

TE MĀNGAI PĀHO
ANNUAL REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2010



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The Mouthpiece of the Airwaves



The design embodies our mission
"Tuhia te hā o te reo Māori ki te rangi."
The design represents the nurturing of te reo Māori.
The three uprights are called Piki ki te rangi.
They represent the connections between heaven and earth.
The crescent shape at the base is Te Māngai Pāho –
the mouthpiece which protects and nurtures.
Within the crescent mouth is Te Purapura – te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiatea
– the seed in the form of te reo me ōna tikanga Māori.
It is this act of nurturing and promotion that is important
In order for the Māori language and culture to thrive

Te Māngai Pāho Annual Report 2009/10

Presented to the House of Representatives
Pursuant to Section 44 of the Public Finance Act 1989

Vision Statement

Ahakoā kei whea,
Ahakoā āwhea,
Ahakoā pēwhea,
Kōrero Māori!

Māori language – everywhere, every day, in every way!

Mission Statement

Tuhia te hā o te reo Māori ki te rangi,
e kaha ai te mapu o te manawa ora,
e rekareka ai te taringa whakarongo,
e waiwai ai te karu mātakitaki.

Bringing the joy of Māori language to all listeners and viewers.

Statutory Role

- 1 The primary function of Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi [Te Māngai Pāho] is to promote Māori language and Māori culture by making funds available, on the terms and conditions that it thinks fit, for –
 - (a) broadcasting; and
 - (b) producing programmes for broadcasting; and
 - (c) archiving programmes.
- 2 Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi [Te Māngai Pāho] may also make funds available (on the terms and conditions that it thinks fit and as far as practicable, in a manner consistent with its primary function) for –
 - (a) transmitting on demand; and
 - (b) producing content for transmitting on demand; and
 - (c) archiving content



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Kōrero a te Heamana o te Poari

E ngā rangatira o te motu

Tēnā koutou i ō tātou tini mate kua riro atu nei ki te pō. E ngā mate haere atu rā.

Tātou ki muri nei - tēnā tātou katoa.

He mihi tēnei ki a koutou nā te Poari o Te Māngai Pāho, ā, he tuku atu hoki ki a koutou ngā mahi me ngā whakahaere a te Poari mō te tau kua taha atu nei.

Nā reira, ko te tūmanako kei tā mātou purongo ētahi o ngā kaupapa hei kawē i a tātou ki ngā taumata.

He mihi hoki ki ngā Minita i ngā take Māori mō ā rāua āwhina tautoko hoki i Te Māngai Pāho me ngā mahi mō te ao Māori.

Mā te Atua tātou e manaaki.

He tuku pūtea hei whakatairanga i te reo me ngā tikanga Māori te kawenga matua a Te Māngai Pāho ā, e harikoa ana au ki te tāpae atu i tā mātou Pūrongo mō te tau i mutu i te 30 Pipiri 2010.

I te marama o Poutūterangi o tēnei tau, i waimarie a Te Ripowai Higgins (Mema o te Poari) rāua ko Larry Parr (Kaiwhakahaere, Pouaka Whakaata) ki te haere ki te tuarua o ngā Hui Kaipāpāho ā-Pouaka Whakaata Taketake o te Ao i Taiwan. I ō mātou māngai e whai wāhi atu ana ki te manaakitanga me te ahurea o ō rāua kaitiaki, marama ana te kitea o te hononga motuhake o te iwi Māori ki ngā iwi taketake o Taiwan. Ka miharo atu a Te Ripowai rāua ko Larry ki te ōritenga o ngā ahurea e rua, ka hoki mahara ake ki ngā rangahau ā-koiora, ā-reo hoki, nō ēnei tau tonu, e tohu ana i te pūtaketanga o te Māori (me te maha noa atu o ngā iwi o Te Moananui a Kiwa) ki tēnei moutere tonu.

Nō nehe mai rā anō i tīmata ai te wehewehe haere. Ka whakatika atu ngā manene ki tētahi haere roa, e hia kē ngā rautau e mutu ai, kia tae rawa ā rātou uri ki te uru rā anō ki Madagascar ā, ki te rāwhiti rā anō ki Rapanui. Ka hoki whakarunga rā ki Hawai'i ā, ka heke whakararo ki ō tātou motu, ki Aotearoa nei.

Ka whiua te pātai mehemea ka matakitea e rātou, i te wehenga atu, te rahi o te haere i mua i a rātou?

He mea whakamataku rawa ki a rātou te whānuitanga o ngā moana?

Nā te whakawhitiwhiti haere i ngā motu iti, ka akona te mātauranga me ngā pūkenga e taea ai e rātou te hoe ngā moana tawhiti rawa ake kia whai i ngā maramara whenua o Te Moananui a Kiwa. Ko te mea whakamiharo kē, ka hokihoki atu rātou ki ō rātou ake whenua tipu, whākina atu ai mō ngā whenua i kitea ai ā, haere tonu ai te hekenga nui

Nō muri tata nei e rangona ana ngā matapae mō te āhua matemate o te reo Māori. Heoi anō, kua mōhio noa atu ngā

kaimahi o te rāngai ki tēnei kōrero. Koinā te tino take e mahi nei rātou i tēnei rāngai whakaora reo.

E marama ana mātou he kaupapa tatamate tēnei, he kaupapa whiti noa hoki, ā ki te whakawetohia rawatia kua ngaro mō ake tonu atu. Tē taea te nohopuku, me maunga teitei, tūohu ai. Hei ia tekau mā whā rā, ka mate ā-moa kotahi o ngā reo e 6,000 o te ao nā te matenga o te whakamutunga o ngā kaikōrero tūturu me tōna kore whakawhitiwhiti reo taketake atu ki te whakatipuranga hōu.

Ā, kia hoki rā anō ki ō tātou whanaunga nō tawhiti, nō Taiwan.

Kia pērā anō tātou, kia kua e ohore ki te nui o te haere whakamua, te nui rānei o te whawhai. Tērā pea, ka kore te waka o tēnei whakatipuranga e ū pai ki uta, he mahi whakahirahira tonu kia tautokona te hoe.

Hāunga anō ētahi atu iwi taketake o te ao, kua mau pūmau i te Māori te whakaaetanga a te kāwanatanga i te here kia tautokona tō tātou reo me ō tātou tikanga i raro i Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Ka whakatūria tō mātou pokapū hei whakatinana i taua here kia kaha tautokona te reo me ngā tikanga Māori. Kārekau i tae noa iho mai taua whakaaetanga ki taua here; he mea whawhai tonu nō te kitenga atu kua tata mate ā-moa te reo. Nō muri i te tekau mā ono tau mai i te whakatūnga o Te Māngai Pāho kua mārō te haere. Manohi rā, e ai ki Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, ahakoa ka kore e kiia ai he reo tatamate, e tino hiahia ana te tokomaha kaikōrero taketake huri noa i ngā whakatipuranga. Nō muri tata tonu nei, kua whakaaehia tēnei kōrero e Te Taraiunara o Waitangi.

Kua whakarewaina e te Minita i ngā Take Māori tētahi arotakenga o te Rautaki Reo Māori e taea ai te aromatawai anō te ahunga whānui o te rāngai.

Heoi, ahakoa he aha te putanga, e marama mai ana te kōrero a te kāwanatanga. Nā ngā āhuatanga ōhanga o nāianei, mā ō mātou rawa ake e whakatutuki ai ēnei wero kei mua.

E tika ana kia mārō te tuarā, kia rapu huarahi kē e nui ake ai te pānga mai o ō mātou whakaritenga tohatoha pūtea. Kia rite anō tātou ki ērā tipuna o mua, me whakawhanake, me whakapakari ō tātou mātauranga, pūkenga hoki, kia tika te hoe, kia ū rawa ki uta.

I a au e hoki mahara ana ki te tau kua hipa, ka tau te wairua. Kua whakaitihia ō mātou utunga, kua ekea ētahi taumata whaitake i ngā pāpāhotanga ā-reo Irirangi, ā-pouaka whakaata anō hoki. Nō tō mātou whakahaere te hōnore kia mahi tahi ki ngā tāngata whakapūmau, mātanga hoki e auaha ana i ngā oro me ngā whitiāhua ki runga i ngā iarere o Aotearoa. Ka nui te mihi atu ki a rātou.



I tēnei tau tonu, ka ākina tonutia e mātou te wāhi ki te whakawhanake mahere reo Māori ki roto i ngā mahi waihanga hōtaka. Mā reira mātou e rapu matū reo Māori ai e whai wāhi rautaki ana, kua mā te matū reo Māori anake.

E ai ki ā mātou rangahau, ko te mana kē o ngā mahi pāpāho ko te whakaohoho ake i te hiahia o ngā kaiwhakarongo, kaimātakitaki hoki ki te reo me ngā tikanga Māori; hei tautoko anō i a rātou ki te pupuri tonu i ngā pūkenga reo o te hunga matatau. Ka whāia tonuhia tēnei huarahi hei hao, hei hopu i te mana o ngā mahi pāpāho, ko te whakaora reo Māori te take.

Ko te tino hua ka puta i ā mātou mahi, ko te papānga o te pae tawhiti ki te whakaora anō i te reo Māori. Ko te tino whāinga o ā mātou hōtaka, he whakaako, he whakangahau, he tohutohu anō hoki. Ko te whāinga matua kē, ko te whakapā atu ki ngā hunga whakarongo, mātakitaki hoki i tētahi taumata e noho ngāwari ai rātou kia taea rawa ai te whakatinana, te akoako me te tautoko te whakaora reo Māori.

He wero anō kei mua i te umanga pāpāho. Ka noho mōrearea te taurira ohanga o mua i ora pai ai te pouaka whakaata utu-kore, nā te hekenga o te whiwhinga pūtea mai i ngā pānui whakatairanga. Taro rawa ake, me whakataetae tonu ngā āhutatanga pāpāho o mua ki ngā tūāpapa hōu kua puta mai i te hononga tahitanga o ngā mahi whakawhitihiti kōrero, mahi pāpāho hoki. He ōrite anō te mōrearea kei te rāngai reo irirangi whānui e whakapanoni haere ana i ngā āhutatanga whakahaere. Nā konā e noho puhi ai te pūtea a te kāwanatanga ki te umanga pāpāho nā te maha o ngā kaiwhakataetae mō ngā rawa whāiti tonu, tae atu ki te wero kia mārama ai te tautuhi me te whakamārama i ngā whakataunga ā-tohatoha pūtea.

E ai ki ngā rangahau a Te Puni Kōkiri me ētahi atu, kei te āta rerekē haere te wāhi o te reo me ngā tikanga Māori ki waenganui i te hapori o Aotearoa. Ka hāngai pū ngā mahi a Te Māngai Pāho ki te whakatōpūtanga o ngā mahi a ngā pokapū kāwanatanga kei te rāngai reo Māori e mahi ana, tae atu ki ngā rōpū ā-hapori, tāngata takitahi hoki e whakapau kaha ana kia whakatutuki ai te whakaora i te reo Māori. Ko tā Te Māngai Pāho takoha ki tēnei kaupapa matarau, he kūaha ki ngā mahi pāpāho hei pāraha whai niho mō te whakapanoni pāpori. Mā tini, mā mano e poipoi nā te mea, e kore tēnei waka e ū ki uta ki te kore e āwhinatia e te manaakitanga me te tautoko o te hapori whānui tonu.

Ka mihi anō mātou ki te ihī, te wehi me te auahatanga o ngā kaimahi a te reo irirangi me te pouaka whakaata e waihanga hōtaka ana i ngā tau tekau mā ono kua hipa; he hōtaka e whakaako ana, e whakangahau ana, e tohutohu ana i te hunga whakarongo, mātakitaki hoki, ki roto i te reo Māori, mai i te tirohanga ā-ao o te Māori.

I tēnei tau hoki kua rongo mātou i te tautoko me te mahi ngātahitanga o te maha o ngā pokapū, whakahaere, tāngata takitahi hoki. Nō mātou te maringanui i kaha tautokona ai Te Māngai Pāho e tō mātou Minita me te Minita Takirua tae atu ki te mana whakahaere me te ārahitanga rautaki a ngā mema o te Poari. He kaha anō ngā kaimahi a Te Māngai Pāho ki te whakapūmau i te tika o ā mātou pūnaha, hātepe hoki.

Ka tuku mihi maioha ki a koutou katoa mō ā koutou mahi rangatira hei koha ki ngā kaupapa a Te Māngai Pāho. I a au e tū ana hei Heamana o te Poari, ka nui te whakawhetai atu ki a koutou me te titiro whakamua ki tō tātou haere ngātahi.

“Tuhia te hā o te reo Māori ki te rangi”

Nāku noa, nā



Jacqui Te Kani CNZM
Heamana



Chair's Introduction

E ngā rangatira o te motu

Tēnā koutou i o tātou tini mate kua riro atu nei ki te pō. E ngā mate haere atu rā.

Tātou ki muri nei tēnā tātou katoa.

He mihi tēnei ki a koutou nā te kōmiti o Te Māngai Pāho, ā, he tuku atu hoki ki a koutou ngā mahi me ngā whakahaere o tō koutou Poari i noho i te Tau kua taha atu nei.

Nā reira ko te tumanako kei tā mātou ripoata ētahi o ngā kaupapa hei kawē i a tātou ki ngā taumata.

He mihi hoki ki ngā Minita i ngā take Māori mō ā rāua āwhina tautoko hoki i Te Māngai Pāho me ngā mahi mō te ao Māori.

Mā Te Atua tātou e manaaki.

Te Māngai Pāho provides funding to promote Māori language and culture through broadcasting and I am pleased to present our Annual Report for 2010.

In March this year, Board member Te Ripowai Higgins and the Manager, Television Funding Portfolio, Larry Parr, were fortunate to attend the second World Indigenous Television Broadcasting Conference in Taiwan.

The special connection that Māori have with the indigenous peoples of Taiwan became more apparent as our delegates enjoyed the hospitality and culture of their hosts. Te Ripowai and Larry were struck by the similarities between the two cultures, reminding them of the modern genetic and linguistic studies that trace the origin of Māori (and many other peoples of the Pacific) back to this small island.

At some point in the distant past, an exodus began. Travellers set off on a journey that would take them centuries to complete and would ultimately take their descendents as far west as Madagascar and as far east as Rapanui, (Easter Island). They would also swing back up north to Hawaii and as far south as our islands of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Could they have imagined when they set off, the enormity of the journey ahead of them?

Did the open vastness of the oceans dismay them?

From small island hopping steps, they were able to build up the knowledge and techniques that would enable them to tackle greater distances across the oceans to steer unerringly towards specks of land in the unending sea. Even more amazingly, they were able to sail back again to where they had come from to tell others of their discoveries and continue the great migration.

There has been recent coverage of the dire state of the Māori language. For many of those working in the sector, this is

something they have been keenly aware of for some time. This is often the driving force behind why they choose to work in this area.

We are conscious that we are dealing with something that is endangered and ephemeral, which once snuffed out, will be gone forever. There is no room for complacency and all the odds are stacked against us. Every fourteen days, one of the world's 6,000 languages becomes extinct, as the last native speaker dies without being able to pass their native language on to the next generation.

And this brings us back to those distant ancestors from Taiwan.

Like them, we should not be dismayed by the size of the journey ahead of us or the enormity of the task. While it may not be our generation that sees us reach our final destination, it is important that we continue to play our part in the journey.

Unlike many first peoples of the world, Māori have been able to secure government recognition of an obligation to support their language and culture under the Treaty of Waitangi. Our agency was created in recognition of that obligation to actively support Māori language and culture. Recognition of this obligation did not come about without a long struggle which was prompted by the realisation that the Māori language was in imminent danger of extinction. Sixteen years after the creation of Te Māngai Pāho, the prospects for the Māori language have improved but as has been noted by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, and echoed more recently by the Waitangi Tribunal, while no longer endangered, a critical mass of fluent speakers across all age groups is still urgently needed.

The Minister of Māori Affairs has initiated a review of the Māori Language Strategy which will provide a chance to re-examine the overall approach to the sector.

However, whatever the outcome, the message from the government today is clear. The current economic climate means that we must meet these challenges with the resources we have.

It is important that we embrace these challenges and look earnestly for ways that we might achieve a better impact from our funding interventions. Like those early explorers, we need to develop and enhance our knowledge and techniques if we are to stay on course and go the greater distance.

Looking back over the year, I believe we have been able to do that. We have trimmed our costs and achieved some notable successes in radio and television. Our organisation is only illuminated by the bright success of dedicated and talented people who turn our funding dollars into sounds and moving images on the airwaves and I would like to acknowledge them all.



During the year, we have continued to place emphasis on the development of Māori language plans in productions, so that increasingly, we are seeing Māori language content that is strategically placed and not just content for content's sake.

Our research tells us that broadcasting's strength is in sparking the interest of audiences in Māori language and culture and also in helping to maintain the language skills of competent speakers. We will continue to play to these strengths in order to harness the power of broadcasting to the cause of Māori language revitalisation.

The true measure of our results is always going to be our long term impact on Māori language revitalisation. We seek to educate, entertain and inform with our programmes. However our over-riding goal is to engage audiences at a level they are comfortable with, that will enable them to live, learn or support Māori language revitalisation.

The broadcasting industry is also facing new challenges. The economic model that has sustained free-to-air television is under threat as advertising revenues decline and traditional broadcasting outlets must compete with new platforms as telecommunications and broadcasting converge. We are also seeing restructuring in the wider radio sector, which is facing similar issues. This makes government funding a more crucial feature in the broadcasting landscape with increasing competition for limited resources and a commensurate need to clearly identify and articulate funding priorities.

Over time, research conducted by Te Puni Kōkiri and others indicates a steady change in the profile of Māori language and culture in New Zealand society. The work of Te Māngai Pāho is one part of a wider effort amongst government agencies working in the Māori language sector as well as community groups and individuals working towards Māori language revitalisation. What Te Māngai Pāho brings to this shared task is access to broadcasting as a powerful medium for social change. We need to actively foster this change as Māori language revitalisation efforts cannot succeed without the goodwill and support of the wider community.

We salute the passion and creativity of all working in radio and television who over the past 16 years have worked so tirelessly to make programmes that educate, entertain and inform audiences in Māori or from a Māori world view.

During the year, we have again enjoyed the support and co-operation of many agencies, firms and individuals. We are fortunate to have the support provided by our Minister and Associate Minister and also the governance role and strategic leadership provided by the members of the Board. The staff of

Te Māngai Pāho continue to work very hard and ensure that our systems and processes work smoothly.

I acknowledge the important roles that you all play in contributing to the work of Te Māngai Pāho. On behalf of the Board I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you all and look forward to continuing our journey together.

“Tuhia te hā o te reo Māori ki te rangi”

Nāku noa, nā



Jacqui Te Kani CNZM
Chair



Chief Executive's Report

Tēnā koutou katoa

In just another thirty years, we will mark the bicentenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and it is time to think about what we might want to see when we celebrate that anniversary. It would be heartening if the Treaty negotiated bilingually could be also commemorated in a bilingual environment 200 years later as a mark of an enduring partnership. The Māori broadcasting and production communities have a role to play in promoting and influencing further change in the social landscape by 2040.

It is a great leap from te reo Māori hand written with a quill pen on the parchment of the Treaty of Waitangi to Māori being transmitted via radio waves and satellite, all in the space of 170 years.

Just sixty-six years after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, the first domestic radio transmission took place at the Christchurch Exhibition of 1906.

Fifty-four years later, in 1960, television transmission began.

And this year we celebrated fifty years of television in New Zealand.

The connection from the Treaty of Waitangi to today in roughly fifty year leaps of broadcasting development also takes us through some remarkable social changes, not least of which being the changing attitudes to Māori language.

Technology has brought the language a long way in the last 170 years, but more importantly, it is people that have ensured its survival and it is people that will determine its ultimate fate.

Over this time, the Māori language went from the predominant language of this land, to almost dying out. It is now making gradual steps towards a tentative recovery. Attitudes to the language reflect this change in fortunes. The Treaty of Waitangi was prepared as a bilingual document by necessity. From being a language of necessity and widely embraced by the early settlers, it slowly became shunned as the balance of population shifted, to the point where children were forbidden to speak Māori in schools. The value of the language could not be seen when English was regarded as the language of economic advancement.

Gradually however, the community's attitudes are turning back in favour of the Māori language once more. The struggles of the language activists and the acknowledgement by the Crown of its role in the preservation of Māori language and culture have led to progress in the health and status of the Māori language. Māori language and Māori culture are now firmly entrenched as part of our national identity and both are more widely embraced.

This is borne out in a number of ways. Increasingly, the New Zealand idiom is being characterised by the permeation of Māori words. These are understood by the wider population and are used without translation. A visitor to these shores may well find themselves tripping over a number of these words in any edition of a daily newspaper.

The New Zealand Dictionary Centre based at Wellington's Victoria University, advises that almost 1,000 Māori words or Māori related terms entered the New Zealand English database in the last six years. While some are blends or relate to specialist domains, it is still a significant number.

Research by Te Puni Kōkiri indicates that *"...both Māori and non-Māori share similar general perceptions for greater support for Māori language revitalisation..."* and also notes the platform established by Māori Television through its reach and appeal to both Māori and non-Māori audiences.

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage publishes "100 Māori Words Every New Zealander Should Know" on one of their websites which is a popular user resource. From there, a vocabulary of 1,000 Māori words is a good start to second language learning.

A change in attitudes is important as it is within this context that the real work of Māori language revitalisation has to occur, in the kohanga reo, in the schools and kura and in the home. Support of the wider community enables language initiatives to flourish.

Māori broadcasting has a relatively short history but in that brief time it has made an impact on changes in our society. The iwi radio network, a quarter century of Māori programmes on TVNZ and six years of Māori Television have all helped to promote a wider affinity for Māori language and culture within all New Zealand. They also serve to raise the status and profile of the language.



Looking back over the past year shows that more steps are being made in this direction.

For example, a matter which occupied a great deal of column space during the year was the bid by Māori Television for the Free to Air rights for the Rugby World Cup. One of the key issues out of this was the public coming to terms with rugby coverage that would include ten per cent Māori language content on the main Māori Television channel and 100% Māori language content on the Te Reo channel. At the end of the day, this seems to have been largely digested and accepted.

While Te Māngai Pāho was not involved in the bid process, it is clear that the Rugby World Cup initiatives will feature in programme proposals in 2011.

In other developments this year, the internet became even more firmly established as a crucial part of both radio and television's connection with their audiences.

Another key event on the wider horizon has been the bid by Māori interests for a share of the "digital dividend" arising from analogue switch off. How the bid for spectrum plays out will have significant implications for the shape and size of Māori broadcasting in the future.

We have been very pleased to see the steadily growing audiences for Māori language programming. TVNZ has increased the reach of its programme offerings through the use of the TVNZ digital channels and new media. Māori Television has hit new record highs for its audience numbers this year.

Te Māngai Pāho provides an interface between broadcasters and producers in a way that steers the output of each. To carry out our statutory roles, we must allocate the scarce resources entrusted to us in a fair and transparent manner. We must ensure that we maintain an open line of dialogue with producers, broadcasters, government agencies and other organisations working in our sector. We need to engage with the Minister and Associate Minister of Māori Affairs according to their particular areas of responsibility.

Critically, we need to remain audience focused and to develop mechanisms that tell us what our target audiences want and need and whether or not our desired objectives for promotion and revitalisation of Māori language and Māori culture are being met.

Overall, it has been an interesting year for our organisation and our sector and Te Māngai Pāho has made steady progress against its objectives and targets.

In 2009/10 we:

- established a Māori language advisory group with the objective of ensuring that we are able to assess the quality and quantity of Māori language in funded programmes;
- progressed development of a practical, cost effective evaluation mechanism for our broadcasting interventions, by piloting an evaluation tool based on our evaluation approach;
- ensured our Purchase and Funding Framework continues to be informed by and aligned with our Outcomes Framework;
- made use of our research and analysis to confirm that we are doing the right things in the right way;
- upgraded aspects of our office environment to ensure staff responsiveness to the digital broadcasting environment;
- reviewed our technological capability processes to promote better two way communication with all stakeholders and continuing our collaboration with other agencies; and
- supported the training and development plans of staff with targeted training that aligns with the organisation's goals.



Performance Highlights Overall

In 2009/10 we have:

Overall

- strengthened our ongoing engagement with sector interest groups;
- developed an approach for archiving in line with the Broadcasting Amendment Act (No 2) 2007; and
- developed a pilot for an evaluation tool based on our evaluation approach, which will allow us to undertake practical, cost effective evaluations of our broadcasting interventions.

Television – specific

- made steps towards strengthening and refining our ability to measure the effectiveness of our broadcasting interventions on revitalisation of te reo Māori;
- reviewed the cost effectiveness of the television spend.

Radio – specific

- worked with iwi radio stations to better leverage their broadcasting output.

Good Employer Policies

Te Māngai Pāho has eleven permanent staff roles. Although we are a small organisation, our workplace profile shows that we employ a diverse staff in terms of age, gender and ethnicity. Our staff turnover has been low this year and eight staff (73%) have been with the organisation for four or more years.

Leadership

Our size made it easy for us to engage with staff and we did this using a variety of formal and informal channels to ensure a direct and inclusive decision-making approach.

Staff meetings are held regularly and these provide a forum for people to share information about current and upcoming work, raise queries or ask for co-operation from the team.

Staff are involved in decision making in their own area and to devise and manage their own solutions.

Te Māngai Pāho also requires funding recipients to follow EEO principles, in accordance with the Broadcasting Act.

Recruitment, selection and induction

As a Good Employer, Te Māngai Pāho continued to support and promote equal employment opportunities for all people. We have an expectation that all of our vacancies are advertised in mainstream as well as Māori specific media and utilise selection panels that are balanced from an internal/external, gender and English/Māori language proficiency perspective.

We have an induction process which provides new staff with a comprehensive introduction to the organisation's values and policies.

Employee development, promotion and exit

An annual staff appraisal is undertaken and staff are encouraged to develop an annual training needs assessment as part of this process. Te Māngai Pāho is a small organisation so it is difficult for staff to always identify a career path within the organisation. Our ambition is that if staff do decide to leave, we will have assisted them in furthering their career and they leave as a good ambassador of Te Māngai Pāho. Exit interviews are undertaken to capture feedback and identify any areas of concern.

Flexibility and work design

Te Māngai Pāho operates a family friendly environment. We have a 'Children in the workplace' policy, which complements our other flexible workplace practices, whereby we support staff working from home, working part-time, taking leave to care for sick children and other dependants and taking leave during school holidays.

Remote access capability has been installed to assist staff that need to work remotely or from home if required.

Remuneration, recognition and conditions

Te Māngai Pāho maintains equitable gender-neutral remuneration policies that are periodically tested against the market for external parity.



Harassment and bullying prevention

There are policies in place which provide for prevention and zero tolerance of bullying or harassment of any kind.

Staff and healthy environment

Te Māngai Pāho is committed to provide for the physical, psychological and emotional safety of staff.

A safe and healthy work environment is promoted by measures that include a well resourced civil defence emergency kit and staff being encouraged to take or update their first aid training. Annual eye tests, influenza vaccinations and an ongoing Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) are all available to staff if required.

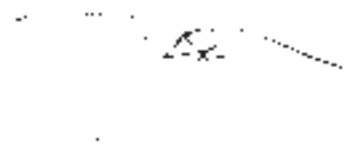
Staff are encouraged to participate in health and exercise activities and to maintain awareness of work / life balance. This year, specific prevention and preparedness measures were also taken in response to the threat of swine flu.

To carry out our work effectively, we need to listen, to take advice and be responsive to the views and perceptions of those who deal with us. I would like to extend once again my thanks to all those who take the time either through participation in panels or advisory groups or providing feedback through other means, for their valuable contribution. It is much appreciated and is a crucial part of reflecting the needs of our stakeholders and audiences in our policies and decision making.

I would also like to thank the Board for their guidance during the year and the staff for their loyal support.

Comment on our key purchase areas follows.

Kia ora



John Bishara
Chief Executive



Māori Television Broadcasting

A total of 1,486 hours of television were funded this year, ahead of the overall total target and the total for last year and for less cost than last year.

Funded programming is divided into three distinct strands according to the language proficiency of the target audience. These are Fluent, Second Language Learner and Receptive audiences. Production volume is sourced from Māori Television, TVNZ and the independent production sector.

As the principal destination of most of our television funding, we maintain a good working relationship with Māori Television. Funding was provided for Māori Television's coverage of major events such as Waitangi Day, and Māori Television's coverage of ANZAC Day.

We continued to receive the strong support of TVNZ for Māori programming with their three long standing programmes, *Waka Huia*, *Marae* and *Te Karere*, the latter now produced as a commercial half hour bulletin.

The independent production sector continued to provide innovative and quality programming. Programmes funded this year included a Māori language version of *SpongeBob Squarepants*, a documentary to mark the centenary of Māori rugby called *Beneath the Māori Moon*, and *Saving Grace* which was the last project worked on by renowned film-maker, Merata Mita. We also funded old favourites like *Kai Time on the Road*, *Code*, *Marae DIY* and *Pukana*.

One of our major funding initiatives from last year, Kaitangata Twitch, a children's drama, garnered several major international and national awards this year. This project was joint funded with NZ On Air and Māori Television and commenced screening on Māori Television in May 2010.

Boy, a film by Taika Waititi for which we provided a small amount of funding previously, broke box office records on its launch this year and also propelled Poi e back up the New Zealand music charts after being featured in the film.

We continue to work in a complementary way with NZ On Air and enjoy a good level of dialogue and consultation on matters of mutual interest.

Developments in the digital environment are changing the nature of broadcasting. A continuing watch has been maintained in this area, particularly regarding how broadcasters are responding to these challenges. For the 2009/10 year, Te Māngai Pāho continued to concentrate on traditional broadcast outcomes which could then be adapted by broadcasters and others as required. A pilot exploration of digital funding options is planned for the 2010/11 year.

Māori Radio Broadcasting

The 21 iwi stations broadcast eight hours of Māori language programming each day and 2,852 hours of radio programming and outside event broadcast coverage were funded.

One of the major projects for radio this year was the roll out of the iwi station capability enhancement plan, known as the SMART Plan project. After many years of reasonably static operational funding, one of the first initiatives of the new Minister of Māori Affairs was to approve in the 2009 Budget a project to enhance stations' capability. Stations received \$50,000 (GST exclusive) as the first instalment of a two year project to address operational issues in a number of areas. Stations are now able to attend to areas and projects previously deferred due to limited resources.

We have also sought to strengthen our engagement with iwi radio licence holders and began a series of meetings which were well received.

In December 2009 Radio Ngati Kahungungu celebrated 21 years of broadcasting.

Māori Language Music

In consultation with iwi radio and music industry representatives, Te Māngai Pāho funded eight CD albums of Māori music in 2009/10 plus two CDs with five music tracks each. Music is important in the revitalisation strategy as it is one of the keys to promoting te reo Māori in a contemporary context.

Administration of Māori Broadcasting

This year, Te Māngai Pāho allocated \$53.8 million (all figures GST exclusive) in television and radio funding, ran five contestable funding rounds and managed 195 contracts. We also purchased television ratings information and commissioned reviews of funding recipients and audience research to monitor the impact of our funded programmes. We maintained lines of communication with representative industry groups and broadcasters through industry advisory groups and also through fortnightly newsletters to the television industry.

We ensured that our reporting through to our Board was appropriate and risk focused.

Financial results for 2009/10 show that total expenditure is less than budget and less than last year.

Television funding expenditure was slightly ahead of budget at \$41.5 million and Radio funding expenditure was within budget at \$12.3 million.



Administrative expenditure was \$2.5 million which was less than the budget of \$3.2 million. Archiving cost of \$0.305 million was \$0.215 million under budget which will be used to fund future archiving activity.

Actual administrative expenditure (excluding archiving) made up just over four cents per dollar of funding expenditure.

At the end of the year, reserves earmarked for future projects and funding stood at \$3.8 million.

Projects completed during the year included the installation of a wireless network in the office and the purchase of extra hard drives to provide for shadow images of the server for disaster recovery.

Peak workloads were addressed by the use of contract and temporary staff as required. With a number of projects and challenges during the year, our staff have remained very committed to ensuring that our systems and processes have continued to function as seamlessly as possible.

During the year, Te Māngai Pāho has participated in joint planning and co-ordination meetings with screen sector and Māori language sector inter-agency forums, as well as direct liaison with agencies with which we share a common interest, including Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Māori Television, Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori, TVNZ, New Zealand on Air, the Film Commission, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Education, National Library and Te Puni Kōkiri.



Funding

For the year ended 30 June 2010

TELEVISION

Māori Television

Direct Funding	\$16,120,000
Sub-Total Māori Television	\$16,120,000

Contestable Television Programme Funding

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
Fluent Speakers					
Miharo, series 4	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	25 x 26 mins	\$636,088
Waka Huia 2009/2010	TVNZ	Archival Doco	TVNZ	38 x 58 min; 13 x 59 min	\$1,630,089
Moteatea, series 7	Raukatauri Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$221,081
Waiata Whawhai	Front of the Box Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	1 x 52 min	\$116,100
Kōhau Rau	Kura Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 52 min	\$258,655
SpongeBob - Tarau Porowha	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Reversioing	Nickelodeon	5 x 22 min; 1 x 10 min	\$60,938
Nga Waiata o te iwi, series 2	Arts & Entertainment Ltd	Documentary	MTS	6 x 26 min	\$249,241
Korero Ki Nga Karerehe, series 5	Korero Ki Nga Karerehe Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	15 x 26 min	\$445,995
Animation Reversioning	Kiwa Media Ltd	Reversioing	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$130,000
Classic Comedy Reversioning, series 2	Kina Creative Ltd	Reversioing	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$130,000
Whatukura - Mareikura	Maui Productions Ltd	Panel discussion	MTS	25 x 26 mins	\$242,918
Haumanu	StanStrong Ltd	Documentary	MTS	7 x 26 min	\$210,000
Pūkoro, series 4	Kura Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	25 x 26 mins	\$548,549
Miharo, series 5	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	25 x 26 mins	\$609,159
Pukana 2010	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	52 x 52 mins	\$2,008,654
Te Karere 2010	TVNZ	News	TVNZ	262 x 22.30 min	\$2,250,000
E Tu Kahikatea, series 3	Te Noni Ltd	Documentary	MTS	7 x 26 min	\$318,535
Total Fluent Speakers					\$10,066,002

Second Language Learners

Ngati NRL, series 10	ButoBase Ltd	Sports	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$389,847
Kaitiaki, series 3	Kiwa Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$426,540
Kai Time on the Road, series 8	Maui Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$595,168
Beneath the Māori Moon	Black Inc Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	15 x 26 min	\$688,836
Search4Stars 2009	Kura Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	7 x 26 mins	\$209,597
Saving Grace	StanStrong Ltd	Documentary	MTS	1 x 90 min	\$100,000
411, series 2	Adrenalin Ltd	Magazine	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$512,540
Maramataka - Once were gardeners, series 4	Puriri Productions Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$312,000
Marae 2009/2010	TVNZ	Current affairs	TVNZ	40 x 29 min; 12 x 29 min	\$1,493,921
A Band of Men	Woolf TV Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	1 x 52 min	\$92,751
Kia ora Hola	George Andrews Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	6 x 26 min	\$247,944
Maara Kai, series 2	Whitegloves Productions Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$334,880
Tōku Reo, series 3	Kura Productions Ltd	Educational	MTS	50 x 26 mins	\$649,813
Warrant of Fitness, series 6	Faultline Films Ltd	Health	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$318,466
Marae DIY, series 7	Screentime Ltd	Lifestyle	MTS	7 x 52 mins	\$580,000
Hauora Whanganui	ButoBase Ltd	Health	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$324,974
Wero	Front of the box Productions Ltd	Magazine	MTS	20 x 26 mins	\$460,000
Kotahi te Wairua - ANZAC Day 2010	Māori Television	Special broadcast	MTS	1 x 17 hours	\$400,000
Kotahi te Ra - Waitangi Day 2010	Māori Television	Special broadcast	MTS	1 x 6.5 hours	\$150,000
Hunting Aotearoa, series 6	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Hunting show	MTS	26 x 26 mins	\$731,042
Tangaroa with Pio, series 6	AKA Productions Ltd	Fishing show	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$340,000
Kete Aronui, series 8	Kiwa Media Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$299,149
O Whakaaro	ButoBase Ltd	Magazine	MTS	26 x 26 mins	\$260,010
Tirohia	Kiwa Media Ltd	Educational	MTS	39 x 26 mins	\$312,000
Aa Rau	Whitegloves Productions Ltd	Magazine	MTS	26 x 26 mins	\$262,650
Total Second Language Learners					\$10,492,128



Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
Receptive Audiences					
Whakaratonga iwi	Adrenalin Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$307,470
Waiata Māori Music Awards	Arts & Entertainment Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	1 x 90 min	\$97,193
I know a sheila like that	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	6 x 26 min	\$174,000
Tatai Hono, series 6	Brave Star Films NZ Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$364,975
Korero Mai, series 8	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Educational	TVNZ	50 x 22 min	\$1,226,808
Hyundai CODE 2010	TOA TV Ltd	Sports/ entertainment	MTS	30 x 52 mins	\$830,290
It's in the Bag, series 2	Blue Bach Productions Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$634,503
Unsung Heroes of Maori music	Crown Music Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$364,215
He Whare Pakihi	Kiwa Media Ltd	Magazine	MTS	39 x 26 mins	\$312,000
Ka	Patangaroa Entertainment Ltd	Magazine	MTS	26 x 26 mins	\$261,061
Papa Ruru Show	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$130,000
Meri	Just The Ticket Productions Ltd	Development	MTS		\$16,000
Total Receptive Audiences					\$4,718,515
Sub-Total Contestable Television Programme Funding					\$25,276,645
Industry Relations	Ngā Aho Whakaari			n/a	\$60,000
TOTAL TELEVISION FUNDING					\$41,456,645



Funding continued

For the year ended 30 June 2010

RADIO

Operational Funding

Contract Name	Radio Station	Māori Language Broadcast Hours	Amount
Operational	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Inc. (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Tanenuiarangi Manawatu Inc. (trading as Kia Ora FM 89.8)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Ngāti Raukawa (trading as Raukawa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Pare Hauraki (trading as Ngā Iwi FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Trust (trading as Te Ūpoko o Te Ika)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Ltd (trading as Tūranga FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Inc. (trading as Awa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Sun FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Tūwharetoa FM Charitable Trust (trading as Tūwharetoa 97.2 FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Inc. (trading as Te Hiku o Te Ika)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Ngāi Tahu Communications Ltd (trading as Tahu FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Atiawa Toa FM Ltd (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	2,920	\$384,100
Sub-Total Operational Funding		61,320	\$8,066,100

Operational Enhancement Funding

Contract Name	Radio Station	Amount
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Inc. (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Tanenuiarangi Manawatu Inc. (trading as Kia Ora FM 89.8)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Ngāti Raukawa (trading as Raukawa FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Pare Hauraki (trading as Ngā Iwi FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Trust (trading as Te Ūpoko o Te Ika)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Ltd (trading as Tūranga FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Inc. (trading as Awa FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Sun FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Tūwharetoa FM Charitable Trust (trading as Tūwharetoa 97.2 FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Inc. (trading as Te Hiku o Te Ika)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Ngāi Tahu Communications Ltd (trading as Tahu FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Atiawa Toa FM Ltd (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	\$50,000
Operational Enhancement Project	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	\$50,000
Sub-Total Operational Enhancement Funding		\$1,050,000



Other Contracts

Contract Name	Provider	Amount
Administration Funding (2009/10)	Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	\$70,000
Recording Distribution Licence Fee (2009/2010)	Phonographic Performances New Zealand Ltd (PPNZ)	\$72,595
APRA Fees (2009/10)	Australasian Performing Right Association	\$145,190
Capacity Building (2009/2010 funding)	The New Zealand Radio Training School	\$222,222
Distribution Services - Punga.net II (Service Support)	Starnet 2000 Ltd	\$955,424
Sub-Total Other Contracts		\$1,465,431

Annual Radio Programmes

Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Amount
National News Service Radio Programme (News, Current Affairs and Documentaries)	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	1122.66	\$1,125,000
National Midnight to Dawn Radio Programme (Tai Pari, Tai Timu)	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	1560	\$79,000
Sub-Total Annual Radio Programmes		2,683	\$1,204,000

Outside Broadcast Radio Programmes

Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Amount
2009 National Ngā Manu Kōrero Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	19	\$10,000
2009 Tairāwhiti Regional Senior Tamararo Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Ltd (trading as Tūranga FM)	7	\$4,749
2009 National Primary School Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Ltd (trading as Tūranga FM)	25	\$10,000
Rātana 25th Celebrations 2010	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Inc. (trading as Awa FM)	19	\$7,500
2009 Māori Sports Awards	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	6	\$6,000
2010 Mātaatua Senior Regional Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Sun FM)	13	\$7,235
2010 Tai Tokerau Secondary Schools Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Inc. (trading as Te Hiku o Te Ika)	13	\$7,500
Waitangi Day 2010	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	19	\$10,000
2010 Aotea Regional Kapa Haka Whakataetae	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Inc. (trading as Awa FM)	11	\$3,500
2010 Tairāwhiti Regional Senior Tamararo Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Ltd (trading as Tūranga FM)	17	\$7,605
2010 Aotea Regional Manu Kōrero and Pae Rangatahi Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	13	\$6,640
2010 Tai Tokerau Regional Senior Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	7	\$6,325
Sub-Total Outside Broadcast Radio Programmes		169	\$87,055

Music Albums/Compilations

Album Name	Producer	Artist	Amount
Hopukia	Toni Huata Creations Limited	Toni Huata	\$50,000
I Muri Ahiahi	Black Media Limited	Miss Black	\$50,000
Tatou Tatou E (Volume 2)	Kog Mastering Limited	Various Artists	\$50,000
Huia's Waiata	Kog Mastering Limited	Huia Hamon and Guests	\$50,000
Ngā Waiata o Henare Waitoa	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	Kahu Waitoa and Rawiri Waitoa	\$50,000
Matariki	Te Aiorangi Limited	Apanui	\$50,000
Te Pō	Pacific Curls Limited	Pacific Curls	\$50,000
Ruamoko Rangatahi - Youthquake (Volume 1)	Mika Haka Foundation Charitable Trust	Various Artists	\$50,000
Soul Rebel	Tū Taniwha Entertainment Limited	Ria Hall	\$25,000
Native Intelligence	Awa Music Limited	Various Artists	\$25,000
Sub-Total Music Albums/Compilations			\$450,000

TOTAL RADIO FUNDING	\$12,322,586
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Audit Report

To the readers of the financial statements and statement of service performance of Te Māngai Pāho for the year ended 30 June 2010

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Māngai Pāho. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Robert Manktelow, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit on her behalf. The audit covers the financial statements and statement of service performance included in the annual report of Te Māngai Pāho for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion:

- The financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 20 to 39:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect:
 - the financial position of Te Māngai Pāho as at 30 June 2010; and
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- The statement of service performance of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 40 to 49:
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflects for each class of outputs:
 - its standards of delivery performance achieved, as compared with the forecast standards outlined in the statement of forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue earned and output expenses incurred, as compared with the forecast revenues and output expenses outlined in the statement of forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year.

The audit was completed on 29 October 2010, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis of our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board and the Auditor, and explain our independence.

Basis of Opinion

We carried out the audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the New Zealand Auditing Standards.

We planned and performed the audit to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements and statement of service performance did not have material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that would affect a reader's overall understanding of the financial statements and statement of service performance. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

The audit involved performing procedures to test the information presented in the financial statements and statement of service performance. We assessed the results of those procedures in forming our opinion.

Audit procedures generally include:

- determining whether significant financial and management controls are working and can be relied on to produce complete and accurate data;
- verifying samples of transactions and account balances;
- performing analyses to identify anomalies in the reported data;
- reviewing significant estimates and judgements made by the Board;
- confirming year-end balances;
- determining whether accounting policies are appropriate and consistently applied; and
- determining whether all financial statement and statement of service performance disclosures are adequate.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and statement of service performance.

We evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements and statement of service performance. We obtained all the information and explanations we required to support our opinion above.

Responsibilities of the Board and the Auditor

The Board is responsible for preparing the financial statements and statement of service performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of Te Māngai Pāho as at 30 June 2010 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date. The statement of service performance must fairly reflect, for each class of outputs, standards of delivery performance achieved and revenue earned and expenses incurred by Te Māngai Pāho, as compared with the forecast standards, revenue and expenses adopted at the start of the financial year. The responsibilities of Te Māngai Pāho arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and statement of service performance and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and the Crown Entities Act 2004.



Independence

When carrying out the audit we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in Te Māngai Pāho.



Robert Manktelow
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements and Statement of Service Performance

This audit report relates to the financial statements and statement of service performance of Te Māngai Pāho for the year ended 30 June 2010 included on the website of Te Māngai Pāho. The Board of Te Māngai Pāho is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the website of Te Māngai Pāho. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the website of Te Māngai Pāho. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements and statement of service performance since they were initially presented on the website.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements and statement of service performance named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from the financial statements and statement of service performance. If readers of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communication they should refer to the published hard copy of the audited financial statements and statement of service performance and related audit report dated 29 October 2010 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements and statement of service performance presented on this website.

Legislation in New Zealand governing the preparation and dissemination of financial information may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Responsibility

In terms of the Crown Entities Act 2004, the Board is responsible for the preparation of Te Māngai Pāho's financial statements and statement of service performance, and for the judgements made in them.

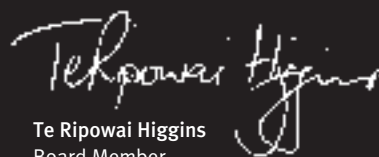
The Board of Te Māngai Pāho has the responsibility for establishing, and has established, a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the Board's opinion, these financial statements and the statement of service performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Te Māngai Pāho for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Jacqueline Te Kani CNZM
Chair
29 October 2010



Te Ripowai Higgins
Board Member
29 October 2010

Statement of Accounting Policies

For the year ended 30 June 2010

Reporting Entity

These are the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho, a Crown Entity established under the Broadcasting Act 1989.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 41 of the Public Finance Act 1989 and the Crown Entities Act 2004.

The primary function of Te Māngai Pāho is to promote the Māori language and Māori culture by making funds available for broadcasting, the production of programmes to be broadcast and archiving programmes.

As a secondary function Te Māngai Pāho may also make funds available for transmitting on demand, producing content for transmitting on demand and archiving content.

In the exercise of these functions Te Māngai Pāho will consult from time to time with representatives of Māori interests, broadcasters and others who, in the opinion of Te Māngai Pāho, can assist in the development of funding policies.

Te Māngai Pāho has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS").

The financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho are for the year ended 30 June 2010. The financial statements were approved by the Board on 29 October 2010.

Basis of preparation

1. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP) as required by Crown Entities Act 2004. They comply with New Zealand equivalents to IFRS (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

2. Measurement Base

The accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and the measurement base adopted is that of historical cost unless otherwise stated.

3. Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The functional currency of Te Māngai Pāho is New Zealand dollars.

4. Judgements and estimations

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key assumptions and estimates are:

- Broadcasters and producers will fulfil their legal obligation within the time frame as per the contract;
- Te Māngai Pāho assesses property, plant and equipment's useful lives and residual value by considering a number of factors such as the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by Te Māngai Pāho, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset. Te Māngai Pāho has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

Critical judgements

Management has exercised no critical judgements in applying the accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2010.

5. Standards, amendments and interpretations issued to be adopted

NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (revised 2007) replaces NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (issued 2004) and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The revised standard requires information in financial statements to be aggregated on the basis of shared characteristics and introduces a statement of comprehensive income. The statement of comprehensive income will enable readers to analyse changes in equity resulting from non-owner changes separately from transactions with the Crown in its capacity as "owner". The revised standard gives Te Māngai Pāho the option of presenting items of income and expense and components of other comprehensive income either in a single statement of comprehensive income with subtotals, or in two separate statements (a separate income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income). Te Māngai Pāho has adopted this standard for the year ending 30 June 2010, and has prepared a single statement of comprehensive income.

6. Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to Te Māngai Pāho, are:

- NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures (Revised 2009)* replaces NZ IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures (Issued 2004)* and is effective for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011. The revised standard:
 - i) Removes the previous disclosure concessions applied by Te Māngai Pāho for arms-length transactions between Te Māngai Pāho and entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Crown. The effect of the revised standard is that more information is required to be disclosed about transactions between Te Māngai Pāho and entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Crown.
 - ii) Provides clarity on the disclosure of related party transactions with Ministers of the Crown. Further, with the exception of the Minister of Māori Affairs, Te Māngai Pāho will be provided with an exemption from certain disclosure requirements relating to transactions with other Ministers of the Crown. The clarification could result in additional disclosures should there be any related party transactions with Ministers of the Crown.
 - iii) Clarifies that related party transactions include commitments with related parties.

Te Māngai Pāho expects it will adopt the revised standard for the year ended 30 June 2012.

- NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* will eventually replace NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. NZ IAS 39 is being replaced through the following 3 main phases: Phase 1 Classification and Measurement, Phase 2 Impairment Methodology, and Phase 3 Hedge Accounting. Phase 1 on the classification and measurement of financial assets has been completed and has been published in the new financial instrument standard NZ IFRS 9. NZ IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in NZ IAS 39. The approach in NZ IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the many different impairment methods in NZ IAS 39.

The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ending 30 June 2014. Te Māngai Pāho has not yet assessed the effect of the new standard and expects it will not be early adopted.

Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and financial position have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1. 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.

2. Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from the Crown

Te Māngai Pāho is primarily funded through revenue received from the Crown, which is restricted in its use for the purpose of Te Māngai Pāho meeting its objectives as specified in the Statement of Intent. Revenue from the Crown is recognised as revenue when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

3. Treatment of the Allocation of Funds

The allocation of funds to broadcasting projects is treated as expenditure in the financial year the allocation is made:

- Provided that prior to the end of the financial year, the project has received Board approval and the funding applicant must have received notice of approval in writing. Expenditure therefore includes funds allocated but not paid out at the year end. The funds not paid out are recorded as funding liabilities in the balance sheet. This liability is reduced as the applicant is paid according to the drawdown schedule specified in the production contract.
- And except where the funding allocations are acknowledged by the Board applying to future accounting periods, in which case the expenditure will be recorded in the financial period to which it relates. Allocations approved by the Board prior to 30 June that relate to a future financial period are treated as operating commitments at balance date.



4. Taxation

A. Income Tax

No income tax liability is incurred in respect of any operations. Te Māngai Pāho is exempt from income tax in accordance with section 53 O of the Broadcasting Amendment Act 1993.

B. Goods and Services Tax

The financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis, except for payables and receivables, which are recorded on a GST inclusive basis.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared on a net GST basis. That is, cash receipts and payments are presented exclusive of GST. A net GST presentation has been chosen to be consistent with the presentation of the statement of financial performance and statement of financial position. The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

C. Fringe Benefit Tax

Fringe Benefit Tax is payable on all fringe benefits.

5. Debtors and other receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that Te Māngai Pāho will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest method.

6. Investments

Bank deposits

Investments in bank deposits are measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

For bank deposits, impairment is established when there is objective evidence that we will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the deposit. Significant financial difficulties of the bank, probability that the bank will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payment are all considered indicators that the deposit is impaired.

7. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of office equipment, furniture and fittings, computer equipment, leasehold improvements, and motor vehicles.

Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future

economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Te Māngai Pāho and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the statement of financial performance.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Te Māngai Pāho and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

8. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment, at a rate which will write off the cost of the assets over their useful lives, with no residual value. The depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Office Equipment	20%
Furniture & fittings.....	5-15%
Computer Equipment	33%
Leasehold Improvements.....	17%
Motor Vehicle.....	20%

9. Intangible assets

Computer software that is not integral to the operation of the hardware is recorded as an intangible asset on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Te Māngai Pāho, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in statement of financial performance.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Acquired computer software	3 years.....	33%
Developed computer software	4 years	25%

10. Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for

the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where Te Māngai Pāho would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

11. Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

12. Financial Instruments

Te Māngai Pāho is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These are non-derivative financial instruments including bank accounts, short term deposits, accounts receivable and accounts payable. All financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position and all revenue and expenditure in relation to the financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

A financial instrument is recognised if Te Māngai Pāho becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if Te Māngai Pāho's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if Te Māngai Pāho transfers the financial assets to another party without retaining control or substantially all risk and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e., the date that Te Māngai Pāho commits itself to purchase or sell the assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised if Te Māngai Pāho's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, held at call with banks which Te Māngai Pāho invests as part of its day-to-day cash management and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

13. Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Employee benefits that Te Māngai Pāho expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at undiscounted nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

Te Māngai Pāho recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that Te Māngai Pāho anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Te Māngai Pāho recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation scheme and are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance as incurred.

14. Operating Leases

Operating lease payments, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms in the statement of financial performance.

15. Provisions

Te Māngai Pāho recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

16. Commitments

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

17. Statement of Cashflows

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which Te Māngai Pāho 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 the operating activities of Te Māngai Pāho. Cash outflows include payments made to employees, suppliers and for taxes.

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

Financing activities comprise those activities relating to changes in the equity of Te Māngai Pāho.

18. Comparative Figures

To ensure consistency with the current year's presentation, comparative figures have been restated where appropriate.

19. Output Cost Statements

The Output Cost Statements, as reported in the Statement of Objectives and Service Performance, report the total funding allocations made for the radio and television outputs for the year ended 30 June 2010. They also report the costs of administrative activities undertaken by Te Māngai Pāho.

20. Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements prepared under NZ GAAP.



Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2010

2009 Actual \$000		Notes	2010 Actual \$000	2010 Budget \$000
	Revenue			
53,204	Crown revenue	1	53,804	53,804
1,860	Interest revenue		961	696
120	Other revenue	2	292	0
55,184	Total revenue		55,057	54,500
	Expenditure			
2,717	Administrative	4	2,553	3,169
	Funding			
42,729	- Television	5	41,457	41,245
11,214	- Radio	6	12,322	12,340
56,660	Total expenditure		56,332	56,754
(1,476)	Net surplus (deficit) for the year		(1,275)	(2,254)
0	Other Comprehensive Income		0	0
(1,476)	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(1,275)	(2,254)

Statement of Movements in Public Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2010

2009 Actual \$000		2010 Actual \$000	2010 Budget \$000
6,534	Public Equity brought forward as at 1 July	5,058	4,648
(1,476)	Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(1,275)	(2,254)
(1,476)	Total Comprehensive income for the year	(1,275)	(2,254)
5,058	Total Public Equity as at 30 June	3,783	2,394

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2010

2009 Actual \$000		Notes	2010 Actual \$000	2010 Budget \$000
5,058	PUBLIC EQUITY		3,783	2,394
	Represented by:			
	ASSETS			
	Current assets			
30,983	Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,794	20,104
5,000	Investments	8	12,000	0
142	Debtors and other receivables	9	251	30
36,125	Total current assets		19,045	20,134
	Non-current assets			
467	Property, plant and equipment	10	382	345
10	Intangible assets	11	5	155
477	Total non-current assets		387	500
36,602	Total assets		19,432	20,634
	LIABILITIES			
	Current liabilities			
15,437	Creditors and other payables	12	527	140
124	Employee entitlements	13	100	130
15,983	Funding provisions	14	15,022	17,970
31,544	Total current liabilities		15,649	18,240
31,544	Total liabilities		15,649	18,240
5,058	NET ASSETS		3,783	2,394

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these Financial Statements.



Statement of Cashflows

For the year ended 30 June 2010

2009 Actual \$000		Notes	2010 Actual \$000	2010 Budget \$000
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was provided from:				
68,336	Crown funding		38,672	53,804
1,915	Interest received		831	696
9	Other revenues for services provided		52	0
70,260			39,555	54,500
Cash was applied to:				
1,102	Payments to employees		950	1,050
1,549	Payments to suppliers		1,350	2,000
44,328	Funding expenditure - television	14	43,011	40,780
11,976	Funding expenditure - radio		11,473	12,000
130	GST (net)		(72)	130
59,085			56,712	55,960
11,175	Net cashflow from operating activities	15	(17,157)	(1,460)
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was provided from:				
0	Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		15	0
Cash was applied to:				
96	Purchase of fixed assets		47	43
0	Purchase of intangible assets		0	100
5,000	Investment		7,000	0
(5,096)	Net cashflow from investing activities		(7,032)	(143)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was applied to:				
0	Capital contribution		0	0
0	Net cashflow from financing activities		0	0
6,079	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(24,189)	(1,603)
24,904	Plus opening cash and cash equivalents		30,983	21,707
30,983	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		6,794	20,104

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2010

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2010

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
1 CROWN REVENUE		
Total Crown Revenue	53,804	53,204

The increase in Crown revenue relates to the new appropriation for iwi radio stations (\$0.600 million, GST exclusive).

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
2 OTHER REVENUE		
Previous funding commitments withdrawn or cancelled	256	75
Income from programme sales	36	45
Total Other Revenue	292	120

The level of funding reversals is variable depending on the amount of funding unspent or not taken up by third parties, each for different reasons acceptable to Te Māngai Pāho.

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
3 PERSONNEL COSTS		
Salary and wages	1,050	1,109
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	12	19
Increased/(decrease) in employee entitlements (note 13)	(24)	(7)
Other Personnel cost	35	41
Total personnel costs	1,073	1,162

Personnel costs have decreased from the 2009 level as a result of the vacancy of office manager and decreased use of temporary staff.



	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE		
OVERHEADS		
Personnel costs	1,073	1,162
Office overheads	193	197
Depreciation	111	106
Amortisation	6	7
<i>Fees to auditor:</i>		
Audit fees for financial statement audit	37	40
Audit fees for NZ IFRS transition	0	0
Audit related fees for assurance and related services	66	75
Operating lease expense	146	146
Finance lease charges (Interest)	0	0
Impairment of receivables (note 9)	0	0
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	4	2
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	2	0
Professional services and consultants fees	132	215
Board and sub-committee costs - fees	36	37
(refer also note 18) - travel and accommodation	37	30
	1,843	2,017
CONSULTATION		
Hui	40	14
Liaison	93	98
	133	112
DEVELOPMENT		
Monitoring/surveys	161	122
Professional assessors	39	37
Publications and reports	30	33
Promotions	42	62
Archiving	305	334
	577	588
Total Administrative Expenditure	2,553	2,717

Administrative expenditure has decreased from the 2009 level mainly due to the savings in personnel and professional services costs offset by the increased Monitoring/survey and hui costs.



	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
5 FUNDING EXPENDITURE - TELEVISION		
Māori Television Service Direct Funding	16,120	16,120
Other programmes	25,277	26,549
Ngā Aho Whakaari	60	60
Total Funding Expenditure - Television	41,457	42,729

Expenditure on television programmes has decreased on the 2009 level (by \$1.272 million), mainly due to the funding of a family drama series (\$1.713 million) for Māori Television from Te Māngai Pāho reserves in 2009.

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
6 FUNDING EXPENDITURE - RADIO		
Iwi station operational funding	9,116	8,066
Radio distribution network-Punga.net 2	955	920
Programmes	1,291	1,335
APRA/PPNZ Fees	218	61
Music compact discs	450	450
Whakaruruhau	70	70
Iwi station upgrade project	0	90
Capacity Building	222	222
Debt recovered-Music CD	0	0
Total Funding - Radio	12,322	11,214

The increase of overall funding for radio (\$1.108 million), compared to 2009, is primarily due to the increased project funding to iwi radio stations (\$1.05 million).

	Effective interest rate	Total \$000	Maturities 3 months or less \$000
7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
2010			
Cash and cash equivalents			
-Current account	1.00%	89	89
-Call account	2.75%	1,705	1,705
-Short term deposits	4.50%	5,000	5,000
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents 2010		6,794	6,794
2009			
Cash and cash equivalents			
-Current account	1.75%	15,204	15,204
-Call account	2.50%	1,779	1,779
-Short term deposits	4.50%	14,000	14,000
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents 2009		30,983	30,983

Term deposits are made for varying periods of up to, and including, three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of Te Māngai Pāho, and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates.

	30 June 2010 Actual \$000	30 June 2009 Actual \$000
8 INVESTMENT		
Term deposit	12,000	5,000
Total Investments	12,000	5,000

The carrying value of term deposits approximates their fair value. The maturity dates and weighted average effective interest rates for term deposits are as follows:

	30 June 2010 Actual \$000	30 June 2009 Actual \$000
Term deposits with maturities of 4-6 months	12,000	5,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.37%	4.10%

Term deposit investments of \$5m at 30 June 2010 are invested at fixed rates of 4.88% for 180 days.

Term deposit investments of \$7m at 30 June 2010 are invested at fixed rates of 4.0% for 150 days.

As these deposits are at a fixed interest rate and measured at amortised cost, an increase or decrease in interest rates during the period would not impact the measurements of the investments and hence there would be no impact on the surplus/deficit or equity.

	30 June 2010 Actual \$000	30 June 2009 Actual \$000
9 DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Accrued interest receivable	232	102
Prepayments	0	0
Sundry debtors	19	40
Total Debtors and other Receivables	251	142

As at 30 June 2010 and 2009, all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below:

	Gross	30 June 2010 Impairment	Net	Gross	30 June 2009 Impairment	Net
Not past due	236	0	236	111	0	111
Past due 1-30 days	0	0	0	31	0	31
Past due 31-60 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 61-90 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 91 days	15	0	15	0	0	0
Total	251	0	251	142	0	142

The carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their fair value. It is expected that the amount of debtors and other receivables will be fully recovered.



10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Office equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Computer equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Motor vehicle \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 July 2008	84	98	169	336	36	723
Additions	0	8	88	0	0	96
Disposals	(6)	(5)	(137)	(1)	0	(149)
Balance at 30 June 2009	78	101	120	335	36	670
Balance at 1 July 2009	78	101	120	335	36	670
Additions	1	0	4	1	41	47
Disposals	(15)	(3)	(6)	0	(36)	(60)
Balance at 30 June 2010	64	98	118	336	41	657
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2008	49	28	153	5	9	244
Depreciation expense	7	9	27	56	7	106
Eliminate on disposal	(6)	(5)	(135)	(1)	0	(147)
Balance at 30 June 2009	50	32	45	60	16	203
Balance at 1 July 2009	50	32	45	60	16	203
Depreciation expense	7	9	30	57	8	111
Eliminate on disposal	(14)	(3)	(5)	0	(19)	(41)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	2	2
Balance at 30 June 2010	43	38	70	117	7	275
Carrying amounts						
At 1 July 2008	35	70	16	331	27	479
At 30 June and 1 July 2009	28	69	75	275	20	467
At 30 June 2010	21	60	48	219	34	382

	Acquired software \$000	Total \$000
11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Cost		
Balance at 1 July 2008	95	95
Additions	0	0
Disposals	(42)	(42)
Balance at 30 June 2009	53	53
Balance at 1 July 2009	53	53
Additions	1	1
Disposals	(14)	(14)
Balance at 30 June 2010	40	40
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 July 2008	78	78
Amortisation expense	7	7
Disposals	(42)	(42)
Balance at 30 June 2009	43	43
Balance at 1 July 2009	43	43
Amortisation expense	6	6
Disposals	(14)	(14)
Impairment losses	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2010	35	35
Carrying amounts		
At 1 July 2008	17	17
At 30 June and 1 July 2009	10	10
At 30 June 2010	5	5

	30 June 2010 Actual \$000	30 June 2009 Actual \$000
12 CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade creditors	153	99
Accruals	177	81
Income in Advance	0	15,132
GST Payable	197	125
Total Creditors and other Payables	527	15,437

Income in Advance has decreased from the last year's level by \$15,132 million mainly due to the Crown Appropriation received in advance on 30 June 2009 for the first quarter of 2010 financial year.

	30 June 2010 Actual \$000	30 June 2009 Actual \$000
13 EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS		
Current employee entitlements are represented by:		
Accrued salaries and wages	8	40
Annual leave	92	84
Sick leave	0	0
Total employee entitlements	100	124



14 FUNDING PROVISIONS

At the time projects are approved by the Board of Te Māngai Pāho and notification is made to the applicant, funding expenditure is charged against the current year's income and recorded as a liability. The liability is reduced as the applicant is paid according to the drawdown schedule specified in the funding contract.

	30 June 2010 Actual \$000	30 June 2009 Actual \$000
TELEVISION	12,610	14,418
RADIO	2,412	1,565
Total Funding Provisions	15,022	15,983

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

2010	Television \$000	Radio \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July	14,418	1,565	15,983
Additional provisions made	41,457	12,322	53,779
Amounts used	(43,011)	(11,473)	(54,484)
Unused amounts reversed	(254)	(2)	(256)
Balance at 30 June 2010	12,610	2,412	15,022

2009	Television \$000	Radio \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July	16,092	2,327	18,419
Additional provisions made	42,729	11,214	53,943
Amounts used	(44,328)	(11,976)	(56,304)
Unused amounts reversed	(75)	0	(75)
Balance at 30 June 2009	14,418	1,565	15,983

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
15 RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS TO NET CASH- FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net surplus	(1,275)	(1,476)
<i>Add/(Less) non- cash expenditure/(income)</i>		
Depreciation	113	106
Amortisation	6	7
Total non-cash items	(1,156)	(1,363)
<i>Add/(Less) items classified as investing or financing activities:</i>		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	2
Total items classified as investing or financing activities	4	2
<i>Add/(Less) movements in working capital items</i>		
(Increase) /decrease in accrued interest	(130)	55
(Increase) /decrease in accounts receivable	21	(38)
(Increase) /decrease in prepayments	0	3
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable	(14,983)	15,091
Increase / (decrease) in funding provisions	(961)	(2,436)
Increase / (decrease) in GST payable	72	(130)
Increase / (decrease) in employee entitlements	(24)	(7)
Net movements in working capital items	(16,005)	12,538
Net Cashflow from Operating Activities	(17,157)	11,176

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Te Māngai Pāho's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Te Māngai Pāho has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

The only market risk that Te Māngai Pāho is subject to is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As term deposits are at fixed rates, and therefore do not fluctuate, the market risk Te Māngai Pāho is exposed to does not impact its reported financial performance and/or equity.

Te Māngai Pāho's interest rate risk is limited to interest on term investments, the interest rate and maturities are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2010, if the floating interest rate on call deposits had been 100 basis points higher or lower, with all other variables held constant, the surplus/deficit for the year would have been \$17,055 (2009: \$17,793) higher or lower.

Fair values

All financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position and are stated at carrying amounts. Given their short term nature, the carrying amounts are considered a reasonable approximation of their fair values. There has been no change from the previous period in Te Māngai Pāho's exposure to risks, how they arise, or in Te Māngai Pāho's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations to Te Māngai Pāho. Financial instruments which subject Te Māngai Pāho to credit risk consist of bank balances, bank term deposits, trade and other receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of those instruments as detailed in notes 7-9.

There is limited credit risk for Te Māngai Pāho because most of the financial assets are Te Māngai Pāho's cash and cash equivalents. These are deposits with registered banks in New Zealand with specified Standard and Poor's credit ratings of AA- or above. Te Māngai Pāho's Investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution. Te Māngai Pāho does not require collateral or security to support financial instruments. There is no significant concentration of credit risk pertaining to accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents Te Māngai Pāho's ability to meet its contractual obligations associated with financial liabilities. Te Māngai Pāho evaluates its liquidity requirements on an on-going basis by preparing monthly budget analyses which are used to manage the timing of investment maturity with payments due. Te Māngai Pāho's creditors are mainly those reported as funding provisions and Creditors and Other Payables. Funding provisions are settled when the contractual obligations are fulfilled by the contracted producers or broadcasters. Te Māngai Pāho aims to pay trade creditors within normal commercial terms, that is, by the 20th of the month, if not earlier. Employee entitlements comprise obligations for employee accumulated leave. This obligation is extinguished when leave is taken. In meeting its liquidity requirements, Te Māngai Pāho maintains a target level of investments that must mature within specified timeframes to meet its ongoing payment obligations.

The table below analyses Te Māngai Pāho's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flow.

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
2010			
Creditors and other payables (note 12)	527	0	0
2009			
Creditors and other payables (note 12)	15,437	0	0

Te Māngai Pāho has funding provision of \$15.022m at 30 June 2010. It is expected that these to be paid by 30 June 2011. Most of these payments will be made on the achievement of milestones or activities whose timing is not specified rather than on contractual dates.



17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Te Māngai Pāho is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. All transactions entered into with other Government Departments, Crown Entities and State Owned Enterprises are conducted at arm's length on normal business terms.

Where those parties are acting in the course of their normal dealings with Te Māngai Pāho, related party disclosures have not been made for transactions of this nature. NZ IFRS provides an exemption for public entities from having to make disclosures in respect of transactions between related parties subject to common control or significant influence by the Crown for transactions that would occur within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with that entity at arm's length in the same circumstances. Therefore, in accordance with NZ IFRS such transactions are not disclosed in these financial statements.

Te Māngai Pāho employed a family member of one of the staff as a temporary contractor at terms no more favourable than available to others in the current financial year. The following transactions were carried out with related parties other than those described above. All related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's length basis. The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

	Transaction	Transaction value year ended 30 June		Balance outstanding year ended 30 June	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Parekawhia McLean	Mauriora ki te Ao/Living Universe Ltd	0	0	10	20

There are no related party purchases made in the current financial year. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised for impairment of receivables from related parties (2009 \$nil).

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
Salary and other short term employee benefits comprise:		
-Remuneration of Board members	36	37
-Remuneration of senior management team	572	557
Post-employment benefits	0	0
Other long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
Total key management personnel compensation	608	594

Key management personnel include all board members, the Chief Executive, and the senior management team.

18 REMUNERATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

The Board of Te Māngai Pāho received the following fees for the year ended 30 June 2010.

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
Jacqueline Te Kani (Chair)	9	11
Te Ripowai Higgins	9	6
Parekawhia McLean	9	10
Gina Rangi	7	7
Rev Maurice Manawaroa Gray	2	3
Total Board Fees	36	37

19 REMUNERATION OF EMPLOYEES

In 2010 four employees received remuneration and other benefit in excess of \$100,000. Their remuneration band is as follows:

Remuneration Band	Number Of Employees 2010	Number Of Employees 2009
\$110,000-\$120,000	1	1
\$130,001-\$140,000	1	0
\$140,001-\$150,000	1	0
\$160,001-\$170,000	0	1
\$170,001-\$180,000	1*	0
\$190,001-\$200,000	0	1*
Total employees	4	3

* Chief Executive's total remuneration.

20 POST BALANCE DATE EVENTS

No significant events have occurred since balance date which will have any material effect upon the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 (2009-Nil).

21 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in each of the NZ IAS 39 categories are as follows:

	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,794	30,983
Debtors and other receivables	251	142
Investments-term deposits	12,000	5,000
Total loans and receivables	19,045	36,125
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Creditors and other payables	527	15,437
Funding provisions	15,022	15,983
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	15,549	31,420



	2010 Actual \$000	2009 Actual \$000
22 Capital commitments and operating leases		
Capital commitments approved and contracted	0	0
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments payable:		
Not later than 1 year	142	149
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	355	498
Later than 5 years	0	0
	497	647

These commitments relate to the lease for Te Māngai Pāho premises in Wellington and one lease for the photocopier. The premises lease term is six years. Final expiry date is 31 December 2019 if right of renewal is exercised. The lease for the photocopier expired in the 2010 financial year.

Other non-cancellable contracts:

Not later than 1 year	10,610	26,488
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	955	1,911
Later than 5 years	0	0
	11,565	28,399

At balance date Te Māngai Pāho had entered into non-cancellable contracts for funding and the provision of services. Commitments relate to the iwi radio stations' operational funding, Radio programme funding, Distribution services funding for Punga.net II project, and Direct funding to Māori Television.

Total commitments	\$12,062	\$29,046
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23 CONTINGENCIES

Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at balance date. (2009 \$nil)

Contingent assets

Te Māngai Pāho has no contingent assets. (2009 \$nil)

24 Capital management

Te Māngai Pāho's capital is its equity, which comprises accumulated funds and other reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

Te Māngai Pāho is subject to the financial management and accountability provisions of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which impose restrictions in relation to borrowings, acquisition of securities, issuing guarantees and indemnities and the use of derivatives.

Te Māngai Pāho manages its equity as a by-product of prudently managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings to ensure Te Māngai Pāho effectively achieves its objectives and purpose, whilst remaining a going concern.



25 Explanation of significant variances against budget

Explanations for significant variations from Te Māngai Pāho's budgeted figures in the Statement of Intent are as follows:

Statement of financial performance

Interest Revenue

Interest Revenue was over budget by \$0.265 million reflecting good cash flow management.

Television funding expenditure

Funding expenditure for the Television Portfolio was over budget by \$0.212 million mainly due to the increased funding from the reversed approvals.

Administration expenses

Administration expenditure was under budget by \$0.616 million, which was achieved by the reprioritisation of internal capability projects as a result of a line by line review process each month and tight cost control.

The main cost savings are explained as below:

Archiving cost was under budget by \$0.215 million, which is to be used to offset the full impact of the possible funding shortfall in the future;

Personnel cost was under budget by \$0.072 million, which was mainly due to the vacancy of the Office Manager.

Board & Sub-committee Cost was under budget by \$0.069 million due to the the new remuneration scale for the Board members not implemented and the delayed establishment of Māori Language Advisory Group.

Legal cost was under budget by \$0.062 million as the result of fewer legal issues arising during the financial year;

Marketing cost was under budget by \$0.064 million reflecting good cost control on sponsorship.

Survey cost was under budget by \$0.061 million as the result of combining Radio survey with TNS Māori Programming survey.

Internal Audit cost was under budget by \$0.030 million, which was due to the internal audit project postponed to the next financial year.

Consulting cost was under budget by \$0.029 million, which was achieved by prioritising projects during line by line review process;

Industry Group Hui cost was under budget by \$0.024 million reflecting good cost control.

Statement of financial position

Current Assets

Current assets were lower than budgeted by \$1.089 million due to the decreased level of Cash and cash equivalents and Investments.

Funding Provisions

Funding provisions were less than budgeted by \$2.948 million due to deliverables of contract obligations by producers and broadcasters being fulfilled earlier than expected.

Statement of changes in equity

Surplus/deficit for the year

The deficit for the year was greater than budgeted by \$0.979 million due to the budget variances explained in the statement of financial performance above.

Statement of changes in cash flows

Cash flow from Crown funding was lower than budgeted by \$15.132 million as a result of the first quarter Crown appropriation of 2010 financial year being received on 30 June 2009, which was recorded in 2009 financial year accounts.

Cash applied to Television funding expenditure was higher than budgeted by \$2.231 million, which was achieved by good contract management to ensure deliverables of contract obligations by producers and broadcasters were fulfilled on time.

Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year was lower than budgeted by \$13.31 million mainly due to \$12 million investments on 30 June 2010.



Statement of Objectives & Service Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2010

Cost of Services

Te Māngai Pāho has three output classes and all revenue and expenses incurred are the totals as disclosed in the financial statements on page 20 to page 26.

NON DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT CLASS 04: MĀORI TELEVISION BROADCASTING

Te Māngai Pāho's Māori Television Broadcasting output for this output class is:

Māori Television

This output requires Te Māngai Pāho to:

- promote Māori television broadcasting;
- promote capability in the Māori television broadcasting and production sector; and
- purchase programmes to be broadcast on television.

OUTPUT 1 – DIRECT FUNDING FOR MĀORI TELEVISION

Direct funding of Māori Television is for:

- the production of in-house television programmes by Māori Television, (e.g. news, sport, current affairs and light entertainment).
- direct acquisition by Māori Television of local and overseas programming and reversioning or sub-titling of selected programmes into te reo Māori.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The quantity of Television Programmes to be purchased according to specific audience groups in 2009/10 is shown below.

Fund Television Programmes by purchasing the following hours according to target audience group:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
<i>Target Audience Group</i>	<i>Programme Hours Target</i>	<i>Actual Hours Purchased</i>	<i>Actual Hours Purchased</i>
Fluent Māori Language Speakers	464	464	420
Second Language Learners	53	49 (Refer Note below)	100
Receptive Audiences	243	247	200
Total Programme Hours	760	760	720

Note In delivery, Māori Television requested a substitution of additional Fluent and Receptive programmes for Second Language Learner programmes to meet schedule requirements. No hours were delivered for second language learners as a result.

Te Māngai Pāho's Māori language quantity targets are:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Te Reo Māori content of direct funded Māori Television programming.	The te reo Māori content of directly funded Māori Television Service programming will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> over 70% for Fluent, between 30 - 70% for Second Language Learners, and up to 30% for Receptive Audiences. 	Achieved Achieved Achieved	Achieved Achieved Achieved

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quantity and Quality of Māori language content of direct funded programming.	Report to Māori Television on the findings of the assessments of the language quality and the proportion of Māori language content in their programmes and on the extent to which forecast standards of language quantity and quality have been met.	Achieved	Actual for 2008/09 for equivalent measure is "Achieved"

Note Quality and quantity are assessed on an ongoing basis according to the stage of production. A sample of programmes nearing completion in the current year were reviewed by a registered Māori language consultant. These included programmes funded from the period 1 June 2008 to 30 June 2010. These were reviewed in order to confirm that the language quality was at a minimum of 'good' meaning the quality is marked by good pronunciation, a competent range of vocabulary and grammatical structures and some idiomatic sayings which enable the speaker to use the language, though errors occur in specific settings. Fluent speaking talent is an added bonus. Where issues were identified these were communicated to the broadcaster.

OUTPUT 2 – CONTESTABLE FUNDING FOR TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

A contestable funding pool for programmes which promote Māori language and culture.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Quantity of Broadcast Time Purchased

The quantity of Television Programmes to be purchased according to target audience groups through contestable funding in 2009/10 is shown below.

Fund Television Programmes by purchasing the following hours according to target audience group:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
<i>Target Audience Group</i>	<i>Programme Hours Target</i>	<i>Actual Hours Purchased</i>	<i>Actual Hours Purchased</i>
Fluent Māori Language Speakers	250	350.5	345.0
Second Language Learners	250	251.0	220.5
Receptive Audiences	125	124.5	126.5
Total Programme Hours	625	726.0	692.0

Note The average cost of programmes purchased were lower than budgeted. This enabled Te Māngai Pāho to purchase a higher number of hours than originally budgeted.



Te Māngai Pāho's Māori language quantity targets are:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Te Reo Māori content of contestably funded programming.	The te reo Māori content of contestably funded programming will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> over 70% for Fluent, between 30 - 70 % for Second Language Learners, and up to 30% for Receptive Audiences. 	Language Content 92% 44% 22%	Language Content 98% 46% 26%

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quality of te Reo Māori content of contestably funded programming.	Report to Producers on the findings of the assessments of Māori language quality and the proportion of Māori language content of each production funded and on the extent to which forecast standards of language quantity and quality have been met.	Achieved	Actual for 2008/09 for equivalent measure is "Achieved"

Note Quality and quantity are assessed on an ongoing basis according to the stage of production. A sample of programmes nearing completion in the current year were reviewed by a registered Māori language consultant. These included programmes funded from the period 1 June 2008 to 30 June 2010. These were reviewed in order to confirm that the language quality was at a minimum of 'good' meaning the quality is marked by good pronunciation, a competent range of vocabulary and grammatical structures and some idiomatic sayings which enable the speaker to use the language, though errors occur in specific settings. Fluent speaking talent is an added bonus. Where issues were identified these were communicated to the producer.

OUTPUT 3 – FUNDING OF TELEVISION INDUSTRY CO-ORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ngā Aho Whakaari will be funded to facilitate the two-way flow of information between Te Māngai Pāho and the Māori television industry.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Funding Agreement with Ngā Aho Whakaari	Facilitate the effective two-way flow of information between Te Māngai Pāho and Ngā Aho Whakaari to the satisfaction of industry representatives as confirmed by an annual survey.	Achieved	Actual for 2008/09 for equivalent measure is "Achieved"



**Summary for Non Departmental Output Class 04
Māori Television Broadcasting**

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Direct Funding of Māori Television Service	16,100	16,120	16,120
Contestable Funding	25,000	25,277	26,549
TV Industry Co-ordination	100	60	60
Total for Non Departmental Output Class 04 (GST exclusive)	41,200	41,457	42,729

Note The actual expenditure is more than the target amount principally due to funding of additional contestable programming from Te Māngai Pāho reserves.

The actual expenditure is less than the prior year actual due to the funding of a major project last year.



NON DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT CLASS 03 - MĀORI RADIO BROADCASTING

Te Māngai Pāho's Māori Radio Broadcasting output for this output class is:

Māori Radio Broadcasting

This output requires Te Māngai Pāho to:

- promote Māori radio broadcasting;
- promote capability in the Māori radio broadcasting sector;
- support the operational costs of iwi radio stations; and
- purchase programmes to be broadcast on radio.

OUTPUT 1 – OPERATIONAL FUNDING FOR IWI RADIO

Operational funding to iwi stations to broadcast programmes.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Māori language content of secured broadcast time

Fund radio stations to broadcast 18 hours per day including a minimum of 8 hours of te reo Māori.

Summary of Māori Language Hours Purchased

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
<i>Māori language content of secured broadcast time</i>	<i>2009/10 Annual Māori Language Broadcast Hours within the Broadcast Window</i>	<i>2009/10 Annual Māori Language Broadcast Hours within the Broadcast Window</i>	<i>2008/09 Annual Māori Language Broadcast Hours within the Broadcast Window</i>
Fluent Māori Language Speakers	61,320	61,320	61,320
Second Language Learners	.*	.*	.*
Receptive Audiences	-	.*	-
Total Programme Hours	61,320	61,320	61,320

Quantity and Quality of Māori Language

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quantity and Quality of Māori language content of secured broadcast time.	Report six monthly to iwi radio stations on the findings of the assessments of Māori language quality and the proportion of Māori language content and on the extent to which forecast standards of quantity and quality have been met.	Achieved	Actual for 2008/09 for equivalent measure is "Achieved"

Note The majority of broadcasts selected met the required quantity and quality levels. Where issues were identified these were communicated to the iwi station concerned.

OUTPUT 2 – CONTESTABLE FUNDING FOR RADIO PROGRAMMES AND MUSIC

A contestable funding pool for programmes and music which promote Māori language and Māori culture.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Quantity of radio programming and music targeting specific audience groups for national broadcast

Fund programmes for target audience groups for national broadcast:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
<i>Target Audience Group</i>	<i>2009/10 Annual Hours Target within the Broadcast Window</i>	<i>2009/10 Actual Hours Purchased</i>	<i>2008/09 Actual Hours Purchased</i>
Fluent Māori Language Speakers	1,200	1,292	1,464
Second Language Learners	---*	---*	---*
Receptive Audiences	---*	----*	----*
Total Programme Hours	1,200	1,292	1,464

Note * Operational funding (Output 1 above) provides for a large proportion of the iwi stations' daily broadcast schedule. Stations will provide programming targeted for second language learners and receptive audience groups to the extent deemed appropriate by each station.

Contestable radio programme hours are less than last year due to a reduction in national news hours purchased.

Music

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
	2009/10 Planned Number	2009/10 Actual Number	2008/09 Actual Number
Quantity of music CD albums, CD singles to be purchased in 2009/10.	10 CD albums	10 CD albums (Refer Note below)	6 CD albums 10 CD Singles

Note In 2009/10, eight albums each with ten music tracks were funded plus two CDs with five music tracks each.

Midnight to dawn Te Reo Māori content

Te Māngai Pāho will make available through the Punga.Net system a midnight to dawn programme with reo Māori content for uptake by the 21 iwi stations outside the broadcast window.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Midnight to dawn reo content

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
<i>Target Audience Group</i>	<i>2009/10 Annual Hours Target outside the Broadcast Window</i>	<i>2009/10 Actual Hours Purchased</i>	<i>2008/09 Actual Hours Purchased</i>
Second Language Learners	1,560	1,560	1,560
Total Programme Hours	1,560	1,560	1,560

Quantity and Quality of Māori language

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quantity of Māori language content of midnight to dawn contestably funded programming.	Report to the producers and broadcasters at six monthly intervals on the findings of the assessments of Māori language quality and the proportion of Māori language content and on the extent to which forecast standards of language quantity and quality have been met.	Achieved	Actual for 2008/09 for equivalent measure is "Achieved"

Note The majority of programmes and music selected met the required quantity and quality levels. Where issues were identified these were communicated to the producer.

OUTPUT 3 – FUNDING FOR RADIO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Funding for management of the radio distribution system, Punga.Netz, enabling iwi radio stations to send and receive programmes from each other and independent programme makers.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Distribution service:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quality of Service	Report to the service provider on a six monthly basis on the quality of the Punga.Netz service provided based on feedback from the iwi radio stations.	Achieved	New measure in 2009/10

Note Feedback on the quality of new Punga.net service delivery has been positive.



OUTPUT 4 – FUNDING FOR CAPACITY BUILDING AND INDUSTRY CO-ORDINATION

Funding for contracts for Radio Industry Capacity Building and funding for Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori to facilitate the two-way flow of information between Te Māngai Pāho and the iwi radio industry.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The performance measures for capacity building and industry co-ordination are as follows:

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quantity and Quality	Report to Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori representatives on the management of the Radio Industry Capability Building programme and the extent to which forecast measures of quantity and quality have been met.	Achieved	New measure in 2009/10
Quality of Service	Fund Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori to facilitate the effective two way flow of information between the iwi radio industry and Te Māngai Pāho to the satisfaction of industry representatives as confirmed by an annual survey.	Achieved	New measure in 2009/10

Summary for Non Departmental Output Class 03

Māori Radio Broadcasting

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Operational Funding for Iwi Radio	9,400	9,334	8,066
Output 2 Contestable Funding for Radio Programme and Music	1,700	1,741	1,846
Output 3 Funding for Radio Distribution System	900	955	1,010
Output 4 Funding for Capacity Building and Industry Co-ordination	300	292	292
Total for Non Departmental Output Class 03 (GST exclusive)	12,300	12,322	11,214

Note Operational Funding for iwi radio has increased by \$1.268 million mostly due to the roll out of the first year of the two year Capability Enhancement programme (“Smart Plans”) for the iwi radio stations.

Each station was contracted to produce specific deliverables, with the first year milestones totalling \$50,000 (GST exclusive) or \$1.050 million across the iwi network. Stations are required to address key capability areas in station operations.



NON DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT CLASS 01 – ADMINISTRATION OF BROADCASTING FUNDING

Te Māngai Pāho's Administration of Māori Broadcasting output for this output class is:

Administration of Broadcasting

This output is to fund the administration activities so that Te Māngai Pāho can:

- Meet its statutory functions, including the management and disbursement of funds to promote Māori language and Māori culture;
- Pursue the outcomes in the 2009-14 Statement of Intent; and
- Deliver the outputs in the 2009/10 Output Plan.

OUTPUT 1 – FUNDING FOR CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Funding for the administrative activities of Te Māngai Pāho including meeting accountability requirements, consultation obligations and the provision of contract management services.

Contract Management

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quality of Contract Management	Make purchase decisions regarding funding applicants in accordance with Te Māngai Pāho's statutory requirements, guidelines and policies.	Achieved	Actual for 2008/09 for equivalent measure is "Achieved"
Quality of Service	Report on consultation with representatives of Māori interests, broadcasters and others, being in each case persons or representatives who can, in the opinion of Te Māngai Pāho, assist in the development of Te Māngai Pāho's funding policies.	Achieved	New measure in 2009/10
Quantity	Fund two workshops in 2009/10 to promote understanding of Te Māngai Pāho's funding requirements and improve the quality of proposals received.	Achieved (in association with Ngā Aho Whakaari)	New measure in 2009/10

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09		
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance		
Quantity of contracts managed	The type and anticipated quantity of contracts managed by Te Māngai Pāho over the course of the financial year will be:				
		Contract Type	Annual Forecast Number	Actual Annual Number of Contracts Managed	Actual Annual Number of Contracts Managed
		Television	135	114	119
		Radio	85	81	91
		Total	220	195	210

Note The volume of TV contracts is less than forecast and the actual for the previous year even though the quantity of TV hours funded is ahead of budget. The reduced number of contracts is due to a higher number of TV series being funded for longer seasons this year compared to last year.

Audience Survey Information

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Release audience survey information including audience responses to television and radio programmes funded by Te Māngai Pāho. In particular showing the ranking of television's influence on Māori people's learning of te reo Māori for general and youth audiences.	2nd (behind whanau).	Not Achieved. Survey respondents did not rank television the second most important influence.	New measure in 2009/10

OUTPUT 2 – FUNDING FOR ARCHIVING

Funding for archiving of broadcast programmes.

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
Quantity of contracts managed	Fund two contracts for the archiving and preservation of radio and television programming.	Achieved	New measure in 2009/10
Quality of Service	Report on the independent assessment of the service delivery of archiving providers.	Achieved	New measure in 2009/10

Summary for Non Departmental Output Class 01

Administration of Māori Broadcasting

Performance Indicator	Performance Standard	2009/10	2008/09
		Actual Performance	Actual Performance
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Funding for Contract Management	2,700	2,248	2,717
Output 2 Funding for Archiving	500	305	-
Total for Non Departmental Output Class 01 (GST exclusive)	3,200	2,553	2,717

Note Output 1 Funding for Contract Management, is \$0.452 million less than the budget due to reprioritisation of internal capability projects intended to be funded from Te Māngai Pāho reserves in 2009/10.

Output 2 Funding for Archiving is \$0.195 million less than budget. Backlog archiving has been completed under the 2009/10 contract. The remaining unspent archiving funding will be carried forward to cover anticipated out-year funding shortfalls for future archiving activity.



2009/10 Calendar of Events



July 2009

SpongeBob Speaks in te reo Māori

For the first time ever, Nickelodeon New Zealand fans saw SpongeBob and his seadwelling Bikini Bottom friends, including Squidward, Mr Krabs and Patrick, speaking in te reo Māori for five days from Monday 27 –Friday 31 July 2009 as part of a collaboration with Te Māngai Pāho and Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd. *SpongeBob - Taurau Porowha* on Nickleodeon.

Project Funding to iwi Radio Stations

Budget 2009 included funding to enhance the iwi radio station network's capability. The funding amounted to an additional \$100,000 for each station over two years.



August 2009

E TU KAHIKATEA – Screening on Māori Television

E Tu Kahikatea, a documentary series on Māori Television, profiled Māori leaders who have challenged, outraged and inspired their people and the nation. The documentaries provided an insight into the movers and shakers of the Māori world.

Above, the first Māori woman to become a cabinet Minister, Whetu Tirikatene Sullivan, featured in *E Tu Kahikatea* in August 2009 on Māori Television.



September 2009

Homai Te Pakipaki – Semi-finals on September 18 & 25

After hundreds of live performances, thousands given out in winners' prize money and tens of thousands of viewer text votes, the heats for Māori Television's popular Friday night live karaoke show, *Homai Te Pakipaki*, came to a close. The semi-finals, on September 18 and 25 whittled down 20 singers to the top 10. The grand final was held on October 2, with \$10,000 prize money awarded to Roland Williams.

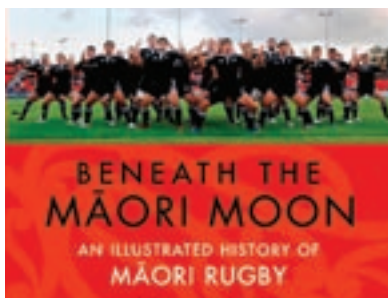


October 2009

Best Māori Language Programme – KA HAKU AU

The docu-drama *Ka Haku Au* on the life of Tūhoe poet and composer Kohine Ponika won the prestigious Māori Language Commission Best Documentary Award at the 2009 Qantas Film and Television Awards. The award went to Maramena Roderick and Ngahuia Wade as producers and to Maramena Limited as the production company.

This is the story of Kohine Te Whakarua Ponika, who composed some of the most recognisable Māori tunes, yet couldn't read a note of music. Songs like the exquisite *Ka Haku Au* are now New Zealand classics, written by a mother at her kitchen table, playing her trusted old ukelele.



November 2009

Beneath the Māori Moon

Screening in the centenary year of Māori rugby, *Beneath the Māori Moon*, provided an indepth review of the history of Māori Rugby. The 15-episode series was based on the acclaimed book by Malcolm Mulholland. The programme looked at the early pioneers who helped spread the gospel of the game at home and abroad, through to the modern day and preparations for the centenary series in June 2010 against Ireland and England. It profiled important players, the colourful characters and the times in which they lived from the beginnings of rugby through to the modern professional era of the game.



December 2009

Seasons Greeting from the Team

2009 was an interesting year for Māori broadcasting. A new government, a new Minister and Associate Minister, *Te Karere* on TVNZ celebrated 25 years and became a commercial half hour programme and additional funding became available for iwi radio. Māori Television celebrated its fifth year of operation with another stellar performance on ANZAC Day, drew the crowds when David Tua knocked out Shane Cameron, and also made a play for the Rugby World Cup.





January 2010

Avatar Language "based on Māori" *

The blue aliens that star in the Hollywood blockbuster *Avatar* speak a fictional tongue based on Māori.

Avatar director James Cameron says the language of the Na'vi alien race is based on Māori sounds he heard in New Zealand.

Cameron used language expert Paul Frommer, of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, to mould the alien language, mixing Māori with languages from Europe and Africa.

*Source: "Avatar language 'based on Māori'" written by Charlie Gates, *The Press*, 21 January 2010



February 2010

Kotahi Te Ra – Waitangi Day 2010

Māori Television celebrated Waitangi Day 2010 with all day coverage from Waitangi, an omnibus of Mike King's series about the Treaty of Waitangi and a range of special themed programming. The theme for this year is the Treaty and the changing face of Aotearoa.



March 2010

Boy

Boy is a comedy-drama shot in Taika Waititi's childhood home of Waihou Bay - in the remote East Coast region of the North Island - and is a coming-of-age tale about heroes, magic and Michael Jackson. Waititi also has a cameo in the movie as the father.

The film won the international jury prize of the Grand Prix of the Deutsche Kinderhilfswerk (a German children's charity), which is judged by an international expert jury.

The popular song of *Poi E* reached the New Zealand Top 20 after being featured in this film. On 24 May 2010 *Poi E* reached Number 3 on the NZ Charts.



April 2010

Ngati Hine FM – Iwi Station of the Year

Ngati Hine FM was announced as the inaugural winner of the "Iwi Station of the Year" award at the 2010 NZ Radio Awards held on 30 April 2010 in Auckland. "Innovation on the delivery of Te Reo Māori is a key strategy for the award" said Mike Kake, General Manager of Ngati Hine FM. "Our point of difference is making Te Reo accessible to all levels of understanding".

ANZAC Day 2010

Māori Television marked ANZAC DAY 2010 with a day of dedicated coverage.



May 2010

Kaitangata Twitch – 2nd May 2010 premiere

Kaitangata Twitch, a 13-part series based on the Margaret Mahy novel, which premiered on Maori Television on May 2, was shortlisted for two major international children's television awards.

Yvonne MacKay, Chris Hampson and the team at Production Shed.TV on secured the Platinum Award at 2010 WorldFest in Houston and were nominated as a finalist in the Prix Jeunesse Awards in Munich.



June 2010

TOKU REO (LANGUAGE LEARNING) – Monday June 21 at 7.00 PM Series premiere!

Māori language for the new millennium. *Toku Reo* returned for a second series to teach te reo to beginners in the comfort of their own homes. The programme was designed with the help of language learning expert, Professor John Moorfield.

TMP Broadcasting Achievement
TV accumulated broadcasting hours: 17,133 hours

Radio accumulated broadcasting hours: 656,589 hours

Total accumulated broadcasting hours: 673,722 hours



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