2000, Te Taura Whiri promoted Māori Language Week 1999 through a small media campaign in magazines and on the Māori radio network. After a week of high exposure in the media the week then concluded with a Māori Trivial Pursuits night.

Preparations for Māori Language Week 2000 were started with proposals for funding made to Te Māngai Pāho, the Ministry of Education and to the TVNZ Community Support Foundation. This was to support the making of and the running of two commercials for the duration of Māori Language Week (23-29 July 2000). The aim of the project is to create commercials that can be used over the next five years to promote Te Reo Māori, not solely for Māori Language Week, but for a five-year period.

Te Taura Whiri Website

The new Te Taura Whiri website, www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz, is an exciting new promotional tool developed largely in-house. A range of new language resources have been added to the site including all back-issues of He Muka, the quarterly Taura Whiri publication, along with a searchable glossary, which represents a huge resource for language learners and teachers alike.

The Taura Whiri website received over 70,000 hits during the year. The site is currently being reviewed to ascertain the most popular resources, and will be updated on an ongoing basis. All bilingual press statements, publications and Māori language documents originating from Te Taura Whiri are loaded onto the site.

Bilingual Te Taura Whiri Clothing and Catalogue

Te Taura Whiri has formed a mutually beneficial relationship with Kia Kaha Clothing Ltd, who have produced an all-new range of Te Taura Whiri promotional clothing. A bilingual catalogue was also developed for the clothing range using popular Māori television personalities Stacey Daniels of *Mai Time* and Blair Strang of *Shortland Street*. The clothing range and catalogue continues to be used in all sponsorship and promotional activities.

Mahi Korikori Tinana – Aerobics in Māori

After Māori Language Week 1999 Te Taura Whiri staff and friends hosted the first Māori language aerobics session at Bodyworks Gym, Wellington. This event and the following events were a huge success, attended by over 200 people. Staff worked with a group of local rangatahi to develop a programme and content for instructors keen to promote this activity at gyms throughout Wellington and elsewhere.

Te Pōito Whakarewa – Partnership Activity

Te Pōito Whakarewa is a Wellington based non-profit Māori language social club established in March 1999 to promote te reo as an ordinary means of communication. During the year Te Taura Whiri facilitated a range of activities in conjunction with Te Pōito Whakarewa, including quiz nights at local venues, regular sports activities and social nights with friends and whānau – all with an emphasis on using te reo. In addition, Te Taura Whiri hosted the monthly meetings of Te Pōito Whakarewa and, through its membership in the group, utilised the group electronic mailing list to regularly disseminate information on upcoming events and provide a newsletter and discussion forum in Māori. This newsletter is electronically disseminated to over 500 recipients on behalf of both Te Pōito Whakarewa and Te Taura Whiri. This represents a positive example of partnership activity with the Māori speaking community.

Launch of Te Tūāoma – Government Māori Language Strategy Document

Te Taura Whiri utilised its full media and promotional capacity to raise the profile, and host the launch of *Te Tūāoma*. The Commission liased with a wide range of stakeholders and media networks to promote this document. These included *The Dominion, Evening Post, Ruia Mai, One Network News, Te Karere* and *Te Reo Irirangi o Te Upoko o te Ika*. The event was a major public relations success and was attended by well over 150 people. Of significance was the attendance of a large number of Māori language opinion formers and community figures including well-known rangatahi and pakeke (elders) from the Wellington region.

Promotion of Mātātupu

The publication *Mātātupu – How to Develop Your Māori Language Policies and Plans,* was developed to assist organisations to develop their own Māori Language Policies and Māori Language Plans.

The Commission promoted Te Mātātupu widely through mainstream and Māori media channels. The Commission was able to "piggy back" a range of other Māori language issues on this topic, including the Government Māori language allowance scheme, the attestation of which is administered by Te Taura Whiri.

Huia Short Story Awards

Te Taura Whiri was a major sponsor of this year's Huia short story awards. In addition to sponsoring the event the Commission had a prominent media and public relations profile during the lead up and promotional activity surrounding this event. The Commission provided advice and input to the event organisers and also had a significant presence at the launch itself.

Objective 2: *He Muka*

To produce and distribute the Commission's newsletter quarterly, incorporating the Commission's events, new terminology and other important events and dates in relation to Māori language activities.

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual achieved
Produce and distribute He Muka newsletter	2 Issues of 1600	1 Issue of 3000
Produce and distribute Ko te Whānau newsletter	2 Issues	Completed
Evaluation of the usefulness of *He Muka*	Evaluated by independent evaluators	Completed
Timeliness: % of deadlines to be met	100%	50%

Commentary

He Muka is the quarterly newsletter of the Commission, incorporating the Commission's events, new terminology coined by the Commission and other important issues relating to the Māori language. The main objective is to provide a publication written entirely in Māori language of the highest quality, specifically targeted at fluent speakers. Regular contributions are made by the Commissioner, the Board and Commission staff. The current readership is about 2,000.

The main focus of *Ko te Whānau* is on the development of our children's Māori language, the issues that affect this, and ways in which we can help our children develop their language. *Ko te Whānau* is currently distributed with *He Muka.* Stories in *Ko te Whānau* included the Ministry of Education's 'Māori Education Plan' and 'Language in the Home'. It also included new booklets by the Commission and articles on Into te Reo.

He Muka and *Ko te Whānau* were due to be distributed 30 June 2000, however both were held back to coincide with Māori Language Week 2000 and the Into te Reo campaign. Issues included stories about the past board, the new board, the Commissions web-site, computer terms in Māori, the Commissions immersion courses, Into te Reo, Leo Pasifika, Matariki and new words.

After being evaluated by an independent evaluator the initial findings from a draft evaluation of *He Muka* feedback indicates that the written material is of a high standard and sought after by the readers, however for a greater impact the layout of the newsletter needs to be improved. The first newsletter in the new financial year will reflect the findings of the evaluation.

Objective 3: Certificates Awarded

To provide a high quality examination service in relation to Section 15 to 18 of the Māori Language Act 1987.

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual achieved
Promote existence and purpose of exam	1 Article in *He Muka*	Completed
Holding examination for interpreters and translators	1 Examination of applicants for Certificates of Competency	Completed
That examination criteria are compliant with the requirements of section 15-18 of the Maori Language Act 1987	100%	100%
Timeliness - Target completion dates met	100%	100%

Commentary

The Tītohu Whakamāori Scholarship programme, in association with Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato is in its first year. The Commission has statutory responsibility for the examining and granting of certificates of competency in translation and interpreting. The partnership arrangement with Te Pua Wānanga ki te Ao, the Māori Department of Waikato University was formalised to offer, in conjunction with Te Taura Whiri, a specialised Post Graduate Diploma in this field for the year 2000 and onwards. The Commission will maintain input into the Diploma through participation on a programme committee which will meet regularly to review the programme and student progress, and award the statutory licence conjointly upon successful completion of this course.

This partnership approach is permitted, and in fact, anticipated under section 17 of the Māori Language Act 1987, which empowers the Commission to delegate power to issue certificates of competency. While not a complete delegation, this partnership approach has significant advantages. A tertiary institution such as Waikato is far better resourced and able to provide a much higher and more meaningful standard of pre-assessment training than the Commission can with its limited budget.

To highlight the Commission's support for this Post Graduate Qualification, and the need to meet the growing demand for translating and community interpreting at a consistently high standard, the Commission established a $30,000 annual scholarship fund for people wishing to undertake this course of study. This year, seven students of this post-graduate course received this scholarship. It is envisioned that of the 12 students in this one-year course, the majority will pass, adding valuable new translators and interpreters to a rapidly decreasing pool of experts.

A training and examination course was held at Kirikiriroa Marae, Hamilton. Of the five students who enrolled, four passed the examination. A further two who failed in former years were re-tested for their oral proficiency, and both passed. One other individual was tested, and accredited with his Certification of Interpretation.

The whole of the Translation and Interpretation process is to be revamped, strengthened and promoted, to encourage more candidates to enrol.

Objective 4: Māori Language Checking, Assessment and Translation

To provide quality Māori language checking, assessment, and translation to agreed criteria.

(a) Translations Checked

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual achieved
Translation checking of job request and contracts	20	33
Translation checking of organisation names, headings and titles	80	85
Translation of Internal Documents	2	28
Quality Indicator: Translations conform with the Commission's copy and content editing standards	100%	100%
Timeliness: % of deadlines	100%	100%

Commentary

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori continued to receive a regular flow of translation checking work throughout the year. Much of the work came from private providers of educational language resources contracted to the Ministry of Education.

Because there were insufficient translators in office, much of the ground work for promotion, strengthening the process, and becoming more proactive has been put on hold. The expectation is that this area of work will be better resourced next year so that the requirements of this area of Te Taura Whiri work is expanded.

Demand for translation of organisational titles continues to be steady. Government departments, regional councils, libraries, and community groups are big users of this service. The Commission endeavours to reflect the functions of the organisation rather than offer a literal translation.

The number of internal translations of documents remains consistent, much of which is due to the provision of bilingual press statements, and bilingual job advertisements.

(b) Attestations Awarded

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual achieved
100% of applicants are examined as per the examination criteria	20	29
Timeliness – Attestations completed within 2 months of request and results advised within 10 working days of attestation	100%	100%

Commentary

The attestation process is an ongoing activity for the Commission. Board members have already provided the attestation process and criteria. The main objective is to ascertain general language ability rather than precise

competencies. There are three sections: Speaking and Listening, Oral Translation into Māori, and Oral Translation in English.

Since the promotion of the Government Language Allowance in the first quarter, which sparked six attestations in that quarter, a further 12 were undertaken in the second quarter, six in the third quarter and five in the last quarter.

Objective 5: Māori Language Schools

To promote an improvement in Māori language standards by conducting Māori language schools of the highest possible standard.

Adult Immersion Language School, Ruamata 1999. Teacher Ngahina-tu-rae Te Uira (centre back) and students

1999/2000

Performance	Target	Actual achieved
Hold Language Schools	6	6
Adult Schools	Students per school	Students per school
Ruamata 1999	75	100
Waimārama 2000	75	150
Uawa 2000	75	130
Young Adult Schools		
Rūātoki 1999	50	60
St. Stephens 2000	50	60
Hoani Waititi 2000	50	60
Broadcasting School		
Orākei Marae	50	80
Beginners School		
Lake Kaniere Lodge, Hokitika	30	37
Effectiveness Evaluation (PR = Performance Rate)	Evaluation by independent evaluators	Completed
Timeliness: % of deadlines to be met	100%	100%

Commentary

The Māori Language Commission conducted its usual three adult and three secondary school Māori language proficiency courses during 1999 – 2000, for a duration of five days each. Two other types of courses were also trialed this year, a course for broadcasters and a course for complete beginners. Improving the general Māori language proficiency and competency while instilling and developing confidence were the main objectives. Course materials have been developed and refined over the years to better suit the needs of course participants with a new book prepared for each school to

include subject areas such as

- Grammar
- Self-correcting techniques
- Exposure to colloquial, idiomatic and metaphorical language
- Vocabulary expansion
- Writing
- Reading and comprehension
- Proverbs
- Translation

The courses differed this year in that although all courses were facilitated by Te Taura Whiri, the preparation of the books and most of the teaching was done by outside contractors. These contractors were either former Te Taura Whiri Commissioners/Teachers or others who are very familiar with the structure, standards and practices of the kura developed over many years.

Invitations to attend the Broadcasting course were sent out to all Māori Radio Stations, makers of Māori television programmes and others who might benefit from such a course. Due to the nature of the business many were not able to attend the course full time, however between 50 and 80 people attended the course.

The new board of the Commission recommended that courses for those new to the Māori language be trialed. The courses currently run by the Commission for speakers of Māori are being inundated with non speakers of Māori who are not able to comprehend much of the Māori language used at these courses. The purpose of the courses was to raise the proficiency of attendees to a level that would enable them to attend courses currently run by the Commission. Such courses were run in conjunction with groups seeking to learn or extend their proficiency in the Māori Language. The Commission firmly believes that facilitating such courses in different areas of New Zealand will be of major benefit to the health of the Māori Language.

Arrangements have been made to run further courses in the 2000 – 2001 financial year.

Adult courses will be held at for the first time in the South Island and Northland.

These will be held at the following venues and on the following dates:

Ihenga Marae, Waiariki Polytechnic, Rotorua	*24 – 29*	*September*	*2000*
Onuku Marae, Akaroa	*2 – 6*	*October*	*2000*
Waimārama Marae, Waimārama, Hastings	*8 – 13*	*January*	*2001*
Northland		*April*	*2001*

For the 2000 – 2001 year Te Taura Whiri will maintain its current level of investment.

Te Taura Whiri will:

(a) Continue with the four Kura Wānanga for adults but aim to contract this service out at the beginning of the next financial year.

(b) Reduce its role in sectoral Wānanga to that of a contributor – not that of a lead funder or initiator.

(c) Continue in its role as facilitator of beginners' schools.

(d) Continue the three Kura Wānanga for senior secondary school students, however this will be the last year that Te Taura Whiri will fund such courses. This role ought to be reassumed by the Ministry of Education and Te Taura Whiri will initiate discussions to enable a transfer of this responsibility.[3]

[3] *Te Taura Whiri Purchase Agreement, 2000 – 2001*

Output Subclass 1.3: Development of Instruments to Assess the Māori language Proficiency of Adults

The purpose of this sub-output is to develop reliable and valid assessment instruments to assess the Māori language proficiency of adults, most of whom will be government employees or prospective government employees.

	1999/2000	
Performance	**Target**	**Actual achieved**
Report on progress with Māori language proficiency of adults assessment instruments	4 Quarterly reports	Not completed

Commentary

Progress on this project was delayed because of the departure of four out of five board members, and the necessity of appointing and training a new board and new Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer commenced work on 1 May 2000, and has since commissioned Haemata Limited to provide a draft proposal for the "Development of Māori Language Proficiency Levels". The report has been received and work has commenced with the tendering of the contract.

Summary of Costs – Statement of Service Performance

	2000 Actual ($)	2000 Revised Budget ($)	2000 Original Budget ($)	1999 Actual ($)
Revenue				
Crown Revenue	1,665,889	1,482,555	2,107,555	839,111
Other Revenue	91,410	76,000	76,000	130,550
Total Revenue	1,757,299	1,558,555	2,183,555	969,661
Total Expenditure	1,622,906	1,503,700	2,128,700	1,075,697
Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)	134,393	54,855	54,855	(106,037)

Statement of Responsibility

In the financial year ended on 30 June 2000, the management of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori was responsible for:

- the preparation of the annual statements, including the statement of objectives and service performance, and the judgements used and the performance indicated therein;
- establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Commission and management of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, the financial statements, including the statement of objectives and service performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2000 fairly reflect the financial position, operations and performance of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Patu Hohepa Chairman	Haami Piripi Chief Executive	19 October 2000 Wellington

Statement of Accounting Policies

For the year ended 30 June 2000

REPORTING ENTITY

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori was established on 1 August 1987 by section 6 of the Māori Language Act 1987.

The Commission is a Crown entity as defined by Section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 1993, the Māori language Act 1987 and the Public Finance Act 1989 as amended.

MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

The measurement system adopted is that of historical cost.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following particular accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and financial position have been applied:

Budget figures

The original figures are those approved by the Board at the beginning of the financial year.

The revised budget figures are those approved by the Board subsequent to confirmation by the Crown to re-allocate $625,000 of funds previously committed in the 1999/2000 financial year to future financial periods.

All budget figures have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and are consistent with the accounting policies adopted by the Board for the preparation of the financial statements.

Revenue

The Commission 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.

Fixed Assets and 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	25%	per annum
Motor Vehicles	33%	per annum
Furniture and Fittings	25%	per annum
Office Equipment	33%	per annum
Electronic Data Processing Equipment	33-50%	per annum

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivables have been valued at expected net realisable value.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Financial Instruments

The Commission is party to financial arrangements in the form of bank accounts, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accruals as part of its everyday operations. These are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value.

Revenues and expenses in relation to the financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in arriving at the operating result.

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.

Cost Allocation

All costs incurred are allocated to the Commission's single Output Class: Promotion of the Māori Language.

Provision for Employment Entitlements

The provision for the Annual Leave liability is recorded on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have been no changes in accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements. The policies have been applied on a basis consistent with the prior year.

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2000

	NOTE	2000 Actual ($)	2000 Revised Budget ($)	2000 Original Budget ($)	1999 Actual ($)
INCOME					
Grants	2	1,665,889	1,482,555	2,107,555	839,111
Consultancy Income		17,062	4,000	4,000	31,843
Interest Received		10,896	1,000	1,000	18,281
Other Revenue	3	63,452	71,000	71,000	80,426
TOTAL INCOME		1,757,299	1,558,555	2,183,555	969,661
EXPENDITURE					
Personnel	4	783,270	918,700	1,343,700	585,927
Operating	5	839,636	585,000	785,000	489,771
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,622,906	1,503,700	2,128,700	1,075,698
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) ON OPERATIONS		134,393	54,855	54,855	(106,037)

Statement of Movements in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2000

	2000 Actual ($)	2000 Original/Revised Budget ($)	1999 Actual ($)
Opening Public Equity	161,213	161,213	267,250
Net operating surplus/(deficit)	134,393	54,855	(106,037)
Total recognised revenues and expenses for the period	134,393	54,855	(106,037)
Closing Public Equity	295,606	216,068	161,213

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Accounting Policies and the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2000

	NOTE	2000 Actual ($)	2000 Original/Revised Budget ($)	1999 Actual ($)
TOTAL PUBLIC EQUITY		295,606	216,068	161,213
Represented by :				
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash & Bank		270,929	200,000	52,149
Investments		0	0	53,039
Receivables		142,765	55,991	39,759
Prepayments		29,461	15,000	3,819
Total Current Assets		443,155	270,991	148,766
Non-current assets				
Fixed Assets	6	209,035	170,077	115,222
Total non-current assets		209,035	170,077	115,222
Total Assets		652,190	441,068	263,988
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and Payables	7	356,584	225,000	102,775
Total Liabilities		356,584	225,000	102,775
NET ASSETS		295,606	216,068	161,213

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Accounting Policies and the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2000

	NOTE	2000 Actual ($)	2000 Revised Budget ($)	2000 Original Budget ($)	1999 Actual ($)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash was provided from:					
Government Grants		1,552,000	1,482,555	2,107,555	839,111
Interest Received		10,897	1,000	1,000	18,281
Receipt of GST		24,239	0	0	13,990
Other Receipts		106,457	45,000	45,000	86,807
		1,693,593	1,528,555	2,153,555	958,189
Cash was applied to:					
Payments to Suppliers		603,254	818,700	985,888	432,634
Payments to Employees		772,614	520,000	1,018,000	588,930
Payment of GST		0	40,188	0	0
		1,375,868	1,378,888	2,003,888	1,021,564
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	10	317,725	149,667	149,667	(63,375)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash was provided from:					
Sale of Fixed Assets		0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
Cash was applied to:					
Purchase of Fixed Assets		151,984	54,855	54,855	268
		151,984	54,855	54,855	268
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities		(151,984)	(54,855)	(54,855)	(268)
Net Increase (decrease) in Cash Held		165,741	94,812	94,812	(63,643)
Plus Opening Cash Balance		105,188	105,188	105,188	168,831
Closing Cash Balance		270,929	200,000	200,000	105,188
THIS CONSISTS OF:					
Cash and Bank		270,929	200,000	200,000	52,149
Investments		0	0	0	53,039
Closing Cash Balance		270,929	200,000	200,000	105,188

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Accounting Policies and the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Commitments and Statement of Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2000

	2000 ($)	1999 ($)
Commitments not later than one year from balance date	86,715	2,244
Commitments later than one year but not later than two years	86,715	0
Commitments later than two years but not later than five years	83,357	0
Commitments over five years	0	0
	256,787	2,244

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

Photocopier Agreement

A photocopier lease commenced on the 22 December 1998 for a period of 4 years. Monthly instalments of $559.56 (exclusive of gst) are paid by automatic payment.

Rental Agreement

The rental of office accommodation situated at Level 14, Investment House, Wellington has been re-negotiated for a term of 3 years, expiring on the 30 June 2003. The annual rental for the office space is $80,000 (exclusive gst).

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Nil (1998/99 : Nil)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Accounting Policies and the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2000

1 ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The comparative figures for 1999 cover the 12 month period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. The 2000 information covers the 12 month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000.

	2000 ($)	1999 ($)
2 GRANTS		
Government Grant	1,560,889	839,111
Promotion & Publicity Funding	105,000	0
	1,665,889	839,111
3 OTHER REVENUE		
Certificate Fees	533	1,067
Registration Fees	55,444	74,407
Profit on Sale of Asset	2,633	0
Books	4,452	1,423
Other Receipts	390	3,529
	63,452	80,426
4 PERSONNEL		
ACC	7,381	11,969
FBT	13,053	14,627
Health Insurance	5,708	12,645
Secondment Fees	58,416	0
Recruitment Fees	45,528	0
Commissioner and Commission Members Fees	169,741	205,487
Salaries & Wages	483,443	341,199
	783,270	585,927

5 OPERATING

	2000 ($)	1999 ($)
Administration	197,976	49,652
Advertising	194,707	51,670
Audit Fees	8,835	8,600
Consultants' Fees	70,744	54,473
Depreciation	40,772	52,000
General Expenses	2,567	25,827
Marae Services	94,534	87,851
Write-off of Fixed Assets	0	4,159
Motor Vehicle Expenses	6,854	1,972
Printing	44,082	29,116
Rent	58,323	58,320
Travel	120,242	66,131
	839,636	489,771

6 FIXED ASSETS

	2000			1999		
	COST PRICE ($)	ACCUM DEPN ($)	BOOK VALUE ($)	COST PRICE ($)	ACCUM DEPN ($)	BOOK VALUE ($)
Leasehold Improvements	336,060	250,854	85,206	296,743	233,379	63,364
Furniture & Fittings	40,378	30,462	9,916	35,590	28,492	7,098
Office Equipment	17,384	14,198	3,186	14,818	13,317	1,501
EDP Equipment	119,272	56,106	63,166	49,698	42,335	7,363
Motor Vehicles	66,699	19,137	47,562	61,322	25,426	35,896
	579,793	370,757	209,036	458,171	342,949	115,222

7 PAYABLES

	2000 ($)	1999 ($)
Taxes	11,250	22,054
Outstanding Annual Leave	9,619	18,761
Trade Creditors	335,715	61,960
	356,584	102,775

8 REMUNERATION OF EMPLOYEES

Only one employee (CEO) receives remuneration of $100,000 or more a year. His remuneration falls in a band of between $130,001 and $140,000.

9 COMMISSIONER'S REMUNERATION

The following amounts of remuneration were paid in Commissioner Fees during the year.

T Kāretu (Chair)	18,038	Retired 23 July 1999
W Milroy	465	Retired 12 July 1999
W Shortland	465	Retired 12 July 1999
N Uira	465	Retired 12 July 1999
M Simpson	17,820	
P Hohepa (Chair)	76,938	Appointed 1 November 1999
Q Hita	19,250	Appointed 1 November 1999
R Broughton	19,900	Appointed 1 November 1999
W Tait-Rolleston	16,400	Appointed 1 November 1999
	169,741	

10 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING SURPLUS TO NET CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000

		2000 ($)	1999 ($)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		134,393	(106,037)
Add Non-cash items			
Depreciation	40,772		52,000
Asset write-off	0		4,159
		40,772	56,159
Add(Less) movements in other working capital items :			
Accounts Receivable	(103,006)		(25,463)
Prepayments	(25,642)		154
Accounts Payable	253,809		(1,978)
Income in Advance	0		(200)
GST	14,766		13,990
		139,927	(13,497)
Add Item classified as investing activity			
Net gain on sale of fixed assets		2,633	0
Net cash flow from operating activities		317,725	(63,375)

Audit New Zealand

REPORT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE TO THE READERS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE THE MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000

We have audited the financial statements on pages 9 to 30. The financial statements provide information about the past financial and service performance of the Māori Language Commission and its financial position as at 30 June 2000. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on page 22 and 23.

Responsibilities of the Commission

The Public Finance Act 1989 and the Māori Language Act 1987 require the Commission to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice which fairly reflect the financial position of the Māori Language Commission as at 30 June 2000, the results of its operations and cash flows and the service performance achievements for the year ended 30 June 1999.

Auditor's responsibilities

Section 43(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989 requires the Audit Office to audit the financial statements presented by the Commission. It is the responsibility of the Audit Office to express an independent opinion on the financial statements and report its opinion to you.

The Controller and Auditor-General has appointed Stephen Lucy, of Audit New Zealand, to undertake the audit.

Basis of opinion

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessing:

- the significant estimates and judgements made by the Commission in the preparation of the financial statements *and*

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Māori Language Commission's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, including the Auditing Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand. We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered

necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor acting on behalf of the Controller and Auditor-General, we have no relationship with or interests in the Commission.

Unqualified opinion

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion the financial statements of the Māori Language Commission on pages 9 to 30:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice *and*
- fairly reflect:
  - the financial position as at 30 June 2000
  - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date *and*
  - the service performance achievements in relation to the performance targets and other measures adopted for the year ended on that date.

Our audit was completed on 19 October 2000 and our unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date.

S B Lucy
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Controller and Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand