

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



Annual Report of the Māori Language Commission

for the year ended 30 June 2002

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to section
44A of the Public Finance Act 1989

A Māori Language Commission Publication

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for the year ended
30 June 2002

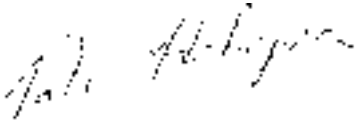
Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to section 44A of
the Public Finance Act 1989

Hon Parekura Horomia Minister of Māori Affairs

Tēnā koe e te Minita,

In accordance with section 44A of the Public Finance Act 1989, I am pleased to present to you on behalf of the Board of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori the Annual Report on the operations of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) for the year ended 30 June 2002.

Nāku noa,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Patu Hohepa', is written over a faint, light-colored signature line.

Dr Patu Hohepa
Commissioner

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Directory

Head Office

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Cnr Featherston and Ballance Streets
WELLINGTON

Postal Address

P.O. Box 411
WELLINGTON

Auditor

Audit New Zealand
Wellington
on behalf of the Auditor-General

Bankers

ASB Bank

Solicitors

Rudland Law and Associates

Entity Profile

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 name to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Te Taura Whiri) is an autonomous 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.

Statement of Purpose

Vision

Ko te Reo Māori hei reo tuatahi mō te Iwi Māori, hei koha ki te Ao.

The long-term vision of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is to contribute to the re-establishment of te reo Māori as the first language of the Māori people, and as a gift to the nation.

Mission Statement

Mā te Reo, Me te Reo, Mō te Reo.

In order to reach this vision our mission is to ensure that the focus of our business remains through the language, with the language, and for the language.



Dr Miria Simpson

Commissioner's Report



Overview

To avoid my observations below being misconstrued, it is necessary for me to firstly thank the Minister and his staff, and his major department, Te Puni Kōkiri, for their concern and attention when meeting with me and my Commission members, CEO and staff. We value the cooperation clarity and collegiality in our time together and can understand that the satisfying of many of our concerns is at a level beyond the Ministerial doors.

This is my third year as Commissioner, a part time position that demands full time commitment. It is a year filled with optimism because the Māori language endures and expands. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has stabilised, and continues to assist in protecting, expanding, and monitoring the health and standards and use of our ancestral language. For Māori people, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has to be all that because it became a reality as a consequence of the concern of elders that Māori was an endangered language. That the Māori language was legally recognised as a Treaty of Waitangi based taonga or cultural icon increased the relevance of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori as protector and advocate of the Māori Language.

As Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, our existence, our activities concerning the Māori language and our optimism are fraught with frustrations. The enduring one is inadequate funding. One wonders if there are other Commissions still surviving whose base funding level has remained almost static for 14 years. Either the endurance of former Māori Language Commissioners needs commending, or the remarkable immovable consistency of different governments needs noting, given that my esteemed predecessors have often raised this same concern.

The only radical change happened three years ago, when Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori was moved from being a provider to becoming a purchasing agency. Our first year as a new Commission concentrated on rebuilding a shattered husk, consisting of one remaining Commissioner and two permanent staff, and simultaneously entering into the arena of purchase agreements. Our second year was one of recapturing and expanding our position as the body created by Māori leaders and government almost a generation ago to ensure the survival of the Māori language. We then focussed and developed a number of initiatives and outputs while continuing to expand links with Māori speaking communities and cohorts. This, our third year, has concentrated on a restrictive consolidation of the raft of initiatives, projects and policies introduced last year. We were limited to these activities rather than expanding and beginning new initiatives to satisfy the needs of our increasing client base. I reiterate, financial constraints hinder Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Dependence on purchasing services monitored by Te Puni Kōkiri coupled with the financial goodwill of government departments, state, private and commercial entities for expansion has been our lot. The adage that Commissions are not government departments and are arms length from government has developed into a schizophrenic nightmare. We are in a dependency situation with elements of indirect rule. This new model is now into its third year and it would be timely for government to scrutinise its efficacy and relevance.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and the Māori language itself have become more visible through recent activities. From the *Matariki* celebration of the Pacific New Year to the Māori language centred conference *Uia Ngā Kāinga*, the total Māori language immersion courses *Kura Wānanga*, the creation of *Puna Reo*, the *Mā te Reo Fund*, the cooperative publicity and projects with major government departments, Māori language groups and Crown and commercial entities the Māori language lives. We thank the media for treating us, in the main, in a fair, enlightened and positive way.

Perhaps it is timely to thank all Commission members for their efforts in charting the pathways to ensure that continuity and new directions do not conflict. I must also extend our warm gratitude to our staff whose workloads are onerous but necessary to ensure that performance and output targets are not merely achieved but more often surpassed.

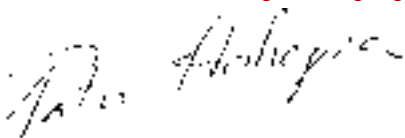
Reiterating my earlier comments, there is a closer personal and working relationship with major departments and with their Ministers and office staff. The other area of satisfaction is the expanding work of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori staff and members among organisations, schools, work and homes of Māori who are conscious of the need to learn, to speak and to nurture their mother tongue. More could have been done but there were budgetary and personnel constraints.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori would assert that while our activities and projects are in keeping with the dictates of our governing Act and the expressed government Māori language policies, the effects of what we are doing are helping to remould and extend favourable attitudes towards the Māori language. Current research indicates that the majority of Māori and non-Māori do consider that the Māori language has a place in Aotearoa-New Zealand and beyond. That place is more than singing our national anthem in Māori, pronouncing Māori words and names properly, and using “*kia ora*” as the alternative greeting.

However research also shows that there is still a small minority who take exception to Māori language having a place at any time anywhere. With the aphorism in mind that “laws and policies should not be based on exceptions” perhaps it is now appropriate for Māori and Crown to begin discussions aimed at widening the official status of the Māori language and creating the conditions that will ensure that bilingualism and biculturalism is a necessity for all New Zealanders. While Māori language is a crucial part of the culture and heritage of Māori, it should also be an important element in being a real New Zealander.

In the midst of life we are in death and magical moments often merge with sorrow. Here I make reference to Dr Miria Simpson our elder Commission member, our mentor, conscience and institutional memory. We and the nation’s television audience celebrated her 80th birthday with her during the first days of June only to mourn her passing soon after. In the eulogies were the following words;

“You epitomise your illustrious ancestor Wairaka by staying with the canoe when others left, continuing as a Commission member on your spiritual canoe and leaving your legacy as the icon and fount of Māori and English language excellence. Rest in peace, Mīria”.



Dr. Patu Hohepa
Commissioner

25 October 2002
Wellington

Chief Executive's Report



***Tama Tū, Tama Ora – Wahine Kakama, Wahine Toa
Nā Mīria Simpson tēnei whakatauki***

No words can express the sadness that the staff of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori feel at the loss of our matriarch, friend, mentor and mother, Dr Mīria Simpson. Tributes continue to flow and her legacy lives on in our work as a standard of quality, integrity and sheer determination to achieve excellence in all our endeavours.
Tau tahi, tau rua, e kore mātau e wareware.

Māori Language and Government Response 1972 - 2002

Thirty years ago the Government was confronted with the growing evidence that the Māori language was in decline largely due to previous and current Crown policies. Political and protest action brought the issue into sharp focus challenging the Government to respond to Māori language needs.

Over the years the Government responded to this challenge in a number of ways:

- Recommendations from Te Reo Māori Claim led to the passing of the Māori Language Act 1987
- The establishment of the Māori Language Commission
- Supporting various Māori language education initiatives
- Some limited promotions and research, and;
- Most recently the process of revising the Government's Māori Language Strategy.

However, the effectiveness of Government interventions in contributing to Māori language regeneration has not been adequately measured. Research and evaluations of progress are needed to capture a range of issues, including; strategic leadership, responsiveness and resourcing.

Māori Language Research

More Māori language research is required to monitor progress towards the goal of the regeneration of te reo Māori. It is necessary to identify areas of need and to evaluate interventions. Te Puni Kōkiri is currently the purchaser of the majority of Government research on the Māori language. The past year has seen significant research produced, notably *The Health of the Māori Language Survey in 2001*, a Census enumeration of speakers of the Māori language, and an attitudes survey. However we have yet to see the results of this research inform changes to the structure or resourcing of Crown efforts to support the regeneration of the Māori language. This remains the biggest challenge for Crown agents and Crown entities to address.

Māori Language Strategy

Institutional momentum in terms of Māori language support appears to have slowed with some agencies. This is reflective of a lack of strategic cohesion across the public sector. The delay in the development in the implementation of the governments Māori language strategy has contributed to this inactivity.

A priority for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is to work with Te Puni Kōkiri to redevelop the Government's Māori Language Strategy over the next twelve months

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori

The vision and strategic direction of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has consolidated over the past year into a plan that will be published during the forthcoming year. We anticipate exciting times.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has endeavoured to maintain language regeneration momentum in a number of ways including: promotional activities; public sector seminars; workshops and the provision of policy advice to the Minister of Māori Affairs and other agencies.

According to results from the *Health of the Māori Language Survey in 2001*, there is some indication that the proportion of Māori with high proficiency skills is increasing in the youngest surveyed age group of 15-24 years. We attribute much of this progress to Kōhanga Reo and Kura Kaupapa Māori. The statistics show we have 136,600 people who have some degree of Māori language proficiency. While those who have the highest proficiency remain a minority, our goal is to change that to a majority.

Second language learners form a large and growing group of Māori language speakers. It is incumbent upon native speakers to support all learners, acknowledging that because of their language skills, they are role models in their own right. There can be no hierarchy in the language whānau. All speakers are important and all should be encouraged. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has acknowledged this by encouraging Pākehā participation in the recognition and support of the Māori language.

However, a number of important initiatives are struggling from want of appropriate support including the Māori Language Institute and Puna Reo. Under resourcing has resulted in a dependence on funding brought in from external sources to sustain our activities.

Treaty responsibilities

Our Tiriti o Waitangi analysis firmly establishes the language as a taonga confirmed and guaranteed under Article II. The Crown retains a responsibility for good government under Article I, including supporting and promoting the official language of our country.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori believes that increased commitment by the Government is required to support the role of Māori communities and organisations in ensuring the regeneration of the Māori language. This belief is supported by research.

This is particularly relevant for the development of the Government's Māori Language Strategy and for the appointment of Boards such as Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho. Indeed a recommendation which emerged from our last conference "Uia Ngā Kāinga", was to enable the appointment of these Board members by Māori.

E.34

Over the next twelve months Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori intends to advocate strongly for a review of te reo Māori legislation, to strengthen the Māori Language Act and provide for better Māori participation in the institutional arrangements affecting our taonga.

Māori Communities

The role of Māori communities in language regeneration has been strongly promoted by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori over the past twelve months. We will continue to target resources in this area of development. Government has addressed this issue with the implementation of the Mā Te Reo fund. A further upcoming challenge for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is supporting the role of Iwi Authorities as investors in te reo Māori.

Māori Television

Māori television has potentially become the most important development in Māori language regeneration since Te Kōhanga Reo. It is absolutely critical that it succeeds both as a broadcasting service and as an agent for language regeneration. Unfortunately Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has been excluded (by the Crown) from the institutional arrangements of Māori television thereby diminishing our role as primary advocate and quality assessor of the language.

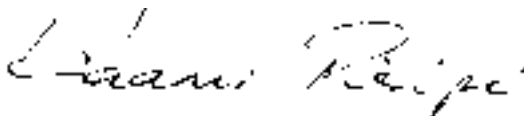
We have continued to advocate from the “outside” with submissions on the Māori Television Service Bill but have had little real impact. Despite this the Māori Television Service itself has recognised a role for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. Māori television is a priority area for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and our involvement over the next 12 months will need to be increased in order for us to contribute effectively.

The future role of the Government

As a member of the Prime Minister’s Cultural delegation to Latin America last year I was encouraged by her commitment to bilingual communities, a notion which is almost an international norm. Gaining Crown commitment to bilingualism is an ongoing challenge for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori but we have been supported by the State Services Commission and by key agencies in striving to make it a reality.

It is my belief that the Government’s leadership role in language regeneration has not been maintained. It must readjust its strategic vision for te reo to a level commensurate with the magnitude of the tasks ahead.

There is an urgent need for a recommitment by the Crown to the regeneration of te reo Māori – and the provision of adequate and appropriate resourcing to ensure that te reo Māori survives into the new millennium.



Haami Piripi
Chief Executive

25 October 2002
Wellington

The Māori Language Commission - Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori

Board

Commissioner

Dr. Patu Hohepa

Members

Dr. Mfira Simpson

Ruka Broughton

Waireti Tait-Rolleston

Quinton Hita

Management

Haami Piripi - Chief Executive Officer

Wareko Te Āngina, Manager Finance, Human Resources & Administration

Lee Smith, Manager Language Standards/Translations

Sharon Armstrong, Manager Proficiency

Karaitiana Taiuru, Manager Lexicography (to June 2002)

Staff

Lexicography

Kararaina Uatuku, Project Co-ordinator

Aroha Kale, Administrator

Wharehuia Milroy, Writer (to August 2001)

Te Awanuiarangi Black, Writer (from August 2001)

Language Services

Hohepa MacDougall, Language Standards/Translator (from October 2001)

Matewaka Thrupp, Language Services Assistant

Proficiency

Mihi Harris, Information Management Advisor/Project Co-ordinator

Policy

Nicola Bright, Policy Analyst

Promotion / Communications

Piripi Moore, Campaign Advisor

Lana Simmons-Donaldson, Communications Advisor

Mā Te Reo

Liz Ruatoto, Project Co-ordinator

Administration, Human Resources and Finance

Jane Waldon, Assistant Manager Human Resources & Administration

Juanita Teepa, Receptionist, Finance Clerk

Waitangi Teepa, Receptionist (from March 2002)

Governance and Accountability Statement

Role of the Board

The Minister has appointed a governing Board. The Board's governance responsibilities include:

- Communicating with the Minister and other stakeholders to ensure their views are reflected in the planning of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
- Delegating responsibility for achievement of specific objectives to the Chief Executive
- Monitoring organisational performance towards achieving objectives
- Accounting to the Minister on plans and progress against them
- Maintaining effective systems of internal control

Structure of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori Operations

The Board has appointed a single employee, the Chief Executive, to manage all of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori operations. All other employees of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori have been appointed by the Chief Executive. The board directs the Chief Executive by delegating responsibility and authority for the achievement of objectives through setting policy.

Board Committees

The Board has set up an audit and finance committee to provide a more detailed level of focus on particular issues.

Committee

Finance & Audit Committee

Meets

Monthly

Governance Philosophy

Board Membership

Board members are appointed by the responsible Minister. The Board is composed of members who have diverse skills and experience in order to bring a wide range of thought to bear on policy issues. Once appointed, all members are required to act in the best interests of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. Members acknowledge that the Board must stand unified behind its decisions; individual members have no separate governing outside the boardroom.

Connecting with Stakeholders

The Board acknowledges its responsibility to keep in touch with stakeholders and, in particular, to remain cognisant of the responsible Minister's expectations.

Division of Responsibility between the Board and Management

A key to the efficient running of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is that there is a clear division between the roles of the Board and management. The Board concentrates on setting policy and strategy, then monitors progress toward meeting objectives. Management is concerned with implementing policy and strategy. The Board clearly demarcates these roles by ensuring that the delegation of responsibility and authority to the Chief Executive is concise and complete.

Accountability

The Board holds monthly meetings to monitor progress toward its strategic objectives and to ensure that the affairs of Te Taura Whiri and its subsidiaries are being conducted in accordance with the Board's policies.

Conflicts of Interest

The Board maintains an interest register and ensures Board members are aware of their obligations to declare interests.

Ethics

The board has adopted a code of ethics and regularly monitors whether staff maintain a high standard of ethical behaviour and practice the principals of 'good corporate citizenship'.

Monitoring compliance with ethical standards is done through such means as monitoring trends in complaints and disciplinary actions; or any reports or indications that show non-conformance with the principles espoused in the code of ethics.

Good corporate citizenship involves this entity, including its employees, acknowledging that it is a member of one or more communities outside of itself, and making a commitment to act in a manner consistent with the social mores and accepted rights and responsibilities of all citizens of those communities.

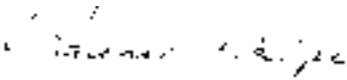
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Statement of Responsibility

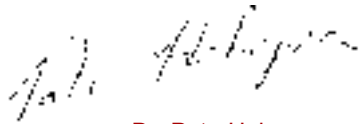
In the financial year ended on 30 June 2002, the Board and management of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori was responsible for:

- the preparation of the annual financial 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 Board and management of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, the annual financial statements including the statement of objectives and service performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2002 fairly reflect the financial position, operations and performance of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.



Haami Piripi
Chief Executive Officer
25/10/2002



Dr. Patu Hohepa
Commissioner
25/10/2002



Audit New Zealand

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

TO THE READERS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

We have audited the financial statements on pages 16 to 40. 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 2002. This information is stated in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 16 and 17.

Responsibilities of the Commission

The Public Finance Act 1989 requires 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 2002, the results of its operations and cash flows and the service performance achievements for the year ended on that date.

Auditor's responsibilities

Section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 43(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989 require the Auditor-General to audit the financial statements presented by the Commission. It is the responsibility of the Auditor-General to express an independent opinion on the financial statements and report its opinion to you.

The 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.

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We conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards published by the Auditor-General which incorporates 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 Auditor-General, we have no relationship with or interests in the Māori Language Commission.

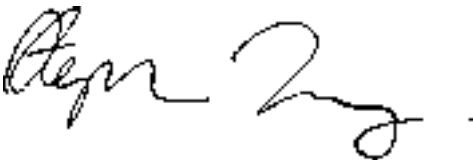
Unqualified opinion

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

In our opinion the financial statements of the Māori Language Commission on pages 16 to 40:

- ▲ comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- ▲ fairly reflect:
 - the Māori Language Commission's financial position as at 30 June 2002;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - its 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 25 October 2002 and our unqualified opinion is expressed as at that date.



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

Statement of Accounting Policies

For the year ended 30 June 2002

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.

MEASUREMENT BASE

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

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

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable 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.

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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.

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.

Investments

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

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.

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.

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.

Summary of Costs - Statement of Service Performance

	2002 Actual (\$)	2002 Budget (\$)	2002 Actual (\$)
Revenue			
Crown Revenue	2,107,557	2,107,557	2,937,809
Other Revenue	<u>657,312</u>	<u>249,993</u>	<u>107,485</u>
Total Revenue	2,764,869	2,357,550	3,045,294
Total Expenditure	<u>3,005,233</u>	<u>2,463,693</u>	<u>2,910,759</u>
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	<u>(240,364)</u>	<u>(106,143)</u>	<u>134,535</u>

Output Class 1**PROMOTION OF THE MĀORI LANGUAGE****Sub Output 1: Lexicography, Terminology and Research**

The purpose of this sub output is to produce the first Māori only dictionary – Te Mātāpuna, with approximately 25,000 headwords.

2001/02

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
Establish team of internal writers	Complete by 14/01/2002	Completed
Complete further 6,000 headwords	Complete by 30/06/2002	Completed
Establish legal entity to hold cultural and intellectual property rights over contents	Complete by 30/06/2002	Incomplete

Commentary**Writers**

Three full time writers have been contracted to work on Te Mātāpuna. A pool of part time writers has also been established to assist the full time writers in the collection of words and definitions.

Complete 6,000 headwords

The completion of 6,000 headwords has placed enormous demands on the linguistic and lexicographical experts working on the Mātāpuna project. The commitment of leading consultants Huatau Ltd and other individuals has been the primary factor in enabling the completion of this phase of the project. Their success is remarkable considering the resourcing constraints on the project. Increased funding will be sought during the next financial year.

Legal Entity to hold Intellectual Property Rights

The formation of a legal entity to hold Māori intellectual property rights is largely dependent on the successful establishment of a fully resourced network of Puna Reo.

The consolidation of Puna Reo into a national network and the establishment of the associated legal entity has been delayed due to a lack of support from key mainstream Government agencies in the Māori language sector. Te Taura Whiri intends to seek further assistance from Te Puni Kōkiri. The limited funding available through Te Taura Whiri is in itself not enough to fully support the Puna Reo.

Three regions have agreed to establish Puna Reo however at this stage only two have signed formal joint venture agreements with Te Taura Whiri. At least two other Puna Reo are necessary before moving to establish an entity to protect the intellectual property rights of the eventual network.

Sub Output 2: Māori Language Development and Standards

The purpose of this sub output is the maintenance of language excellence and enhancing the integrity and quality of Te Reo Māori.

2001/02

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
Promotion of Māori Interpreters and Translators Certificate	Ongoing	Ongoing
Convene one Māori Interpreters and Translators training course	Complete by 30/06/02	Completed
Establishment of Māori Language Internship Scholarships	Complete by 30/11/01	Completed
Complete one Māori Language Wānanga for Public Service Māori Language Allowance Scheme candidates	Complete by 30/06/02	Completed
Complete a language evaluation proposal for the new Māori Television service.	Complete by 30/10/01	Completed
Complete one (2 day) Wānanga to promote Māori Language quality in Māori broadcasting	Complete by 30/04/02	Completed
Promotion of Māori Language Day 2001	Complete by 14/09/01	Completed
Promotion of Māori Language Week 2001	Complete by 31/07/01	Completed

Commentary

Māori Language Checking, Assessment and Translation

Responding to requests for Māori language quality checking and assessment of translated documents has been an increased area of development this year. Māori Language Service's ability to deal with the increased workload has been greatly facilitated by the appointment of a full time translator in October 2001.

Documents submitted for quality assurance came from a variety of sources: government departments, private sector, community and Māori organisations. Deeds of Settlement between the Crown and two major iwi were also submitted for quality assurance checking.

Māori Language Services evaluated the language quality of 12 hours of Māori broadcasting in accordance with our agreement with Te Māngai Pāho.

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Translations were provided for brief requests including titles, signage, and mission statements. Longer translations were completed for the Department of Corrections, Auckland University, Department of Conservation and Accident Compensation Corporation.

Māori Language Services has also translated 27 international place names not already listed in Te Matatiki, and completed an extensive glossary of computer terms in Māori ready for distribution.

Due to the heavy demand for translations some documents were referred to our certified Māori translators from Te Taura Whiri translators registry. Māori Language Services continued to carry out quality assurance checking.

Māori Interpreters and Translators training course

Three training courses for Māori Interpreters and Translators were held in 2002 in the Wellington Region. 13 students took part in the courses held here at the Te Taura Whiri office. Another two courses were held in Whāngarei for those in the Northland region. 12 students took part in the workshops in Whāngarei. The written exam took place 13 April 2002 for both the Wellington and Whāngarei regions. Nine applicants passed the examination including three students of Te Tītohu Kaiwhakamāori Postgraduate Program of Waikato University. They were awarded certificates of competency at the Hui Mō te Reo Māori, 14 June 2002.

In all Te Taura Whiri held five training courses to prepare applicants to take the Māori Interpreters and Translators Certificate.

Māori Language Internship Scholarship

Te Taura Whiri has established a Māori language internship scholarship to increase the number of translators and interpreters by assisting them with course costs for relevant study programs and giving them practical work experience.

This year one Māori language internship scholarship was awarded to a student undertaking postgraduate studies in translation who is also designing Translation Memory and a Digital Translation System. The successful student is compiling a glossary of computer terminology and is helping to update the Te Taura Whiri website.

Wānanga to Promote Māori Language quality in Māori Broadcasting

The broadcasting wānanga was held 2-7 February 2002 at Waitangi. Over 30 people took part in the wānanga. The majority of Māori Radio Stations sent two people each to participate in the wānanga.

Māori Language Wānanga for Public Service Māori Language Allowance Scheme candidates

An explanation of the language scheme was given at a public sector seminar attended by 130 people and at subsequent workshops on Māori language planning in the public sector.

Māori Language Day 2001

Māori Language Day 2001 was promoted through press releases and stories broadcast on Māori radio, *Ruia Mai* and *Te Karere*. The day also enjoyed good coverage and promotion overseas at Foreign Affairs posts with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

This year we began the build up to celebrating an “International Māori Language Day”. 14 September 2002 will be the 30th anniversary of the inaugural National Māori Language Day and Te Taura Whiri will be mounting a widespread promotional campaign to mark the event.

Māori Language Week July 2001

Among its promotions for Māori Language Week, Te Taura Whiri hosted the launch of two new television commercials, along with a CD by *Aaria* of the New Zealand National Anthem (in Māori and English), and the reo Māori band *Maia*'s new music video. The new television commercials aired on all four mainstream channels during Māori Language Week. Another highlight of the event was the presentation of certificates to five of seven new translators and interpreters.

Publications

Te Taura Whiri produces and distributes two quarterly newsletters.

2001/02

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
Produce and distribute <i>He Muka</i> newsletter	4 issues	Completed
Produce and distribute <i>Ko te Whānau</i> newsletter	4 issues	Completed

Commentary

He Muka/Ko te Whānau

Both publications are produced for a te reo Māori/whānau audience and focus on regenerative initiatives for te reo. Whilst the milestones were met the publications will be reviewed over the next year for relevance and audience reach.

Sub Output 3: Te Reo Initiatives

The purpose of this sub output is to provide training courses to assist Māori language speakers to improve their competency and proficiency skills.

2001/02

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
Complete three adult Wānanga	1 st complete by 30/09/01 2 nd complete by 31/12/01 3 rd complete by 31/3/02	4 Completed
Complete three Secondary School Wānanga	1 st complete by 31/12/01 2 nd complete by 31/3/02 3 rd complete by 30/06/02	3 Completed
Complete three beginner Wānanga	1 st complete by 31/12/01 2 nd complete by 31/3/02 3 rd complete by 30/6/02	1 Completed
Contract agreed with two Puna Reo	Complete by 1/06/02	Complete

Commentary

Adult Wānanga

Te Taura Whiri convened four adult wānanga at: Tūranga July 2001, Waitangi September 2001, Waimārama January 2002 and Ōtautahi April 2002. Demand for adult wānanga for proficient speakers has been enormous, hence the addition of a fourth wānanga in Ngāi Tahu, supported with financial assistance from the Mā Te Reo Committee and fund.

The adult wānanga or Kura Whakapakari Reo of Te Taura Whiri have maintained their popularity over the past decade with over 700 students attending the wānanga annually. Of these 80-85% are teachers. A new development has been the increasing number of rangatahi attending the wānanga and tertiary teachers bringing groups of students to the wānanga.

Increased costs, numbers and curriculum development have lead to a review of the adult wānanga and the role of Te Taura Whiri in the delivery of the wānanga.

Te Taura Whiri believes responsibility for wānanga delivery should lie with a more appropriate "service provider" to enable regional focus and national spread of this language development opportunity. Consequently Te Taura Whiri will approach the Mā Te Reo Fund for support for the wānanga.

Secondary School Wānanga

The first wānanga for this financial year was held at Hopuhopu in August 2001, the second at Waimanoni Te Rangiāniwaniwa, Kaitaia in March 2002, and the third at Te Kura o Te Rito, Otaki in June 2002.

All wānanga were successfully completed. This work is carried out on contract to the Ministry of Education. Te Taura Whiri is not otherwise funded to do this work.

Beginner Wānanga

Te Taura Whiri convened one beginner wānanga this year. The increased availability of opportunities for beginners to learn the Māori language through a range of educational and language providers has allowed Te Taura Whiri to focus on other areas. This milestone was left partially met.

Puna Reo

Four Puna Reo in all are required to contribute to the work of Te Mātāpuna – the Māori Only Dictionary. While other regions have expressed interest in establishing Puna Reo in order to join a National Māori Language Network, funding is yet to be obtained to enable this.

Three Puna Reo have formally agreed to adopt the memorandum of understanding. Two have already signed and the third is due to sign.

Sub Output 4: Development of Instruments to Assess the Māori Language Proficiency of Adults

The purpose of this sub output is to develop a reliable assessment instrument to assess Māori Language proficiency of adults primarily employed in the public sector.

2001/02

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
Complete Stage One of National Proficiency Test	Completed by 30/12/01	Completed
Complete Stage Two of National Proficiency Test	Completed by 30/06/02	Completed
Promotion of public sector proficiency tests	Ongoing	Ongoing

Commentary

National Proficiency Test

Since the late 1980's Te Taura Whiri has administered the Māori Language Test as part of the Government Māori Language Allowance Scheme – an incentive scheme to encourage public sector workers to learn Māori language. In 2001, Haemata Ltd was commissioned by Te Taura Whiri to develop a new assessment system that will assist the Commission to establish benchmarks for Māori language use in the public sector.

Consequently a new testing system has been developed that includes a 5-level proficiency-testing framework, a test of language knowledge (the Level Finder Examination or 'LFE') and a specific purposes test for the public sector (the Public Sector Māori language examination or 'PSM'). An internationally credible Advisory Group has overseen the development of these tools. Members of the group have contributed greatly to the project bringing expertise and experience in language testing, te reo Māori, linguistics and the public sector.

The proficiency-testing framework forms the foundation for the project and provides the link between the PSM examination and future development of other sector-related tests. Each of the five progressive levels of the framework are defined by a descriptor of language ability. Sector related tests will "sit" on the framework at the levels deemed appropriate for effective Māori language use in those sectors.

Stages One and Two of the project were completed on time and the following documents have been produced:

1. Candidate Handbook (draft)
2. Examiner's Handbook
3. Public Service Māori Language Proficiency Examination (PSM)
4. Level Finder Examination (LFE)
5. Marking Schedules and Rating Scales
6. Examiner Training Programme Outline
7. PSM Test Specifications
8. LFE Test Specifications

Promotion of Interim Proficiency Test/PSM

The interim public sector proficiency test has been promoted throughout the public sector through our language planning facilitation and public sector database.

At the Māori language planning workshops for the public sector held this year, the interim proficiency test and the soon to be released PSM examination (that will replace the interim test) were promoted as an essential part of an organisation's Māori language plan.

The new PSM examination was also promoted at the Uia Ngā Kāinga Conference in June 2002.

Te Taura Whiri has developed a handbook for use by potential candidates wishing to sit the PSM examination.

Māori Language Planning

Te Taura Whiri has continued to lead Māori language planning in the public sector. On 30 November 2001, 150 people attended a seminar on 'A Coordinated Approach to Māori Language Policy and Planning in the Public Sector'. Speakers covered topics such as the roles of Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Taura Whiri in Māori language planning, the integration of Māori language policy and planning through Human Resources current structures, plus the cost-benefits of language planning.

In response to expressions of interest for further assistance via workshops for language planning Te Taura Whiri ran a series of workshops to assist twelve public sector organisations in the development and implementation of Māori language policies and plans. Two two-day workshops were convened 26-27 March and 28-29 May 2002.

Feedback from these workshops indicated a high level of interest from the agencies who attended and it is the intention of Te Taura Whiri to offer more of these workshops to agencies who are committed to implementing Māori language policies and planning.

These results have been discussed with Te Puni Kōkiri and the State Services Commission who are supporting this initiative to establish Māori language policies and planning throughout the public sector.

Te Taura Whiri undertook the seminar and workshops on a cost-recovery basis as this initiative is above and beyond what Te Taura Whiri is funded to provide through our Purchase Agreement.

A language-planning workshop for Iwi was developed for this year's Uia Ngā Kāinga - Hui Mō Te Reo 2002. The sessions were well attended and attracted positive feedback.

Sub Output 5: Policy, Research and Development

The purpose of this sub output is to enable Te Taura Whiri to participate in the legislative and policy arena, providing a link to the work of Te Puni Kōkiri, its policy advice procedures and in particular to the Māori language monitoring and evaluation team.

2001/02

Performance	Target	Actual Achieved
All Government/ Cabinet papers relating to Te Reo Māori reviewed and commented on by Te Taura Whiri	Complete by 30/06/02	Completed

Commentary

Policy

Te Taura Whiri has reviewed and commented on all Government/Cabinet papers relating to Te Reo Māori that we have had access to.

Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Te Taura Whiri provided comment on the language issues referred to in the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to inform the position of the New Zealand delegation at the discussions held in Geneva.

Te Taura Whiri through the Chief Executive has contributed to two other important areas of international policy development. The first was the Government's policy on Latin America. Te Taura Whiri was represented on a cultural delegation whose purpose was to form indigenous networks with the countries of Mexico, Chile, Brazil and Argentina. Secondly the Chief Executive represented Aotearoa at a UNESCO workshop to establish a programme for protecting the oral and intangible cultural heritage of humanity.

Te Taura Whiri will continue to advocate for and contribute to discussions on indigenous peoples' language rights in national and international forums.

Māori Television Service Bill

While Te Taura Whiri was not consulted on any of the policy or briefing papers provided to Government by Te Puni Kōkiri regarding the establishment of the Māori Television Service, the Commission made submissions on the Bill. The submissions focused on the importance of having Māori as the primary language broadcast by the service and recommended a five year sunset clause on the English language.

Te Taura Whiri remains committed to supporting Māori language television and have been invited by the Māori Television Service to provide language policy advice on programming. However Te Taura Whiri remains outside the institutional arrangements of Māori Television.

National Library of New Zealand Bill

Te Taura Whiri made a submission to the Education and Science Committee on the National Library of New Zealand Bill advocating for the inclusion of comprehensive Māori language policy and planning.

Research & Development

The policy analyst was seconded to Te Puni Kōkiri to assist with the preliminary analysis of the provisional results of the “Health of the Māori Language Survey 2001” for 20 hours per week over a six-week period. The final report is available on Te Taura Whiri website www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz

Māori Language Institute

Te Taura Whiri continues to advocate for the establishment of a National Māori Language Institute. The primary purpose of such an Institute is to support the Māori language needs of Māori medium teachers, broadcasters and journalists and eventually to extend a range of Māori language services to other groups.

Te Taura Whiri was unsuccessful in attempts to secure funding and support from the Ministry of Education to run a teacher training pilot. However discussions are continuing with the Ministry of Education and the Minister of Māori Affairs.

A joint proposal by Te Taura Whiri and the University of Waikato to establish a research Centre of Excellence for te reo Māori was also unsuccessful however we will continue to establish working relationships with research bodies whose interest lies in the field of Māori language regeneration.

Despite these setbacks the urgent need for teacher support remains a worrying issue and Te Taura Whiri is convinced that an Institute is a viable means of supporting Māori teacher development.

Feedback from the last two conferences convened by Te Taura Whiri has supported the establishment of an Institute, as have a number of research findings. Te Taura Whiri will initiate the establishment of a legal entity for the Institute during the 2002-2003 financial year.

Across All Outputs: Language Promotion Activities

Te Taura Whiri has undertaken promotional activities within each sub output to support the different projects.

Commentary

Uia Ngā Whetū, Hui Mō te Reo 2001

Te Taura Whiri produced a CD-Rom from Uia Ngā Whetū – Hui Mō te Reo 2001. This CD-Rom contains over two hours of video footage from the conference. It provides a full summary for the conference, highlights key recommendations and forms the basis of our formal reports to Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Education. The CD-Rom was utilised to promote the Hui Mō te Reo 2002, and has also been a useful language resource for schools and tertiary institutions.

Uia Ngā Kāinga, Hui Mō te Reo 2002

The Uia Ngā Kāinga conference was held 13-14 June at Te Papa in Wellington. Over 300 registered delegates supported the conference over the two-day period. The conference theme 'Uia Ngā Kāinga' focused on the importance of kāinga and the intergenerational transmission of language in the home.

Five workshops were held throughout the duration of the conference: Language planning for Iwi, Broadcasting, Roles of Government and Māori, Mā Te Reo and Enrolling National Support. A detailed report on the outcomes of these workshops will be produced in video format with supporting documentation by the end of August 2002.

Keynote speakers at the conference included; Chief Judge Joe Williams, Hone Harawira, Rangi Nicholson, Derek Fox, Tīmoti Kāretu, Kāterina Mataira and Hohepa Kereopa.

The Hon. Parekura Horomia officially opened the conference and presented the first successful Mā Te Reo applicant with a cheque for completing their first milestone.

Six interpreters and translators licences were also awarded at the conference.

The Ministry of Education, Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Māngai Pāho, ASB Bank, Auahi Kore and Te Ohu Kai Moana provided support to this year's Māori language conference.

Māori Language Television Promotions 2001-2002

Te Taura Whiri once again engaged Te Māngai Pāho, The Ministry of Education and Television New Zealand's Community Support Foundation in a joint language promotion called 'Into Te Reo' during Māori Language Week in July 2001.

Two television commercials were produced which screened on four television channels during Māori Language week. These advertisements continued airing throughout 2001-2002 through the support of Television New Zealand's Community Support Foundation.

Te Taura Whiri has received two years of Television New Zealand Community Support Foundation advertising time which ended in June 2002. The feedback received from the television promotion has been positive however it is unlikely that we will be able to continue television promotion without continued broadcaster support or increased funding.

TVNZ-Good Morning Show

Television New Zealand's *Good Morning Show* trialed seven minute sections on teaching basic Te Reo Māori for six weeks during the months of September and October 2001. These sections were fronted by commissioner Quinton Hita and Kotuku Tibble.

Matariki Promotion - Māori New Year

Te Taura Whiri continues to promote Matariki as a focal point for language promotion and use.

The relationship that was established with Te Papa in 2001 during Matariki has been built upon in 2002. Te Taura Whiri partnered Te Papa in a programme of events, bringing Māori tohunga, astronomers and performers into Wellington to celebrate Matariki.

The Matariki booklet developed and distributed to schools and kōhanga last year, was reprinted with the help of UNESCO New Zealand. UNESCO also held a special event to acknowledge Matariki and launch an information kit for the international year of culture and heritage.

A website was developed for Matariki this year, which aims to inform a much wider audience about Matariki. The website explores some of the key facts about the celebration of Matariki, as well as providing a calendar of nationwide events and a page promoting this year's Māori language conference.

In contrast to last year's celebration when many of the Matariki events were focused around Wellington, this year many more city councils, schools and iwi have incorporated Matariki celebrations into their events calendars.

Te Taura Whiri, Auahi Kore and Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand organised two nights of celebration for Matariki at the conclusion of Uia Ngā Kāinga – Hui Mō te Reo 2002.

Matariki Language Promotion

A language promotion framework was trialed during Matariki this year that acknowledged and identified levels of language capability by giving people the option of wearing stickers with varying numbers of stars on them. The greater the number of stars the more proficient the wearer. This framework will be offered to language community groups such as Te Poitō Whakarewa to utilise during language-focused activities.

The 'Into Te Reo' poster produced last year was developed into a 'Ka Rawe Te Reo' version and distributed to schools, kōhanga and kura kaupapa Māori networks.

Partnerships for Language Promotion

Te Taura Whiri has sought to establish strategic relationships with key organisations interested in communicating with their Māori stakeholder groups through the Māori language. These relationships form an important support network, and as well as providing an essential supplement to our minimal promotions budget.

Auahi Kore – Smokefree

The Health Sponsorship Council and Te Taura Whiri have developed a partnership charter in recognition of an alignment in core values and the increased cooperation between the organisations.

Auahi Kore assisted with this year's Hui Mō te Reo Māori and Matariki celebrations.

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Auahi Kore have provided resources for a number of other initiatives and invited Te Taura Whiri to participate in several of their projects, including the development of a Māori language award for the Smoke Free, Pacifica Beats music competition.

In return Te Taura Whiri has provided Māori language quality assessment services for the Health Sponsorship Council.

Accident Compensation Corporation – Hākinakina Poster

Te Taura Whiri and ACC worked on a joint venture poster for the promotion of Māori language throughout the ACC networks. ACC see this project as an opportunity to reach Māori audiences through the language. The poster features world champion Black Fern, Melody Robinson and will be available during Māori Language Week 2002.

New Website

The Te Taura Whiri website includes more information about the work of Te Taura Whiri with hotlinks to other Māori language resource sites. Protocols have been established with Te Kete Ipurangi to enable a collaborative approach to new software and IT development.

International Relationships

Numerous overseas guests (primarily indigenous people) have visited Te Taura Whiri and an international network of support people and organisations has been developed.

Mā Te Reo

Commentary

The Mā Te Reo fund has been established to provide financial assistance to Iwi Māori communities to establish and support projects, programmes and activities that contribute to language regeneration.

The \$15m fund established by Government to support the growth of Māori language within Iwi Māori communities is managed by a fund committee consisting of four Crown representatives and four Māori community representatives. They are:

Haami Piripi, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Chairperson)

Leith Comer, Te Puni Kōkiri

Howard Fancy, Ministry of Education

Trevor Moeke, Te Māngai Pāho

Hana O'Regan, Māori representative

Evelyn Tobin, Māori representative

Te Ururoa Flavell, Māori representative

Manahi Paewai, Māori representative

The committee, Te Rōpū Tautoko, is responsible for the distribution of funds (up to \$2m per financial year), until the fund is exhausted. The fund will be distributed through an application and assessment process which has been carefully developed and managed by Te Rōpū Tautoko.

The objective of the fund is to:

- Increase the number of Māori who know the Māori language;
- Improve proficiency levels among Māori in the Māori language;
- Increase opportunities for Māori to use the Māori language.

Te Taura Whiri began its role as administrator and secretariat to Te Rōpū Tautoko for the fund from October 2001.

During December 2001 and January 2002 a series of radio commercials were produced to promote the Mā Te Reo fund. These advertisements were distributed through the Whakaruruhau Māori radio network. The promotion was primarily focused on obtaining expressions of interest from whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations.

Te Rōpū Tautoko met 19-20 March 2002 to assess applications for the first Mā Te Reo funding round 2001-2002. At the close of applications on 15 March, there were 698 registered applications of interest in the fund. However, the total applications eligible for assessment were 208 (these were completed applications).

The types of initiatives proposed varied from language planning, te reo promotion, games and resources, IT and wānanga reo. Wānanga reo were by far the most sought after funding initiative representing over 50% of the total applications. Total funding sought was \$14.3m for this initial round.

In assessing applications the committee considered a number of variables including the priorities for project types; geographical spread; reasonable budget and community benefits.

\$1,474,211.00 of funding was distributed to successful applicants of the Mā Te Reo Fund. There were 123 successful applications, of these 36 were fully funded and 87 received partial funding.

Monitoring and evaluation

A monitoring regime has been established for successful applications and a process for evaluation has been agreed by the committee to be implemented over the next 9 months.

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Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

	NOTE	2002 Actual (\$)	2002 Budget (\$)	2001 Actual (\$)
INCOME				
Grants	2	2,595,756	2,257,550	2,937,809
Consultancy Income		20,220	40,000	20,336
Interest Received		12,187	0	29,663
Other Revenue	3	136,706	60,000	57,486
Total Income		2,764,869	2,357,550	3,045,294
EXPENDITURE				
Personnel	4, 8	1,369,516	1,546,590	1,210,923
Operating	5	1,635,717	917,103	1,699,836
Total Expenditure		3,005,233	2,463,693	2,910,759
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(240,364)	(106,143)	134,535

Statement of Movements in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2002

	NOTE	2002 Actual (\$)	2002 Budget (\$)	2001 Actual (\$)
Public Equity as at 1 July		430,141	430,141	295,606
Net surplus/(deficit)		(240,364)	(106,143)	134,535
Total recognised revenues and expenses for the period		(240,364)	(106,143)	134,535
Public Equity as at 30 June		189,777	323,998	430,141

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 2002

	NOTE	2002 Actual (\$)	2002 Budget (\$)	2001 Actual (\$)
PUBLIC EQUITY		189,777	323,998	430,141
Represented by :				
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash & Bank		4,021	100,000	204,001
Mā Te Reo Agency Fund Assets		12,161,041	0	0
Receivables		281,346	120,000	252,023
Prepayments		5,298	6,000	23,607
GST Receivable		0	47,998	51,765
Total Current Assets		12,451,706	273,998	531,396
Non-current assets				
Fixed Assets	6	208,398	200,000	269,657
Total Non Current Assets		208,398	200,000	269,657
Total Assets		12,660,104	473,998	801,053
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and Payables	7	309,286	150,000	370,912
Mā Te Reo Agency Funds Payable	11	12,161,041	0	0
Total Liabilities		12,470,327	150,000	370,912
NET ASSETS		189,777	323,998	430,141

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

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2002

	NOTE	2002 Actual (\$)	2002 Budget (\$)	2001 Actual (\$)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was provided from:				
Government Grants		2,237,402	2,257,549	2,913,111
Interest Received		12,187	0	29,662
Receipt of GST		143,970	100,000	0
Other Receipts		615,766	292,023	213,625
		<u>3,009,325</u>	<u>2,649,572</u>	<u>3,156,398</u>
Cash was applied to:				
Payments to Suppliers		1,724,175	1,935,912	1,817,174
Payments to Employees		1,425,397	817,661	1,194,622
Payment of GST		0	0	59,595
		<u>3,149,572</u>	<u>2,753,573</u>	<u>3,071,391</u>
Net Cash Flows				
From Operating Activities	10	<u>(140,247)</u>	<u>(104,001)</u>	<u>85,007</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase Fixed Assets		59,733	0	151,935
		<u>(59,733)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(151,935)</u>
Net Increase (decrease) in Cash Held		(199,980)	(104,001)	(66,928)
Plus Opening Cash Balance		204,001	204,001	270,929
		<u>4,021</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>204,001</u>

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

Statement of Commitments

As at 30 June 2002

NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS	2002 (\$)	2001 (\$)
Commitments not later than one year from balance date	102,144	105,649
Commitments later than one year but not later than two years	16,443	96,447
Commitments later than two years but not later than five years	8,199	5,744
Commitments over five years	0	0
Total Commitments	<u>126,786</u>	<u>207,840</u>

Consisting of the following:

Photocopier Agreement

A photocopier is leased by the commission finishing on July 2005. Monthly installments of \$689.16 (GST exclusive) are paid by automatic payment.

Rental Agreement

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

Leased Laptops

There are currently four laptops being leased on 24 & 36 mth terms. Monthly rentals total \$1,144.45 (GST exclusive)

Leased Phone System

The phone systems is being leased on a term of 36 mths, commencing 30 November 2000. The monthly rental is \$603.27 (GST exclusive)

Fax

A fax system is being leased on a term of 58 mths, commencing 14 May 2002. The monthly rental is \$101.29 (GST exclusive)

I.T. Lease

There is an I.T. lease on a term of 36 months, commencing 1 May 2002. The monthly rental is \$202.41 (GST exclusive)

Statement of Contingent Liabilities

As at 30 June 2002

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Nil (2001/02 : 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 2002

1 ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The comparative figures for 2001 cover the 12 month period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

The 2002 information covers the 12 month period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

2 GRANTS

This item consists of the following:	2002 (\$)	2001 (\$)
Government Grant	2,107,557	2,663,111
Other Grants	488,199	274,698
	<u>2,595,756</u>	<u>2,937,809</u>

3 OTHER REVENUE

This item consists of the following:

Registration Fees	103,112	52,640
Other Receipts	33,594	4,846
	<u>136,706</u>	<u>57,486</u>

4 PERSONNEL

This item consists of the following:

ACC	5,188	5,213
FBT	21,986	17,390
Health Insurance	10,720	5,298
Secondment Fees	0	950
Recruitment Fees	1,194	8,000
Commissioner, Commission Members	84,525	169,370
Salaries	1,117,614	846,456
Wages	128,289	158,246
	<u>1,369,516</u>	<u>1,210,923</u>

5 OPERATING

This item consists of the following:	2002 (\$)	2001 (\$)
Administration	528,491	461,620
Advertising	141,879	142,526
Audit Fees	10,600	8,636
Consultants' Fees	382,448	442,319
Depreciation		
Leasehold Improvements	15,976	21,303
Furniture & Fittings	9,483	6,000
Office Equipment	992	776
EDP Equipment	34,066	33,629
Software	37,347	13,905
Motor Vehicles	17,445	15,695
General Expenses	6,774	18,728
Marae Services	0	66,671
Motor Vehicle Expenses	4,174	22,206
Printing	115,278	62,513
Rent	108,465	84,150
Travel	222,299	299,160
	<u>1,635,717</u>	<u>1,699,836</u>

6 FIXED ASSETS

	2001			2002		
	COST PRICE (\$)	ACCUM DEPN (\$)	BOOK VALUE (\$)	COST PRICE (\$)	ACCUM DEPN (\$)	BOOK VALUE (\$)
Leasehold Improvements	336,060	272,158	63,902	336,060	288,134	47,926
Furniture & Fittings	68,082	36,462	31,620	77,307	45,945	31,362
Office Equipment	17,637	14,974	2,663	19,115	15,966	3,149
EDP Equipment	158,273	88,582	69,691	166,201	122,648	43,553
Software	84,975	15,060	69,915	95,739	52,407	43,332
Motor Vehicles	66,699	34,833	31,866	70,843	31,767	39,076
	<u>731,726</u>	<u>462,069</u>	<u>269,657</u>	<u>765,265</u>	<u>556,867</u>	<u>208,398</u>

7 PAYABLES

This item consists of the following:	2002 (\$)	2001 (\$)
GST Payable	\$13,836	0
Annual Leave	\$60,107	39,517
Trade Creditors	\$235,343	331,395
	<u>309,286</u>	<u>370,912</u>

8 REMUNERATION OF EMPLOYEES

Only one employee (the CEO) receives remuneration of \$100,000 or more a year. His remuneration falls in a band of between \$120,001 and \$130,000. (2001:\$120,001 - \$130,000)

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9

REMUNERATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

	2002	2001
Chairman	(\$)	(\$)
P Hohepa	40,625	62,657
Board		
M Simpson	-	24,700
Q Hita	16,000	29,362
R Broughton	13,050	32,513
W Tait-Rolleston	14,850	20,138
	<u>84,525</u>	<u>169,370</u>

10

RECONCILIATION OF NET DEFICIT TO NET CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

	2002	2001
	(\$)	(\$)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	(240,364)	134,535
Add Non-cash items		
Depreciation	<u>115,309</u>	91,308
	<u>115,309</u>	<u>91,308</u>
Add(Less) movements in working capital items :		
Accounts Receivable	(29,323)	(108,545)
Prepayments	(18,309)	(5,854)
Accounts Payable	(75,462)	14,328
GST	107,915	(40,765)
	<u>(15,179)</u>	<u>(140,836)</u>
Add Item classified as investing activity		
Net gain/(loss) on sale of fixed assets	(13)	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	<u>(140,247)</u>	<u>85,007</u>

11 **MĀ TE REO FUND**

The Mā te Reo fund was established by the Government with \$15 million (GST inclusive) for the promotion of opportunities for Māori development through language.

The overall objective of the Fund is to provide financial assistance to whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations to develop community originated Māori language projects, programmes and activities that contribute to Māori language revitalisation. Preference shall be given to applicants working towards the same general ends as the Māori Language Strategy and Māori language revitalisation in general.

The Mā te Reo fund is managed by a Fund Management Committee and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori acts as the fundholder and secretariat.

The funds managed on behalf of the Mā te Reo fund are held separately from the Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori investments. Cash balances are recorded at the lower cost or net market value. Administration fees are not incurred by the fund, as they are incurred by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. During the year, Te Puni Kōkiri provided financial assistance of \$53,333 to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori for the administration of the Fund. The allocation of funds for grants is treated as expenditure in the year the allocation is made. Prior to the end of the financial year, the grant must have received approval from the Fund Management Committee.

	2002
	(\$)
Balance of fund at 1 July 2001	0
Cash received including GST	15,000,000
Less GST	1,666,667
Government Grant	<u>13,333,333</u>
ADD	
Interest received	325,110
	<u>13,658,443</u>
LESS	
Grants Expenditure	1,474,211
Investment Fund Fees	3,384
Consultancy Fees relating to evaluation of expenditure	19,807
Balance of fund 30 June 2002	<u><u>12,161,041</u></u>
Represented by:	
Investments	13,474,152
Receivables	7,100
	<u>13,481,252</u>
Grants Payable	1,320,211
	<u>12,161,041</u>
The fair value of the investments as at 30 June 2002 was:	<u><u>13,612,792</u></u>

